

YG-DCO-052

# Yorkshire Green Energy Enablement (GREEN) Project

Volume 7

Document 7.1 Planning Statement

Final Issue A

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**nationalgrid**

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## Version History

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| Date | Version | Status | Description / Changes |
|------|---------|--------|-----------------------|
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| 01/11/2022 | A | FINAL | First Issue |
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# Executive summary

This Planning Statement has been prepared to accompany an application by National Grid Electricity Transmission plc (National Grid) for development consent under Section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 (the Act) for the Yorkshire Green Energy Enablement (GREEN) Project (“the Project” or “Yorkshire GREEN”).

The Project falls within the administrative boundaries of Hambleton District Council, City of York Council, Harrogate Borough Council, Selby District Council, Leeds City Council and North Yorkshire County Council.

The Project is required to upgrade and reinforce the energy network in Yorkshire to enable the UK’s shift to clean energy, to support the drive towards Net Zero, and to enable largely renewable power flows from Scotland and the North England to be transferred to the South of England.

This Planning Statement demonstrates that the Project is supported both in principle and within the detail of the Project, when considered against the ‘assessment principles’ and ‘generic impacts’ required by the Overarching National Policy Statement (NPS) for Energy EN-1 (EN-1)<sup>1</sup> and the National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure EN-5 (EN-5)<sup>2</sup>.

The Planning Statement has also assessed the Project against the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)<sup>3</sup> policies which are considered to be both important and relevant matters in the determination of the Project. The Planning Statement has also considered the Project against Local Plan policies; recognising that such policies may also be important and relevant in the context of determining an application for development consent. Although there are no explicit policies which reference the Project, the Project is broadly consistent with the objectives of those plans with regard to minimising adverse effects arising from construction and operational activities.

The Planning Act 2008 (“the Act”) requires that the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (SoS) in deciding the application for development consent must have regard to relevant NPSs, such as EN-1 and EN-5<sup>4</sup>. It is the conclusion of this Planning Statement that the Project is in accordance with the relevant NPSs providing significant benefits in supporting

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<sup>1</sup> Department of Energy and Climate Change (2011). Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1). (online) Available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/47854/1938-overarching-nps-for-energy-en1.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/47854/1938-overarching-nps-for-energy-en1.pdf) (Accessed October 2022).

<sup>2</sup> Department of Energy and Climate Change (2011). National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5). (online) Available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/47858/1942-national-policy-statement-electricity-networks.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/47858/1942-national-policy-statement-electricity-networks.pdf) (Accessed October 2022).

<sup>3</sup> Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2021). National Planning Policy Framework (online). Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2> (Accessed October 2022).

<sup>4</sup> UK Government (2008). Planning Act 2008, Section 104 “Decisions in cases where national policy statement has effect” (online). Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/29/contents> (Accessed October 2022).

the security of the UK's energy supply. It is not considered that there are any adverse effects which would outweigh the benefits of the Project.

Overall, the planning balance lies strongly in favour of the grant of development consent for the Project.

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Overview of the Project

- 1.1.1 This Planning Statement has been prepared to accompany an application by National Grid Electricity Transmission plc (National Grid) for development consent under Section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 (“the Act”) for the Yorkshire Green Energy Enablement (GREEN) Project (“the Project” or “Yorkshire GREEN”). The Project, in summary, consists of new electricity infrastructure, both overhead lines and underground cables, works to existing infrastructure, removal of redundant infrastructure, new substations and new cable sealing end compounds (CSECs) in three distinct areas: North west of York, Tadcaster and Monk Fryston. Further detail about the Project is provided under **Section 2.2 Overview of the Project** in this Planning Statement below.
- 1.1.2 This Planning Statement has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 5(2)(q) of the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 (as amended) (the APFP Regulations)<sup>5</sup> and in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) guidance ‘Planning Act 2008: application form guidance’<sup>6</sup> and Planning Inspectorate ‘Advice Note Six: Preparation and submission of application documents’<sup>7</sup>.
- 1.1.3 The APFP Regulations do not specifically require a Planning Statement to accompany an application for development consent. However, National Grid considers that a Planning Statement will assist the Examining Authority in their consideration of the application, and the Secretary of State (SoS) with the determination of the application, as relevant policies and their requirements are brought together in one statement that also addresses the need for the Project. Therefore, National Grid has submitted this document as they consider it necessary to support the application for development consent of the Project.
- 1.1.4 The Planning Statement seeks to assist the Examining Authority and the SoS in applying provisions of the Act that require an application for development consent to be decided in accordance with the relevant NPS (section 104(3) of the Act) except to the extent that one or more of the subsections 104(4)(8) of the Act applies. The relevant NPS for the Project is, therefore, of primary importance to the decision maker in considering the need for the Project and its acceptability in terms of the policy guidance in the relevant NPS.

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<sup>5</sup> UK Government (2009). The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 (online). Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2009/2264/contents/made> (Accessed October 2022).

<sup>6</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government (2013). Planning Act 2008: Application Form Guidance. (online). Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/planning-act-2008-application-form> (Accessed October 2022).

<sup>7</sup> The Planning Inspectorate (undated). Advice Note Six: Preparation and submission of application documents. Version 11 (online). Available at: <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/legislation-and-advice/advice-notes/advice-note-six-preparation-and-submission-of-application-documents/> (Accessed October 2022).

## 1.2 Purpose and structure

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this Planning Statement is to consider the compliance of the Project as a whole with the requirements of relevant planning policy.
- 1.2.2 This Planning Statement describes the planning policy context for the Project and reviews the planning issues raised by the Project in light of the ‘Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)’<sup>1</sup>, the ‘National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5)’<sup>2</sup> and other relevant planning policy.
- 1.2.3 As part of the Government’s review of the suite of energy NPSs, the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) published draft NPSs, including EN-1 and EN-5, that were the subject of consultation between September and November 2021 (see **Section 6** below for further detail). While this review is undertaken, the current suite of energy NPSs remain relevant Government policy and, therefore, the extant 2011 NPSs referred to above continue to have effect for the purposes of the Act. Where draft NPS EN-1 or draft NPS EN-5 introduces proposed policy (including assessment principles and policy concerning the consideration of generic impacts) that is substantively different to that contained in the designated NPS EN-1 and NPS EN-5, this is referenced in the relevant sections of the planning policy assessment set out in **Section 7.2 and 7.3** below.
- 1.2.4 This Planning Statement draws upon the conclusions of many of the documents supporting the application and interprets them against relevant planning policy considerations.
- 1.2.5 This Planning Statement is structured as follows:
- **Chapter 2:** Background
  - **Chapter 3:** Statement of need
  - **Chapter 4:** The Project
  - **Chapter 5:** Approach to new electricity transmission
  - **Chapter 6:** National planning policy context
  - **Chapter 7:** National planning policy assessment
  - **Chapter 8:** Local planning policy assessment
  - **Chapter 9:** Conclusion
  - **Appendix A:** Signposting for Compliance with NPS EN-1 – a table outlining where the requirements of NPS EN-1 are addressed within the DCO submission
  - **Appendix B:** Signposting for Compliance with NPS EN-5 – a table outlining where the requirements of NPS EN-5 are addressed within the DCO submission
  - **Appendix C:** Local Planning Policy Context – a table containing the policy wording of relevant local planning policy documents for reference.

## 2. Background

### 2.1 Role of National Grid

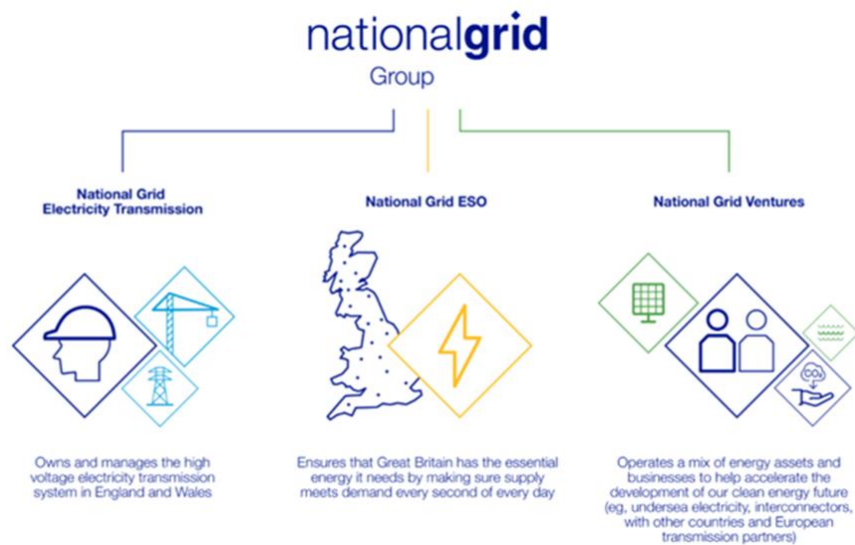
- 2.1.1 Within the National Grid Group there are distinctly separate legal entities, each with individual responsibilities and roles. This is illustrated in **Figure 2.1** below. The Project is being promoted by National Grid Electricity Transmission plc (referred to in this document as National Grid).
- 2.1.2 **National Grid Electricity Transmission plc (National Grid)** holds the transmission licence for England and Wales under the Electricity Act 1989 (as amended) (the Electricity Act)<sup>8</sup>. This means National Grid must 'develop transmission network proposals in an efficient, coordinated and economical way, whilst minimising effects on people and places'<sup>9</sup>.
- 2.1.3 National Grid owns, builds and maintains the infrastructure; overhead lines, buried cables and substations as a few examples, to allow power to move around the country.
- 2.1.4 **National Grid Electricity System Operator Limited (NGESO)** controls the movement of electricity around the country, transporting power from generators (such as wind farms) to local distribution network operators, like Northern Powergrid, ensuring that supply meets demand.
- 2.1.5 Both National Grid and NGESO are licensed by the UK Government as electricity transmission companies, and are regulated by Ofgem, which sets price controls and monitors how the companies develop and operate their networks on behalf of consumers.
- 2.1.6 **National Grid Ventures Limited** sits outside the core regulated businesses, investing in technologies and partnerships that help accelerate the UK's move to a clean energy future. That includes interconnectors - connecting the UK with countries across the North Sea, allowing trade between energy markets and efficient use of renewable energy resources.

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<sup>8</sup> UK Government (1989). The Electricity Act 1989 c.29. (online) Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1989/29/contents> (Accessed October 2022).

<sup>9</sup> Part 1, Section 9, Clause 1(a). The Electricity Act 1989 c.29<sup>8</sup>.

**Figure 2.1 – National Grid Group of companies**



- 2.1.7 National Grid owns and manages the transmission network in England and Wales and is responsible for the operation of parts of the transmission system in Scotland that are owned by other transmission licensees (Scottish Power and Scottish & Southern Electricity), providing electricity supplies from generating stations and interconnectors to local distribution companies. National Grid’s role in the wholesale market is fundamental to ensuring a reliable and quality supply to all as it enables regional DNOs to supply individual domestic premises and businesses.
- 2.1.8 National Grid has a statutory duty to develop and maintain an efficient, coordinated and economical system of electricity transmission under the Electricity Act. This includes a statutory obligation to offer to connect any new generating stations or interconnectors applying to connect to the transmission system.
- 2.1.9 National Grid is also required, under Section 38 of the Electricity Act, to comply with the provisions of Schedule 9 of the Electricity Act. Schedule 9 of the Electricity Act requires licence holders, in the formulation of proposals to transmit electricity, to preserve amenity by:
- Schedule 9(1)(a) ‘...have regard to the desirability of preserving natural beauty, of conserving flora, fauna and geological or physiographical features of special interest and of protecting sites, buildings and objects of architectural, historic or archaeological interest;’ and
  - Schedule 9(1)(b) ‘...do what [it] reasonably can to mitigate any effect which the proposals would have on the natural beauty of the countryside or on any such flora, fauna, features, sites, buildings or objects’.

## 2.2 Overview of the Project

- 2.2.1 National Grid propose to upgrade and reinforce the electricity transmission system in Yorkshire. This reinforcement is needed to improve the transfer of clean energy across

the country. It will support the Government's commitment to a target of 50GW for the UK's offshore wind capacity by 2030<sup>10</sup>.

- 2.2.2 In June 2019, legislation<sup>11</sup> was implemented which required the UK Government to reduce the UK's net emissions of greenhouse gases by 100% relative to 1990 levels by 2050. This, in line with the Government's Net Zero targets, is driving a need to expand the capacity of National Grid's transmission system. The Project will support the growth of green energy in Great Britain by providing the capability to manage substantially increased power flows and the increased energy demand, which the Climate Change Committee ('CCC') predicts will double by 2050.
- 2.2.3 The Project is sited within Yorkshire, the most northerly components are located approximately 1.5km north-east of the village of Shipton by Beningbrough and approximately 10km north-west of York city centre. The most southerly components are at the existing Monk Fryston Substation, to the east of the A1 and immediately south of the A63.
- 2.2.4 The Project falls within six local authority areas: North Yorkshire District Council, Hambleton District Council, City of York Council, Leeds City Council, Harrogate Borough Council and Selby District Council.
- 2.2.5 It should be noted that, the local authorities' boundaries and titles are correct at the time of submission November 2022. North Yorkshire County Council, Hambleton District Council, Selby District Council, Ryedale District Council, Scarborough Borough Council, Harrogate Borough Council, Craven District Council and Richmondshire District Council are expected to form a new single council (North Yorkshire Council) on 1 April 2023 as a result of Local Government Reorganisation.
- 2.2.6 The Project would comprise both new infrastructure and works to existing transmission infrastructure. The works are divided into six sections, for ease of reference. These are as follows:
- Section A (Osbalwick Substation);
  - Section B (North west of York Area);
  - Section C (Moor Monkton to Tadcaster - existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line north of Tadcaster (Section D));
  - Section D (Tadcaster Area);
  - Section E (Tadcaster to Monk Fryston - existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line south of Tadcaster (Section D); an
  - Section F (Monk Fryston Area).
- 2.2.7 Further detail on the Project location, surroundings and proposals are set out in **Chapter 4** of this Planning Statement.

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<sup>10</sup> Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2022).. Policy paper: British energy security strategy (online). Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/british-energy-security-strategy/british-energy-security-strategy> (Accessed October 2022).

<sup>11</sup> UK Government (2019). The Climate Change Act 2008 (2050 Target Amendment) Order 2019 (online). Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2019/9780111187654> (Accessed October 2022).

## 2.3 The requirement for development consent and EIA

### Planning Act 2008

- 2.3.1 The Project is defined as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) under Section 14(1)(b) and Section 16 of the Act as it comprises installation of an electric line above ground which will be wholly in England, of a nominal voltage greater than 132 kilovolts (kV) and longer than 2 kilometres (km) in length. Under Section 31 of the Act, development consent is required for development to the extent that it is or forms part of an NSIP. Development consent is granted by the making of a Development Consent Order (DCO) for which an application may be made under section 37 of the Act.
- 2.3.2 For the purpose of section 115 of the Act, development consent may also be granted for associated development, which for this Project includes, for example, means of access, drainage, landscaping, site clearance and earthworks, demolition, temporary construction compounds and working areas, equipment and apparatus, provision of services and utilities, scaffolding and crossing protection, and such other works as may be necessary or expedient in connection with the Project. A full description of the Project is set out in Schedule 1 of the **draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)** and the **Explanatory Memorandum (Volume 3, Document 3.2)** includes further detail on the elements of the Project forming the NSIP and those forming the associated development. Environmental Impact Assessment.
- 2.3.3 The Project is considered to be 'EIA development' as defined by the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (the EIA Regulations) requiring an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). An Environmental Statement (ES) has therefore been prepared and is submitted with the application for a DCO.
- 2.3.4 An EIA has been undertaken and an ES (**Volume 5**), presenting the information detailed in Regulation 14(2) and Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations, is submitted with the DCO application. The ES (**Volume 5**) has informed the planning assessment presented in **Section 7 and 9** of this Planning Statement.

## 2.4 Application for development consent

- 2.4.1 The DCO application includes a number of documents that have been prepared and submitted to PINS to ensure compliance with the requirements of Section 37 of the Act, The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 (the APFP Regulations) and the EIA Regulations, as well as relevant PINS guidance, including PINS Advice Note Six (Preparation and submission of application documents) (AN6). The documents include this Planning Statement and the ES (**Volume 5**).
- 2.4.2 The **Navigation Document and Application Guide (Volume 1, Document 1.3)** provides a comprehensive list of the documentation submitted by National Grid as part of the DCO application.

## 2.5 Details of other consents and licences

- 2.5.1 In addition to the powers that may be granted to National Grid via the DCO, a number of additional consents and licenses will be required in order to construct and operate the Project. These are set out in the document **Details of Other Consents and Licences (Volume 7, Document 7.3)**.



- 2.5.1 The application for protected species licences is an embedded environmental measure within the Project, albeit these are unlikely to be required (with the exception of great crested newts) based on current evidence. In the case of licences in relation to the European protected species great crested newt, National Grid has agreed in principle a District Level Licensing (DLL) approach with Natural England and will seek to finalise the licence in parallel with examination of its application for development consent.
- 2.5.2 With respect to other European protected species (otters and bats), National Grid has discussed the requirement for draft licences with Natural England and on the basis of current evidence licences for otter and bats are not likely to be required. This will be confirmed during ongoing discussions with Natural England in parallel with the examination of the application for development consent. Specifically in relation to bats, surveys will be ongoing during the pre-examination phase to confirm the suitability of the proposed embedded environmental measures and the conclusion that there are no likely significant effects on bats. Should the results indicate a requirement for licensing this would be discussed and agreed with Natural England.
- 2.5.3 In all other cases, National Grid is seeking to agree with each consenting/licensing body the principles against which applications for the consents, licences, and permits should be considered, in order that necessary issues may be explored during the Examination.

## 2.6 Statements of Common Ground

- 2.6.1 In accordance with guidance<sup>12</sup> published by the then Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG), National Grid has been developing Statements of Common Ground (SoCGs) with a number of statutory prescribed and non-prescribed consultees, statutory undertakers and interested parties during the preparation of the DCO application. The SoCGs seek to identify matters on which parties agree and to track progress towards the resolution of any matters where agreement has not yet been reached.
- 2.6.2 National Grid has undertaken early preparation of statements with the consultees identified in **Table 2.1** below during the pre-application period. **Table 2.1** below provides a list of those SoCGs currently being developed and a summary of the key topics that, at the time of submission of the DCO, are intended to be covered in each SoCG. Please note this list is subject to change following continued engagement with the consultees.
- 2.6.3 National Grid will continue to review and develop the SoCGs with the relevant consultees throughout the acceptance, pre-examination and examination stages of the Project. SoCGs will be submitted to the Examining Authority, alongside a Statement of Commonality, as required during the Examination phase.
- 2.6.4 The SoCGs will be structured as follows:
- Where a section begins ‘matters agreed’, this sets out matters that have been agreed between the Parties and where there is no dispute;
  - Where a section begins ‘matters not agreed’, this sets out matters that are not agreed between the Parties and where a dispute remains; and

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<sup>12</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government (2015). Planning Act 2008: Guidance for the examination of applications for development consent. (online) Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/planning-act-2008-examination-of-applications-for-development-consent> (Accessed October 2022).

- Where a section begins ‘matters outstanding’, this sets out matters that are subject to further negotiation between the Parties.

**Table 2.1 –Statements of Common Ground required**

| No. | Consultee   | Summary of topics within the SoCG  |
|-----|---|--|
| 1   | North Yorkshire County Council, Hambleton District Council, Harrogate Borough Council and Selby District Council (Joint SoCG) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Environmental Statement (Volume 5)</b> covering technical chapters and key matters including: Assessment scope and methodology, baseline, embedded environmental mitigation, likely significant effects and cumulative assessment (short and long list).</li> <li>• <b>draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)</b> including requirements (Schedule 3).</li> <li>• <b>Planning Statement (Volume 3, Document 7.1)</b> including development plan documents/planning policy context and position on Green Belt.</li> <li>• Various management plans; including the <b>Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3B)</b> and <b>Biodiversity Mitigation Strategy (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3D)</b>.</li> <li>• Approach and conclusions of the <b>Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Report (Volume 7, Document 7.9)</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Updated Need Case (Volume 7, Document 7.4)</b>, project development process, including the <b>Strategic Proposal 2019 (Volume 7 Document 7.5)</b>, <b>Strategic Proposal Back Check and Review 2020 (Volume 7, Document 7.6)</b>, <b>Strategic Proposal Addendum 2021 (Volume 7, Document 7.7)</b> and the <b>Corridor and Preliminary Routeing and Siting Study 2021 (‘the CPRSS’)</b>, (Volume 7, Document 7.8).</li> <li>• <b>Consultation Report (Volume 6, Document 6.1)</b> and <b>Consultation Report Appendices (Volume 6, Document 6.2)</b> including the <b>Statement of Community Consultation (‘SoCC’)</b> (Appendix B4, Volume 6, Document 6.2)</li> <li>• Highways matters (<b>ES Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport, Volume 3, Document 5.2.12</b>), <b>Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3F)</b> and the <b>Public Rights of Way Management Plan (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3G)</b>.</li> </ul> |
| 2   | City of York Council  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Environmental Statement (Volume 5)</b> covering technical chapters and key matters including: Assessment scope and methodology, baseline, embedded environmental measures and likely significant effects.</li> <li>• <b>draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)</b>.</li> </ul>   |

| No. Consultee        | Summary of topics within the SoCG   |
|----------------------|---|
| 3 Leeds City Council | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Planning Statement (Volume 7, Document 7.1)</b> including development plan documents and position on Green Belt.</li> <li>• Various management plans; including the <b>CoCP (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3B)</b> and <b>Biodiversity Mitigation Strategy (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3D)</b>.</li> <li>• Approach and conclusions of the <b>BNG Report (Volume 7, Document 7.9)</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Updated Need Case (Volume 7, Document 7.4)</b>, project development process, including the <b>Strategic Proposal 2019 (Volume 7 Document 7.5)</b>, <b>Strategic Proposal Back Check and Review 2020 (Volume 7, Document 7.6)</b>, <b>Strategic Proposal Addendum 2021 (Volume 7, Document 7.7)</b> and the <b>Corridor and Preliminary Routeing and Siting Study 2021 ('the CPRSS')</b>, (Volume 7, Document 7.8).</li> <li>• <b>Consultation Report (Volume 6, Document 6.1)</b> and <b>Consultation Report Appendices (Volume 6, Document 6.2)</b> including the <b>Statement of Community Consultation ('SoCC') (Appendix B4, Volume 6, Document 6.2)</b>.</li> <li>• Highways matters (<b>ES Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport, Volume 3, Document 5.2.12</b>), <b>Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3F)</b> and the <b>Public Rights of Way Management Plan (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3G)</b>.</li> </ul><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Environmental Statement (Volume 5)</b> covering technical chapters and key matters including: Assessment scope and methodology, baseline, embedded environmental measures and likely significant effects.</li> <li>• <b>draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Planning Statement (Volume 7, Document 7.1)</b> including development plan documents and position on Green Belt.</li> <li>• Various management plans; including the <b>CoCP (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3B)</b> and <b>Biodiversity Mitigation Strategy (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3D)</b>.</li> <li>• Approach and conclusions of the <b>BNG Report (Volume 7, Document 7.9)</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Updated Need Case (Volume 7, Document 7.4)</b>, project development process, including the <b>Strategic Proposal 2019 (Volume 7 Document 7.5)</b>, <b>Strategic Proposal Back Check and Review 2020 (Volume 7, Document 7.6)</b>, <b>Strategic Proposal Addendum 2021 (Volume 7, Document 7.7)</b> and the <b>Corridor and</b></li> </ul> |

| No. Consultee              | Summary of topics within the SoCG  |
|----------------------------|--|
| 4 Natural England          | <p>Preliminary Routeing and Siting Study 2021 ('the CPRSS'), (Volume 7, Document 7.8).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation Report (Volume 6, Document 6.1) and Consultation Report Appendices (Volume 6, Document 6.2) including the Statement of Community Consultation ('SoCC') (Appendix B4, Volume 6, Document 6.2).</li> <li>• Highways matters (ES Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport, Volume 3, Document 5.2.12), Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3F) and the Public Rights of Way Management Plan (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3G).</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant chapters of the Environmental Statement including ES Chapter 8: Biodiversity (Volume 5, Document 5.2.8) and ES Chapter 11: Agriculture and Soils (Volume 5, Document 5.2.11) including: Assessment scope and methodology, baseline, embedded environmental measures and likely significant effects.</li> <li>• draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1).</li> <li>• Approach to potential protected species licences, including the district level licencing approach (Details of Other Consents and Licences, Volume 7, Document 7.3).</li> <li>• Approach and conclusions of the Habitat Regulations Assessment No Significant Effects Report (Volume 6, Document 6.4).</li> <li>• Various management plans including the CoCP (Volume 5, Document 5.5.3B), Biodiversity Mitigation Strategy (Volume 5, Document 5.5.3D), and Outline Soil Management Plan (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3E).</li> <li>• Approach and conclusions of the BNG Report (Volume 7, Document 7.9).</li> </ul> |
| 5 Yorkshire Wildlife Trust | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant chapters of the Environmental Statement including ES Chapter 8: Biodiversity (Volume 5, Document 5.2.8) including: Assessment scope and methodology, baseline, embedded environmental measures and likely significant effects.</li> <li>• draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1).</li> <li>• Various management plans; including the CoCP (Volume 5, Document 5.5.3B) and Biodiversity Mitigation Strategy (Volume 5, Document 5.5.3D).</li> <li>• Approach and conclusions of the BNG Report (Volume 7, Document 7.9).</li> </ul>  |

| No. Consultee        | Summary of topics within the SoCG  |
|----------------------|--|
| 6 Environment Agency | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ancient woodland and veteran trees in <b>ES Chapter 8: Biodiversity (Volume 5, Document 5.2.8)</b> and the <b>Arboricultural Impact Assessment (ES Appendix 3I: Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Volume 5, Document 5.3.3I)</b>.</li> <li>• Relevant chapters of the <b>Environmental Statement</b> including <b>ES Chapter 8: Biodiversity (Volume 5, Document 5.2.8)</b>, <b>ES Chapter 9: Hydrology (Volume 5, Document 5.2.9)</b> and <b>ES Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology (Volume 5, Document 5.2.10)</b> including: Assessment scope and methodology, baseline, embedded environmental measures and likely significant effects; approach taken to drainage management and water course crossings.</li> <li>• <b>Flood Risk Assessment (Volume 5, Document 5.3.9D)</b>.</li> <li>• <b>draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)</b>.</li> <li>• Various management plans; including the <b>CoCP (Volume 5, Document 5.5.3B)</b> and <b>Biodiversity Mitigation Strategy (Volume 5, Document 5.5.3D)</b>.</li> <li>• Approach to discharge and flood risk permits, including drainage consents and crossing designs (<b>Details of Other Consents and Licences, Volume 7, Document 7.3</b>).</li> </ul> |
| 7 Historic England   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant chapters of the <b>Environmental Statement</b> including <b>ES Chapter 7: Historic Environment (Volume 5, Document 5.2.7)</b> including: Assessment scope and methodology, baseline, embedded environmental measures and likely significant effects, including the impact on Beningbrough Hall Grade I listed building.</li> <li>• <b>draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)</b>.</li> <li>• Various management plans including the <b>CoCP (Volume 5, Document 5.5.3B)</b>.</li> </ul>  |
| 8 National Trust     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant chapters of the <b>Environmental Statement</b> including <b>ES Chapter 7: Historic Environment (Volume 5, Document 5.2.7)</b> and <b>ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual (Volume 5, Document 5.2.6)</b> including: Assessment scope and methodology, baseline, embedded environmental measures and likely significant effects, including the impact on Beningbrough Hall Grade I listed building.</li> <li>• <b>draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)</b>.</li> <li>• Various management plans including the <b>CoCP (Volume 5, Document 5.5.3B)</b>.</li> </ul>   |

| No. | Consultee                                       | Summary of topics within the SoCG   |
|-----|---|---|
| 9   | Northern Power Grid                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impact of the Project on Northern Power Grid assets.</li> <li>Protective Provisions and Diversions in the <b>draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)</b>.</li> </ul>  |
| 10  | Network Rail                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impact of the Project on Network Rail assets.</li> <li>Protective Provisions in the <b>draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)</b>.</li> </ul>  |
| 11  | Shire Group of Internal* Drainage Boards (IDBs) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relevant chapters of the Environmental Statement including <b>ES Chapter 9: Hydrology (Volume 5, Document 5.2.9)</b>: Assessment scope and methodology, baseline, embedded environmental measures and likely significant effects in relation to IDB controlled drains.</li> <li>Application of local legislation (bylaws).</li> <li>Approach to discharge and flood risk permits, including drainage consents and crossing designs (<b>Details of Other Consents and Licences, Volume 7, Document 7.3</b>).</li> </ul> |
| 12  | York Consortium of IDBs*                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relevant chapters of the Environmental Statement including <b>ES Chapter 9: Hydrology (Volume 5, Document 5.2.9)</b>: Assessment scope and methodology, baseline, embedded environmental measures and likely significant effects in relation to IDB controlled drains.</li> <li>Application of local legislation (bylaws).</li> <li>Approach to discharge and flood risk permits, including drainage consents and crossing designs (<b>Details of Other Consents and Licences, Volume 7, Document 7.3</b>).</li> </ul> |
| 13  | National Highways*                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relevant chapters of the Environmental Statement including <b>ES Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport (Volume 5, Document 5.2.12)</b>: Assessment scope and methodology, baseline, embedded environmental measures and likely significant effects in relation to the Strategic Road Network.</li> <li>Relevant management plans, including the <b>Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3F)</b>.</li> </ul>   |

\*Discussions regarding the need for a SoCG remain ongoing with these consultees. They have been included in this table on a precautionary basis, and the status will be confirmed during the DCO examination.

2.6.5 National Grid have been engaging with other statutory prescribed and non-prescribed consultees, statutory undertakers and interested parties during the development of the DCO application. SoCGs with these consultees are unlikely to be produced at this stage for the reasons set out in **Table 2.2** below. This may be subject to change should further engagement with or representations from these consultees indicate a SoCG may be beneficial.

**Table 2.2 - Statements of Common Ground not required**

| <b>No.</b> | <b>Consultee</b>  | <b>Justification</b>  |
|------------|---|---|
| 1          | Canal & Rivers Trust*   | National Grid have engaged with the Canal & Rivers Trust. Discussions to date indicate that a SoCG is unlikely to be required between the Parties.  |
| 2          | Sustrans  | The mitigation requests relating to NCN route 64 received from Sustrans have been incorporated into the PRowMP ( <b>Volume 5, Document 5.3.3G</b> ). There are no known matters of disagreement and therefore it is not anticipated that a SoCG will be required.   |
| 3          | RSPB  | National Grid have engaged with the RSPB to respond to comments raised by the organisation during the pre-application stage. There are no known matters of disagreement and therefore it is not anticipated that a SoCG will be required.   |
| 4          | National Grid Gas   | The Project will cross National Grid Gas assets and protective provisions are included in the draft DCO ( <b>Volume 3, Document 3.1</b> ) to provide assurance regarding the protection of these assets. There are no known matters of disagreement. It has been agreed with National Grid Gas that a SoCG is not required.                           |
| 5          | Northern Gas Networks   | An Asset Protection Agreement (APA) is being pursued with Northern Gas Networks; the wording of this agreement remains under discussion. Protective Provisions and Diversions are set out in the <b>draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)</b> . However, Northern Gas Networks has indicated that a SoCG is not required between the parties.            |
| 6          | Yorkshire Water   | An APA is being pursued with Yorkshire Water; the wording of this agreement remains under discussion. However, Yorkshire Water has indicated that a SoCG is not required between the parties.   |
| 7          | Relevant Fire and Rescue Service, Ambulance Trust and Police and Crime Commissioner | The Project is not anticipated to affect the operation of critical services. Engagement has taken place with West Yorkshire Police and the North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service and National Grid have responded to questions raised. There are no known matters of disagreement and therefore it is not anticipated that a SoCG will be required. |
| 8          | Cellnex UK  | A standard protective provision has been inserted into the draft DCO ( <b>Volume 3, Document 3.1</b> ) in relation to the protection of communication assets. There are no known matters of disagreement and therefore it is not anticipated that a SoCG will be required.  |
| 9          | BT  | There is no requirement to underground any BT assets as part of the Project. A standard protective provision has been inserted into the draft DCO ( <b>Volume 3, Document</b>   |

| No. Consultee      | Justification   |
|--------------------|---|
|                    | 3.1) in relation to the protection of communication assets. BT have confirmed that they will continue to review information regarding the Project as it becomes available. There are no known matters of disagreement and therefore it is not anticipated that a SoCG will be required.   |
| 10 Vodaphone       | A diversion of a Vodaphone asset is required in relation to the XC line. A standard protective provision has been inserted into the draft DCO ( <b>Volume 3, Document 3.1</b> ) in relation to the protection of communication assets. Vodaphone have confirmed that a SoCG will not be necessary.  |
| 11 Hutchinson 3 EE | National Grid have engaged with Hutchinson 3 EE to provide information on the Project and circumstances where a risk assessment would be required. A standard protective provision has been inserted into the draft DCO ( <b>Volume 3, Document 3.1</b> ) in relation to the protection of communication assets. There are no known matters of disagreement and therefore it is not anticipated that a SoCG will be required. |
| 12 Royal Mail      | Royal Mail have provided feedback in relation to the content of the <b>CTMP (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3F)</b> . Engagement with Royal Mail remains ongoing to seek their agreement with the proposed wording of the CTMP. At this stage it is not expected that a SoCG will be required.  |



# 3. Statement of need

## 3.1 Background

### Drivers for change

- 3.1.1 International and European policy, as set out at **Table 3.1** below, stresses the need to increase renewable energy provision and achieve the net-zero GHG emissions target. UK energy policy establishes an urgent need for new energy infrastructure to reduce the reliance on non-renewable energy sources whilst meeting the UK’s energy demands to facilitate the transition to net-zero. On this basis, the Government has made clear that the need for new energy infrastructure supports the overarching energy policies.
- 3.1.2 **Table 3.1** below provides a summary of the International, European and UK energy policies that are drivers for change in the energy and electricity transmission market.

**Table 3.1 - International, European and UK Energy Policy Context**

| Policies and Directives  | Summary   |
|--|---|
| The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Paris Agreement <sup>13</sup> | The UNFCCC is the major international body responsible for managing climate change and carbon emissions. In 2015, it adopted the Paris Agreement, the aims of which are stated as: “This Agreement, in enhancing the implementation of the Convention, including its objective, aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by: (a) Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change” <sup>14</sup> The agreement sets targets for countries’ GHG emissions, but these are not legally binding or enforceable. In December 2020, the UK submitted its first Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the UNFCCC, committing to “at least a 68%” reduction in GHG emissions below 1990 levels (1995 levels for F-gases) by 2030, aligned with the UK’s 2050 net-zero GHG emissions target. |
| UNFCCC Kyoto Protocol <sup>15</sup>  | The Kyoto Protocol was adopted in December 1997 and there are currently 192 Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. It commits industrialised countries and economies to transition to limit and reduce GHG emissions in accordance with agreed individual targets. These have been strengthened in more recent  |

<sup>13</sup> UNFCCC (2015). Paris Agreement. United Nations; Paris.

<sup>14</sup> Article 2, UNFCCC (2015). Paris Agreement. United Nations; Paris.

<sup>15</sup> UNFCCC (1998). Kyoto Protocol. United Nations, Kyoto.

| Policies and Directives   | Summary  |
|---|--|
| UNFCCC Glasgow Climate Pact <sup>16</sup>                           | <p>international agreements culminating in the Paris Agreement (UNFCCC, 2015), as described above.</p> <p>The Kyoto Protocol contains a list of seven GHG to be reported, which remains relevant in the Paris Agreement, namely: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>), and nitrogen trifluoride (NF<sub>3</sub>).</p> <p>The recent Conference of the Parties (COP 26) held in Glasgow in November 2021, resulted in almost 200 countries agreeing on: the acceleration of action on climate change this decade to reduce emissions (mitigation); helping those already impacted by climate change (adaption); enabling countries to deliver on their climate goals (finance); and working together to deliver even greater action (collaboration). This agreement is in the form of the Glasgow Climate Pact which reaffirms the long-term goal to limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and resolves to pursue efforts to achieve this, recognising that limiting global warming to 1.5°C “requires rapid, deep and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions, including reducing global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 45% by 2030 relative to the 2010 level and to Net Zero around mid-century, as well as deep reductions in other greenhouse gases”.</p> |
| European Union (EU) Renewable Energy Directive (2018/2001/EU), 2018 | <p>The Renewable Energy Directive is the legal framework for the development of renewable energy sectors across the EU economy. The Directive was originally established in 2009 (2009/28/EC) and set a target of achieving 20% of EU energy consumption from renewable sources by 2020.</p> <p>The Renewable Energy Directive was amended in 2018 (2018/2001/EU), which set a revised and binding renewable energy target of achieving a minimum of 32% energy consumption from renewable energy sources within the EU by the year 2030.</p> <p>The UK formally withdrew from the European Union on 31 January 2020 under terms set out in the European Union (Withdrawal Agreement) Act 2018 (as amended) (‘the Withdrawal Act’).</p>  |
| British Energy Security Strategy 2022                               | <p>The British Energy Security Strategy, updated in April 2022 aims to improve energy efficiency. The UK proposes to invest in the North Sea, expanding the UK’s renewable capacity to accelerate the transition from fossil fuels. The ‘ten point plan for a green industrial revolution’ has begun. The Strategy focuses on 50GW deployment by 2030.</p>   |

<sup>16</sup> UNFCCC (2021). Glasgow Climate Pact. [online]. Available at:

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| Policies and Directives | Summary |
|-------------------------|---------|
|-------------------------|---------|

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The Strategy summarises how it will cut the process time for the development of offshore wind by over half by:

- *“reducing consent time from up to four years down to one year;*
- *strengthening the Renewable National Policy Statements to reflect the importance of energy security and Net Zero;*
- *making environmental considerations at a more strategic level allowing us to speed up the process while improving the marine environment;*
- *introducing strategic compensation environmental measures including for projects already in the system to offset environmental effects and reduce delays to projects;*
- *reviewing the way in which the Habitats Regulations Assessments are carried out for all projects making applications from late 2023 to maintain valued protection for wildlife, whilst reducing reams of paperwork;*
- *implementing a new Offshore Wind Environmental Improvement Package including an industry-funded Marine Recovery Fund and nature-based design standards to accelerate deployment whilst enhancing the marine environment;*
- *working with the Offshore Wind Acceleration Task Force; a group of industry experts brought together to work with government, Ofgem and National Grid on further cutting the timeline; and*
- *establishing a fast-track consenting route for priority cases where quality standards are met, by amending the act so that the relevant Secretary of State can set shorter examination timescales” (BEIS, 2022).*

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UK Net Zero Strategy:  
Build Back Greener 2021

This strategy sets out policies and proposals for decarbonising all sectors of the UK economy to meet its Net Zero target by 2050. Key policies from the strategy include:

- *“40GW of offshore wind by 2030... - with a new approach to onshore and offshore electricity networks to incorporate new low carbon generation and demand in the most efficient manner that takes account of the needs of local communities;”*
-

Note: following a successful Judicial Review in July 2022<sup>17</sup>, the UK government is required to produce a new strategy within 8 months.

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## 3.2 The licence and legislative framework

3.2.1 Transmission of electricity is a licensable activity in Great Britain under the Electricity Act.

3.2.2 National Grid owns and operates the transmission system within England and Wales<sup>18</sup> and is licensed under section 6(1)(b) of the Electricity Act. As such, it is bound by legal obligations set out in the Electricity Act and the licence.

3.2.3 Under section 9(2) of the Electricity Act, National Grid has a duty:

- to develop and maintain an efficient, co-ordinated and economical system of electricity transmission
- to facilitate competition in the supply and generation of electricity.

3.2.4 Section 38 and Schedule 9 of the Electricity Act<sup>8</sup> also requires National Grid, when formulating proposals for new lines and other works, to:

*“...have regard to the desirability of preserving natural beauty, of conserving flora, fauna, and geological or physiographical features of special interest and of protecting sites, buildings and objects of architectural, historic or archaeological interest; and shall do what [it] reasonably can to mitigate any effect which the proposals would have on the natural beauty of the countryside or on any such flora, fauna, features, sites, buildings or objects”.*

3.2.5 Licence Condition C8 (Requirement to offer terms) sets out obligations on National Grid relating to making offers to provide connections to the Transmission System. In summary, where any person applies for an offer, National Grid shall offer to enter into an agreement(s)<sup>19</sup> to connect, or to modify an existing connection, to the Transmission System and the offer shall make detailed provision regarding:

- the carrying out of works required to connect to the Transmission System
- the carrying out of works (if any) in connection with the extension or reinforcement of the Transmission System
- the date by when any works required to permit access to the Transmission System (including any works to reinforce or extend the Transmission System) shall be completed.

3.2.6 Licence Condition C17 (Transmission System security standard and quality of service) requires National Grid at all times to plan, develop and operate the transmission system

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<sup>17</sup> Royal Courts of Justice (2022). Friends of the Earth Ltd, Clientearth & Good Law Project v Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy. EWHC 1841 (Admin)

<sup>18</sup> National Grid also operates, but does not own, the transmission systems within Scotland.

<sup>19</sup> Paragraph 6 of Licence Condition C8 sets out exceptions where National Grid is not obliged to make an offer e.g. where to do so would put it in breach of certain other contracts or regulations.

in accordance with the National Electricity Transmission System Security and Quality of Supply Standard (“NETS SQSS”).

### 3.3 National Policy Statements and need

3.3.1 As set in more detail in **Section 6** of this Planning Statement there are two relevant NPSs, EN-1 (Overarching Energy) and EN-5 (Electricity Networks Infrastructure). EN-1 provides the primary basis for making decisions on development consent applications for energy infrastructure in England, and EN-5 is specifically related to electricity networks infrastructure.

3.3.2 The need for new nationally significant energy infrastructure projects is set out in Part 3 of EN-1. Paragraph 3.1.3 on NPS EN-1 states:

*“The IPC [SoS] should therefore assess all applications for development consent for the types of infrastructure covered by the energy NPSs on the basis that the Government has demonstrated that there is a need for those types of infrastructure and that the scale and urgency of that need is as described for each of them in this Part.”<sup>20</sup>*

3.3.3 In the section on the need for electricity transmission apparatus, paragraph 3.7.10 of EN-1 states:

*“there is an urgent need for new electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure (and in particular for new lines of 132 kV and above) to be provided. The IPC [SoS] should consider that the need for any given proposed new connection or reinforcement has been demonstrated if it represents an efficient and economical means of connecting a new generating station to the transmission or distribution network, or reinforcing the network to ensure that it is sufficiently resilient and has sufficient capacity.”*

3.3.4 Finally, EN-1 indicates at paragraph 4.2.1:

*“Given the level and urgency of need for infrastructure of the types covered by the energy NPSs set out in Part 3 of this NPS, the IPC [SoS] should start with a presumption in favour of granting consent to applications for energy NSIPs”.*

3.3.5 Given the requirements set out in section 104 of the Act, as outlined in **Section 4.3** above, the NPS highlights the urgent need for new electricity transmission, such as the Project to be provided, to ensure that the network is sufficiently resilient and has sufficient capacity. This is reinforced in the Draft NPS.

### 3.4 The existing transmission system and need case for new infrastructure, including HND

3.4.1 In line with the UK government’s legal commitment, via the Climate Change Act 2008 (2050 Target Amendment) Order 2019, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 100% of 1990 levels (Net Zero) by 2050, growth in offshore wind generation and interconnectors to Europe has seen a significant number of connections planned in Scotland and coastal areas of the North of England.

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<sup>20</sup> Section 128 of the Localism Act 2011 abolished the IPC, with the National Infrastructure Directorate of PINS taking its place. All decisions on NSIPs are taken, following an Examining Authority recommendation, by the SoS.

- 3.4.2 The existing electricity transmission network was not designed to transfer the current and increasing volume of generation capacity from the North to major centres of electricity demand which continue to exist in central and southern England. The network will require significant reinforcement in the Yorkshire area to provide capacity for these connections and customers to ensure that power can be transferred securely to onshore demand centres in the south to meet the needs of Great Britain electricity consumers.
- 3.4.3 National Grid has obligations under its Transmission Licence to provide an efficient, economic and co-ordinated transmission system in England and Wales. National Grid is required at all times to plan and develop the transmission system in accordance with the National Electricity Transmission System Security and Quality of Supply Standard (NETS SQSS) and to offer connections to and/or use of the transmission system via the National Grid Electricity System Operator (ESO).
- 3.4.4 The growth in generation and interconnectors to Europe and rising transfers of onshore and offshore wind from Scotland, alongside connections in the northern regions of England, means that by 2027, boundaries B7, B7a and B8 of the transmission system will exceed their current capacity.
- 3.4.5 This assessment is supported by both the Network Options Assessment (NOA) and the Future Energy Scenarios (FES) which are undertaken by the Electricity System Operator, independently of National Grid as the transmission owner. The FES identified that from 10,000 MW to between 20,000 MW to 30,000 MW is required in increased capacity by 2040 driven by generation to achieve Net Zero targets.
- 3.4.6 The National Grid (ESO) manages shortfalls in boundary capacity by reducing power flows and constraining generation. This is achieved by paying generators to reduce their outputs, known as 'constraint costs'. Ultimately, constraint costs are passed on to consumers and businesses through electricity bills. When constraint costs become higher than the cost of investment required to reinforce the network (and remove the need for constraint costs) it is considered right to proceed with investment for reinforcement. Without reinforcement by 2027 there can be no further unconstrained connections above boundary B8.
- 3.4.7 In addition, the following three contracted customers have connection offers which are reliant on reinforcement of the network:
- Continental Link – A 1.8GW Interconnector between England and Norway to connect in the Creyke Beck Substation, close to Hull, by 2027
  - The Atlantic Superconnection - A 1GW Interconnector from Iceland expected to connect in the Creyke Beck Substation, close to Hull, by 2027
  - Hornsea Offshore P4 - 2 phased connection application for 2.6GW (1.5GW in 2027 and 1.1GW in 2028) of offshore wind generation with an offer to connect in the North East in April 2027 and October 2028 for each phase respectively.
- 3.4.8 Establishing the need for reinforcement, as summarised above, is the first step in National Grid's project development process. For the Project, this is detailed in the **Updated Need Case Document (Volume 7, Document 7.4)**. On the basis of the need case established, National Grid review how the required reinforcement could be delivered, considering different strategic options, and assessing the options identified. This takes into account environmental, socio-economic, cost and technical considerations. The strategic proposal is then considered further through options identification and selection, taking into account feedback received. The design and assessment of the Project in environmental terms is the subject of statutory

consultation, with feedback considered, before the Project taken forward is finalised and submitted in the DCO application.

### **Holistic Network Design (HND)**

3.4.9 The Holistic Network Design (HND)<sup>21</sup> was published in July 2022 by National Grid ESO. This represents a first and significant step towards a more strategic approach to network planning. The HND integrates connecting offshore wind farms to shore with the capability to transport electricity around Great Britain. Significant investment to the existing onshore system is needed to transport electricity to where it is needed. The HND recommends 94 reinforcements totalling £21.7 billion, to be delivered by 2030 and sets out the need for National Grid ESO, Government (UK, Scottish and Welsh), Ofgem and the Transmission Owners (TOs) to work innovatively and collectively to deliver the ambition set out in the HND and the British Energy Security Strategy. The HND identifies OPN2 (a new 400 kV double circuit between the existing Norton to Osbaldwick circuit and Poppleton and relevant 275 kV upgrades) as one of the 94 investments needed to deliver the 50GW by 2030 Government targets.

## **3.5 Conclusions on the need for the Project**

- 3.5.1 The principle need for new electricity infrastructure is established in NPS EN-1. It makes clear that there is an urgent need for new electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure, and that there should be a presumption in favour of granting consent to applications for energy NSIPs.
- 3.5.2 Nationally, with an increasing demand for electricity as the UK shifts to clean energy, and the drive towards Net Zero, there is a need for new electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure. Regionally, in Yorkshire, the current National Grid high-voltage electricity network does not have the capacity to transport all the new -low carbon energy that is expected to come online over the next 10 years (50GW), while operating reliably and securely to the standards required.
- 3.5.3 As a result there is an urgent need to reinforce the network in the Yorkshire area by 2027 in order to enable connection of three contracted customers, ensure future connections of renewable generation can be connected without incurring significant constraint costs, facilitate Net Zero ambitions, and meet National Grid's transmission licence obligations
- 3.5.4 In light of the above, the need for the Project is well established and supported by national policy.

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<sup>21</sup> National Grid ESO. (2022). Pathway to 2030. A holistic network design to support offshore wind deployment for net zero. (online) (Accessed October 2022).

# 4. The Project

## 4.1 Administrative boundaries

4.1.1 The Project currently<sup>22</sup> falls within six local authority boundaries:

- Hambleton District Council;
- City of York Council;
- Harrogate Borough Council;
- Selby District Council;
- Leeds City Council; and
- North Yorkshire County Council.

## 4.2 The Project Location and Surroundings

4.2.1 The Project is sited within Yorkshire, with the most northerly components approximately 1.5km north-east of the village of Shipton by Beningbrough and approximately 10km north-west of York city centre. The most southerly components are at Monk Fryston Substation, located to the east of the A1 and immediately south of the A63.

4.2.2 The Order Limits form the boundary of the Project for which development consent is being sought and within which all works will take place. For the purposes of describing the Project location it has been split into the following six sections, which are also shown on **Figure 1.2, Volume 5, Document 5.4.1**.

- Section A: Osbaldwick Substation;
- Section B: The North west of York Area;
- Section C: Moor Monkton to Tadcaster - existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line north of Tadcaster (Section D);
- Section D: Tadcaster Area;
- Section E: Tadcaster to Monk Fryston - existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line south of Tadcaster (Section D); and
- Section F: Monk Fryston Area.

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<sup>22</sup> It should be noted that, the local authorities' boundaries and titles are correct at the time of submission November 2022. North Yorkshire County Council, Hambleton District Council, Selby District Council, Ryedale District Council, Scarborough Borough Council, Harrogate Borough Council, Craven District Council and Richmondshire District Council are expected to form a new single council (North Yorkshire Council) on 1 April 2023 as a result of Local Government Reorganisation.



### *Section A: Osbaldwick Substation*

- 4.2.3 Osbaldwick 400kV Substation is located 4km east of the centre of York, 50m north of the A1079 and 600m west of the A64/A1079 junction. Surrounding land uses comprise wooded areas, some of which is priority habitat; agricultural fields to the north and east; a business park to the north-west and the residential area of Osbaldwick 200m to the west. A short section (two pylons) of the southern end of the existing 400kV Norton to Osbaldwick (YR) overhead line falls within the Order Limits where this overhead line connects into Osbaldwick Substation. Osbaldwick Substation is located within the administrative area of the City of York Council.

### *Section B: North west of York Area*

- 4.2.4 Section B largely comprises agricultural land and is between 2km and 10km to the north-west of York. The settlements of Shipton by Beningbrough, Skelton and Overton are 800m north-west, 400m south-east and 100m south respectively from the North west of York Area.
- 4.2.5 The East Coast Mainline (ECML) railway (traveling from London to Edinburgh) runs through the North west of York Area in a south-east to north-west direction. There are no trunk roads but there are two A roads connecting to the City of York (A19 and A59). The Way of the Roses National Cycle Network (NCN Route 65) crosses through the North west of York Area linking the City of York with Beningbrough Hall (a Grade I listed building owned by the National Trust) via the villages of Overton and Shipton by Beningbrough.
- 4.2.6 The River Ouse passes through Section B in a north-west to south-east direction, with Flood Zone 2 and Flood Zone 3 land either side. Other notable watercourses in Section B include Moor Gutter, Hurns Gutter and Hurns Drain. There is one area of ancient woodland, Overton Wood, adjacent to the Order Limits, located north of the river Ouse.
- 4.2.7 Existing electricity infrastructure in Section B includes the 400kV Norton to Osbaldwick (2TW/YR) overhead line route which is located in the north of the North west of York Area, 1.6km north-west of Haxby at its closest point. It connects Norton 400kV Substation, approximately 64km north of the Project, with Osbaldwick 400kV Substation to the east of York. A 2.4km section (eight pylons) of this existing overhead line falls within Section B and this section of overhead line crosses the B1363 Sutton Road and Bull Lane. Land uses beneath the overhead line and in the surrounding area largely comprise agricultural land and individual scattered residential and farm buildings.
- 4.2.8 A section of the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston XCP overhead line route also falls within Section B between Moor Monkton and north-east of Nether Poppleton, adjacent to and north of the River Ouse. This overhead line is a total of 38km in length and connects Poppleton 275kV Substation on the north-western outskirts of York with the existing Monk Fryston 275kV/400kV Substation, approximately 26km to the south-west of York. Within Section B the overhead line runs broadly east-west crossing the ECML and the River Ouse.
- 4.2.9 Section B lies within the administrative areas of Hambleton District Council, City of York Council, Harrogate District Council and North Yorkshire County Council.

*Section C: Moor Monkton to Tadcaster - existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line north of Tadcaster (Section D)*

- 4.2.10 Within this section the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston XC overhead line is aligned north-south, crossing the A59, the York – Harrogate Railway Line, the Battle of Marston Moor Registered Battlefield, B1224 Wetherby Road, the River Wharfe and the A659.
- 4.2.11 This section of the Project lies within the administrative areas of Harrogate District Council, Selby District Council and North Yorkshire County Council.

*Section D: Tadcaster Area*

- 4.2.12 Section D is approximately 3km south-west of Tadcaster comprising agricultural land to the north-east of the A64/A659 junction. There are a limited number of scattered residential properties in the locality, with Toulston Polo Ground approximately 800m to the north.
- 4.2.13 Existing infrastructure in Section D includes a section of the 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line. This connects the 275kV Tadcaster Tee to Knaresborough (XD) overhead line route approximately 2.5km south-west of Tadcaster, a 2.7km section of which is located within the Tadcaster Area. Within Section D the 275kV Tadcaster Tee to Knaresborough (XD) overhead line crosses the A659 and Warren Lane and over sails agricultural land with individual scattered residential and farm buildings in the surrounding area.
- 4.2.14 Section D lies within the administrative areas of Selby District Council, Leeds City Council and North Yorkshire County Council.

*Section E: Tadcaster to Monk Fryston - existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line south of Tadcaster (Section D)*

- 4.2.15 South of Tadcaster the existing Poppleton to Monk Fryston 275kV XC overhead line runs adjacent to the Battle of Towton Registered Battlefield and Huddleston Wood Ancient Woodland before crossing railway lines connecting York and Leeds and Selby and Leeds. The southern end of this overhead line is aligned parallel to the east of the A1(M).
- 4.2.16 This section of the Project lies within the administrative areas of Selby District Council and North Yorkshire County Council.

*Section F: Monk Fryston Area*

- 4.2.17 Section F is located approximately 2km south-west of the village of Monk Fryston, south of the A63 and west of the A1(M). The land within the Monk Fryston Substation Area is predominantly agricultural land and also includes the existing Monk Fryston 275kV / 400kV Substation as well as Rawfield Lane which runs north-south through the area connecting with the A63 to the north and the A1246 to the south. There are residential properties adjacent; Pollums House Farm (and associated farm buildings) located approximately 500m west and the Grade II listed Monk Fryston Lodge (and associated buildings) approximately 200m to the east of the existing substation.
- 4.2.18 Existing infrastructure in Section F comprises the 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line route which connects into the existing Monk Fryston Substation from the west and the 400kV Monk Fryston to Eggborough (4YS) overhead line route which connects into the existing substation from the east. This overhead line connects the

existing Monk Fryston Substation with Eggborough Substation approximately 10km south-east of the Project. Only a short section (750m) of this overhead line falls within Section F to the east of the existing substation. This section over sails fields and an area of priority habitat woodland with Monk Fryston Lodge, a Grade II Listed Building, approximately 350m to the north.

- 4.2.19 Section F lies within the administrative areas of Selby District Council and North Yorkshire County Council.

## 4.3 Project proposals

- 4.3.1 The components of the Project within each section are set out in detail below.

### *Section A: Osbaldwick Substation*

- 4.3.2 A new circuit breaker and isolator along with associated cabling would be installed at Osbaldwick Substation, minor works would be implemented for pylon YR001A to switch the arm of the pylon from which the downleads to the gantry come off, and an existing gantry on which one of the Norton to Osbaldwick circuits terminates would be removed and dismantled to free up space for new equipment. A new gantry (up to a maximum of 15m in height) would be installed on existing operational land at the substation, and cable sealing ends would be in place, allowing a cable connection (approximately 50m) to the existing substation bay. A substation bay is a power line within an electrical substation which connects a circuit such as a feeder or a Super Grid Transformer to the substation busbar system. Each bay typically includes circuit breakers, disconnectors, earth switches, instrument transformers and surge arresters.
- 4.3.3 All new infrastructure as well as the requirement for any construction compounds, would be constructed within operational land at Osbaldwick Substation. **Figure 3.1, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3** shows the Order Limits at Osbaldwick and **the design drawings (Volume 2, Document 2.15)** shows the proposed layouts for the substation.

### *Section B: North west of York Area*

#### *Changes to 400kV Norton to Osbaldwick (2TW/YR) overhead line route*

- 4.3.4 A 2.4km section of this overhead line falls within the Order Limits (between pylon YR035 to the east and pylon 2TW168 to the west) (see **Figure 3.2, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3**). The section of overhead line between pylons YR036 and 2TW169 would be reconducted. Pylon YR040T, which is a suspension pylon (approximately 44m in height), would be dismantled and replaced with a new tension pylon (YR040) approximately 30m to the east of its existing location to allow the connection with the new 400kV YN overhead line. This pylon would be approximately 58m in height and would have downleads (wires) to connect to Shipton North 400kV CSEC.

#### *400kV YN overhead line and cable sealing end compounds*

- 4.3.5 The new 400kV YN overhead line would be approximately 2.8km long and would comprise eight lattice pylons (YN001 to YN008). It would be aligned north-south connecting the existing 400kV Norton to Osbaldwick (YR) overhead line with the new 400/275kV Overton Substation. At the northern end of the overhead line, two CSECs (Shipton North 400kV CSEC and Shipton South 400kV CSEC) would connect the new and existing overhead lines. A CSEC would be required to transition the overhead lines

from overhead conductors to underground cables via overhead 'downlead' conductor connections from the adjacent terminal pylon. Approximately 230m of underground cabling would connect the two CSECs.

- 4.3.6 Shipton North and South CSECs would have typical footprints of 45m by 85m (3,825m<sup>2</sup>) and 40m by 45m (1,800m<sup>2</sup>) respectively. Each CSEC would have a permanent access track and be surrounded by a security fence with a gate around it and be connected via a gantry (Shipton South CSEC) or an anchor block solution (Shipton North CSEC). An anchor block comprises a concrete block on the ground. The downleads from the CSEC come down off the structure and connect to this block. The blocks are smaller than gantries and can be located much closer to the pylon and are therefore this non-typical solution is used at specific location, such as at Shipton North CSEC, where the space is compromised. An image of a typical CSEC and connection onto a gantry is shown in **Figure 4.1** and the location of the CSECs as well as the 400kV YN overhead line is shown on **Figure 3.2, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3**.
- 4.3.7 Pylons YN001 to YN008 would vary between 46m and 55m in height with the taller pylons located at the southern end of the overhead line, reflecting the need to cross the A19 as well as changes in ground levels. The overhead line would connect onto two full line tension gantries within Overton 400/275kV Substation, which would be up to a maximum of 15m in height.

**Figure 4.1 – Example of Cable Sealing End Compound**



#### *Overton 400/275kV Substation*

- 4.3.8 As the existing 400kV Norton to Osbaldwick (2TW/YR) overhead line route to the north and the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC/XCP) overhead line route to the south are at different voltages, a new substation (Overton 400/275kV Substation) would be needed to convert the voltage.
- 4.3.9 The substation would have a footprint of approximately 60,000m<sup>2</sup> and contain four Super Grid Transformers (SGTs) which would convert the voltage levels. The SGTs would be installed within concrete bunds. The substation would also contain two full line tension, and four gantries (two per overhead line) where each overhead line connects into the substation, as well as a control building. For the purposes of the assessment, it

is assumed that both the substation equipment and gantries would be up to a maximum height of 15m above the finished ground level. Underground cabling within the substation would connect one Overton - Poppleton circuit from the overhead lines into the substation. The substation would be enclosed by an electrified palisade fence in line with National Grid standards. A small transformer compound, which would be operated by Northern Power Grid, would be located outside the perimeter of the substation and connected to the substation by a short section of underground cable. A permanent access road surfaced with impermeable pavement would provide access from Overton Road. This would be designed to accommodate the Abnormal Indivisible Loads (AIL) required to install the SGTs at the substation. Drainage measures would be incorporated into the design of the substation (see the Flood Risk Assessment (**Volume 5, Document 5.3.9D**)) with an outfall to the Hurns Gutter. The substation would be unmanned on a permanent basis with regular maintenance visits to the Substation.

4.3.10 **Figure 4.2 and Figure 4.3** show an image and typical layout for a substation and **Figure 3.2, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3** shows the location of the substation.

**Figure 4.2 – Typical substation (existing Monk Fryston Substation)**



**Figure 4.3 – Typical substation layout (existing substation at Monk Fryston)**



*Proposed landscape strategy at Overton Substation*

4.3.11 At Overton 400/275kV Substation, areas of planting and landscape bunding are proposed. The areas of planting form part of the overall landscape strategy and will also contribute to Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) (**ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Amenity, Volume 5, Document 5.2.6** and **Biodiversity Net Gain Report, Volume 5, Document 7.9**) These are summarised as follows and shown on **Figure 3.10, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3**.

- New native woodland planting and scrub on earth mounding up to 2m high with 1:3 slopes along the south side of the A19 between Overton Road and Hurns Gutter. The design objective is to reduce the visibility of the Overton 400/275kV Substation from the A19.
- New native woodland planting and scrub on earth mounding up to 3.5m high with 1:3 slopes to the north-west of Overton 400/275kV Substation and Overton Road designed to allow retention of existing mature/veteran trees. The design objective is to reduce the visibility of Overton 400/275kV Substation from Overton Road, National Cycle Route 65 and the ECML Railway.

- Reinforcement of existing hedgerows in sections along the A19 and Overton Road to comprise infilling of gaps and/or thickening and/or introduction of hedgerow trees. The design objective is to reduce the visibility of the Overton 400/275kV Substation from Overton Road, National Cycle Route 65 and the A19.
  - Introduction of species rich meadow planting around Overton 400/275kV Substation boundary, under pylons to the north and south of Overton 400/275kV Substation and in locations at the perimeter of the field in which the Overton 400/275kV Substation is sited, where there are limitations to productive arable cultivation due to the shape and size of the land parcels and/or likely poor drainage. Links to adjacent hedgerow and woodland planting provides enhanced green infrastructure potential and the species rich meadow planting will also contribute to Biodiversity Net Gain opportunities.
- 4.3.12 The landscape planting proposals have been developed to reflect Hambleton Local Plan (2022)<sup>23</sup> Policy E4 Green Infrastructure and Policy E7 Hambleton's Landscapes. The landscape bunding will be developed using spoil excavated within the Order Limits at Overton 400/275kV Substation. Further information regarding the assessment of landscape and visual effects and the embedded environmental measures proposed is provided in **ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Amenity, Volume 5, Document 5.2.6.**

*New sections of 275kV overhead line*

- 4.3.13 Two new sections of 275kV overhead lines would connect into Overton 400/275kV Substation from the south (see **Figure 3.2, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3**).
- 4.3.14 A new section of 275kV overhead line would connect to Overton 400/275kV Substation from the south-west. It would connect to the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XCP) overhead line to the south, forming part of a 275kV overhead line, known as the XC 275kV overhead line comprising new and existing infrastructure which would connect the proposed Monk Fryston and Overton Substations. The new section of overhead line would be approximately 1.95km long and would comprise seven new lattice pylons (XC422 to XC416) with pylon XC422 being a replacement for existing pylon XCP007. This new section of overhead line would be aligned south-west to north-east with pylon XC422 located approximately 400m south of the River Ouse. North of the river the overhead line would be aligned east of Overton Wood and west of Overton Grange before crossing Overton Road and the ECML railway to connect to Overton 400/275kV Substation. The heights of the new pylons would be between 47m and 60m in height.
- 4.3.15 A new section of 275kV overhead line would connect to Overton 400/275kV Substation from the south-east. It would connect to the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XCP) overhead line to the south forming part of a 275kV overhead line, known as the SP 275kV overhead line, comprising new and existing infrastructure which would connect Overton 400/275kV Substation with Poppleton Substation. The new section overhead line would be approximately 1.5km long and would comprise four new lattice pylons (SP006 to SP003). This new section of overhead line would run from approximately 500m west of Skelton with pylon SP006 located approximately 280m north of Stripe Lane. The new section of overhead line would be aligned parallel to the east of the ECML railway and cross Hurns Gutter twice then connect into Overton

<sup>23</sup> Hambleton District Council (2022). Hambleton Local Plan. Adopted February 2022. (online) Available at: <https://www.hambleton.gov.uk/local-plan-1> (Accessed October 2022).

400/275kV Substation. The height of the new pylons would be between 43m and 52m in height.

#### *Changes to the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XCP) overhead line route*

- 4.3.16 The installation of the new sections of XC and SP 275kV overhead lines would require modifications to the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XCP) overhead line, where it falls within the Order Limits, including the replacement and dismantling of pylons. As stated above (paragraphs 5.3.14 to 5.3.15) the existing XCP overhead line would be modified to form two separate overhead lines: the XC overhead line connecting between Monk Fryston and Overton Substations and the SP overhead line connecting between Poppleton and Overton Substations.
- 4.3.17 Existing pylon XCP014 to the east of the ECML railway and west of Skelton would remain in place and form part of the SP overhead line connecting Overton and Poppleton Substations. Pylon XCP014 would be renamed as pylon SP007. North of SP007 the new overhead line and pylons would connect into Overton 400/275kV Substation (pylons SP003 to SP006) as shown on **Figure 3.2, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3**).
- 4.3.18 Between Moor Monkton in the west and Skelton in the east, the existing XCP overhead line (approximately 5km in length) would be replaced with some pylons permanently removed. The overhead line would be realigned from south-east of Moor Monkton to connect into the proposed Overton 400/275kV Substation forming the realigned XC Overton to Monk Fryston overhead line. This would require:
- the permanent removal of 2.35km of the existing XC/XCP overhead line from pylon XC422 and SP007 and six pylons between the ECML railway and Woodhouse Farm to the north of Overton (existing pylons XCP008 to XCP013);
  - the replacement of four pylons south of the River Ouse and north of Thick Penny Farm along the same overhead line alignment, but in new locations (approximately 25m to 70m east of the existing pylon locations). The replacement pylons (pylons XC425 to XC422) would be taller in height than the existing pylons with the new pylons being between 47m and 50m above ground level compared to 40m to 50m in height at present;
  - the replacement of three pylons to the south-east of Moor Monkton and south of Redhouse Wood along a new alignment up to 230m south of the existing overhead line alignment. The existing pylons are currently between 40m and 45m in height above ground level whereas the replacement pylons would all be approximately 50m in height (XC426 to XC428);
  - the permanent removal of the existing pylon (XC428T) closest to Moor Monkton as the realigned overhead line would lie further to the south; and
  - the replacement of pylon XC429 at a location approximately 30m north of the existing pylon. The replacement pylon would be taller (approximately 53m) than the existing pylon (approximately 35m in height).

#### *Section C Moor Monkton to Tadcaster - existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line north of Tadcaster (Section D)*

- 4.3.19 The existing overhead line 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line falls within Sections C, D and E as follows:



- Section C: north of pylon XC430 to south of pylon XC479;
- Section D: north of pylon XC480 to south of pylon XC 485; and
- Section E: north of pylon XC486 to south of pylon XC521.

4.3.20 Within Sections C to E this existing overhead line would be re-conducted, which would include switching the existing single conductor system from pylon XC429 at Moor Monkton, Section C to the southern end of the XC overhead line at Monk Fryston, Section F to a twin conductor system as well as replacing the earthwire. At every pylon there would be works to change the insulators and fittings (**Figure 3.3, Figure 3.4 and Figure 3.5, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3**). In addition, where required, pylon steelwork would be replaced or strengthened, crossarm tie members replaced or modifications made to the existing crossarms, including changing the conductor attachment points. Where needed, insulators and fittings would be replaced, and foundations repaired or strengthened.

### *Section D: Tadcaster Area*

#### *New 275kV cable sealing end compounds*

- 4.3.21 Two new CSECs would be installed in the Tadcaster Area: Tadcaster Tee East 275kV CSEC and Tadcaster Tee West 275kV CSEC (see **Figure 3.4, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3**) with approximate footprints of 40m by 50m (2,000m<sup>2</sup>) and 31m x 37m (1,150m<sup>2</sup>) respectively. A short section (approximately 350m) of underground cable would connect to the two CSECs (see **Figure 3.4, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3**). A Gantry of up to 15m would be installed Tadcaster Tee West and an anchor block solution for Tadcaster Tee East, due to the lack of space between Tadcaster Tee East and the embankment to the A64. Fencing, permanent access and permanent drainage would be installed for each CSEC.
- 4.3.22 Currently the existing Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line connects to the 275kV Knaresborough (XD/PHG) overhead line in the Tadcaster Area. There are electricity circuits between Poppleton and Knaresborough Substations, Monk Fryston and Knaresborough Substations and Monk Fryston and Poppleton Substations. The CSECs and underground cable in the Tadcaster Area are needed to create two circuits connecting Overton, Knaresborough and Monk Fryston Substations to help balance power flows on the overhead lines as a result of the increased rating requirement on the XC overhead line.

#### *Proposed landscape strategy at the Tadcaster Area*

- 4.3.23 At Tadcaster, new planting is proposed to mitigate localised landscape and visual effects, considering technical constraints including underground services and to maximise the retention of productive agricultural land. The area of planting will form part of the overall landscape strategy and will also contribute to Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) (**ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Amenity, Volume 5, Document 5.2.6 and Biodiversity Net Gain Report, Volume 7, Document 7.9**) These measures are summarised as follows and shown on **Figure 3.11, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3**).
- Native scrub planting on the embankments around the western CSEC close to the A64 to soften the appearance of the engineered embankment as perceived from the A64.

- Reinforcement of existing field boundary hedgerows along the edge of the A659 and reinstatement of a historic hedgerow north of the proposed access track to the western CSEC to partially restrict views from the A659 and Garnet Lane of the lower parts of the western CSEC.
- Establishment of a new native hedgerow along the boundary with the A64 highway verge to partially restrict views from the A64 of the lower parts of the eastern CSEC and associated embankments.
- Introduction of species rich meadow planting in the field adjacent to the A64 highway verge, currently used for cultivating Christmas trees. Given the extent of new underground services and associated easements, this area could no longer be cultivated for tree planting. In addition to enhancing green infrastructure and landscape character this proposal will also contribute to Biodiversity Net Gain.

4.3.24 The planting proposals reflect the location of the Project within the Locally Important Landscape Area (a non-statutory local landscape designation). Policies that apply include Policy SP18 Protecting and Enhancing the Environment and Policy SP19, Design Quality of the Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan (2013)<sup>24</sup>. Preferred Approach SG5, NE2 and NE3 of the Selby draft Local Plan Preferred Options (Jan 2021)<sup>25</sup> also apply covering protection and enhancement of landscape character and green infrastructure. Further information regarding the assessment of landscape and visual effects is provided in **ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Amenity (Volume 5, Document 5.2.6)**.

#### *Existing 275kV Tadcaster Tee to Knaresborough (XD/PHG) overhead line route*

4.3.25 Changes to the existing infrastructure in the Tadcaster Area would comprise the removal of pylon XD001T (38m in height above ground level) which would be replaced with a new pylon on the same alignment (XD001) (approximately 54m in height) approximately 30m to the south-east to allow a connection using downleads to the Tadcaster Tee West CSEC (see **Figure 3.4, Volume 5, Document 5.3.4**). Limited works are proposed to the XD overhead line between pylons XD002 and XD007 and comprise the cutting of the overhead lines between XD002 and XD003 in order to implement a temporary diversion replacement of the overhead lines replaced once the temporary diversion is removed. The section of overhead line between XD002 and XD007 is included in the Order Limits should further design development indicate works, for example re-tensioning of the overhead lines, be required.

#### *Section E: Tadcaster to Monk Fryston - existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line south of Tadcaster (Section D)*

4.3.26 The works in this section are described in paragraphs to 4.2.19 to 4.3.20 above in this Planning Statement.

<sup>24</sup> Selby District Council (2013). Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan (Adopted 2013) (online). Available at: <https://www.selby.gov.uk/selby-district-core-strategy-local-plan> (Accessed October 2022).

<sup>25</sup> Selby District Council (2021). Local Plan Preferred Options Consultation. (online) (Accessed October 2022).

## Section F: Monk Fryston Area

### *New 400kV Monk Fryston Substation*

4.3.27 A new 400kV Substation would be installed adjacent to (and connecting into) the existing Monk Fryston 400/275kV Substation to enable the uprated XC overhead line to connect into the Electricity Transmission System (see **Figure 3.6, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3**). The new substation is required as the existing substation equipment is only rated to take a certain amount of power, and the increased rating of the XC overhead line would be above the capability of the equipment at the existing substation. The proposed substation would have a footprint of approximately 90,000m<sup>2</sup> and is likely to be similar in height to the buildings and infrastructure at the existing substation (assumed for the purposes of assessment to be 15m). The new substation would contain four super grid transformers (SGTs) within concrete bunds to step up the 275kV voltage of the XC overhead line to 400kV to connect into the new substation. Underground cables (approximately 600m in length) would be installed within the substation to connect one circuit of the XC overhead line to the substation. The new substation would also contain switchgear and equipment, a control building housing equipment and car parking. The substation would be enclosed by an electrified palisade fence in line with National Grid standards. A small transformer compound, which would be operated by Northern Power Grid, would be located inside the perimeter of the substation and connected to the substation by a short section of underground cable. Drainage measures will be incorporated into the design of the substation (**Flood Risk Assessment (FRA), Volume 5, Document 5.3.9D**). The substation would be unmanned on a permanent basis, but there would be regular maintenance visits to the substation.

### *Proposed landscape strategy at the proposed 400kV Monk Fryston Substation*

4.3.28 At the proposed Monk Fryston Substation, areas of planting are proposed. The area of planting form part of the overall landscape strategy and will also contribute to Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) (**ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Amenity, Volume 5, Document 5.2.6** and **Biodiversity Net Gain Report, Volume 7, Document 7.9**) These are summarised as follows and shown on **Figure 3.12, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3**.

- New native woodland planting and scrub on earth mounding up to 3.5m high with 1:3 slopes to the north of the Monk Fryston Substation. Design objective to reduce the visibility of the Monk Fryston Substation from parts of Rawfield Lane, the A63, the curtilage of Monk Fryston Lodge and high sensitivity receptors to the north including PRoW near Lumby.
- New native woodland planting and scrub on earth mounding up to 3.5m high with 1:3 slopes to the south-east of the Monk Fryston Substation considering the location of the consented battery storage scheme (Ref 2021/0633/FULM). The design objective is to reduce the visibility of the Monk Fryston Substation from the nearby public footpath to the south noting that an existing woodland belt closer to the footpath would be maintained as part of the Project.
- New native woodland planting and scrub on earth mounding up to 3.5m high with 1:3 slopes to the east of the Monk Fryston Substation to reinforce the establish landscape character pattern of significant woodland cover and to reinforce existing woodland screening around Monk Fryston Lodge to the north-east.

- Re-establishment and reinforcement of historic field boundary hedgerows to the east of the Monk Fryston Substation to mitigate hedgerow loss under the footprint of the proposed substation and to enhance green infrastructure.
- Re-establishment of part of a historic field boundary hedgerow along a section of Rawfield Lane under the new XC overhead line where tree planting is not possible to partially screen views of the north-western end of the proposed Monk Fryston Substation from Rawfield Lane and Pollums House Farm.
- Introduction of species rich meadow planting between the mounds and proposed Monk Fryston Substation where the small piecemeal parcels of residual farmland could not be efficiently cultivated for arable crops. In addition to enhancing green infrastructure and landscape character this proposal will contribute to Biodiversity Net Gain.

4.3.29 The planting proposals reflect Policy SP18 Protecting and Enhancing the Environment and Policy SP19, Design Quality of the Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan (2013)<sup>24</sup>. Preferred Approach SG5, NE2 and NE3 of the Selby draft Local Plan Preferred Options (Jan 2021)<sup>25</sup> also apply covering protection and enhancement of landscape character, green infrastructure, and tree coverage.

4.3.30 The landscape bunding will be developed using spoil excavated within the Order Limits at Monk Fryston Substation. Further information regarding the assessment of landscape and visual effects is provided in **ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Amenity (Volume 5, Document 5.2.6)**.

#### *Changes to 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line route*

4.3.31 The existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line west of the existing Monk Fryston 400/275kV Substation would be realigned and reconfigured between pylons XC521 and XC525T so that this overhead line could be moved from the existing Monk Fryston 400/275kV Substation to connect into the proposed Monk Fryston 400kV Substation.

4.3.32 Approximately 1.45km of the existing overhead line would be reconfigured and new spans of overhead line included to connect into the proposed substation. The reconfigured overhead line would be slightly increased in length (to approximately 1.6km). Pylon XC521 would remain in place but parts of the steelwork would be replaced or strengthened, and the overhead line and conductors replaced. The reconfigured overhead line would, from this pylon, run along a similar alignment and up to 40m west of the existing overhead line east of the A1(M). Pylon XC522T and XC523T would be dismantled and removed with new pylons (XC522 and XC523) installed approximately 40m west and 40m south-east of the existing pylons respectively. From pylon XC523 the overhead line would be reconfigured slightly south of the existing alignment. From XC524T it would then run north-east to connect into the new substation. Pylon XC524T would be dismantled and removed with a new pylon (XC524) installed 40m west of the existing pylon. Pylon XC525T within the existing substation would be removed. A replacement pylon for XC525T (XC525) would be located in the field west and on the opposite side of Rawfield Lane to the existing substation (180m north-west). A new pylon (XC526) and two new gantries would be installed on the eastern side of Rawfield Lane adjacent to the new substation to allow the overhead line to connect to the new substation. The realigned XC overhead line would have one additional pylon in this area when compared to the current overhead line in this area.

- 4.3.33 The four pylons that would be dismantled as part of this work (XC522T to XC525T) range in height from approximately 35m to 42m above ground level. The replacement pylons (XC522 to XC525) would range in height from approximately 48m to 60m. The additional pylon (XC526) would be approximately 48m above ground level.

#### *Changes to 400kV Monk Fryston to Eggborough (4YS) overhead line route*

- 4.3.34 A short section of the existing 400kV Eggborough to Monk Fryston overhead line between existing pylons 4YS029 and 4ZZ01A, east of the existing substation would be removed and reconfigured to connect into the proposed Monk Fryston Substation. A span approximately 370m long of existing overhead line between 4YS029 and 4ZZ01A would be dismantled.

### **Pylon, substation and cable sealing end design**

- 4.3.35 The Design and Access Statement (**Volume 7, Document 7.2**) provides design related information for the pylons, the substations and cable sealing end compounds proposed as part of the Project.

## **4.4 Order Limits**

- 4.4.1 **Figure 1.2 (and Figures 3.1 to 3.6) within Volume 5, Documents 5.4.1 and 5.4.3** illustrates the proposed Order Limits, which is the maximum extent of land within which development of the Project (the authorised development) could take place. Authorised development would include, but not be limited to the following: new overhead lines; substations and CSECs; works to existing infrastructure; temporary access roads; Public Rights of Way (PRoW) diversions; construction compounds and laydown areas.

## **4.5 Limits of Deviation**

- 4.5.1 As recognised in guidance provided by the Planning Inspectorate, a necessary and proportionate degree of flexibility often needs to be incorporated into the design of proposed development so that unforeseen issues that are encountered after a development has been consented can be dealt with. For example, previously unidentified poor ground conditions may require a pylon to be re-sited slightly for geotechnical reasons. Therefore, to allow for this, new infrastructure would be constructed within specified Limits of Deviation (LoD) which identify a maximum distance or measurement of variation within which the works must be constructed. These comprise lateral (i.e., on the ground) and vertical limits (in relation to height).
- 4.5.2 The proposed LoD for the Project are shown on **Figures 3.1 to 3.6 within Volume 5, Document 5.4.3** and are required for:
- new overhead lines (400kV YN north of Overton 400/275kV Substation, new sections of 275kV overhead line south of Overton 400/275kV Substation (XC and SP overhead lines) lateral limits: up to 100m lateral LoD (50m either side of the proposed overhead line centre line);
  - temporary overhead line diversions lateral limits: up to 100m lateral LoD (50m either side of the proposed temporary overhead line centre line);

- overhead line vertical limits (all new overhead lines, pylons and temporary overhead line diversions): proposed pylon heights (refer to Indicative Overhead Line Profiles provided in **Volume 2, Document 2.15**) up to 6m vertical LoD;
- cable sealing end compounds: up to 25m lateral LoD around the edge of each CSEC;
- Overton 400/275kV Substation (lateral LoD): up to 20m lateral LoD from the east, south and west of the substation boundaries and up to 10m lateral LoD from the north boundary; and
- Overton Substation and proposed Monk Fryston 400kV Substation (vertical LoD): No vertical LoD is proposed but both substations would not exceed 15m in height above the finished ground level.

4.5.3 The proposed lateral LoD are not fixed along the entirety of the overhead lines but deviate depending on constraints that are present along the route. In some locations, the LoD have been reduced to avoid the loss of, or impacts on, trees, such as veteran trees, woodland and other environmentally sensitive receptors. No vertical LoD are proposed in relation to below ground works such as underground cabling. The assessment is based on an assumed depth of excavation (1.2m) for these works. An increase in the depth of excavation is unlikely to change the conclusions of the assessment on the basis that substantial increases in depth would necessitate a different type of construction methodology (i.e. horizontal directional drilling rather than open trench). For the purposes of the assessment the maximum depth of excavation for open trenches is assumed to be up to 2m (**ES Chapter 7: Historic Environment, Volume 5, Document 5.2.7; ES Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology, Volume 5, Document 5.2.10; and ES Chapter 11 Agriculture and soils, Volume 5, Document 5.2.11**).

4.5.4 New overhead lines have been designed to meet minimum statutory safety clearances for all overhead lines, which are legally prescribed. The statutory safety clearances must be maintained between conductors and the ground, trees, buildings and any other structure such as street lighting columns. The clearance required depends on the operating voltage of the line, its construction and design, the topography of the location over which the line passes, and the type of development proposed.

## 4.6 Measures within Project design

### Embedded Environmental Measures

- 4.6.1 The Project includes environment measures which have been ‘embedded’ into the Project design. These measures relate to the construction stage, operational stage and dismantling works. **ES Chapter 4: Approach to Preparing the ES, Volume 5, Document 5.2.4** sets out the approach to embedded environmental measures applied in the ES. The environmental assessments presented in **ES Chapters 6 to 17, Volume 5, Documents 5.2.6 to 5.2.17** provide details of how the embedded environmental measures are proposed to avoid or reduce environmental effects.
- 4.6.2 The **Embedded environmental measures Schedule (Appendix 3A, Volume 5, Document 5.3.3A)** sets out all the embedded environmental measures and how these are to be secured in the **draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)**.

## Enhancement Measures and biodiversity net gain

- 4.6.3 Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) is defined by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs as “*development that leaves the natural environment in a measurably better state than beforehand.*”<sup>26</sup> It follows a process of avoiding and minimising biodiversity loss in the first instance, and providing positive habitat interventions, which result in a measurable net improvement to biodiversity for a development. BNG is measured in ‘units’ using a biodiversity metric, and is addressed separately for habitat areas, linear habitats (hedgerows and lines of trees), and rivers.
- 4.6.4 The Environment Act 2021<sup>27</sup> will mandate for NSIPs to achieve BNG and is expected to come into force in 2025, with a requirement to achieve a minimum 10% uplift in biodiversity value. The Environment Act 2021 requires that this is calculated using an appropriate biodiversity metric and maintained for a specified period, as will be detailed in the biodiversity gain statement of the applicable (NPS). The current NPSs (EN-1, EN-5) do not make explicit reference to BNG.
- 4.6.5 In September 2021 government published the Draft NPS EN-1 for consultation. Section 4.5 Environmental and Biodiversity Net Gain sets out the government’s draft policy as it applies to NSIPs. It notes that projects should seek opportunities to contribute to and enhance the natural environment by providing net gains for biodiversity where possible, encouraging applicants to use “*the most current version of the Defra biodiversity metric*”<sup>28</sup>. It also highlights that “*any habitat creation or enhancement delivered for biodiversity net gain should generally be maintained for a minimum period of 30 years*”<sup>29</sup>.
- 4.6.6 Government also issued a Draft NPS EN-5<sup>30</sup> for consultation in September 2021. Advice on the specific opportunities provided by linear electricity networks infrastructure is provided in section 2.8 of Draft NPS EN-5.
- 4.6.7 National Grid’s commitment to delivering environmental gain and BNG is independent of development consent requirements. However, the framework and Biodiversity Metric being developed by Defra/Natural England on behalf of the UK Government to fulfil the mandatory delivery of BNG provides a robust, recognised, and supported system for delivery. Adopting this approach will allow inter-operability with the BNG elements of National Grid’s capital projects, and would be consistent with the Government’s mandatory approach, as well as the approach of other regulated businesses and Government agencies (e.g. National Highways).

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<sup>26</sup> Defra. (2019). Biodiversity Net Gain Definitions and Current Practice. (online) Available at: [https://consult.defra.gov.uk/land-use/net-gain/user\\_uploads/02.-definitions-and-current-practice.pdf](https://consult.defra.gov.uk/land-use/net-gain/user_uploads/02.-definitions-and-current-practice.pdf) (Accessed October 2022).

<sup>27</sup> UK Government (2021). Environment Act 2021 c.30 (online). Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/contents/enacted> (Accessed October 2022).

<sup>28</sup> Paragraph 4.5.2 of: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (2021). Draft Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1). (online) Available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/1015233/en-1-draft-for-consultation.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1015233/en-1-draft-for-consultation.pdf) (Accessed October 2022).

<sup>29</sup> Paragraph 5.4.22 of the Draft Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)<sup>28</sup>.

<sup>30</sup> Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (2021). Draft National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5). (online) Available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/1015238/en-5-draft-for-consultation.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1015238/en-5-draft-for-consultation.pdf) (Accessed October 2022).

- 4.6.8 The **BNG report (Volume 7, Document 7.9)** presents the BNG calculation undertaken for the Project as at DCO submission using Biodiversity Metric V3.1 and presents results of the BNG calculation for the Project as well as modelling of scenarios for achieving the minimum 10% BNG in line with the Biodiversity Metric trading rules.
- 4.6.9 Therefore BNG measures have been considered but not assessed in the ES as the delivery of BNG may fall outside the Order Limits. The **BNG report (Volume 7, Document 7.9)** identifies the type and quantity of BNG and the options for delivering this include, in summary:
- habitat creation/enhancement within the order limits with agreement with third party landowner/managers to manage the habitat for 30 years post consent;
  - purchasing land to be enhanced/managed for 30 years;
  - agreements with/contributions to local stakeholder schemes (i.e. Yorkshire Wildlife Trust); and
  - inputs to strategic biodiversity offsite schemes through purchase of biodiversity units.

## 4.7 Requirements of the Draft DCO

- 4.7.1 The **draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)**, Schedule 3 contains the Draft Requirements proposed for incorporation if the DCO were granted.
- 4.7.2 A number of Draft Requirements include elements which will require:
- the submission of additional information,
  - approval by the relevant local planning authorities prior to the commencement of the Project, and
  - compliance by National Grid during and post construction.
- 4.7.3 The Draft Requirements will be subject to examination and may, as a result, be amended.
- 4.7.4 Requirements identified in the **draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)** include:
- Interpretation (Requirement 1);
  - Time limits (Requirement 2);
  - Design drawings (Requirement 3);
  - Stages of authorized development (Requirement 4);
  - Construction management plans (Requirement 5);
  - Outline construction management plans (Requirement 6);
  - Construction hours (Requirement 7);
  - Landscaping and mitigation planting (Requirement 8);
  - Implementation of landscaping and mitigation planting (Requirement 9);
  - Retention and protection of existing trees (Requirement 10);
  - Reinstatement schemes (Requirement 11);



- Contamination of land or groundwater and controlled waters (Requirement 12);
- Removal of temporary bridges and culverts (Requirement 13);
- Highway works (Requirement 14);
- Removal of existing overhead line (Requirement 15);
- Decommissioning (Requirement 16); and
- Clearance over the River Ouse (Requirement 17).

## 4.8 Obligations

- 4.8.1 It is envisaged that a planning obligation (a section 106 agreement) may be negotiated with the local authorities as an established mechanism for securing planning matters arising from the Project if required.
- 4.8.2 Negotiation on planning obligations will be subject to legal tests as set out in regulation 122 and 123 of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended), namely:
- Necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms
  - Directly related to the development
  - Fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development
- 4.8.3 Similar tests are set out in paragraph 4.1.8 of EN-1 which adds that such obligations should be enforceable, precise and reasonable in all other respects.

# 5. Approach to new electricity transmission

## 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 National Grid’s statutory obligations are set out in the Electricity Act 1989 (the Electricity Act)<sup>8</sup> and in the terms of its Transmission Licence (regulated by Ofgem). Under the Electricity Act, National Grid Electricity System Operator (NGESO) and National Grid must develop transmission network proposals in an efficient, coordinated and economical way, whilst having regard to the desirability of preserving amenity. This means that, when National Grid considers options to deliver additional network capability, it must balance the need to develop the network in a way that is efficient, coordinated and economical and minimises impact on people and places.

5.1.2 In demonstrating these responsibilities and in order to provide transparency over the design process, National Grid has published Our Approach to Consenting<sup>31</sup>. The guidance was written to explain the steps National Grid follow when developing proposals, including identifying strategic proposals, followed by options identification which includes the application of the Holford Rules. The Holford Rules are the accepted basis within the electricity transmission industry for overhead line routing. **Section 5.3** of this Planning Statement sets out in detail how the Holford Rules have been applied to the Project by National Grid.

5.1.3 National Grid’s Approach to Consenting guidance states that:

*“whether the preferred route corridor is predominantly overhead, underground or sub-sea, detailed survey and assessment work is carried out to find the alignment of the transmission line which best satisfies all of our obligations and the needs of stakeholders. In doing this we seek to avoid as far as practical impacts on people, communities, environmentally sensitive areas and any other important receptors.”*

## 5.2 Project development process

5.2.1 The development of the Project aligned with National Grid’s Our Approach to Consenting (**Volume 5, Document 5.3.2A**). The key steps up to the submission of the DCO application include:

- Strategic Proposal;
- Options Identification and Selection;
- Defined Proposal and Statutory Consultation; and
- Assessment and land rights.

5.2.2 These stages are described in turn below.

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<sup>31</sup> National Grid (2022). Our Approach to Consenting. National Grid; London.

**Figure 5.1 – National Grid Approach to Consenting**



## Strategic proposal

- 5.2.3 Once the need for the Project had been established (as set out in the **Updated Need Case, Volume 7, Document 7.4**), National Grid considered the different ways in which the need could be met in order to establish a strategic proposal. The appraisal process is described in **Section 2.5 of ES Chapter 2: Project Need and Alternatives (Volume 5, Document 5.2.2)** and references the Strategic Proposal Report (**Volume 7, Document 7.5**).
- 5.2.4 For electricity infrastructure, National Grid make an initial technology assumption that overhead steel lattice lines will be adopted as part of the Project. This demonstrates National Grid’s licence duty to develop an efficient and economical solution. Similarly, the starting position is also to avoid completely, or anticipate undergrounding within, all nationally designated landscapes and their settings. This is again consistent with national policy and, more specifically, with National Grid’s Stakeholder, Community and Amenity Policy<sup>32</sup>.
- 5.2.5 The strategic options assessment (**Volume 7, Document 7.5**) emphasises that from a technical and cost perspective, an overhead line was considered to be preferable as it is a proven technology and less expensive than underground cables. There were no national planning policy reasons identified (e.g. nationally designated landscapes or national parks) which would require underground cables to be used instead of an overhead line.
- 5.2.6 A further key consideration which influenced the selection of the Strategic Proposal was the ability to upgrade or enhance existing National Grid infrastructure. National Grid considers the use of existing infrastructure to be preferable to options which would require wholly new infrastructure. This approach is consistent with National Grid’s licence obligations to develop and maintain an efficient, coordinated and economical transmission system and its statutory duty to have regard to amenity under section 38 of the Electricity Act. Therefore, National Grid will only propose to build wholly new infrastructure where existing infrastructure cannot be technically or economically upgraded to meet system security standards and regulatory obligations

## Options identification and selection

- 5.2.7 The purpose of Options identification and selection is to select, using consultation feedback, a preferred corridor (or site) with a preliminary route swathe which can be developed during the next Project phase.
- 5.2.8 A Corridor and Preliminary Routeing and Siting Study (‘the CPRSS’), (**Volume 7, Document 7.8**) was undertaken to further define the location of the proposed Project infrastructure within a defined Study Area including York North, Tadcaster and Monk Fryston, based on the strategic proposal identified at the strategic options stage (described in **Section 2.5 of Volume 5, Document 5.2.2 Environmental Statement Project Need and Alternatives**). An Options Appraisal was undertaken for proposed

<sup>32</sup> National Grid (2016). National Grid’s commitments when undertaking works in the UK – Our stakeholder, community and amenity policy. National Grid; London.

new infrastructure comprising substations, CSECs and overhead lines. The staged approach to options identification and selection was undertaken in line with National Grid's Approach to Option Appraisal<sup>33</sup>.

- 5.2.9 The preferred options identified were subject to a non-statutory consultation exercise, which took place between 11 March and 15 April 2021. This included two alternative options for the 275kV connection.
- 5.2.10 The application of this stage of the process to the Project is discussed in further detail in **ES Chapter 2: Project Need and Alternatives (Volume 5, Document 5.2.2)**.

### Defined proposal and statutory consultation

- 5.2.11 The 'Defined Proposal and Statutory Consultation' stage involved design development in response to feedback from the non-statutory consultation to support the production of Preliminary Environmental Information and statutory consultation on the modified Route Corridor and Preliminary Route and sites. As part of consultation feedback analysis, a Design Change Control (DCC) process is used by National Grid to review and process requests for design changes raised by consultees and refine the Project design. A description of the change control process, and a summary of how the non-statutory consultation feedback influenced the proposal is set out in **Section 2.7 of ES Chapter 2: Project Need and Alternatives (Volume 5, Document 5.2.2)**.
- 5.2.12 The preliminary design developed during this stage of the project development process was presented at the statutory consultation between 28 October and 9 December 2021.

### Assessment and Land Rights

- 5.2.13 The Assessment and Land Rights stage involves iteratively progressing the preliminary design of the Project in response to statutory consultation feedback including additional PIL consultation and targeted consultation, as detailed in the **Consultation Report (Volume 6, Document 6.1)** and detailed environmental assessment so a detailed Project design can be formed. The required land rights and associated mitigation are also considered at this stage. The DCC process was used to appraise the design changes. An overview of the statutory consultation feedback and the design changes made as a result of this feedback are described in **Section 2.8 of ES Chapter 2: Project Need and Alternatives (Volume 5, Document 5.2.2)**.

## 5.3 Holford Rules

- 5.3.1 National Grid employs the Holford Rules to inform the design and routeing of all new overhead line projects, including this Project. They have been applied throughout the approach to consenting and inform the design process from the Options and Identification stage onwards (described in **Section 5.1 and 5.2** above in this Planning Statement).
- 5.3.2 Paragraph 2.8.5 of EN-5 states that the Holford Rules "*should be used by developers when designing their proposals*".
- 5.3.3 The Holford Rules were first set out in 1959, and subsequently reviewed by National Grid in 1992. They have become accepted within the electricity transmission industry as the basis for overhead transmission line routeing. National Grid employs the Holford

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<sup>33</sup> National Grid (2012). Our Approach to Options Appraisal. National Grid; London.

Rules to inform the design and routing of all new overhead line projects, including this Project.

5.3.4 The Holford Rules state that developers should:

- **Holford Rule 1** – *“avoid altogether, if possible, the major areas of highest amenity value, by so planning the general route of the line in the first place, even if total mileage is somewhat increased in consequence”.*
- **Holford Rule 2** – states that: *“avoid smaller areas of high amenity value or scientific interest by deviation, provided this can be done without using too many angle towers i.e. the bigger structures which are used when lines change direction”.*
- **Holford Rule 3** – states that *“other things being equal, choose the most direct line, with no sharp changes of direction and thus with fewer angle towers.”*
- **Holford Rule 4** – states that *“choose tree and hill backgrounds in preference to sky backgrounds wherever possible. When a line has to cross a ridge, secure this opaque background as long as possible, cross obliquely when a dip in the ridge provides an opportunity. Where it does not, cross directly, preferably between belts of trees.”*
- **Holford Rule 5** – states that *“prefer moderately open valleys with woods where the apparent height of towers will be reduced, and views of the line will be broken by trees”.*
- **Holford Rule 6** – states that *“in country which is flat and sparsely planted, keep the high voltage lines as far as possible independent of smaller lines, converging routes, distribution poles and other masts, wires and cables, so as to avoid a concentration of lines or wirescape”.*
- **Holford Rule 7** – states that *“approach urban areas through industrial zones, where they exist, and when pleasant residential and recreational land intervenes between the approach line and substation, carefully assess the comparative costs of undergrounding, for lines other than those of the highest voltage”.*
- **Holford Rule Supplementary Note 1** – states *“avoid routing close to residential areas as far as possible on grounds of general amenity”.*
- **Holford Rule Supplementary Note 2** – states *“Where possible choose routes which minimise the effect on Special Landscape Areas, areas of Great Landscape Value and other similar designations of County, District or Local value”.*
- **Holford Rule Supplementary Note 3** – states *“in addition to adopting appropriate routing, evaluate where appropriate the use of alternative tower designs now available where these would be advantageous visually, and where the extra cost can be justified”.*

5.3.5 The following section of this document sets out how the Holford Rules have been applied by National Grid and have formed an important part of developing the preferred route and design of the Project.

## Application of the Holford Rules at the Strategic Proposal stage

- 5.3.6 At this stage of the project development process the strategic options were defined by their start and end points.
- 5.3.7 In shortlisting the strategic proposals, the solutions sought to avoid areas of highest amenity value (Rule 1). At this stage, the presence of smaller areas of higher amenity value were acknowledged (Rule 2), and further consideration would be given to these at the Options Identification stage.
- 5.3.8 Rules 3 – 7 and Supplementary Notes 1- 3 were not relevant at this stage as these relate to the specific routing of overhead lines.

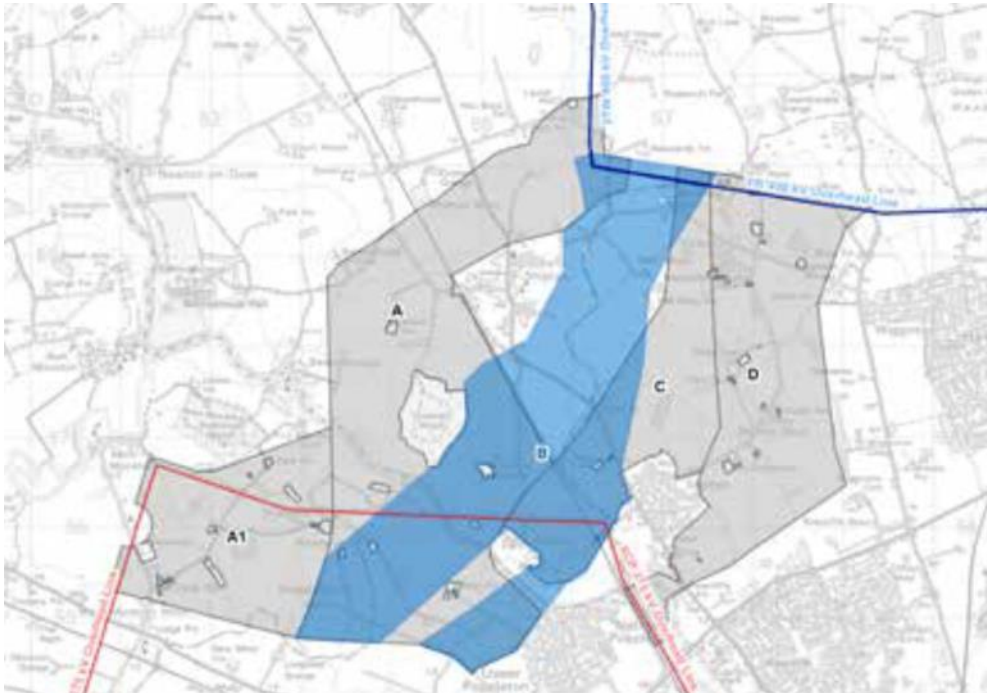
## Application of the Holford Rules at the Options Identification and Selection stage

- 5.3.9 As part of the CPRSS study a high-level consideration was given to the Holford Rules in the identification and appraisal of potential corridors for the connection. At this stage of the Project, three study areas were defined for the focus of infrastructure; York North, Tadcaster and Monk Fryston (**Figure 3.1, CPRSS, Volume 7, Document 7.8**). York North was the only area where substantial new overhead line infrastructure was proposed and therefore where the Holford Rules were applicable.

### *York North (now Section B: North west of York Area)*

- 5.3.10 Five potential route corridors were identified in this area (**Figure 5.2**). In broad terms the corridors A, B and C had a south westerly alignment, albeit the final half of Corridor A had a south easterly alignment to connect onto the XCP 275kV overhead line. Corridor D had a more southerly direction compared to the other corridors, before turning in a south westerly direction to connect onto the XCP 275kV overhead line. Corridor A1 was an extension of Corridor A and extended in a south westerly direction from the southern end of corridor A.
- 5.3.11 At this stage, all the appraised corridors accorded with Holford Rule 1 as they avoid areas of highest amenity value. With regard to Holford Rule 2, it was established that a route could be identified within each corridor to avoid smaller areas of high amenity value. Corridor B was the shortest and most direct of the options and was therefore considered most closely to accord with Holford Rule 3. With regard to Rule 4, the northern part of Corridor A was larger in landscape scale and more open and therefore more pylons may be visible against a sky background. The skyline of this landscape is however not particularly distinctive or prominent and is already influenced by vertical infrastructure. Holford Rule 5, 6 and 7 would not differentiate between the options. In terms of the Supplementary Notes to the Holford Rules, all routes avoided residential areas and avoided designations of County, District or Local value (Supplementary Note 1 and 2). Supplementary Note 3 (alternative tower designs) was not considered to help differentiate between the options.
- 5.3.12 Corridor B.YN5b was selected as the preferred option for the overhead line taking into account planning policy considerations including the Holford Rules, environmental and engineering constraints. There were no significant planning policy considerations to differentiate between the options, and it was considered that constraints could be managed, and mitigation implemented where required.

**Figure 5.2 – Potential route corridors (corridor shown in blue is the one taken forward)**



### **Application of the Holford Rules at the Defined Proposal and Statutory Consultation Stage**

5.3.13 In line with NPS EN-5, as part of the process of defining the proposal for statutory consultation, detailed consideration was given to the Holford Rules.

#### *York North (now Section B: North west of York Area)*

5.3.14 For the new 400kV and 275kV overhead line, an optioneering exercise was undertaken to identify potential route options for the connections. These were narrowed down to two options, referred to as 400kV Option 1 and 400kV Option 2, which were technically feasible and acceptable from an environmental perspective.

#### **Potential 400kV route options**

5.3.15 Holford Rules 1, 2, 4, 5 to 7 and the Supplementary Notes 1 and 2, were not considered to help differentiate between 400kV Option 1 and 400kV Option 2 because neither affected areas of amenity value, specified landscape types or specified land uses.

5.3.16 400kV Option 2 was considered to minimise landscape and visual effects on Woodstock Lodge wedding venue (a visual and socio-economic receptor) and was considered more compliant with the Holford Rules due to it being straighter and more direct (Holford Rule 3). 400kV Option 2 also maximised distance and achieved preferable positioning of angle towers to minimise effects on residential properties (Supplementary Note 3 of the Holford Rules) and other receptors. Whilst 400kV Option 2 was considered slightly less favourable from a cost and engineering perspective, these differences were not considered to be material or to preclude development within the required timescales.

5.3.17 400kV Option 2 was taken forward as the basis of design and the Project on which consultation was undertaken as part of the Statutory Consultation.

## Potential 275kV route options

- 5.3.18 For the new 275kV overhead line, an optioneering exercise was undertaken to identify potential route options for the connections. These were narrowed down to two options, referred to as 275kV Option 1 and 275kV Option 2, which were technically feasible and acceptable from an environmental perspective.
- 5.3.19 Holford Rules 1, 2, 5 and 7 and the Supplementary Notes 1, 2 and 3, were not considered to help differentiate between the 275kV Option 1 and 275kV Option 2 because neither affected areas of amenity value, specified landscape types or specified land uses. Whilst 275kV Option 2 resulted in a marginally longer connection, it avoided the need for multiple changes of direction south of Overton Substation and multiple changes of direction north of the XCP line both on the western arm of 275kV Option 1. On balance it was therefore considered to be more compliant with Holford Rule 3 due to it being straighter and more direct. 275kV Option 2 also avoided a concentration of wirescape (Holford Rule 6) by avoiding the paralleling of two overhead lines in close proximity and avoids the cumulative visual effect of the East Coast Main line in combination with overhead electricity transmission powerlines. It also achieved an element of backgrounding in some views by Overton Wood to the west (Holford Rule 4).
- 5.3.20 275kV Option 2 was taken forwards as the basis of design and the Project on which consultation was undertaken as part of the Statutory Consultation.

## Application of the Holford Rules to the Assessment and Land Rights Stage

- 5.3.21 Following the Statutory Consultation, a number of design changes to the Project were considered in light of feedback received and the iterative development of the Project. These related to the impact of pylons on veteran trees and farming operations (**Section 2.8 of ES Chapter 2: Project Need and Alternatives, Volume 5, Document 5.2.2**).
- 5.3.22 The feedback received resulted in minor modifications to the siting of some pylons to avoid or minimise impacts, but due to the short distance of the alterations, the changes did not materially affect the route alignment for the overhead line. As such, the consideration of the Holford Rules from the preceding stages of the project development process (see paragraphs 5.3.5 to 5.3.19 above) remained valid.

## 5.4 Horlock Rules

- 5.4.1 The Horlock Rules -guidelines for the design and siting of substations,<sup>34</sup> provide the approach to and guidelines for, the design and siting of substations, in addition to CSECs and line entries.
- 5.4.2 The Horlock Rules state that:
- **Horlock Rule 1** – *“in the development of system options including new substations consideration must be given to environmental issues from the earliest stage to balance the technical benefits and capital cost requirements, against the consequential environmental effects, in order to avoid as far as possible adverse effects”*.
  - **Horlock Rule 2** – *“The siting of substations, sealing end compounds and line entries should as far as reasonably practical seek to avoid altogether*

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<sup>34</sup> National Grid (2009) Horlock Rules – guidelines for the design and siting of substations. National Grid; London.



*internationally and nationally designated areas of the highest amenity, cultural or scientific value by the overall planning of the system connections”.*

- **Horlock Rule 3** – *“Areas of local amenity value, important existing habitats and landscape features including ancient woodland, historic hedgerows, surface and ground water sources and nature conservation areas should be protected as far as reasonably practicable”.*
- **Horlock Rule 4** – *“siting of substations, extensions and associated proposal should take advantage of the screening provided by landform and existing features and the potential use of site layout and levels to keep intrusion into surrounding areas to a reasonably practicable minimum”.*
- **Horlock Rule 5** – *“The proposals should keep the visual, noise and other environmental effects top a reasonably practicable minimum”.*
- **Horlock Rule 6** – *“The land use effects of the proposal should be considered when planning the siting of substations and extensions”.*
- **Horlock Rule 7** – *“In the design of new substations or line entries, early consideration should be given to the options available for terminal towers, equipment, buildings and ancillary development appropriate to individual locations, seeking to keep effects to a reasonably practicable minimum”.*
- **Horlock Rule 8** – *“space should be used effectively to limit the area required for development consistent with appropriate mitigation measures and to minimise the adverse effects on existing land use and rights of way, whilst also having regard to future extension of the substation”.*
- **Horlock Rule 9** – *“The design of access roads, perimeter fencing, earth shaping, planting and ancillary development should form an integral part of the site layout and design to fit in with the surroundings”.*
- **Horlock Rule 10** – *“In open landscape especially, high voltage line entries should be kept, as far as possible, visually separate from low voltage lines and other overhead lines so as to avoid a confusing appearance”.*
- **Horlock Rule 11** – *“The inter-relationship between towers and substation structures and background and foreground features should be studied to reduce the prominence of structures from main viewpoints. Where practicable the exposure of terminal towers on prominent ridges should be minimised by siting towers against a background of trees rather than open skylines”.*

5.4.3 The following section of this document sets out how the Horlock Rules have been applied by National Grid to the key project development stages. The substations and CSECs fall into the following sections of the Project:

- Section B: North west of York Area; Overton Substation, Shipton North CSEC and Shipton South CSEC;
- Section D: Tadcaster Area; Tadcaster Tee East CSEC and Tadcaster Tee West CSEC; and
- Section F: Monk Fryston Substation Area; Monk Fryston Substation.

## Application of the Horlock Rules at the Strategic Proposal stage

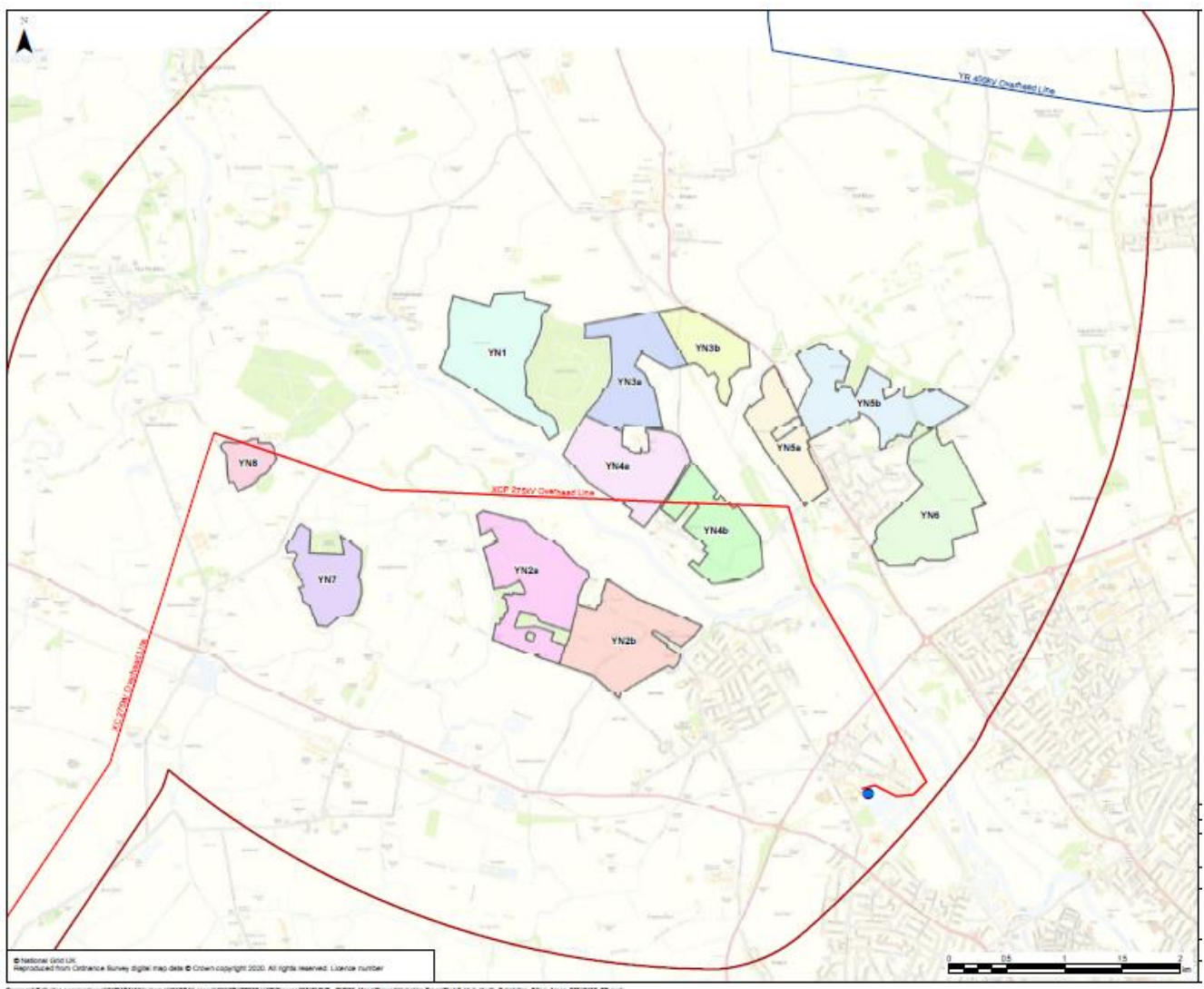
5.4.4 The Horlock Rules were not utilised at the Strategic Proposal stage as this stage sought to identify broad corridors for infrastructure as opposed to the placement of it (see National Grid Approach to Consenting guidance).

## Application of the Horlock Rules at the Options Identification and Selection stage

### York North (now Section B: North west of York Area)

5.4.5 In the CPRSS, 12 substation siting areas were identified for the Overton Substation (Section B), with the majority to the west of Skelton and Nether Poppleton and Upper Poppleton (see **Figure 5.3** below). They were referred to as “YN1 to YN8” (with YN2, 3, 4 and 5 each having two sub-options i.e. YN5a and YN5b). In addition, 4 CSEC siting areas were identified along the path of the existing YR and 2TW overhead lines.

**Figure 5.3 – North west of York Substation Areas**



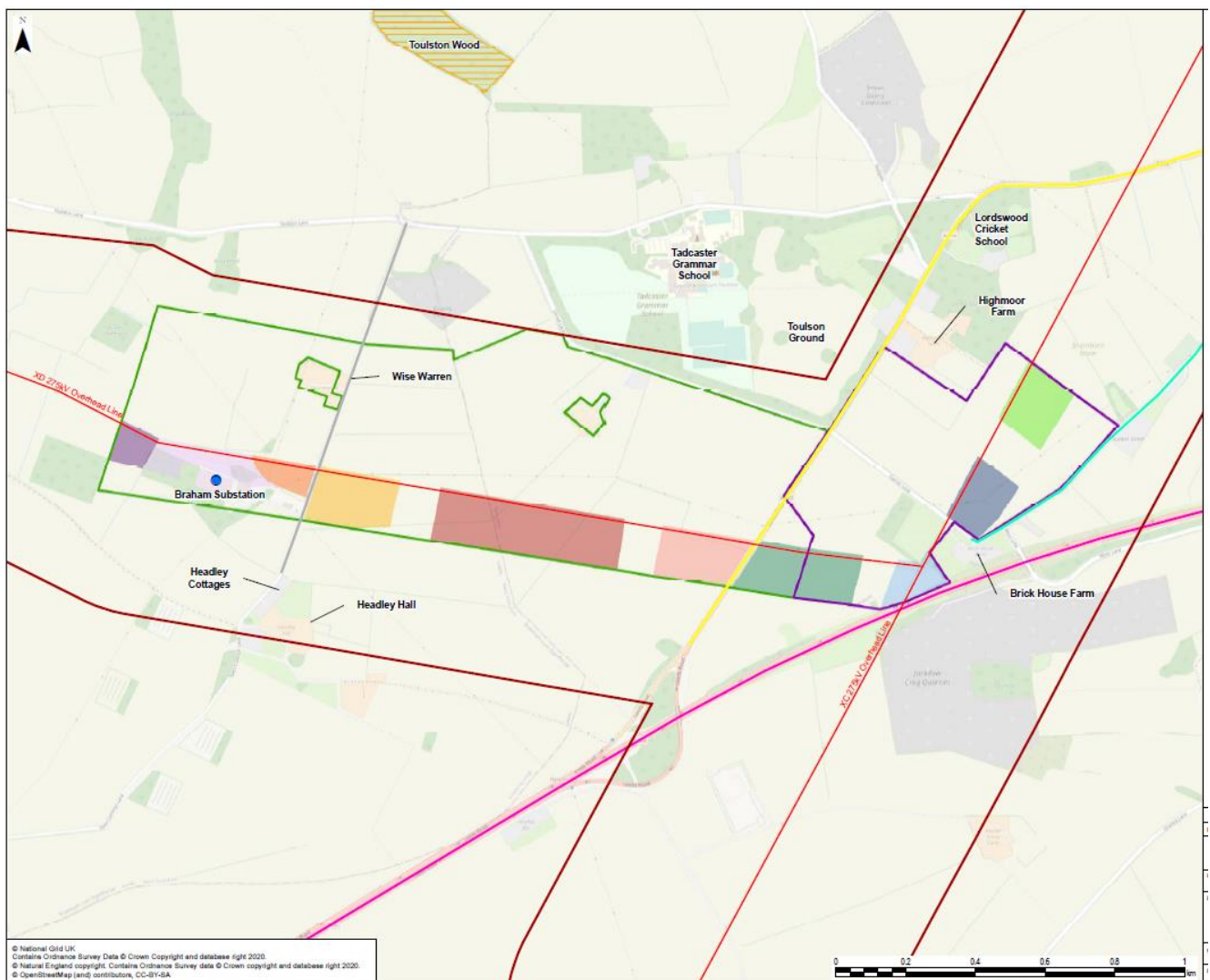
5.4.6 The CPRSS made clear that none of the CSEC or substation siting areas appraised would impact on any nationally valued landscapes or areas of local amenity value (Horlock Rule 2 and Horlock Rule 3). The greatest opportunity to take advantage of existing screening provided by vegetation (Horlock Rule 4) was Siting Area YN5b and to a lesser extent YN5a. However, neither of those sites were considered to align closely

with the supplementary note of the Holford Rule 1 to “avoid routing close to residential areas as far as possible on grounds of general amenity” as they would require large terminal structures near to residential areas. While the other Siting Areas, including Siting Area YN3b, have fewer opportunities to take advantage of existing screening, additional mitigation in the form of earth mounding/ planting could be implemented to help mitigate impacts. For example, at Siting Area YN3b there is an opportunity to supplement existing vegetation to screen the substation and sufficient space to site the substation to limit potential significant visual impacts. The outcome of the CPRSS was that YN3b was taken forward as the preferred substation site. Horlock Rules 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 relating to design were applied at the detailed siting and design stage for the substations.

**Tadcaster Area (now Section D: Tadcaster Area)**

- 5.4.7 In the CPRSS, ten siting areas were identified (see **Figure 5.4** below) for the CSECs at Tadcaster (Section D). Three for the connection to the XC overhead line (XC1 to XC3) and four for the connection to the XD overhead line (XD1 to XD7).
- 5.4.8 The CPRSS made clear that all siting areas considered for the CSECs at Tadcaster avoided nationally valued landscapes or areas (Horlock Rule 2) and areas of local amenity value (Horlock Rule 3).

**Figure 5.4 – Tadcaster Area CSEC locations**

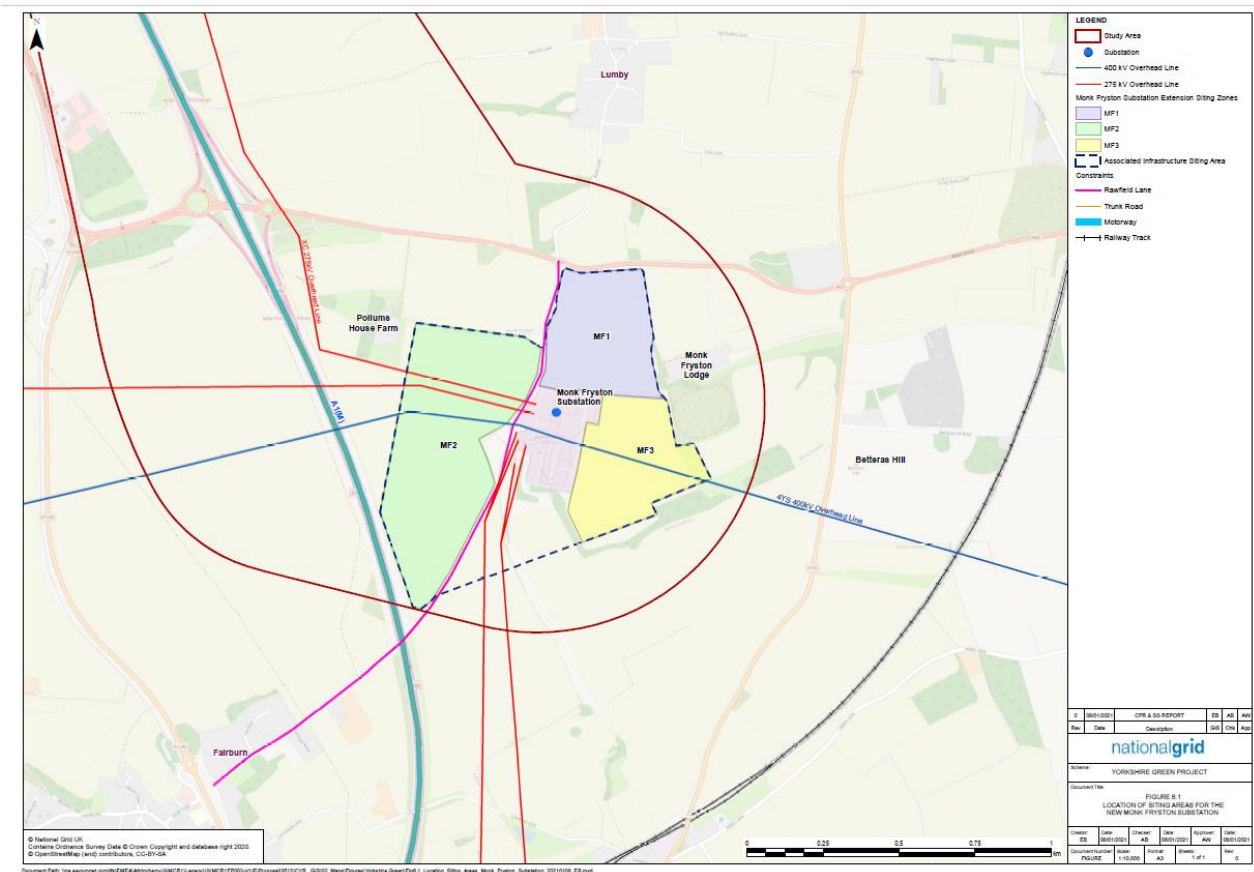


- 5.4.9 For the CSECs on the XC overhead line (Tadcaster Tee East CSEC), in terms of taking advantage of the screening provided by the landform and existing features (Horlock Rule 4) siting areas XC2 and XC3 were not considered to fully meet the objective of Horlock Rule 4. Overall, Siting Area XC1 was considered the most preferred option in Tadcaster for the CSEC for the XC overhead line and was considered to align most closely with the Horlock Rules.
- 5.4.10 For the CSEC on the XD overhead line (Tadcaster Tee West CSEC), Siting Area XD1 was most preferred from a landscape and visual perspective due to the proximity to the A64. However, all XD Siting Areas were considered acceptable under landscape and visual criteria relating to the Horlock Rules. Overall, siting area XD1 was the most preferred option in Tadcaster for the CSEC for the XD overhead line.
- 5.4.11 For the CSECs at Tadcaster XC1 and XD1 were considered to be the most compliant with the Horlock Rules and were taken forward within the Project design.

*Monk Fryston Area (now Section F: Monk Fryston Substation Area)*

- 5.4.12 In the CPRSS, three siting areas were identified for the substation at Monk Fryston (Section F). They were referred to as MF1, MF2 and MF3 and positioned to the west, north and east of the existing substation at Monk Fryston.

**Figure 5.5 – Monk Fryston Substation Areas**



- 5.4.13 The CPRSS made clear that all siting areas considered for the new Monk Fryston Substation site avoided nationally valued landscapes or areas (Horlock Rule 2) and areas of local amenity value (Horlock Rule 3). In addition, all the siting areas were considered to broadly align with the requirements of Rules 1 and 4 of the Horlock Rules.

5.4.14 Taking on board input from all the environmental, socio-economic and technical specialists and considering the potential impact and possible mitigation required, it was concluded, on balance, that Substation Siting Area MF3 provided the optimal location that complied with the Horlock Rules when compared against Substation Siting Areas MF1 and MF2. As a result, MF3 was taken forward within the Project design.

## **Application of the Horlock Rules at the Defined Proposal and Statutory Consultation Stage**

### *York North (now Section B: North west of York Area)*

5.4.15 During the iterative development of the Project, requests were made to move the Overton Substation as a result of the s42 statutory consultation feedback. An alternative substation location was proposed north of the A19. Two stakeholder responses were received specifically in relation to the location of Overton Substation, which sought:

- to re-orientate Overton Substation at its location south of the A19 so that the substation would be aligned parallel with the ECML. This was considered to minimise the loss of agricultural land and potential impacts on farm operations. Movement of the substation further north-east towards Overton Road also formed part of the request to reduce visual effects from the 275kV XC overhead line and pylons on receptors to the south; and
- to move Overton Substation to the north of the A19 due to stakeholder concerns regarding potential visual effects and the suggestion that the alternative site would be better screened by existing vegetation around its boundary. Moving the substation further north would require realignment of all three overhead lines connecting into the substation from the north and south.

5.4.16 Both these changes were not incorporated into the Projects design for the reasons set out in Section 2.8 of **ES Chapter 2: Project need and alternatives (Volume 5, Document 5.2.2)**.

5.4.17 In terms of the Horlock Rules, the selected site for the Overton Substation avoided any international or national designations or statutory protected historic environment features (Horlock Rule 2) and fell outside any planning policy designations or allocations with the exception of Green Belt. The substation location consulted on during s42 consultation and all but one of the substation siting locations considered in the CPRSS were all located in the Green Belt (paragraph 4.6.2, CPRSS, **Volume 7, Document 7.8**). Further details on the consideration of the effects of the Project on the Green Belt are set out in detail in **Section 7.3** in this Planning Statement.

5.4.18 Existing features, such as trees and hedgerow which should be avoided and/or protected (Horlock Rule 3) and potential planting which could help screen the site further as well as minimise other effects, including noise, on environmental receptors (Horlock Rules 4 and 5) were identified. Considerations of design (Horlock Rule 7 & 8 & 9) were taken into account as part of the design and orientation of the infrastructure within the proposed site and the identification of means of access to the site. This included consideration of line entries (Holford Rule 10 and 11).

5.4.19 In light of the above, the site was considered to be compliant with the Horlock Rules.

### *Tadcaster Area (now Section D: Tadcaster Area)*

- 5.4.20 In terms of the Horlock Rules, the selected site for the Tadcaster CSECs avoided any international or national designations or statutory protected historic environment (Horlock Rule 2) features and fell outside any planning policy designations or allocations with the exception of Green Belt. Existing features, such as trees and hedgerow which should be avoided and/or protected (Horlock Rule 3) and potential planting which could help screen the site further as well as minimise other effects, including noise, on environmental receptors (Horlock Rules 4 and 5) were identified. Considerations of design (Horlock Rule 7 & 8 & 9) were considered as part of the design and orientation of the infrastructure within the proposed site and the identification means of access to the site. This included consideration of line entries (Holford Rule 10 and 11).
- 5.4.21 Feedback was received at targeted consultation on the locations of the CSEC, but the sites preferred at CPRSS remain and still comply with Horlock Rules.

### *Monk Fryston Area (now Section F: Monk Fryston Substation Area)*

- 5.4.22 In terms of the Horlock Rules, the selected site for the Monk Fryston Substation avoided any international or national designations or statutory protected historic environment features and fell outside any planning policy designations or allocations. Existing features, such as trees and hedgerow which should be avoided and/or protected (Horlock Rule 3) and potential planting which could help screen the site further as well as minimise other effects, including noise, on environmental receptors (Horlock Rules 4 and 5) were identified. Considerations of design and access into the site (Horlock Rule 7 & 8 & 9) were considered as part of the design and orientation of the infrastructure, taking into the account the presence of the existing Monk Fryston Substation, which in combination with existing woodland, assists in minimizing effects. This included consideration of line entries (Holford Rule 10 and 11).
- 5.4.23 Feedback received did not relate to the positioning of the substation, but instead the proposed construction compound boundaries on the west side of Rawfield Lane. As such, the selected location of the substation area was considered to still comply with the Horlock Rules.

### **Application of the Horlock Rules to the Assessment and Land Rights Stage**

- 5.4.24 Following the Statutory Consultation, a number of design changes to the Project were considered in light of feedback received. These are detailed in **Section 2.8 of ES Chapter 2: Project Need and Alternatives (Volume 5, Document 5.2.2)**.
- 5.4.25 The feedback received resulted in minor modifications to the Project proposals but did not materially affect the sites identified for the proposed substations. However, feedback regarding the Tadcaster Tee East 275kV CSEC resulted in it being moved further west and away from the A64 highway corridor to minimise retaining structures required for this element of the design and therefore minimise landscape character effects, in particular on the Locally Important Landscape Area within which this part of the Project lies. As such, the consideration of the Horlock Rules from the preceding stages of the project development process (see paragraphs 5.4.5 to 5.4.25 above) remained valid.

# 6. National planning policy context

## 6.1 Context

### Adopted National Policy Statements

6.1.1 In deciding an application for development consent, section 104 of the Act requires the SoS to determine the application in accordance with any relevant NPS, except in a limited number of specified circumstances. The NPS relevant to the Project are:

- Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1); and
- Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5).

6.1.2 The NPSs relevant to the Project were produced by the former Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC), now BEIS, and designated in July 2011. They include assessment principles and policy in respect of the consideration of impacts associated with energy infrastructure proposals.

6.1.3 NPS EN-1 was designated in July 2011. EN-1 sets out national policy for energy infrastructure and is relevant to the Project. Paragraph 1.1.1 of EN-1 states that:

*“It [EN-1] has effect, in combination with the relevant technology-specific NPS, on the decisions by the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC) [SoS] on applications for energy developments that fall within the scope of the NPSs. For such applications this NPS, when combined with the relevant technology-specific energy NPS, provides the primary basis for decisions by the IPC [SoS].”<sup>35</sup>*

6.1.4 NPS EN-5 was designated in July 2011. EN-5 is the technology specific NPS for electricity networks and overhead lines.

6.1.5 NPSs EN-1 and EN-5, taken together, provide the primary basis for decisions taken by the SoS on applications it receives for electricity networks infrastructure, and in turn the Project.

6.1.6 **Section 7** to the Planning Statement presents an assessment of the relevant national planning policy assessment. Appendix A provides a table demonstrating how the DCO submission is compliant with the requirements of NPS EN-1. Appendix B provides a table demonstrating how the DCO submission is compliant with requirements of NPS EN-5.

### Draft National Policy Statements

6.1.7 The UK Government announced a review of the 2011 energy NPSs within the Energy White Paper<sup>36</sup> and in September 2021, BEIS consulted upon draft energy NPSs with

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<sup>35</sup> Section 128 of the Localism Act 2011 abolished the IPC, with the National Infrastructure Directorate of PINS taking its place. All decisions on NSIPs are taken, following an Examining Authority recommendation, by the SoS.

<sup>36</sup> Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2020). Energy White Paper: Powering our Net Zero Future. (online) Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/energy-white-paper-powering-our-net-zero-future> (Accessed October 2022).

consultation closing on 29 November 2021. The adopted 2011 energy NPSs were reviewed to reflect the policies and broader strategic approach set out in the Energy White Paper and ensure that a planning framework is in place to support the infrastructure required for the transition to Net Zero. The consultation sought views on the following draft NPSs which are relevant to the Project:

- Draft Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1); and
- Draft National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5).

6.1.8 The transitional arrangements announced by BEIS set out that for any application accepted for examination before designation of the draft NPSs, the 2011 suite of NPSs should have effect in accordance with the terms of those NPS. The draft NPSs will therefore have effect only in relation to those applications for development consent accepted for examination after their designation.

6.1.9 Notwithstanding the above, Draft NPS EN-1 sets out at paragraph 1.6.3 that the draft NPSs *“are potentially capable of being important and relevant considerations in the decision-making process. The extent to which they are relevant is a matter for the relevant Secretary of State to consider within the framework of the Planning Act and with regard to the specific circumstances of each development consent order application”*.

### **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**

6.1.10 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2021) sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The weight of the NPPF relating to NSIPs is clarified in paragraph five of the NPPF:

*“The Framework does not contain specific policies for nationally significant infrastructure projects. These are determined in accordance with the decision making framework in the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) and relevant national policy statements for major infrastructure, as well as any other matters that are relevant (which may include the National Planning Policy Framework). National policy statements form part of the overall framework of national planning policy, and may be a material consideration in preparing plans and making decisions on planning applications.”<sup>3</sup>*

6.1.11 The NPPF is therefore capable of being an important and relevant consideration in decision making for NSIPs but the prime policy to be considered and given appropriate weight are the relevant NPSs.

6.1.12 The Government introduced Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)<sup>37</sup> to supplement the NPPF in March 2014. The PPG provides information that may be considered ‘important’ and ‘relevant’ to the Project.

6.1.13 Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004<sup>38</sup> provides the principal basis in law for the determination of planning applications, namely that they must be determined in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate the contrary. This provision does not apply to applications for

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<sup>37</sup> Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities and Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2021). Planning Practice Guidance (online) Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-practice-guidance> (Accessed October 2022).

<sup>38</sup> UK Government (2004). Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (online) Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/5/contents> (Accessed October 2022).



development consent under the Act. Local Plan policies may, however, be an important and relevant consideration in the determination of applications for development consent and the SoS must have regard to any 'local impact report' submitted by a relevant local planning authority.

6.1.14 Relevant local plan policies are considered in **Chapter 8** in this Planning Statement.

## 6.2 Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)

6.2.1 Paragraph 2.2.20 of EN-1 states that "*it is critical that the UK continues to have secure and reliable supplies of electricity as we make the transition to a low carbon economy.*" Paragraph 2.2.20 advises that to manage the risks to achieve security of supply this means ensuring that:

- there is sufficient capacity (including a greater proportion of low carbon generation) to meet demand at all times, including a safety margin of spare capacity to accommodate unforeseen fluctuations in supply or demand;
- there are reliable associated supply chains to meet demand as it arises;
- there is a diverse mix of technologies and fuels (including primary fuels imported from a wide range of countries); and
- there are effective price signals, so that market participants have sufficient incentives to react in a timely way to minimise imbalances between supply and demand.

6.2.2 UK Government objectives for energy and climate change will require further diversification of the UK's energy sources and much greater use of renewable and other low carbon forms of generation.

6.2.3 Paragraph 3.7.2 of EN-1 states that: "*existing transmission and distribution networks will have to evolve and adapt in various ways to handle increases in demand*", and paragraph 3.7.1 of EN-1 notes that "*much of the new electricity infrastructure that is needed will be located in places where there is no existing network*", recognising that generation is now occurring in a variety of locations.

6.2.4 Part 4 of EN-1 sets out general policies in accordance with which applications relating to energy infrastructure are to be decided that do not relate only to the need for new energy infrastructure (covered in Part 3 of EN-1) or to particular physical impacts of construction or operation (covered in Part 5 of EN-1 and technology-specific NPS). The following assessment principles in Part 4 are relevant to the Project:

- environmental statement;
- habitats and species regulations;
- alternatives;
- criteria for 'good design' for energy infrastructure;
- climate change adaptation;
- pollution control and other environmental regulatory regimes;
- safety;
- health common law, nuisance and statutory nuisance; and

- security considerations.
- 6.2.5 **Section 7.2** of this document sets out how the application is in accordance with the applicable ‘assessment principles’, set out above.
- 6.2.6 Part 5 of EN-1 identifies ‘generic impacts’ of any of the types of energy infrastructure projects covered by the energy NPSs, which must be considered in an ES accompanying an application for development consent. The following generic impacts are relevant to the Project, either in part or in full
- air quality and emissions;
  - biodiversity;
  - civil and military aviation and defence interests;
  - dust and artificial light;
  - flood risk;
  - geology and hydrogeology;
  - historic environment;
  - landscape and visual;
  - land use including open space, green infrastructure & Green Belt;
  - noise and vibration;
  - socio-economic;
  - traffic and transport;
  - waste management; and
  - water quality and resources.
- 6.2.7 **Section 7.3** of this document sets out how the application has considered ‘generic impacts’ and is in accordance with the requirements of Part 5 of EN-1.

### **Draft Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)**

- 6.2.8 Where Draft NPS EN-1 introduces proposed policy (including assessment principles and policy concerning the consideration of generic impacts) that is substantively different to that contained in the designated NPS EN-1, this is referenced in the relevant sections of the planning policy assessment set out in **Section 7** in this Planning Statement.

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

- 6.3.1 EN-5 advises in paragraph 2.1.2 that the SoS should start its assessment of applications for DCOs covered by EN-5 on the basis that need has been demonstrated.
- 6.3.2 Paragraph 1.1.1 of EN-5 recognises that the “*new electricity generating infrastructure that the UK needs to move to a low carbon economy while maintaining security of supply will be heavily dependent on the availability of a fit for purpose and robust electricity network*”. The network will need to be able to support a more complex system

of supply and demand than present, and cope with generation occurring in more diverse locations.

- 6.3.3 EN-5 does not seek to direct applicants towards particular sites or routes for electricity networks infrastructure (paragraph 2.2.1). Paragraph 2.2.2 recognises that *“the general location of electricity network projects is often determined by the location, or anticipated location, of a particular generating station and the existing network infrastructure taking electricity to centres of energy use.”* On other occasions the requirement may be associated with the need for more strategic reinforcement of the network. However, EN-5 notes that in neither circumstance is it necessarily the case that the connection should be via the most direct route owing to factors including environmental aspects and engineering considerations (paragraph 2.2.2).
- 6.3.4 Part 2 of EN-5 sets out the basis for assessing applications for development consent and technology-specific topic areas that should be addressed by a Project promoter through their own assessment work.
- 6.3.5 The following assessment principles in Part 2 relevant to the Project are:
- factors influencing site selection by applicants;
  - general assessment principles for electricity networks;
  - climate change adaptation;
  - consideration of good design;
  - impacts of electricity networks; and
  - Electric and Magnetic Fields (EMFs).
- 6.3.6 These topic areas are considered in **Section 8.2** of this document.
- 6.3.7 Part 2 of EN-5 also provides additional technology-specific advice on the impacts of electricity networks for the following ‘generic impacts’:
- biodiversity and geological conservation;
  - landscape and visual; and
  - noise and vibration.
- 6.3.8 **Section 8.3** of this document sets out how the application has considered the technology-specific advice provided in EN-5 for ‘generic impacts’.

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

- 6.3.9 Draft NPS EN-5 highlights the importance of electricity networks to supporting the delivery of the new electricity generation infrastructure the UK needs to transition to Net Zero. Where the Draft NPS introduces proposed policy that is substantively different to that contained in the extant, designated NPS EN-5, this is referenced in the relevant sections of the planning policy assessment set out in **Section 8** below on this Planning Statement.

## **6.4 National Planning Policy Framework**

- 6.4.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government’s economic, environmental and social planning policies for England and how these should be

applied. It helps inform decision-making on planning applications as well as the production of local and neighbourhood plans. The NPPF is supported by The National Planning Practice Guidance<sup>37</sup> (NPPG). The NPPG is available as a web-based resource.

- 6.4.2 Whilst the NPPF does not contain specific policies for NSIPs, it may be considered an “important and relevant” consideration in decisions on such proposals, in accordance with Section 104 of the Act. Paragraph seven of the NPPF (2021) states that “*the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development*”. Paragraph 152 recognises that “*the planning system should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate...It should help to...support renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure.*”
- 6.4.3 The NPPF does include policies pertinent to generic development management considerations and some of its principles may be considered relevant to the Project. These principles are concerned with (inter alia) protection and conservation of the natural and built and historic environments, climate change and flooding as well as sustainable growth and development.
- 6.4.4 Where applicable to the Project, relevant parts of the NPPF and NPPG have been considered in **Section 7.4** of this Planning Statement.

# 7. National planning policy assessment

## 7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 The following chapter sets out how the application is in accordance with national policy including NPS EN-1, NPS EN-5 and the NPPF. This chapter is supplemented by the NPS compliance tables included in **Appendices A and B** to this Planning Statement.
- 7.1.2 **Section 7.2** is structured around the ‘assessment principles’ from EN-1 and ‘assessment and technology-specific’ information in EN-5 identified as relevant to the Project and sets out how these have been addressed in the application.
- 7.1.3 **Section 7.3** is structured around the ‘generic impacts’ from EN-1 and EN-5 identified as relevant to the Project and sets out how these have been addressed in the submission.
- 7.1.4 **Section 7.4** includes relevant considerations of the NPPF and sets out how these have been addressed in the application.
- 7.1.5 The following sections of this chapter address in detail the ‘assessment principles’ and the ‘generic impacts’ from EN-1 and EN-5 identified as relevant to the Project and set out how these have been addressed in the application for development consent.

## 7.2 Assessment Principles

- 7.2.1 This section of the Planning Statement sets out how the application for development consent addresses each of the relevant assessment principles as set out in EN-1 and the technology-specific assessment principles as set out in EN-5. As noted above, where the Draft NPS EN-1 and/or EN-5 introduces proposed policy that is substantively different to that contained in the extant, designated NPS, this is also set out.

### Environmental Statement

- 7.2.2 **Table 7.1** summarises the assessment principles relating to the Environmental Statement applicable to the Project.

**Table 7.1 - Assessment principles relating to the Environmental Statement**

| Policy   | Paragraph         | Policy Summary   |
|----------|-------------------|--|
| NPS EN-1 | 4.2.1 –<br>4.2.11 | Applicants are required to prepare and submit an Environmental Statement (ES) describing the aspects of the environment likely to be significantly affected by the project and how any likely significant effects would be avoided or mitigated (in accordance with the EIA Directive <sup>39</sup> ). |

<sup>39</sup> European Commission (1985). Council Directive 85/337/EEC of 27 June 1985 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (“The EIA Directive”) (online). Available at: [REDACTED] (Accessed October 2022).

| Policy | Paragraph | Policy Summary   |
|--------|-----------|--|
|        |           | The ES should set out the environmental, social and economic impacts at all stages of development, including construction, commissioning, operation and decommissioning. |

7.2.3 The application for development consent is accompanied by an ES (**Volume 5**) which meets the requirements of EN-1. In accordance with paragraph 4.2.2 of EN-1, the ES sets out information on the likely significant social, environmental and economic effects of the Project and shows how any likely effects would be avoided or mitigated.

7.2.4 The scope of the ES was agreed with stakeholders and a Scoping Opinion (**Appendix 4A, Volume 5, Document 5.3.4A**) issued by the SoS dated 28 April 2021. The following aspects are assessed in the ES:

- Landscape and Visual (**Volume 5, Document 5.2.6**);
- Historic Environment (**Volume 5, Document 5.2.7**);
- Biodiversity (**Volume 5, Document 5.2.8**);
- Hydrology (**Volume 5, Document 5.2.9**);
- Geology and Hydrogeology (**Volume 5, Document 5.2.10**);
- Agriculture and Soils (**Volume 5, Document 5.2.11**);
- Traffic and Transport (**Volume 5, Document 5.2.12**);
- Air Quality (**Volume 5, Document 5.2.13**);
- Noise and Vibration (**Volume 5, Document 5.2.14**);
- Health and Wellbeing (**Volume 5, Document 5.2.15**);
- Socio-economics (**Volume 5, Document 5.2.16**);
- Climate change (**Volume 5, Document 5.2.17**); and
- Cumulative Effects (**Volume 5, Document 5.2.18**).

7.2.5 In accordance with EN-1 and the EIA Directive, the ES assesses the likely significant effects of the Project, covering direct effects and any indirect, secondary, cumulative, short, medium and long term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects at all stages of the Project (construction, operation and decommissioning and the inter-relationship).

### Habitats and species regulations

7.2.6 **Table 7.2** summarises the assessment principles relating to the Habitats and Species Regulations applicable to the Project.

**Table 7.2 - Assessment principles relating to the Habitats and Species Regulations**

| Policy   | Paragraph | Policy Summary   |
|----------|-----------|--|
| NPS EN-1 | 4.3.1     | <p>Prior to granting a development consent order, the Secretary of State (SoS) must, consider whether the project may have a significant effect on a European site, or a site to which the same protection is applied under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.</p> <p>The applicant should seek the advice of Natural England and should provide the SoS with the information reasonably required to determine whether an Appropriate Assessment is needed. Where an Appropriate Assessment is required, the applicant must provide such information as may reasonably be required to enable an Appropriate Assessment to be conducted.</p> |

7.2.7 National Grid has produced a **Habitat Regulations Assessment: No-Significant Effects Report (NSER) (Volume 6, Document 6.4)**. It confirms that there is no potential for Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) to occur in relation to any potential effect pathways on the qualifying features on any sites within the National Site Network within the Study Area; namely:

- Lower Derwent Valley Ramsar Site; and
- Lower Derwent Valley Special Protection Area (SPA).

7.2.8 The **Habitat Regulations Assessment: No-Significant Effects Report (NSER) (Volume 6, Document 6.4)** also confirms that no LSE are expected in respect of European sites in devolved administrations and/ or within European Economic Area (EEA) states. Natural England has confirmed agreement with the conclusions of the **Habitat Regulations Assessment: No-Significant Effects Report (NSER) (Volume 6, Document 6.4)**.

## Alternatives

7.2.9 **Table 7.3** summarises the assessment principles relating to the alternatives applicable to the Project.

**Table 7.3 - Assessment principles relating to the alternatives**

| Policy   | Paragraph     | Policy Summary   |
|----------|---------------|--|
| NPS EN-1 | 4.4.1 – 4.4.3 | There are specific circumstances where alternatives must be considered; however, there is no general requirement to consider alternatives. These specific considerations relate to legislative requirements (including in respect of the EIA Regulations 2017 and Habitats Directive), flood risk and alternatives ways of meeting need. |

7.2.10 In selecting sites to take forward for development, National Grid has carefully considered alternatives taking into account feedback and consultation from stakeholders, local residents and persons with an interest in land.

- 7.2.11 Full details of the main alternatives considered at each stage of the Project and the rationale for National Grid’s decision making is set out in **ES Chapter 2: Project Need and Alternatives (Volume 5, Document 5.2.2)**. In addition, the following supporting reports set out the background to the need for the Project and the selection of the preferred corridor:
- Updated Need Case (**Volume 7, Document 7.4**);
  - Strategic Proposal 2019 (**Volume 7, Document 7.5**);
  - Strategic Proposal Back Check and Review 2020 (**Volume 7, Document 7.6**);
  - Strategic Proposal Addendum 2021 (**Volume 7, Document 7.7**); and
  - Corridor and Preliminary Routeing and Siting Study 2021 (**Volume 7, Document 7.8**).
- 7.2.12 National Grid has considered flooding as part of the development of the Project. **Table 9.2 in ES Chapter 9: Hydrology and Flood Risk (Volume 5, Document 5.2.9)** confirms that the CSECs and substations have all been preferentially located within Flood Zone 1. The sequential test is therefore passed. Whilst parts of the Project where overhead lines are proposed are sited in higher risk flood zones, they are not affected by flooding as conductors are elevated off the floor and they can continue to operate effectively in times of flood. In addition, National Grid has undertaken a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) (**Volume 5, Document 5.3.9D**) to support the Application. The FRA also took into account climate change by including climate change allowances, taken from current Environment Agency climate change guidance, to determine the risk of future flood hazard and ensure the Project is resilient to flooding. In summary, this resulted in a recommendation that the Overton Substation would be built on a raised platform with a floor level of 13.71 mAOD.
- 7.2.13 In light of the HRA information submitted with the application, namely the **Habitat Regulations Assessment: No-Significant Effects Report (NSER) (Volume 6, Document 6.4)**, which concludes that an Appropriate Assessment is not required, the Project is not required to consider alternatives under the Habitats Directive (as per paragraph 4.4.2 of EN-1).

### Criteria for “good design” for energy infrastructure

7.2.14 **Table 7.4** summarises the assessment principles relating to ‘good design’ applicable to the Project.

**Table 7.4 - Assessment principles relating to good design**

| Policy   | Paragraph        | Policy Summary   |
|----------|------------------|--|
| NPS EN-1 | 4.5.1 -<br>4.5.6 | High quality inclusive design goes beyond aesthetic considerations. Good design covers aesthetics, functionality, sensitive use of materials and sensitive siting of development in relation to surroundings. It is acknowledged, however that the nature of much energy infrastructure development will often limit the extent to which it can contribute to the enhancement of the quality of the area.<br><br>It recognises that applicants may not have any or very limited choice in the physical appearance of some energy infrastructure but that opportunities may exist to demonstrate good design in terms of siting |



| Policy   | Paragraph | Policy Summary  |
|----------|-----------|---|
|          |           | <p>relative to existing landscape character, landform and vegetation. The design and sensitive use of materials in any associated development such as electricity substations will also assist in ensuring that such development contributes to the quality of the area.</p> <p>Applicants should demonstrate that functionality and aesthetics have been taken into account. They should also demonstrate in the application documentation how the design process was conducted and how the proposed design evolved. Applicants should consider seeking independent professional advice.</p> |
| NPS EN-5 | 2.5.2     | Applicants should demonstrate good design in the approach to mitigating the potential adverse impacts which can be associated with overhead lines.  |

- 7.2.15 As noted in **Chapter 4** of this Planning Statement, the scale and amount of any development proposed by National Grid is determined by the need for the new infrastructure (function and operational requirements) and adherence to its duties under the Electricity Act 1989.
- 7.2.16 A key factor that has informed the identification of routes and sites for the Project is the application of the Holford Rules and Horlock Rules.
- 7.2.17 The nature of the Project provides limited choice in terms of its physical appearance that is driven by functional aesthetics. Due to the height of pylons, they have the potential to be visible from the surrounding landscape that is typically flat in nature, noting that many parts of the study area are already affected by high voltage overhead lines and pylons.
- 7.2.18 The locations of the substations and CSECs were chosen to minimise effects on the landscape. For example, at Shipton the CSECs were sited close to existing modern agricultural buildings to reduce their effect on the landscape. The site of the Overton Substation was selected taking into account the existing major transport infrastructure adjacent to the East Coast Main Line (ECML) railway and the A19. At Tadcaster the chosen CSEC locations were sited adjacent to existing pylons and other infrastructure including the A64 dual carriageway to minimise effects. At Monk Fryston, the chosen substation location is adjacent to the existing National Grid substation which, in combination with existing woodland, assists in minimizing the effects of this new infrastructure on the wider landscape.
- 7.2.19 To reduce the visibility of the substation infrastructure from the surrounding landscape, there is an opportunity to provide landscape bunding. This has been proposed at Overton and Monk Fryston substations and would reinforce existing screening provided by woodland planting at Monk Fryston, and intermittent tree planting along the ECML railway embankments at Overton.
- 7.2.20 There is also an opportunity to provide new planting, which includes the use of native species, at Overton Substation, the Tadcaster CSECs and Monk Fryston Substation to mitigate localised landscape and visual effects in accordance with paragraph 4.5.3 of EN-1. Further details are shown in **Outline Landscape Mitigation Strategy plans (ES Chapter 3 Description of the Project – Figures, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3)**.

7.2.21 Further details of the design evolution of the Project are provided in the Design and Access Statement (**Volume 7, Document 7.2**) and in **ES Chapter 2: Project Need and alternatives (Volume 5, Document 5.2.2)**.

### Climate change adaptation

7.2.22 **Table 7.5** summarises the assessment principles relating to climate change adaptation applicable to the Project.

**Table 7.5 - Assessment principles relating to climate change**

| Policy         | Paragraph            | Policy Summary  |
|----------------|----------------------|---|
| NPS EN-1       | 4.8.1 -<br>4.8.13    | Applicants must take into account the potential impacts of climate change using the latest UK Climate Projections available at the time the ES was prepared to ensure appropriate mitigation is proposed.<br><br>Any adaptation measures proposed should be based on the most up to date Climate Change Risk Assessment and consultation with the Environment Agency (EA).  |
| NPS EN-5       | 2.3.4<br>2.4.1       | The SoS may wish to consider whether the project would make a significant contribution to the promotion of renewable energy, the achievement of climate change objectives, the maintenance of an appropriate level of security of electricity supply or whether it helps achieve other energy policy objectives.<br><br>Applicants should set out in the ES the extent the project is expected to be vulnerable and, as appropriate, how it would be resilient to flooding, the effects of wind and storms, higher average temperatures and earth movement or subsidence caused by flooding or drought. |
| Draft NPS EN-1 | 4.9.5                | In preparing measures to support climate change adaptation, applicants should consider whether nature-based solutions could provide a basis for such adaptation.  |
| Draft NPS EN-5 | 12.14.1 –<br>12.14.6 | Applicants should avoid the use of Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF6) in new developments.<br><br>The SoS should grant consent for an electricity networks development only if the applicant has demonstrated either that: i) the development will not use SF6; or ii(a)) that there is no proven commercially available alternative to the use of SF6, and ii(b)) that a bespoke SF6-free alternative would be grossly disproportionate in terms of cost, and ii(c)) that emissions monitoring and control measures compliant with the F-gas Regulation and/or its successors are in place.                    |

7.2.23 The ES includes a specific chapter on climate change (**ES Chapter 17: Climate Change, Volume 5, Document 5.2.17**). It confirms that the latest UK Climate Projections were used when preparing the ES and that UK Climate Risk Independent Assessment 2021 and UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2022 were used to identify potential climate impacts to the Project. In Table 17.25 for the construction phase, Table 17.26 for the operation phase and Table 17.27 for the decommissioning phase (of **ES**

**Chapter 17: Climate Change, Volume 5, Document 5.2.17**) adaption measures are identified in the column titled “Proposed procedures and/or measures“.

- 7.2.24 In accordance with EN-5, the need case set out in **ES Chapter 2: Project need and alternatives (Volume 5, Document 5.2.2)** sets out how the Project makes a significant contribution to the promotion of renewable energy, the achievement of climate change objectives, and the maintenance of an appropriate level of security of electricity supply.
- 7.2.25 Table 17.26 in **ES Chapter 17: Climate Change, Volume 5, Document 5.2.17** confirms that:
- All necessary embedded drainage measures contained within the Flood Risk Assessment will be incorporated into the design of the Project. This includes the application of the Environment Agency’s climate change allowances for flood risk and drainage design.. The Project is therefore resilient to effects of flooding as a result of climate change.
  - The Project has been designed to take account of wind speeds beyond those likely to be experienced with climate change. In addition, current National Grid and wider industry design standards ensure that the design of the pylons and overhead lines can withstand the loading from extreme storm conditions. The Project is therefore resilient to effects of wind and storms.
  - All monitoring and evaluation equipment as part of the Project has been designed to be temperature controlled and fitted with air conditioning which will operate unaffected by changes in ambient temperatures due to climate change. In addition, overhead lines have been designed to take into account the anticipated range of temperatures due to climate change. The Project is therefore resilient to effects of temperature change due to climate change.
  - The detailed design of the foundations and supports for overhead lines will include a stress analysis for the soil type and range of change anticipated with climate change. The Project is therefore resilient to effects of subsidence caused by climate change.
- 7.2.26 In accordance with Draft NPS EN-5, nature-based solutions in the form of SuDS are proposed at the Overton and Monk Fryston substations.
- 7.2.27 In terms of the use of Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF6), **ES Chapter 2: Project need and alternatives (Volume 5, Document 5.2.2)** confirms that whilst National Grid has a commitment to not introduce new SF6 equipment onto the system by 2024-25, Yorkshire GREEN does include SF6 equipment within its design of the circuit breakers within Osbaldwick, Overton and Monk Fryston Substations. This is because there are currently no alternative non- SF6 circuit breakers under development by manufacturers which would be ready for installation in time to meet the Yorkshire GREEN programme requirements. However, if National Grid’s supply chain can provide a feasible non-SF6 alternatives within their tender proposals, which could be designed, tested and installed in sufficient time to meet the 2027 in service date, this technology would be the preferred technical solution in line with National Grid’s corporate commitment.

## **Pollution control and other environmental regulatory regimes**

- 7.2.28 **Table 7.6** summarises the assessment principles relating to pollution control and other environmental regulatory regimes applicable to the Project.

**Table 7.6 - Assessment principles relating to pollution control**

| Policy   | Paragraph  | Policy Summary  |
|----------|--|---|
| NPS EN-1 | 4.10.1 –<br>4.10.8   | <p>The SoS should be satisfied that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the relevant pollution control authority is satisfied that potential releases can be adequately regulated under the pollution control framework; and</li> <li>• the effects of existing sources of pollution in and around the site are not such that the cumulative effects of pollution when the Project is added would make that development unacceptable, particularly in relation to statutory environmental quality limits.</li> </ul> <p>The applicant is required to demonstrate that all Environmental Permitting requirements can be met as necessary.</p> |
| 7.2.29   | The <b>CoCP (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3B)</b> sets out the measures that will be adopted to minimise and manage pollution during the construction phase of the Project. It will be secured through Requirement 5(2)(a) of the <b>draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)</b> .  |   |
| 7.2.30   | In addition, Requirement 5(2)(f) of the of the <b>draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)</b> includes a <b>Noise and Vibration Management Plan (NVMP) (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3H)</b> to minimise the impacts of construction noise and vibration. Requirement 6 of the <b>draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)</b> involves plans being submitted to relevant planning authority for approval prior to construction commencing, including a drainage management plan (Requirement 6(1)(b)) and pollution incident control plan (Requirement 6(1)(c)). |   |
| 7.2.31   | The Details of Other Consents and Licenses document ( <b>Volume 7, Document 7.3</b> ) sets out the type of permits that will be required, such as land drainage consents and soil contamination waste permits.   |   |
| 7.2.32   | Embedded environmental measures are also set out in the Hydrology, Geology and Hydrogeology, Noise and Air Quality chapters of the <b>ES (Chapters 9, 10, 13 and 14, Volume 5, Documents 5.2.9, 5.2.10, 5.2.13 and 5.2.14)</b> which set out steps that will be taken to minimise effects and manage pollution. The embedded environmental measures are also listed in the <b>Embedded Measures Schedule (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3A)</b> which includes the mechanism for how each measure will be delivered.                                    |   |

**Safety**

7.2.33 **Table 7.7** summarises the assessment principles relating to safety applicable to the Project.

**Table 7.7 - Assessment principles relating to safety**

| Policy   | Paragraph          | Policy Summary  |
|----------|--------------------|---|
| NPS EN-1 | 4.11.1 –<br>4.11.4 | Applicants should consult with the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) on matters relating to safety. The HSE are responsible for matters relating to safety and the enforcement of a range of occupational health and safety legislation, some of which is relevant to the construction, operation and decommissioning of energy infrastructure. |

- 7.2.34 National Grid takes its responsibilities relating to health and safety for the construction and operation of its infrastructure very seriously.
- 7.2.35 High voltage electricity infrastructure, including substations, are required to be designed, constructed and operated to meet the requirements set out in the Electricity Safety, Quality and Continuity Regulations 2002. Overhead lines must also meet the Electricity Supply Industry's own standards which govern the minimum clearances to be provided between the conductors, roads, trees and other features. In addition, the Electricity at Work Regulations 1989, set out obligations for design safety.
- 7.2.36 The infrastructure includes property signs, individual number plates and a safety warning. In order to discourage access by unauthorised persons, substations and CSECs are surrounded by a palisade security fence and steel lattice transmission pylons are provided with anti-climbing devices. Once an overhead line is constructed National Grid writes annually to all whose land is crossed by overhead lines, reminding them of the need for care in the use of ladders, tall machinery and other equipment.
- 7.2.37 UK law does not prescribe any minimum distance between overhead lines and homes. However, National Grid has to ensure that all overhead lines are designed and built to comply with all relevant health and safety legislation.
- 7.2.38 A series of safety measures have also been identified in respect of construction activities as set out within the **CoCP (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3B)**.

## Health

- 7.2.39 **Table 7.8** summarises the assessment principles relating to health applicable to the Project.

**Table 7.8 - Assessment principles relating to health**

| Policy   | Paragraph          | Policy Summary  |
|----------|--------------------|---|
| NPS EN-1 | 4.13.1 –<br>4.13.5 | <p>Where the Project has an effect on human beings, the ES should assess these effects, identifying any adverse health impacts, and identifying measures to avoid, reduce or compensate for these impacts as appropriate.</p> <p>The direct impacts on health may include increased traffic, air or water pollution, dust, odour, hazardous waste and substances, noise, exposure to radiation, and increases in pests.</p> |

| Policy         | Paragraph | Policy Summary  |
|----------------|-----------|---|
|                |           | Elements of energy infrastructure which may negatively affect human health are unlikely to be a reason for refusal under the Act since they are generally subject to separate regulations.                            |
| NPS EN-5       | 2.10.16   | Applicants should demonstrate compliance with current public exposure guidelines on Electric Magnetic Fields.   |
| Draft NPS EN-1 | 4.3.5     | Opportunities should be taken to mitigate indirect impacts on health by promoting local improvements to encourage health and wellbeing including in respect of potential impacts on vulnerable groups within society. |

- 7.2.40 National Grid has undertaken an assessment of the Project on the potential for adverse effects on health. The Project has been designed to minimise as far as possible adverse effects during construction. Once operational it is not considered that the Project would have any adverse impacts upon health. **ES Chapter 15: Health and Wellbeing (Volume 5, Document 5.2.15)** considers the effects of the Project on health and wellbeing. It concludes that the Project will have neutral effects across a range of receptors, which includes air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity, access to services, access to open spaces and access to recreational facilities.
- 7.2.41 In terms of hazardous waste (as set out in EN-1), the **Scoping Opinion (Appendix 4A, Volume 5, Document 5.3.4A)** agreed that this topic could be scoped out of the ES. In terms of odour and pests (as set out in EN-1) the Project will not cause odours or lead to an increase in pests because it does not involve activities or processes that would give rise to such effects.
- 7.2.42 National Grid has produced an Electric and Magnetic Fields Report (**Volume 6, Document 6.3**). This concludes that EMFs produced as a result of the Project would be below the relevant exposure limits, and the proposed overhead lines would comply with the policy on optimum phasing. If these requirements are met, NPS EN-5 states that “*EMF effects are minimal*” and there would be no significant EMF effects resulting from the Project. The Electric and Magnetic Fields Report (**Volume 6, Document 6.3**) demonstrates compliance with these requirements and as a result no further measures are necessary to mitigate any significant effects of EMFs.

### Common law nuisance and statutory nuisance

- 7.2.43 **Table 7.9** summarises the assessment principles relating to common law nuisance and statutory nuisance applicable to the Project.

**Table 7.9 - Assessment principles relating to common law nuisance**

| Policy   | Paragraph          | Policy Summary  |
|----------|--------------------|---|
| NPS EN-1 | 4.14.1 –<br>4.14.3 | Applicants must demonstrate that they have considered potential sources of nuisance under Section 79(1) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and how that can be mitigated. |

- 7.2.44 National Grid has produced a **Statement of Statutory Nuisance (Volume 6, Document 6.5)** that describes the relevant nuisances defined in the Environmental Protection Act 1990, as a result of the Project. Statutory nuisances relevant to the Project are identified below and the assessment of their effects are set out in the following sections of the ES:
- **ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual (Volume 5, Document 5.2.6)** considers the effects for light pollution during construction;
  - **ES Chapter 13: Air Quality (Volume 5, Document 5.2.13)** assesses air quality, including dust from construction; and
  - **ES Chapter 14 Noise and Vibration (Volume 5, Document 5.2.14)** assesses the potential effects on background noise levels, and the result of any vibrations during construction.
- 7.2.45 **ES Chapter 13: Air Quality (Volume 5, Document 5.2.13)** confirms that dust emissions during demolition, earthworks and construction will range from medium to large. As a result, dust management measures are proposed (set out in **Table 13.19 of ES Chapter 13: Air Quality (Volume 5, Document 5.2.13)** which will reduce effects to negligible.
- 7.2.46 **ES Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration (Volume 5, Document 5.2.14)** confirms that significant effects could occur (if not mitigated, notwithstanding the temporal criterion as described in paragraph 14.9.18 of the Chapter) during the construction phase, related to:
- drawing bonds on scaffolding at night time;
  - general construction activity at the following locations:
    - proposed Overton Substation area;
    - proposed Monk Fryston Substation area;
    - proposed Overton Substation temporary construction compound areas;
    - proposed Monk Fryston Substation temporary construction compound areas;
    - Shipton CSECs temporary construction compound areas;
    - Tadcaster CSECs temporary construction compound area;
    - Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) working area, in the vicinity of Red Brick Farm, Tadcaster;
    - construction of pylon ID XC424 working area;
    - construction / dismantling of temporary pylon ID XC005T working area; and
    - construction / dismantling of temporary pylon ID XC481T working area.
- 7.2.47 In each of the above cases, the **CoCP (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3B)** sets out measures to be adopted during the construction phase to reduce the effects to not significant. Measures will include:
- loading/unloading activities located away from sensitive receptors and shielded, where practicable,
  - Acoustic screens will be used where appropriate and necessary to mitigate noise in accordance with the **NVMP (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3H)**, and

- plant, equipment and systems of work, will be selected or designed to achieve the lowest noise and/or vibration emission levels from the site wherever practical.

- 7.2.48 In terms of light pollution, the **Statement of Statutory Nuisance (Volume 6, Document 6.4)** confirms that a lighting scheme would be implemented through Requirement 6(1)(d) of the **draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)** to minimise the extent to which lighting associated with construction activity affects residential and other receptors **CoCP (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3B)**. This strategy would be informed by the latest research and guidance.
- 7.2.49 External lighting, including security lighting would be minimised during the hours of darkness where possible and would be required only in limited circumstances as the majority of activities would be undertaken in daylight hours. There may be a need for lighting during limited night-time works where scaffolding is in place over roads and railways, at the Overton Substation site, at the associated construction compounds related to these works, and in the case of emergencies. Should site compounds require security lighting these would be on a timer and motion sensitive. Notwithstanding this, there is no potential for significant effects resulting from any such fixed or mobile lighting which would contribute to illumination in the sky and light pollution.
- 7.2.50 In terms of odour, the Project will not cause odours or lead to an increase in pests because it does not involve activities or processes that would give rise to such effects.
- 7.2.51 In all cases (air quality, noise and vibration, light) when the Project is in operation the effects of both dust and noise would not be significant.
- 7.2.52 In light of the above, it is considered that the Project meets the requirements of the NPS in relation to common law nuisance and statutory nuisance.

## Security considerations

- 7.2.53 **Table 7.10** summarises the assessment principles relating to security considerations applicable to the Project.

**Table 7.10 - Assessment principles relating to security**

| Policy   | Paragraph          | Policy Summary  |
|----------|--------------------|---|
| NPS EN-1 | 4.15.1 –<br>4.15.5 | Where possible, proportionate protective security measures should be designed into new infrastructure projects at an early stage in the project development.<br><br>Where applications for development consent relate to potentially 'critical' infrastructure, national security considerations may be required. |

- 7.2.54 National Grid is a provider of critical infrastructure across the UK. In this role, National Grid maintains regular dialogue with a number of organisations with responsibility for both local and national crime prevention and security. In addition, the **CoCP (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3B)** contains security measures to protect the public and prevent unauthorised entry to or exit from the site. This includes:

- Access to the temporary construction compounds will be limited to specified entry points only and personnel entries/exits will be recorded and monitored for both security and health and safety purposes; and



- Working areas will be appropriately fenced from members of the public and to prevent livestock from straying onto a working area. National Grid will ensure, as far as reasonably practicable, that the visual intrusion of the construction compound on the local community, local residents and users of local amenities is minimised. Temporary fencing will be regularly inspected and maintained and will be removed as soon as reasonably practicable after completion of the works

7.2.55 In light of the above it is considered that the Project meets the requirements of the NPS in relation to security considerations.

## 7.3 Generic impacts

7.3.1 This section of the Planning Statement sets out how the application addresses each of the relevant generic impacts as set out in Section 5 of EN-1 and where relevant, the technology-specific assessment principles as set out in Part 2 of EN-5 that relate to the same topics.

### Landscape and visual

7.3.2 **Table 7.11** summarises the assessment principles relating to landscape and visual considerations applicable to the Project.

**Table 7.11 - assessment principles relating to landscape and visual**

| Policy   | Paragraph         | Policy Summary   |
|----------|-------------------|--|
| NPS EN-1 | 5.9.1 –<br>5.9.23 | <p>The ES should contain a landscape and visual impact assessment which considers construction and operational effects upon landscape components and character and visibility of the proposals, including impacts on views and visual amenity.</p> <p>Adverse landscape and visual effects may be minimised through appropriate siting of infrastructure, design and landscaping (including offsite) schemes.</p> <p>The SoS should consider whether the project has been designed carefully with consideration of environmental effects on the landscape and siting, operational and other relevant constraints, to minimise landscape harm.</p> <p>Outside nationally designated areas, effects on local landscapes should be considered. However, local landscape designations should not be used in themselves to refuse consent. The SoS should determine whether any adverse impact on the landscape would be so damaging that it is not offset by the benefits (including need) of the Project.</p> |
| NPS EN-5 | 2.8.1 –<br>2.8.11 | <p>The Government does not believe that development of overhead lines is generally incompatible in principle with developers' statutory duty under section 9 of the Electricity Act to have regard to amenity and to mitigate impacts.</p> <p>Highlights the need for applicants to consider undergrounding where there are "<i>serious concerns about the potential adverse landscape and visual effects of a proposed overhead line</i>". It outlines that these need to be balanced against other relevant factors including need and</p>   |

| Policy         | Paragraph   | Policy Summary  |
|----------------|---|---|
|                |   | <p>any alternatives including any extra economic, social, and environmental impacts of undergrounding.</p> <p>Applicants should follow the Holford Rules in the design and routing of new electricity lines. The SoS should recognise that the Holford Rules form the basis for routing new overhead lines and take them into account in the consideration of alternatives and the need for additional mitigation.</p> <p>Applicants should consider network reinforcement options which may allow improvements to an existing line rather than the building of an entirely new line.</p>                         |
| Draft NPS EN-1 | 5.10.10   | Applicants should consider how landscapes can be enhanced using landscape management plans.   |
| Draft NPS E-5  | 2.11.11 –<br>2.11.12<br>and<br>2.11.18 –<br>2.11.20 | <p>The Horlock Rules should be embodied in applicants' proposals for the infrastructure associated with overhead lines.</p> <p>A management plan, developed at least in outline at the conclusion of the examination, should secure the integrity and benefit of landscape schemes and uphold the landscape commitments made to achieve consent, alongside any pertinent commitments to environmental net gain and BNG.</p> <p>The SoS should have special regard to nationally designated landscapes, where the general presumption in favour of overhead lines should be inverted to favour undergrounding.</p> |

- 7.3.3 **ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual (Volume 5, Document 5.2.6)** sets out the landscape baseline and considers the construction and operational effects of the Project on landscape components and character and visibility of the proposals including impacts on views and visual amenity. The Project is outside any nationally designated areas of highest amenity value (such as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks).
- 7.3.4 As part of the strategic options process, National Grid sought to identify options that minimised the amount of new transmission infrastructure needed. The vast majority of the Project relates to network reinforcement of an existing 275kV overhead line, thereby avoiding the need for the whole Project to be an entirely new overhead line, in accordance with paragraph 2.8.10 of EN-5.
- 7.3.5 As outlined throughout this Planning Statement, the environmental effects of the proposals and the Holford Rules have been considered and informed the development of the Project at each stage. This is documented in **ES Chapter 2: Project Need and Alternatives (Volume 5, Document 5.2.2)**. **Section 5.3** of this Planning Statement explains the consideration of the Holford Rules in relation to the selection of the preferred route for the new 275kV and 400kV overhead lines in Section B: North west of York Area.
- 7.3.6 The Horlock Rules have also been considered and informed the selection of the locations for the CSEC at Shipton and Tadcaster and the substations at Overton and Monk Fryston. **Section 5.4** of this Planning Statement provides further details on the application of the Horlock Rules.

- 7.3.7 As outlined in **Section 5.2** of this Planning Statement, National Grid considered the use of underground cables in the strategic options stage. The Strategic Proposal Report (**Volume 7, Document 7.5**) stated in Section 4.2 that there were no planning policy reasons (e.g. nationally designated landscapes or national parks) which would require an underground cable to be used instead of an overhead line.
- 7.3.8 In addition to consideration of the Holford Rules and undergrounding, other mitigation opportunities (paragraphs 2.8.10 to 2.8.11 of EN-5) include network reinforcement options and selection of most suitable type and design of support structure to minimise visual impact upon the landscape. The NPS recognises specific measures may also be required including planting in the vicinity of properties and viewpoints to provide screening.
- 7.3.9 **Table 6.17 in ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual (Volume 5, Document 5.2.6)** confirms that there would be a significant effect at operational stage on the “Huby and Shipton Vale Local Landscape Character Area: Sub-Types 5b and 5c” and the “Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland and Heathland Regional Landscape Character”.
- 7.3.10 **Table 6.17 in ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual (Volume 5, Document 5.2.6)** confirms that there would be significant effects on the following visual receptors during construction:
- Residents at Moor Monkton;
  - Residents of Overton;
  - Residents of dwellings on Scagglethorpe Moor;
  - Guests at Woodstock Lodge wedding venue;
  - Residents of Hall Moor Farm Cottages;
  - Residents of Hall Moor Farm (South);
  - Residents of Overton Grange and Nos. 1 and 2 Glenroyd Cottages;
  - Residents of New Farm Cottages;
  - Residents of dwellings on Stripe Lane;
  - Red Brick House Farm;
  - Farmhouse east of Monk Fryston Lodge; and
  - Pollums House Farm.
- 7.3.11 In addition, a number of public rights of way, footpaths, roads and cycle routes would experience significant effects during construction.
- 7.3.12 However, after 15 years of the Project in operation, the number of visual receptors experiencing significant effects would reduce to the following:
- Residents at Moor Monkton;
  - Residents of Hall Moor Farm Cottages;
  - Residents of Hall Moor Farm (South);
  - Residents of Overton Grange and Nos. 1 and 2 Glenroyd Cottages;
  - Residents of New Farm Cottages;

- Residents of dwellings on Stripe Lane; and
- Pollums House Farm.

- 7.3.13 The Embedded Environmental Measures set out in **ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual (Volume 5, Volume 5.2.6)** and the **Outline Landscape Mitigation Strategy plans (ES Chapter 3 Description of the Project – Figures, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3)** demonstrates that through careful design and adoption of appropriate mitigation measures including vegetation reinforcement, planting and bunding, the Project would help to minimise visual harm to receptors. In addition, off-site planting enhancement is proposed at Woodstock Lodge wedding venue to minimise effects on this socio-economic receptor, which would be agreed through a voluntary agreement with the landowner. (Opportunities for off-site planting at other locations have been considered by National Grid but discounted either because it would lead to shading of gardens or properties or would not be effective). Whilst the measures above would not reduce all effects to not significant, the number of receptors affected has been minimised as far as possible, and the urgent and compelling needs case in terms of the shift in national energy need, the requirement to meet Net Zero by 2050, and the support that Yorkshire GREEN provides for the movement of energy from renewable sources is considered to outweigh the limited significant effects remaining on landscape and visual amenity.
- 7.3.14 The Project therefore accords with the requirements of the NPS for visual matters and would minimise harm to the landscape.
- 7.3.15 In light of all the above, the Project is assessed as being in accordance with the requirements of EN-1 and EN-5 and draft EN-1 to EN-5 for the landscape and visual effects.

## Historic environment

- 7.3.16 **Table 7.12** summarises the assessment principles relating to historic environment considerations applicable to the Project.

**Table 7.12 - Assessment principles relating to the historic environment**

| Policy   | Paragraph         | Policy Summary   |
|----------|-------------------|--|
| NPS EN-1 | 5.8.1 –<br>5.8.22 | <p>As part of the ES a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected by the project and the contribution of their setting to that significance should be provided.</p> <p>Where a development site includes, or the available evidence suggests that it may include, assets of archaeological interest, a desk-based assessment should be carried out. Where this is insufficient to properly assess the interest a field evaluation should be undertaken.</p> <p>Where the project will affect the setting of a heritage asset, representative visualisations may be necessary to explain the impact.</p> <p>The application and supporting documents must ensure that the extent of impact on the significance of any affected heritage assets can be understood.</p> <p>The SoS should seek to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a project, including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset.</p> |

| Policy            | Paragraph          | Policy Summary  |
|-------------------|--------------------|---|
|                   |                    | <p>Where the application will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset the IPC [SoS] should refuse consent unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm to or loss of significance is necessary in order to deliver substantial public benefits that outweigh that loss or harm.</p> <p>When considering applications for development affecting the setting of a designated heritage asset, the SoS should treat favourably applications that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset. When considering applications that do not do this, the SoS should weigh any negative effects against the wider benefits of the application.</p>   |
| Draft NPS<br>EN-1 | 5.9.10 –<br>5.9.35 | <p>The ES should present an assessment of any likely significant heritage impacts.</p> <p>The applicant is encouraged, where opportunities exist, to prepare proposals which can make a positive contribution to the historic environment, and to consider how their scheme takes account of the significance of heritage assets affected.</p> <p>Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably</p> <p>The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining applications. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.</p> |

- 7.3.17 **ES Chapter 7: Historic Environment (Volume 5, Document 5.2.7)** sets out the historic environment baseline and considers the construction and operational effects of the Project on archaeological remains and historic environment receptors protected by legislation including listed buildings, scheduled monuments and areas protected by local policy including conservation areas.
- 7.3.18 **Table 7.14 of ES Chapter 7: Historic Environment (Volume 5, Document 5.2.7)** confirms that effects on the historic environment would not be significant for listed buildings conservation areas, and scheduled monuments. However, for archaeology adverse effects would occur at the following two receptors:
- disturbance of possible archaeological remains associated with Marston Moor Registered Battlefield (NHLE 1000020); and
  - disturbance of archaeological remains associated with the Battle of Towton during refurbishment works on the existing XC overhead line.
- 7.3.19 The test within EN-1, set out in paragraph 5.8.14 when considering whether to grant consent, depends on the extent to which the Project would cause harm and the level of that harm.
- 7.3.20 In terms of Marston Moor Registered Battlefield, the effects are classed as moderate which is considered to be significant. However, **Section 7.7 of ES Chapter 7: Historic**

**Environment (Document 5.2.7)** confirms that, in line with the requirements of National Policy Statement EN-1 paragraph 5.8.20, archaeological features at risk of loss or disturbance would be recorded before any loss occurs. This recording would be provided for in a Written Scheme of Investigation (**Volume 5, Document 5.3.3C**) submitted as part of the **draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)** and secured under Requirement 5(2)(b), will be agreed with the relevant Local Planning Authority and would have the effect of partially mitigating any loss of archaeological interest, leading to a negligible magnitude of adverse change, and resulting in a minor residual effect which would not be significant. This would constitute harm to a designated heritage asset, albeit of a very low magnitude of less than substantial harm.

- 7.3.21 In terms of the archaeological remains associated with the Battle of Towton, the effects are also classed as moderate which is considered to be significant. However, **Section 7.7 of ES Chapter 7: Historic Environment (Volume 5, Document 5.2.7)** confirms no intrusive works are proposed that would affect the battlefield. As a result, the Project would result in less than substantial harm to this receptor.
- 7.3.22 EN-5 does not add further requirements for assessment of the historic environment and instead directs applicants to National Policy Statement EN-1.
- 7.3.23 In summary, the Project would result in less than substantial harm on the historic environment. In this case, the urgent and compelling needs case in terms of the shift in national energy need, the requirement to meet Net Zero by 2050, and the support that Yorkshire GREEN provides for the movement of energy from renewable sources, is considered to outweigh the harm on the historic environment. The Project is therefore assessed as being in accordance with the requirements of EN-1 for the historic environment and draft NPS EN-1.

### **Biodiversity and geological conservation**

- 7.3.24 **Table 7.13** summarises the assessment principles relating to biodiversity and geological conservation applicable to the Project.

**Table 7.13 - Assessment principles relating to biodiversity and geological conservation**

| <b>Policy</b> | <b>Paragraph</b>  | <b>Policy Summary</b>   |
|---------------|-------------------|---|
| NPS EN-1      | 5.3.1 –<br>5.3.20 | <p>The ES should clearly set out any effects on internationally, nationally and locally designated sites of ecological or geological conservation importance, on protected species and on habitats and other species identified as being of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity.</p> <p>The ES should show how the project has taken advantage of opportunities to conserve and enhance biodiversity and geological conservation interests.</p> <p>The development should avoid the loss of woodland habitat and ancient and veteran trees. Where such trees would be affected by development proposals the applicant should set out proposals for their conservation or, where their loss is unavoidable, the reasons why.</p> <p>In taking decisions, the SoS should ensure that appropriate weight is attached to designated sites of international, national and local importance; protected species; habitats and other species of principal</p> |

| Policy         | Paragraph      | Policy Summary  |
|----------------|----------------|---|
|                |                | importance for the conservation of biodiversity; and to biodiversity and geological interests within the wider environment.   |
| NPS EN-5       | 2.7.1          | The applicant should consider the potential for large birds to collide with overhead lines during flight or be electrocuted when perching, both with the potential to cause injury/death. If there is a risk of this occurring, avoidance or reduction measures should be implemented.  |
| Draft NPS EN-1 | 5.4.4 – 5.4.22 | <p>The design process should embed opportunities for nature inclusive design. The applicant should consider how their proposals can contribute towards BNG, in line with the 25 Year Environment Plan.</p> <p>In taking decisions, the SoS should have regard to the aims and goals of the government's 25 Year Environment Plan and any relevant measures and targets. In doing so, the SoS should also take account of the context of the challenge of climate change.</p> <p>The SoS may take account of any net benefit for biodiversity and geological conservation interests in cases where it can be demonstrated.</p> |
| Draft NPS EN-5 | 2.8.1          | When planning and evaluating the project's contribution to environmental gain and BNG, it will be important for both the applicant and the SoS to supplement the generic guidance set out in NPS EN-1 with recognition that the linear nature of electricity networks infrastructure allows opportunities to: reconnect important habitats and/or connect people to the environment through measures constructed in tandem with biodiversity enhancements.  |

7.3.25 In accordance with EN-1, **ES Chapter 8: Biodiversity (Volume 5, Document 5.2.8)** considers the effect of the Project on one Ramsar Site (Lower Derwent Valley Ramsar), one SPA (Lower Derwent Valley SPA) and the following SSSIs within the Study Area:

- Sherburn Willows SSSI;
- Madbanks and Ledsham Banks SSSI;
- Fairburn and Newton Ings SSSI;
- Stutton Ings SSSI;
- Heslington Tillmire SSSI;
- River Derwent SSSI;
- Derwent Ings SSSI; and
- Melbourne and Thornton Ings SSSI.

7.3.26 It should be noted that, none of these sites fall within in the Order Limits. The ES concludes that the Project, alone or in combination with other developments, would result in no Likely Significant Effects (LSE) on any of the qualifying features of any sites within the National Site Network. This is also reflected in the **Habitat Regulations Assessment: No-Significant Effects Report (NSER) (Volume 6, Document 6.4)** which concludes that there is no potential for LSEs to occur in relation to any potential

effect pathways on the qualifying features on any sites within the National Site Network within the Study Area; namely:

- Lower Derwent Valley Ramsar Site; and
- Lower Derwent Valley Special Protection Area (SPA).

- 7.3.27 This **Habitat Regulations Assessment: No-Significant Effects Report (NSER) (Volume 6, Document 6.4)** also confirms that no LSE are expected in respect of European sites in devolved administrations and/ or within European Economic Area (EEA) states. Natural England has confirmed agreement with the conclusions of the **Habitat Regulations Assessment**.
- 7.3.28 **ES Chapter 8: Biodiversity (Volume 5, Document 5.2.8)** also considers the effects on Sites of Important Nature Conservation (SINC), a range of habitats, including woodland, grassland and hedgerows, and a range of species, including birds, great crested newts and badgers. Embedded environmental measures are detailed in **Section 8.6 of ES Chapter 8: Biodiversity (Volume 5, Document 5.2.8)**, and a **Biodiversity Mitigation Strategy (Volume 5, Document 5.5.3D)** has been produced that sets out mitigation and reinstatement measures for biodiversity. This will be secured through Requirement 5(2)(c) of the **draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)**.
- 7.3.29 National Grid has committed to achieve a minimum target of 10% biodiversity net gain on this Project. Further details are set out in the **Biodiversity Net Gain Report (Volume 7, Document 7.9)** which makes recommendations to achieve net gain including avoiding and minimising habitat clearance, the Project's landscaping, and off-site enhancements.
- 7.3.30 **Table 8.15 of ES Chapter 8: Biodiversity (Volume 5, Document 5.2.8)** confirms that with the embedded environmental measures and habitat/species-specific measures, the effects of the Project would not be significant on any designations or protected species.
- 7.3.31 **ES Chapter 8: Biodiversity (Volume 5, Document 5.2.8)** confirms that the overall magnitude of change on broadleaved semi-natural woodland is low negative, and the resultant effect on conservation status is Not Significant. For ancient and semi-natural woodland/ancient replanted woodland/ancient/veteran trees, the chapter confirms that the overall magnitude of change is negligible and the resultant effect on conservation status is also Not Significant.
- 7.3.32 **ES Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology (Volume 5, Document 5.2.10)** explains that effects on geological conservation assets are scoped out of the assessment due to the absence of receptors.
- 7.3.33 In summary, therefore, the Project would not result in significant effects on biodiversity or designated sites of geological conservation. It is therefore assessed as being in accordance with EN-1 and EN-5 and draft EN-1 and EN-5 in relation to biodiversity and EN-1 in relation to geological conservation.

## Flood risk

- 7.3.34 **Table 7.14** summarises the assessment principles relating to flood risk applicable to the Project.



**Table 7.14 - Assessment principles relating to flood risk**

| Policy   | Paragraph   | Policy Summary  |
|----------|---|---|
| NPS EN-1 | 5.7.1 – 5.7.25  | <p>Applications for projects of 1ha or greater in Flood Zone 1 and all proposals for energy projects in Flood Zones 2 and 3 should be accompanied by a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA).</p> <p>For projects which may be affected by or increase flood risk, pre-application consultation with the EA and other relevant bodies should be undertaken.</p> <p>Development consent should not be granted for development in Flood Zone 2 unless the SoS is satisfied that the sequential test requirements have been met. The SoS should not consent development in Flood Zone 3 unless they are satisfied that the Sequential and Exception Test requirements have been met.</p> |
| 7.3.35   | <p>As the Project comprises an energy project of 1 hectare or more in Flood Zone 1, National Grid has undertaken a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) (<b>Volume 5, Document 5.3.9D</b>) to support the Application. The FRA (<b>Volume 5, Document 5.3.9D</b>) has been prepared in accordance with the requirements set out in paragraph 5.7.4 of EN-1 and has screened all potential sources of flooding in the study area and considered flood risks associated with the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project. The Environment Agency has confirmed they agree with the approach adopted for the FRA. The FRA also took into account climate change by including climate change allowances, taken from current Environment Agency climate change guidance, to determine the risk of future flood hazard and ensure the Project is resilient to flooding. In summary, this resulted in a recommendation that the Overton Substation would be built on a raised platform with a floor level of 13.71 mAOD.</p> |   |
| 7.3.36   | <p>EN-1 sets out a requirement for a sequential approach to layout and design when allocating land for development and land use types within development sites. <b>Table 9-2</b> in <b>ES Chapter 9: Hydrology and Flood Risk (Volume 5, Document 5.2.9)</b> confirms that the CSECs and substations have all been preferentially located within Flood Zone 1. The sequential test is therefore passed. Whilst parts of the Project where overhead lines are proposed are sited in higher risk flood zones, they are not affected by flooding as conductors are elevated off the floor and they can continue to operate effectively in times of flood.</p>  |   |
| 7.3.37   | <p><b>Section 9.13</b> of <b>ES Chapter 9: Hydrology and Flood Risk (Volume 5, Document 5.2.9)</b> sets out the embedded environmental measures to ensure that effects during the construction phase would not be significant. The measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A <b>CoCP</b> (secured through Requirement 5(2)(a) of the <b>draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)</b>;</li> <li>• A <b>Drainage Management Plan</b> (secured through Requirement 6(1)(b) of the <b>draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)</b>;</li> <li>• a <b>Soil and Aftercare Management Plan</b> (secured through Requirement 6(1)(a) of the <b>draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)</b>); and</li> <li>• <b>Site Waste Management Plan</b> (secured through Requirement 6(1)(f) of the <b>draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)</b>).</li> </ul>   |   |

- 7.3.38 The **CoCP (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3B)** contains a specific requirement for an “*Emergency response plan for flood events*” detailing the emergency procedures in the event of a flood (secured through Requirement 6(1)(e) of the **draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)**).
- 7.3.39 **Section 9.13 of ES Chapter 9: Hydrology and Flood Risk (Volume 5, Document 5.2.9)** confirms that, with a drainage strategy in place and the placement of the Overton Substation on a raised earth platform to elevate the substation to ensure a raised floor level of 13.71 mAOD, effects during the Operational phase would also not be significant.
- 7.3.40 In light of this mitigation, the Project would not be subject to an unacceptable level of flood risk, nor would it increase flood risk elsewhere. The Project is therefore assessed as being in accordance with the requirements of EN-1 for flood risk and hydrology.

## Water quality and resources

- 7.3.41 **Table 7.15** summarises the assessment principles relating to water quality and resources applicable to the Project.

**Table 7.15 - Assessment principles relating to water quality and resources**

| Policy         | Paragraph           | Policy Summary  |
|----------------|---------------------|---|
| NPS EN-1       | 5.15.1 –<br>5.15.10 | <p>Where a project is likely to have effects on the water environment, the ES should include an assessment of water quality, water resources and the physical characteristics of the water environment.</p> <p>The assessment should describe the impacts of the project on water quality, noting any relevant existing discharges, proposed new discharges and proposed changes to discharges; existing water resources affected by the Project; the impacts on the physical characteristics of the water environment and of any physical modifications to these characteristics; and any impacts on water bodies, WFD protected areas or source protection zones.</p> <p>The SoS should be satisfied that the project has regard to the River Basin Management Plans and meets the requirements of the Water Framework Directive and its daughter directives.</p> |
| Draft NPS EN-1 | 5.16.3 –<br>5.16.4  | <p>Applicants are encouraged to manage surface water during construction by treating runoff from exposed topsoil prior to discharging and to limit the discharge of suspended solids during operation.</p> <p>Applicants are encouraged to consider protective measures to control the risk of pollution to groundwater beyond those outlined in Water Resource Management Plans.</p>   |

- 7.3.42 **ES Chapter 8: Biodiversity (Volume 5, Document 5.2.8)** considers the effects on biology elements which could occur as a direct result of changes to the water quality. **ES Chapter 9: Hydrology and Flood Risk (Volume 5, Document 5.2.9)** considers the effects of the Project on water quality. **ES Chapter 10: Geology and hydrogeology (Volume 5, Document 5.2.10)** consider the physical and chemical characteristics of groundwater, with reference to abstractions, discharges and Source Protection Zones (SPZs).

- 7.3.43 **ES Chapter 9: Hydrology and Flood Risk, Volume 5, Document 5.2.9** confirms that the Hydrological Study Area has been defined to include all Water Framework Directive (WFD) waterbody catchments intersected by the Order Limits for the Project.
- 7.3.44 Embedded environmental measures to minimise adverse effects on water quality are set out in **Table 9-18 of ES Chapter 9: Hydrology and Flood Risk (Volume 5, Document 5.2.9)**. These include:
- Good working practices (implemented through the **CoCP (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3B)** and secured through Requirement 5(2)(a) of the **draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)**);
  - Stand-off from watercourses (implemented through the **CoCP (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3B)** and secured through Requirement 5(2)(a) of the **draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)**);
  - A **Drainage Management Plan** (secured through Requirement 6(1)(b) of the **draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)**);
  - A **Soil and Aftercare Management Plan** (secured through Requirement 6(1)(a) of the **draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)**);
- 7.3.45 The embedded environmental measures for Biodiversity, as set out in **Table 8.12 of ES Chapter 8 (Volume 5, Document 5.2.8)** are the **CoCP** and **Biodiversity Mitigation Strategy (Volume 5, Document 5.5.3D)**.
- 7.3.46 The embedded environmental measures for Geology and Hydrogeology, as set out in **Table 10.9 of ES Chapter 10 (Volume 5, Document 5.2.10)**, consist of the **CoCP (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3B)**.
- 7.3.47 Ground investigations have been undertaken at both substation sites, including soil testing for contamination. Both sites recorded low concentrations of contaminants and the assessments provided in **Section 10.9 of ES Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology (Volume 5, Document 5.2.10)** conclude that the disturbance of the ground at these sites is unlikely to cause significant adverse effects (discussed as Effects GH1, GH2A and GH2B).
- 7.3.48 **ES Chapter 8: Biodiversity (Volume 5, Document 5.2.8)** concludes that impacts of the Project to aquatic ecology can be suitably mitigated by the effective implementation of embedded environmental measures, thereby, reducing the potential effects to biological water quality elements to Not Significant.
- 7.3.49 **ES Chapter 9: Hydrology and Flood Risk (Volume 5, Document 5.2.9)** concludes that impacts of the Project can be suitably mitigated by the effective implementation of embedded environmental measures, thereby reducing the residual effects to water quality and hydrogeomorphology to Not Significant.
- 7.3.50 **ES Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology (Volume 5, Document 5.2.10)** concludes that in relation to groundwater bodies, the Project has been determined to have no effects that are likely to cause deterioration in WFD status or prevent waterbodies from achieving their WFD objectives, provided that best practice and established guidance is adhered to, in accordance with the embedded environmental measures in **Table 10.8 of ES Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology (Volume 5, Document 5.2.10)** and the **CoCP**. Following consideration of the specifics of the construction activities together with the nature of the previous land use, the risk of the Project causing significant contamination of groundwater (e.g. by mobilising old contamination due to ground disturbance) is determined to be Minor (Not Significant).

7.3.51 In light of the mitigation set out above, and Requirement 12 of the draft DCO (**Volume 3, Document 3.1**) which requires the submission of a written scheme, before development commences, to deal with ground conditions, including contamination of any land or groundwater, within the Order limits, the Project would not result in significant effects on water quality and resources. It is therefore assessed as being in accordance with the requirements of EN-1 and draft EN-1 for water quality.

### Land use including open space, green infrastructure & Green Belt

7.3.52 **Table 7.16** summarises the assessment principles relating to land use, green infrastructure and Green Belt applicable to the Project.

**Table 7.16 - Assessment principles relating to land use including open space, green infrastructure & Green Belt**

| Policy   | Paragraph           | Policy Summary  |
|----------|---------------------|---|
| NPS EN-1 | 5.10.1 –<br>5.10.24 | <p>The ES should consider the impacts on existing and proposed uses near the project.</p> <p>Applicants should seek to minimise impacts on the best and most versatile agricultural land and preferably use land in areas of poorer quality except where this would be inconsistent with other sustainability considerations. Applicants should also seek to minimise impacts on soil quality taking into account any mitigation measures proposed.</p> <p>For developments on previously developed land, the risk posed by land contamination should be considered.</p> <p>Applicants should safeguard any mineral resources on the proposed site as far as possible, taking into account the long-term potential of the land use after any future decommissioning has taken place.</p> <p>The SoS should not grant consent for development on existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land unless an assessment has been undertaken either by the local authority or independently, which has shown the open space or the buildings and land to be surplus to requirements or the SoS determines that the benefits of the project outweigh the potential loss of such facilities.</p> <p>The SoS should ensure that applicants do not site schemes on the best and most versatile agricultural land without justification. Little weight should be given to the loss of poorer quality agricultural land (in grades 3b, 4 and 5) except in areas where particular agricultural practices contribute to the environment or local economy.</p> <p>When located in the Green Belt, energy projects are likely to comprise ‘inappropriate development’. The SoS will need to assess whether there are very special circumstances to justify inappropriate development. Very special circumstances will not exist unless the harm by reason of inappropriateness, and any other harm, is outweighed by other considerations. The SoS should attach substantial weight to the harm to the Green Belt when considering any application for such development while taking account, in relation to renewable and linear infrastructure, of the extent to which its physical</p> |

| Policy         | Paragraph | Policy Summary   |
|----------------|-----------|--|
|                |           | characteristics are such that it has limited or no impact on the fundamental purposes of Green Belt designation. |
| Draft NPS EN-1 | 5.11.8    | Applicants are encouraged to develop and implement a Soil Management Plan.                                       |

- 7.3.53 **Section 11.4 of ES Chapter 11: Agriculture and Soils (Volume 5, Document 5.2.11)** identifies the spatial distribution of Best and Most Versatile (BMV) land across the Project. Potential agriculture and soil effects associated with the Project are assessed in **Section 11.8 of ES Chapter 11: Agriculture and Soils (Volume 5, Document 5.2.11)** of the ES taking account of embedded and proposed mitigation.
- 7.3.54 **Table 11.27 in ES Chapter 11: Agriculture and Soils (Volume 5, Document 5.2.11)** confirms that the only receptor in terms of agriculture and soils that would be significantly affected by the Project is the permanent loss of between 5-20 ha of agricultural land at ALC Grades 2 – Subgrade 3b, and the permanent loss of one or more soil function (food production). The majority of this loss relates the CSECs and substations. The CSECs and substations have been sited following an extensive routing and siting process between defined start and end points. In this area the concentration of BMV land is very high, meaning that alternative sites would have similar effects on BMV land. In addition, whilst Grade 1 land will be used for the construction period, this is related to a temporary construction compound for the Overton Substation and will be reinstated to the same quality (same ALC grade) once the Project is in operation. This will be secured through the **Outline Soil Management Plan (Volume 5: Document 5.3.3E – Appendix 3E)** secured through Requirement 5(3) of the **draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)**. Therefore, there will be no permanent loss of Grade 1 land once the Project is in operation.
- 7.3.55 Overall, whilst the Project would lead to the permanent loss of Grade 2 and 3a land (which is classed as BMV land) it is considered that the benefits, as detailed in the Need section of this Planning Statement (**Chapter 3**), outweigh the loss of agricultural land in this instance.
- 7.3.56 In terms of the effects on soil, **Section 11.8 of ES Chapter 11: Agriculture and Soils (Volume 5, Document 5.2.11)** confirms that soil management measures are proposed which will minimise the loss of soil resources such that over 95% of soil resources are retained in a state suitable for reuse. This will be secured through the **Outline Soil Management Plan (Volume 5: Document 5.3.3E – Appendix 3E)** secured through Requirement 5(3) of the **draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)**.
- 7.3.57 None of the Project is sited on existing open space, sports or recreational sites. In addition, the Project is not sited on previously developed land. Ground investigations have been undertaken at both substation sites which has confirmed that the land is not contaminated.
- 7.3.58 In terms of safeguarding mineral resources, a Minerals Resource Assessment is provided in **Volume 7, Document 7.10** which confirms that minerals present within the Order Limits have already been sterilised by existing infrastructure and therefore the minerals have no potential value or economic value.

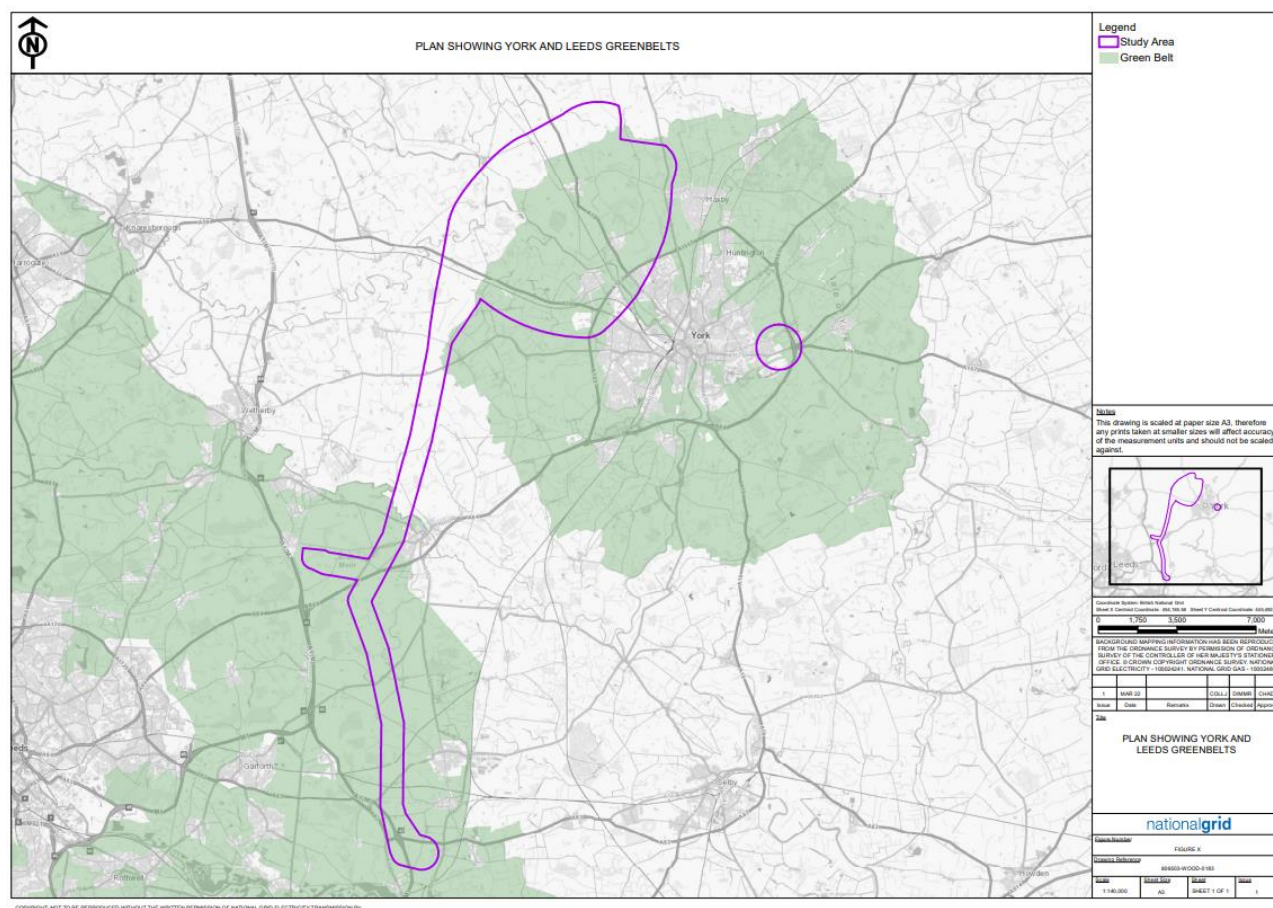
## Green Belt

7.3.59 National Grid has carefully considered the effects on the Green Belt. All the options identified in the Strategic Proposal Report 2019 and 2020 (**Volume 7, Document 7.5 & 7.6**) and the 2021 addendum (**Volume 7, Document 7.7**), would result in new and/or upgrading of infrastructure in the Green Belts around York and Leeds. The CPRSS (**Volume 7, Document 7.8**) then presented the outcome of the studies undertaken to further define the location of the Project infrastructure within the Study Area defined by the Strategic Proposal Report (**Volume 7, Document 7.5, 7.6, 7.7**).

### Constraints within the Study Area

7.3.60 As part of the identification of corridors to locate the new Project infrastructure a number of constraints were identified (these are set out in the CPRSS). For the purposes of this Planning Statement, the Green Belt constraints are identified on **Figure 7.1**, and the wider constraints identified on **Figure 7.2**.

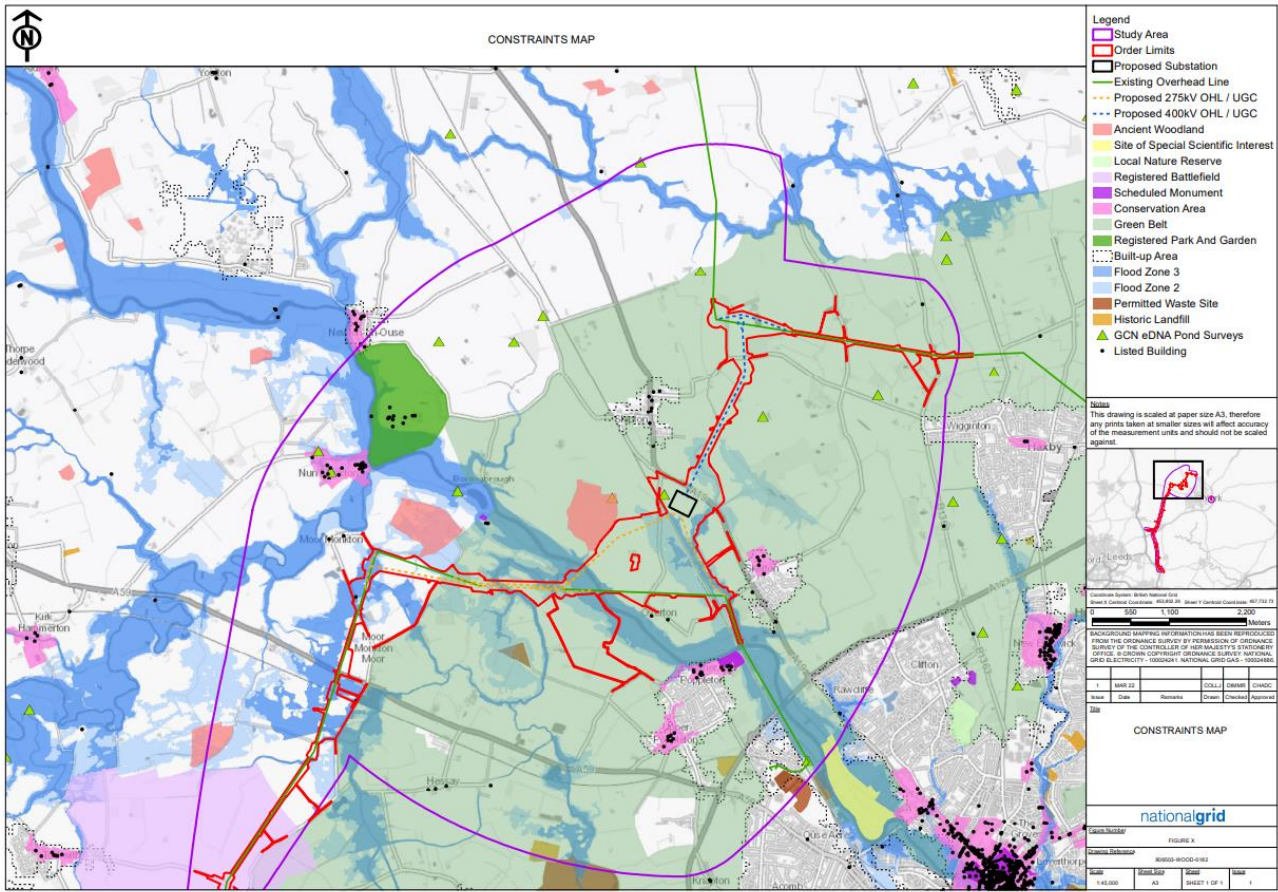
**Figure 7.1 - Plan Showing the York and Leeds Green Belts**



7.3.61 The main constraints present in the Study Area include a Registered Park and Garden, Ancient Woodland, listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments, built-up areas and Flood Zones 2 and 3.

7.3.62 The Study Area is outlined by the purple line in **Figure 7.2** below and was defined by an area extending approximately 1.5km from the existing infrastructure.

**Figure 7.2 – Constraints Plan around the northern extent of the Yorkshire Green Area**



7.3.63 To avoid the Green Belt, a connection would need to be routed outside the Study Area. This would mean the connection would need to come off the existing 400kV overhead line further to the north outside the Green Belt and join the existing 275kV overhead line outside the Green Belt to the south, potentially near Moor Monkton. This would result in the following:

- These other options would be unlikely to meet the earliest in service date of 2027 which means the benefits of clean energy being generated from 2027 would not be realised;
- The connection and associated infrastructure would be significantly longer resulting in:
  - greater environmental effects from the additional infrastructure;
  - increased cost;
  - the Project potentially being closer to designated sites such as Beningbrough Hall Registered Park and Garden, nearby listed buildings, conservation areas; and
  - the Project potentially impacting more residential properties in the settlements of Newton-on-Ouse, Nun Monkton, Moor Monkton and Beningbrough.
- It would have introduced high voltage energy infrastructure into the landscape where there is currently none; and

- These other options would be unlikely to meet the earliest in service date of 2027 which means the benefits of clean energy being generated from 2027 would not be realised and the need case for the Project would not be met.

7.3.64 To avoid the Green Belt, but remain within the Study Area, the constraints present mean that a corridor within the Study Area would need to have:

- started further north on the existing 2TW/YR 400kV overhead line resulting in a longer connection than currently proposed. It would have greater environmental effects due to the increased length of the overhead line and the greater number of pylons required as well as the introduction of transmission infrastructure into parts of the landscape where none is currently present;
- passed directly through the Beningbrough Hall Registered Park and Garden;
- been in close proximity to multiple listed buildings at Beningbrough Hall including the Grade I listed Beningbrough Hall itself and Grade II\* The Priory and associated Grade II\* features within its grounds in Nun Monkton;
- passed very close to conservation areas at Newton on Ouse and Nun Monkton;
- passed close to Ancient Woodland (Redhouse Wood);
- required additional crossings over the River Ouse and River Nidd resulting in construction challenges due to flood risk and environmental impacts; and
- increased cost.

7.3.65 This approach would not be consistent with National Grid's licence obligations to be economic, efficient and coordinated and its statutory duty to have regard to amenity under section 38 of the Electricity Act 1989 (as amended) (the Electricity Act<sup>8</sup>). Such a route may also be less compliant with the Holford Rules, which paragraph 2.8.5 of NPS EN-5 makes clear '*should be followed by developers when designing their proposals*'. Notably it would be less compliant with Holford Rule 2 due to its need to pass close to several clusters of listed buildings and two conservation areas at Newton on Ouse and Nun Monkton and within or close to a Registered Park and Garden at Beningbrough Hall. The route would also be less direct (reducing compliance with Holford Rule 3) and closer to residential areas at Newton on Ouse, Nun Monkton, and Moor Monkton (reducing compliance with Supplementary Note 1).

7.3.66 In terms of Overton Substation, a location outside the Green Belt, but as close as possible to the existing XCP overhead line, would have required the substation to be constructed in Flood Zone 2 or 3 which would have failed the sequential test given there are likely to be alternative sites available outside these flood zones (albeit within the Green Belt).

### *Findings of the CPRSS*

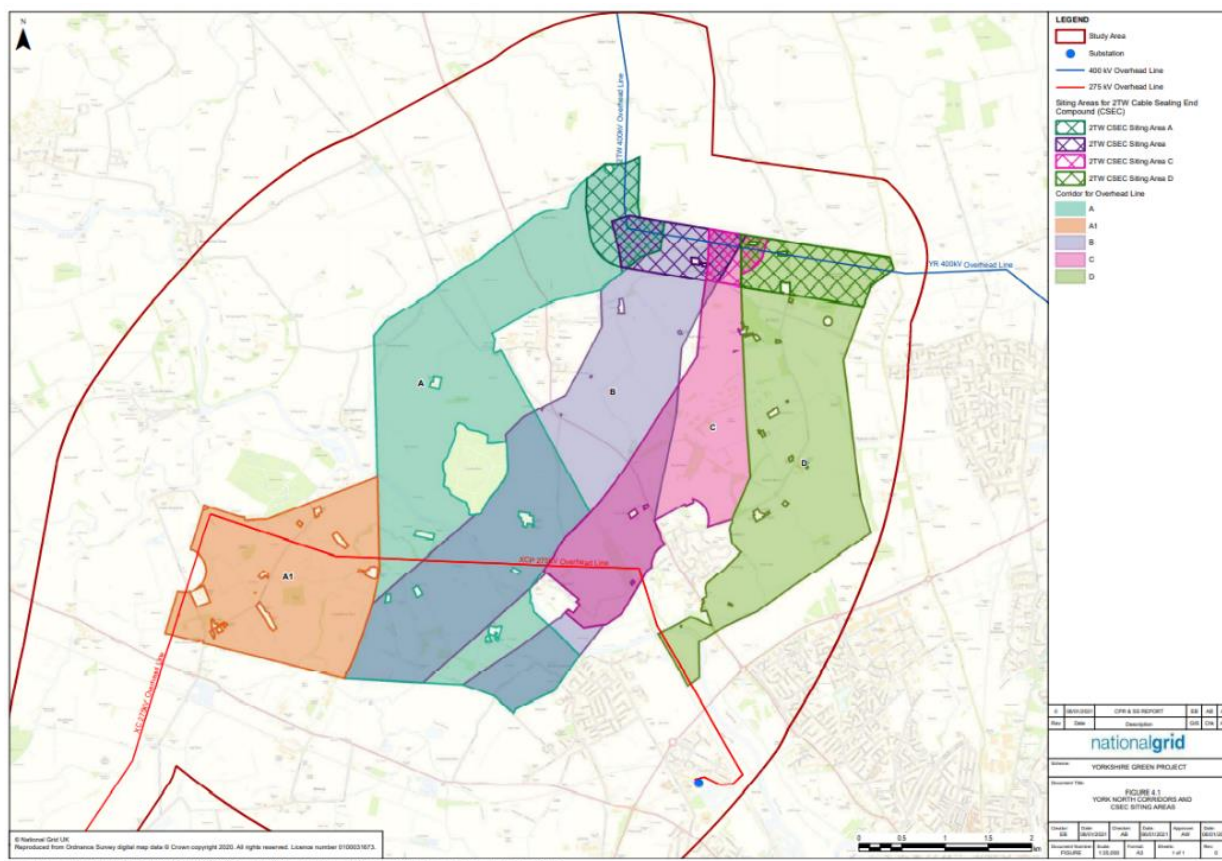
7.3.67 In light of the above constraints, the search area for potential overhead line corridors in the York Green Belt was focussed in the central part of the Study Area, where it was considered that an overhead line corridor could be identified which met National Grid's



licence obligations and statutory duties, avoided the main areas of constraint, reduced environmental impacts and complied with Holford Rule 2<sup>40</sup> and 3<sup>41</sup>.

7.3.68 The CPRSS identified four Corridors (A, B, C and D) and an additional Corridor section (A1) for the potential siting of a new overhead line (**Figure 7.3**). It also identified the siting zones for the CSECs that would connect the new overhead line to the existing 400kV overhead line.

**Figure 7.3 – North west of York Corridors for the new overhead line and CSEC Siting Areas to connect with the existing 400kV overhead line**



7.3.69 Twelve potential substation Siting Areas (**Figure 5.3** above in this Planning Statement) were identified taking into account the driver to locate the new substation within proximity of the ‘East to West’ (Skelton to Moor Monkton) section of the existing 275kV XCP overhead line.

<sup>40</sup> Holford Rule 2 - Avoid smaller areas of high amenity value, or scientific interests by deviation; provided that this can be done without using too many angle towers, i.e. the more massive structures which are used when lines change direction. Note on Rule 2 - Where possible choose routes which minimise the effects on the setting of areas of architectural, historic and archaeological interest including Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Listed Parks and Gardens and Ancient Monuments.

<sup>41</sup> Holford Rule 3 - Other things being equal, choose the most direct line, with no sharp changes of direction and thus with fewer angle towers.

- 7.3.70 Ten potential CSEC Siting Areas were identified at Tadcaster, with three on the XC 275kV overhead line and seven on the XD 275kV overhead line. The location of the proposed Siting Areas is shown in **Figure 5.4** above in this Planning Statement.
- 7.3.71 Three substation Siting Areas were identified at Monk Fryston taking into account the need to locate the substation in close proximity to the existing substation. The location of the Siting Areas is shown in **Figure 5.5** above in this Planning Statement.
- 7.3.72 The CPRSS concluded that Corridor B, CSEC siting Area B and substation YN3b should be taken forward.

#### *Electricity Transmission System – Context in the Green Belt*

- 7.3.73 The national electricity transmission system transports energy from where it is generated to where it is used, in homes, schools, hospitals, businesses, and factories. Electricity networks are an established feature in our landscapes, taking energy across open countryside to towns and cities where it is needed. To ensure the national electricity network can transport energy efficiently there are numerous electricity transmission connections crossing Green Belts. A number of these connections are by way of overhead lines. By their nature, electricity transmission infrastructure (overhead lines) within the Green Belt is inevitable due to the need to transport energy around the country and the need to avoid the most built-up areas around our towns and cities (Holford Rule Supplementary Note 1).
- 7.3.74 Some electricity infrastructure such as overhead lines, are considered to be engineering operations. By the nature of their design, and the sensitive siting, some of this infrastructure such as pylons and conductors may not be considered inappropriate development in the Green Belt as they do not conflict with Green Belt purposes and preserve openness. Although overhead lines may occupy long corridors within Green Belt, they involve little physical change to the land through which they pass and leave a large majority of the land beneath them free from development and therefore open. As pylons are spaced up to approximately 360m apart the perception of openness is maintained as one is able to 'see through' the widely spaced pylons and conductors to whatever is beyond. Should the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy disagree with this view very special circumstances would need to be demonstrated, which are set out under paragraph 7.3.98 of this report below.
- 7.3.75 However, other components of the Project such as substations and CSECs, by their design may be considered inappropriate development in the Green Belt, because they comprise a physical development footprint which may not be considered to preserve the openness of the Green Belt.

#### *Green Belt Context on the Project*

##### *Introduction*

- 7.3.76 The extent of land designated as Green Belt in England in March 2020 was estimated at 1,615,800 hectares. This is approximately 12.4% of the land area of England.
- 7.3.77 The York Green Belt was formally created in 1980. It is well established and the need to preserve the setting and special character of the historic city of York forms the primary purpose of the York Green Belt. It extends approximately 6 miles from the City of York and contributes 0.2% of the total land area of England (256km<sup>2</sup>).

7.3.78 The Leeds Green Belt plays a key role in keeping land open and free from development and in making a clear distinction between town and country. It forms part of the South and West Yorkshire Green Belt which contributes 1.9% of the total land area of England (2,482 km<sup>2</sup>).

7.3.79 The location of the two Green Belts is shown on **Figure 7.1** above.

#### *Existing Infrastructure*

7.3.80 The existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston overhead line (the XC line) passes through the York Green Belt designation between Poppleton (in the east) and Moor Monkton (in the west).

7.3.81 The existing 275kV XD overhead line west of Tadcaster and the existing Monk Fryston Substation are in the Leeds Green Belt.

#### *Proposed Infrastructure*

7.3.82 The preferred Strategic Proposal identifies the solution to the needs case as being a new overhead line connecting the existing 400kV Norton – Osbaldwick overhead line and the existing 275kV Poppleton – Monk Fryston overhead line, together with associated siting of new infrastructure in the North west of York Area, Tadcaster and Monk Fryston.

7.3.83 This requires works within the York Green Belt and the Leeds Green Belt.

7.3.84 The proposed infrastructure at North west of York which would fall within the York Green Belt comprises:

- new 400kV overhead line
- new 275kV overhead line
- new CSECs at Shipton which would connect the existing 400kV overhead line with the proposed 400kV overhead line;
- new substation (to be known as Overton Substation) which would connect the new 400kV overhead line with the new 275kV overhead line

7.3.85 The proposed CSECs at Tadcaster, the reconductoring works and the new Monk Fryston Substation would fall within the Leeds Green Belt.

#### *Green Belt – Avoidance*

7.3.86 As outlined in paragraph 7.3.63 above in this Planning Statement as part of the iterative process of identifying options for the routeing and siting of new infrastructure, to avoid the Green Belt in the North west of York area, a corridor would need to pass through the Beningbrough Hall Registered Park and Garden. For the reasons identified in paragraph 7.3.63 above in this Planning Statement it would not be possible to avoid both the Green Belt and the Registered Park and Garden (see **Figure 7.2** above in this Planning Statement). In addition, a number of ‘pinch points’ associated with settlements, individual residential properties, conservation areas, the Beningbrough Hall Registered Park and Garden, listed buildings and areas of ancient woodland may also be adversely impacted by such a corridor.

- 7.3.87 The reconductoring works to upgrade the existing XC 275kV overhead line would not have greater effects on the Green Belt than the current infrastructure existing within the Green Belt. The consideration of CSEC's are dealt with separately below.
- 7.3.88 The existing overhead line at Tadcaster and the existing substation at Monk Fryston are within the Green Belt. The Strategic Options Appraisal identified that the use of existing infrastructure (which is within the Green Belt) was preferable to the creation of new infrastructure (which is outwith the Green Belt) in terms of environmental impacts, costs and deliverability. If the existing infrastructure was not used, new overhead line and substation infrastructure, extending across a much wider spatial area, would be required. These alternatives would be remote from existing infrastructure resulting in greater environmental effects and costs, including costs to consumers. This would not meet National Grid's licence obligations (to develop and maintain an efficient, coordinated and economical transmission system) and would make the Project less complainant with the Holford Rules. Therefore a Green Belt location is necessary for the Project.

#### *Green Belt – Overhead lines*

- 7.3.89 The existing NPS EN-1 identifies that new energy infrastructure projects are likely to comprise inappropriate development in the Green Belt and that very special circumstances will be required to justify it.
- 7.3.90 As set out in paragraph 7.3.74 above National Grid consider that overhead lines comprise engineering operations. Where their physical characteristics have only limited, or no impact on the purposes and openness of the Green Belt, the overhead lines may not be considered 'inappropriate development'.
- 7.3.91 The supporting text to Policy SP2 of the York Local Plan at paragraph 1.28 states that *"the main purpose of the Green Belt around York is to preserve the setting and the special character of the historic City"*. Given the separation between the historic City and the proposed works, which is approximately 5km, the construction of a relatively short section of new overhead line would not therefore have an effect on the purposes of the designation. This is owing to the distance between the historic City and the overhead line. In addition, the overhead line is considered to be an engineering operation which would preserve the openness of the Green Belt.
- 7.3.92 As a result, National Grid considers that the new sections of overhead line, and the reconductoring works to the existing overhead lines, would not be inappropriate development in the Green Belt. Notwithstanding this, should the overhead line element of the Project be considered inappropriate development, there are very special circumstances that support the Project which are set out in detail below.

#### *Green Belt – Substation and CSEC works*

- 7.3.93 Whilst an engineering operation, that does not harm the purposes of the Green Belt, it is recognised by virtue of the density of infrastructure, and the size of its physical footprint, together with the requirement for security fencing, the substation works at Overton Substation and Monk Fryston, and the CSECs at Shipton and Tadcaster may be considered to be inappropriate development as it would not preserve the openness of the Green Belt. As such, very special circumstances would be required to justify their development as set out below. These very special circumstances apply to the Project in its entirety, so would apply equally in the event that the overhead lines are considered to be inappropriate development.

### *Iterative design process and Very Special Circumstances*

- 7.3.94 As part of the design evolution, careful consideration was given to the siting of the substations and CSECs, taking account of proximity to built up areas, isolated properties, local topography, engineering requirements and environmental constraints to minimise landscape and visual impacts. In addition, consideration was given to the type of infrastructure for the substations (air insulated substations instead of gas insulated substations within a building), which reduces the visual impact of this element of the Project. Moreover, the nature of overhead lines and lattice pylons would enable views to be achieved through the overhead lines and steel lattice pylons and as a result would not restrict openness within the Green Belt. **ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual (Volume 5, Document 5.2.6)**, confirms that as part of the Project new planting is proposed in the vicinity of the proposed Overton and Monk Fryston Substation sites to help integrate the development into the surrounding landscape (see the **Outline Landscape Mitigation Strategy plans (ES Chapter 3 Description of the Project – Figures, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3)**, secured through Requirement 8 of the **draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)**). In addition to woodland planting on low level mounding, the Outline Landscape Mitigation Strategy plans include proposed reinforcement of existing hedgerows, including the planting of hedgerow trees along highways and intervening field boundaries to create multi-layered screening. The **Outline Landscape Mitigation Strategy plans (ES Chapter 3 Description of the Project – Figures, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3)** would assist in integrating the substations into the wider landscape and would be further developed as part of the discharge of the requirements, in conjunction with specialist ecological input (should consent be granted). The iterative design process together with the additional planting minimises landscape and visual impacts as a result of the Project.
- 7.3.95 It is recognised that whilst the iterative design process together with the mitigation proposed in terms of landscaping and planting would minimise harm to the Green Belt, there would be some harm nonetheless.
- 7.3.96 The NPS EN-1 (see paragraph 5.10.17) states that the “*IPC [SoS] will attach substantial weight to the harm to the Green Belt when considering any application for such development*”. However, paragraph 5.10.17 then goes on to recognise that the key consideration is the effect on the fundamental purposes of the Green Belt designation: “*while taking account, in relation to renewable and linear infrastructure, of the extent to which its physical characteristics are such that it has limited or no impact on the fundamental purposes of Green Belt designation*”.
- 7.3.97 Taking this into account, and recognising that there would be some harm, very special circumstances will not exist unless the harm by reason of inappropriateness, and any other harm, is outweighed by other considerations.
- 7.3.98 The very special circumstances for the Project are the need case points (which are summarised in **Section 3.3** of this **Planning Statement** and explained in the **Updated Need Case Document (Volume 7, Document 7.4)**, which comprise the following:
- an urgent need to reinforce the network in the Yorkshire area by 2027 in order to enable connection of three contracted customers. This will support the production of energy from renewable sources, particularly in terms of being able to connect onshore and additional off-shore wind (an energy target of 50GW by 2030) to the transmission network. The Project will enable The Continental Link, The Atlantic Super Connection and Hornsea Offshore P4, in support of delivering this target;

- the need to ensure future connections of renewable generation can be connected **without incurring significant constraint costs**;
- the requirement to meet **National Grid's transmission licence obligations**;
- a national **climate emergency** which has been declared by the UK Parliament that recognises the need for urgent action to reduce or halt climate change in order to prevent further environmental damage.
- the requirement to meet **Net Zero** includes moving from fossil fuels to renewable energy for our power, and abandoning vehicles run on petrol and diesel, in favour of those powered by alternative sources including electricity.
- the **national energy need** which recognises that electricity demand will at least double by 2050 as the UK shifts to clean energy to charge electric vehicles, heat homes and power industry and the need to reinforce the National Electricity Transmission System.

7.3.99 By reinforcing the National Electricity Transmission System, the Project will address the need (see the **Updated Need Case (Volume 7, Document 7.7)** which sets an urgent need to reinforce the network in the Yorkshire area by 2027, ensure future connections of renewable generation can be connected without incurring significant constraint costs, meets National Grid's transmission licence obligations, and also assist in combatting the climate emergency, contributing to the Net Zero Target and meeting the national energy need.

7.3.100 These factors are all considered to be very special circumstances that would carry such weight to outweigh the limited harm to the Green Belt.

#### *Conclusion on Green Belt*

7.3.101 National Grid need to address the urgent and compelling need to increase power flows on the network in the Country. To do this, and to comply with its statutory and licence obligations, the use of existing infrastructure where possible is preferable to the development of new infrastructure which would have increased environmental, cost and timing issues. National Grid has undertaken an iterative project development process that has considered a range of factors including the urgent and compelling Project Need Case to align with the climate emergency, and the progression to Net Zero, National Grid's statutory duties and obligations to deliver an efficient, coordinated and economical transmission system and a range of planning legislation and policy.

7.3.102 In order to avoid the Green Belt around the North west of York area, a significantly longer overhead line route would be required which would result in greater project cost and greater environmental effects, both by virtue of its increased length and its proximity to areas of environmental designation or constraint. Alternatives to the CSECs at Tadcaster and substation at Monk Fryston would involve the construction of new infrastructure (rather than siting adjacent to existing infrastructure) remote from existing transmission assets resulting in additional and greater environmental effects and costs.

7.3.103 National Grid consider that overhead lines comprise an engineering operation, and where its physical characteristics have no impact on the purposes of the Green Belt or its openness, the overhead lines may not be 'inappropriate development'. Should the SoS disagree, then very special circumstances would apply which demonstrate the Project can be approved as detailed above. National Grid recognises that substations and CSECs may be considered 'inappropriate development' by virtue of their impact on the openness of the Green Belt as set out in paragraph 7.3.93 above.

7.3.104 Where development is considered to be inappropriate development in the Green Belt, very special circumstances will need to be demonstrated in order for the development to be approved. In this case the need case for the Project (summarised in **Section 3.4** of this **Planning Statement** and explained in the **Updated Need Case Document (Volume 7, Document 7.4)** which sets out the urgent and compelling case to reinforce the network in the Yorkshire area by 2027 in order to enable connection of three contracted customers, ensure future connections of renewable generation can be connected without incurring significant constraint costs, the requirement to meet National Grid's transmission licence obligations, a national climate emergency, the requirement to meet Net Zero ambitions, and the national energy need, are all considered to amount to very special circumstances that outweigh the limited harm to the Green Belt that would arise from the Project.

7.3.105 In light of all the above, the Project is therefore assessed as being in accordance with the requirements of EN-1 and draft EN-1 for land use, including open space, green infrastructure and the Green Belt.

## Traffic and Transport

7.3.106 **Table 7.17** summarises the assessment principles relating to traffic and transport applicable to the Project.

**Table 7.17 - Assessment principles relating to traffic and transport**

| Policy         | Paragraph           | Policy Summary  |
|----------------|---------------------|---|
| NPS EN-1       | 5.13.1 –<br>5.13.12 | <p>Where the project is likely to have significant transport implications, the ES should contain a transport assessment. Applicants should consult with the Highways Authorities and Highways Agencies on the assessment and mitigation.</p> <p>Where appropriate, applicants should prepare a travel plan which should include demand management measures to mitigate transport impacts. Details of proposed measures to improve access by public transport, walking and cycling should also be provided.</p> <p>The SoS should ensure that the applicant mitigates impacts arising from project on surrounding transport infrastructure.</p> <p>Provided that the applicant is willing to enter into planning obligations or requirements can be imposed to mitigate transport impacts, development consent should not be withheld, and appropriately limited weight should be applied to residual effects on the surrounding transport infrastructure.</p> |
| Draft NPS EN-1 | 5.14.8              | The SoS should only consider preventing or refusing development on highways grounds if there would be an unacceptable impact on highway safety, or residual cumulative impacts on the road network would be severe.   |

7.3.107 **ES Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport (Volume 5, Document 5.2.12)** has considered the effects on Traffic and Transport. It notes that, as agreed with the Planning Inspectorate at the Scoping stage (see section ID 4.8.2 ref 12.7.26 of the **Scoping Opinion (Appendix 4A, Volume 5, Document 5.3.4A)** a Transport Assessment for the operational phase is not required. This was scoped out due to the nature and

characteristics of the Project which involves a low number of staff to be employed at each of the substations and the limited maintenance activity required for the components of the Project.

7.3.108 As a result, the assessment focuses on the likely significant effects of the Project during the construction phase. It concludes that the effects would not be significant, subject to the implementation of the embedded environmental measures (set out in **Section 12.6** of **ES Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport (Volume 5, Document 5.2.12)** which include:

- A crossing schedule which includes a crossing methodology for each crossing of road, rail, PRoW and watercourse (implemented through the **CoCP (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3B)** and secured through Requirement 5(2)(a) of the **draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)**);
- A HGV routeing strategy is set out in a **CTMP (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3F)** (secured through Requirement 5(2)(d) of the **draft DCO (Document 3.1, Volume 3)**);
- Details of the design of access points (implemented through the **CTMP (Document 5.3.3F, Volume 5)** (secured through Requirement 5(2)(d) of the **draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)**).

7.3.109 Due to the nature of the Project, a Travel Plan has not been prepared. Instead, the management of construction traffic and staff is dealt with through the **CTMP (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3F)**, which contains details on how construction staff travelling to site will be managed. As noted above, the **CTMP (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3F)** also contains other details including a HGV routeing strategy, details of access types and locations, and mitigation strategies to allow for safe and convenient working practices and access to construction sites.

7.3.110 **Table 12.35** of **ES Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport (Volume 5, Document 5.2.12)** confirms that whilst there would be a temporary increase in traffic during the peak week of the construction programme, overall the Project would not result in significant traffic and transport effects. The Project is therefore assessed as being in accordance with the requirements of EN-1 and draft EN-1 for Traffic and Transport.

## **Air quality and emissions**

7.3.111 **Table 7.18** summarises the assessment principles relating to air quality and emissions applicable to the Project.



**Table 7.18 - Assessment principles relating to air quality and emissions**

| Policy   | Paragraph         | Policy Summary   |
|----------|-------------------|--|
| NPS EN-1 | 5.2.1 –<br>5.2.13 | <p>Where a project is likely to have an adverse effect on air quality the ES should include an assessment of effects on air quality. It should describe any significant emissions, their mitigation and any residual effects, predicted absolute emission levels, the relative change in air quality from existing levels and any potential eutrophication impacts. The IPC [SoS] should generally give air quality considerations substantial weight where a project would lead to a deterioration in air quality in an area, or leads to a new area where air quality breaches any national air quality limits.</p> <p>In the event that a project will lead to non-compliance with a statutory limit the SoS should refuse consent.</p> |

7.3.112 **ES Chapter 13: Air Quality (Volume 5, Document 5.2.13)** has considered the effects on Air Quality. **Table 13-7 of ES Chapter 13: Air Quality (Volume 5, Document 5.2.13)** sets out the embedded environmental measures for this topic which focuses on dust management measures. Further details of these measures are set out in **Table 13.19 of ES Chapter 13: Air Quality (Volume 5, Document 5.2.13)** and are implemented through the **CoCP (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3B)**. In summary, they include:

- Increasing the frequency of site inspections when activities with a high potential to produce dust are being carried out;
- Considering the need for dust deposition, dust flux, or real-time PM10 continuous monitoring locations with the relevant Local Authority through the **Pollution Incident Control Plan** (secured in Requirement 6(1)(c) of the **draft DCO, Volume 3, Document 3.1**).
- Using enclosed chutes and conveyors and covered skips;
- Ensuring vehicles carrying materials which may produce dust entering and leaving sites are covered to prevent escape of materials during transport.

7.3.113 **Table 13.20 in ES Chapter 13: Air Quality (Volume 5, Document 5.2.13)** confirms that with the embedded environmental measures, in particular the implementation of the **CoCP (Document 5.3.3B, Volume 5)**, which includes dust suppression techniques, the effects of the Project would not be significant.

7.3.114 In terms of construction traffic, **ES Chapter 13: Air Quality (Volume 5, Document 5.2.13)** explains that Heavy Duty Vehicle (HDV) Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) flows would be lower than the HDV screening criterion of 100 AADT flows outside of Air Quality Management Areas (further details on this are set out on **section 13.7.11 ES Chapter 13: Air Quality**). As a result, it concludes that impacts would be negligible, and no detailed assessment of construction traffic emissions has been undertaken as agreed with consultees (see ID 4.9.4, ref 13.6.9 of the **Scoping Opinion (Appendix 4A, Volume 5, Document 5.3.4A)**).

7.3.115 In summary, the Project would not result in significant effects on air quality. The Project is therefore assessed as being in accordance with the requirements of EN-1 for air quality.

## Noise and vibration

7.3.116 **Table 7.19** summarises the assessment principles relating to noise and vibration applicable to the Project.

**Table 7.19 - Assessment principles relating to noise and vibration**

| Policy         | Paragraph           | Policy Summary   |
|----------------|---------------------|--|
| NPS EN-1       | 5.11.1 –<br>5.11.13 | <p>Where noise impacts will arise from a project, a noise assessment should be undertaken which should include a description of the noise generating aspects of the development, the identification of noise sensitive premises and areas, the characteristics of the existing noise environment, predictions on how the noise environment will change during construction and operation and measures to be employed in mitigating noise.</p> <p>The applicant should assess the effects of noise on protected species and other wildlife.</p> <p>The project should demonstrate good design principles through the use of quietest cost-effective plant available; containment of noise within buildings wherever possible; optimisation of plant layout to minimise noise emissions; and, where possible, the use of landscaping, bunds or noise barriers to reduce noise transmission.</p> <p>The SoS should not grant development consent unless satisfied that the project will avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life from noise; mitigate and minimise other adverse impacts on health and quality of life from noise; and where possible, contribute to improvements to health and quality of life through the effective management and control of noise.</p> |
| NPS EN-5       | 2.9.1. –<br>2.9.13  | <p>Provides specific considerations for the assessment of noise from high voltage transmission lines as they have the potential to generate noise under certain conditions, known as ‘corona discharge’ caused when the conductor surface electrical stress threshold is exceeded.</p> <p>While standard methods of assessment and interpretation are satisfactory for assessing noise impacts from overhead lines in dry weather conditions, they are not appropriate for assessing noise during rain. An alternative noise assessment method to deal with rain-induced noise is needed, such as the one developed by National Grid as described in report TR(T)94,199319.</p> <p>Noise from overhead lines is unlikely to lead to the SoS refusing an application, but it may need to consider the use of appropriate requirements to ensure noise is minimised as far as possible.</p>  |
| Draft NPS EN-1 | 5.12.9              | <p>A development must be undertaken in accordance with statutory requirements for noise. Due regard must be given to the relevant sections of the Noise Policy Statement for England, the NPPF, and the government’s associated planning guidance on noise</p>   |

- 7.3.117 **ES Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration (Volume 5, Document 5.2.14)** sets out the noise baseline and considers the noise and vibration effects of the Project during construction and operation.
- 7.3.118 In terms of the baseline, it should be noted that land use in the noise Study Area (up to 1km from the Order Limits), is predominantly rural. The baseline ambient noise levels are generally of a low magnitude except where close to major roads, the ECML railway or near to industrial sites. Additional information on the baseline is provided within the Baseline Noise Monitoring Report presented within **ES Appendix 14B (Volume 5, Document 5.3.14B)**. **Table 14.4 of ES Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration (Volume 5, Document 5.2.14)** confirms that noise monitoring locations were agreed with the relevant consultation bodies. Baseline sound monitoring was undertaken at 13 locations (shown in **Figure 14.1 of 4 of ES Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration (Volume 5, Document 5.2.14)**).
- 7.3.119 **Table 14.9 of ES Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration (Volume 5, Document 5.2.14)** sets out the embedded environmental measures for noise and vibration. These follow the principles of good design as required by EN-1. The measures include:
- measures to control noise from plant (implemented through the **CoCP (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3B)** and secured through Requirement 5(2)(a) of the **draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)**; and
  - sourcing Super Grid Transformers (SGTs) and inclusion of noise enclosures to achieve an insertion loss of 20 dB at 100Hz within the proposed substations at Overton Substation and Monk Fryston (implemented through the **NVMP (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3H)** secured through Requirement 5(2)(f) of the **draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)**).
- 7.3.120 **Table 14.34 in ES Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration (Volume 5, Document 5.2.14)** confirms that significant effects could occur (if not mitigated) related to general construction activity at locations identified in (**Appendix 14D, Document 5.3.14D, Volume 5**) which relate the substation areas and the temporary construction compounds. The mitigation that will be applied at these locations consists of acoustic screening. In addition, the adoption of best practice measures at, set out in the **NVMP (Document 5.3.3H, Volume 5)** secured through Requirement 5(2)(f) of the **draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)** will assist in ensuring effects are not significant.
- 7.3.121 In terms of the vibration effects on the Travellers' encampment, in all probability, based on ground investigations undertaken at a similar location nearby, the ground conditions are not suitable for impact piling, and therefore the effects at this location are not expected to be significant.
- 7.3.122 Once in operation, predicted noise from the substation and overhead lines are not considered to give rise to adverse effects at any receptor. However, should noise effects arise from localised conditions, these will be dealt with on a case-by-case basis, albeit these effects are considered to be very unlikely.
- 7.3.123 **ES Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration (Volume 5, Document 5.2.14)** has considered corona discharge and includes an assessment of noise during rainfall. In all cases, **Section 14.9 of ES Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration (Volume 5, Document 5.2.14)** confirms that effects from operational noise would not be significant.
- 7.3.124 The Noise Policy Statement for England, the NPPF, and the government's associated planning guidance on noise have been considered in **ES Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration (Volume 5, Document 5.2.14)** has considered these. In particular, the

requirements of the Noise Policy Statement for England is embedded in the methodology that has been used to inform the noise and vibration assessment on the Project. Where exceedance of the SOAELs has been encountered mitigation has been selected and included in the embedded environmental measures to reduce noise and vibration to as low as practicably possible.

7.3.125 In respect of noise effects on protected species, **ES Chapter 8: Biodiversity (Volume 5, Document 5.2.8)** has considered potential noise effects on ecological receptors (bats, otter, water vole, badger, breeding birds). The assessment has concluded no significant effects from changes in levels of noise and vibration.

7.3.126 Whilst there are predicted to be some temporary significant adverse noise as a result of construction activity along the overhead line and cable route, the proposed mitigation reduces the overall levels, but threshold noise levels may still be exceeded. However, the very short duration of these activities is taken into account in the determination of significance and do not exceed the temporal criterion for significance (as described in paragraph 14.9.18 of the chapter). As a result they are not significant. Furthermore, it is considered that the benefits of the Project outweigh the temporary impacts on localised receptors. **ES Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration (Volume 5, Document 5.2.14)** demonstrates that through careful design and adoption of appropriate embedded environmental measures, the Project would minimise noise and vibration harm to receptors. The Project is therefore assessed as being in accordance with the requirements of EN-1 and EN-5 and the requirements of draft EN-1 for noise and vibration.

## Socio-economic

7.3.127 **Table 7.20** summarises the assessment principles relating to socio-economics applicable to the Project.

**Table 7.20 - Assessment principles relating to socio-economics**

| Policy   | Paragraph          | Policy Summary  |
|----------|--------------------|---|
| NPS EN-1 | 5.12.1 –<br>5.12.9 | <p>Where a project is likely to have socio-economic impacts at a local or regional scale, the ES should contain a socio-economic assessment. The assessment should cover all relevant socio-economic impacts including jobs and training opportunities; local service provision and improvements to local infrastructure; provision of education facilities; effects on tourism; and cumulative effects.</p> <p>The SoS should have regard to the potential socio-economic impacts of new energy infrastructure. The SoS may conclude that limited weight is to be given to assertions of socio-economic impacts that are not supported by evidence.</p> <p>The SoS should consider whether mitigation measures are necessary to mitigate any adverse socio-economic impacts of the development. For example, high quality design can improve the visual and environmental experience for visitors and the local community alike.</p> |

| Policy         | Paragraph | Policy Summary   |
|----------------|-----------|--|
| Draft NPS EN-1 | 5.13.9    | The SoS may wish to include a Requirement that specifies the approval by the local authority of an employment and skills plan detailing arrangements to promote local employment and skills development opportunities. |

7.3.128 **ES Chapter 16: Socio-economics (Volume 5, Document 5.2.16)** sets out the socio-economic baseline and considers the effects on socio-economics, including tourism, recreation and the local and regional economy.

7.3.129 **Table 16.15 in ES Chapter 16: Socio-economics (Volume 5, Document 5.2.16)** of the ES confirms that there would be significant adverse effects on the following receptors:

- National Cycle Route 65 in the North west of York study area;
- Squires Café and Caravan Park in the Monk Fryston area; and
- Woodstock Lodge Wedding Venue.

7.3.130 For National Cycle Route 65, the significant effects would be limited to the construction phase during which time it will remain open, with an alternative route around the construction area at Overton Substation proposed, but users will still experience visual and noise effects. Further details of the proposed alternative route are set out in the **Public Rights of Way Management Plan (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3G)**. However, once into the operational phase of the development, no significant socio-economic effects would occur.

7.3.131 For Squires Café and Caravan Park, the existing 275kV Monk Fryston to Poppleton XC overhead line passes directly above the receptor and the proposed works would see access routes, a reconductoring working area and a possible scaffold support structure within the receptor grounds. The Project therefore has the potential to create a direct effect on the caravan park part of this business through land take and access restrictions on the hardstanding/all weather caravan pitches. In terms of mitigation, the café part of the business would not be directly affected and there may be scope for some areas to remain open for caravan or camping pitches. This would still result in a significant effect during construction. However, significant adverse effects would be limited to the construction phase. During the operation phase, no adverse significant socio-economic effects would occur.

7.3.132 For Woodstock Lodge Wedding Venue, an offsite landscape planting scheme, located outside the Order Limits but within the grounds of Woodstock Lodge Wedding Venue is proposed as an additional measure. This does not form part of the environmental measures embedded within the Project but would be implemented prior to construction commencing, in agreement with the landowner. The planting scheme would reduce the visibility of the 400kV Overhead Line from the venue, and in particular from an area of amenity grassland and terrace used by wedding guests for photographs. Further information is provided in **ES Chapter 6: Landscape and visual (Volume 5, Document 5.2.6)**.

7.3.133 The Woodstock Lodge planting scheme would be designed and planted so that it would reduce the visual impact effects to moderate adverse and not significant during construction and through to around Year 5 of the operational phase. As the planting

matures this magnitude of visual impact change would drop to very low, giving a minor adverse effect which would also be not significant after around Year 5. This planting scheme is considered to reduce the socio-economic impact magnitude from medium adverse and significant, to low adverse and not significant during construction and up to Year 5 of operations. It would then reduce to negligible and not significant during the remainder of the operational period.

7.3.134 Overall, on balance, it is concluded that the Project is in accordance with the requirements of EN-1 and draft EN-1 for Socio-economics.

### **Dust, odour, artificial light, smoke, steam and insect infestation**

7.3.135 Table 7.21 summarises the assessment principles relating to dust, odour, artificial light, smoke, steam and insect infestation applicable to the Project.

**Table 7.21 - Assessment principles relating to dust, odour, artificial light, smoke, steam and insect infestation**

| <b>Policy</b> | <b>Paragraph</b>  | <b>Policy Summary</b>   |
|---------------|-------------------|---|
| NPS EN-1      | 5.6.1 –<br>5.6.11 | An assessment of the potential for insect infestation and the potential impacts of emissions of odour, dust, steam, smoke and artificial light arising from the project should be undertaken and presented in the ES. The SoS should be satisfied that an assessment of the potential for artificial light, dust, odour, smoke, steam and insect infestation to have a detrimental impact on amenity has been carried out and that all reasonable steps have been taken, and will be taken, to minimise any such detrimental impacts. |

7.3.136 ES **Chapter 13: Air Quality (Volume 5, Document 5.2.13)** has considered dust emissions during the construction phase of the Project. It concludes that through the implementation of the dust mitigation measures the effects would not be significant. Further details of these measures are set out in **Table 13.19 of ES Chapter 13: Air Quality (Volume 5, Document 5.2.13)** and the **CoCP** (secured through Requirement 5(2)(a) of the **draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)**).

7.3.137 In terms of insects, odour, steam and smoke the Project will not lead to these outputs because it does not involve activities or processes that would give rise to such effects.

7.3.138 In terms of light pollution, the **Statement of Statutory Nuisance (Volume 6, Document 6.5)** confirms that a lighting scheme would be implemented through Requirement 6(1)(d) of the **draft DCO (Document 3.1, Volume 3)** to minimise the extent to which lighting associated with construction activity affects residential and other receptors (**CoCP, Volume 5, Document 5.3.3B**). This strategy would be informed by the latest research and guidance.

7.3.139 External lighting, including security lighting would be minimised during the hours of darkness where possible and would be required only in limited circumstances as the majority of activities would be undertaken in daylight hours. There may be a need for lighting during limited night-time works where scaffolding is in place over roads and railways, at the Overton Substation site, at the associated construction compounds related to these works, and in the case of emergencies. Should site compounds require security lighting these would be on a timer and motion sensitive. Notwithstanding this,

there is no potential for significant effects resulting from any such fixed or mobile lighting which would contribute to illumination in the sky and light pollution.

7.3.140 In light of all the above, the Project is assessed as being in accordance with the requirements of EN-1 in respect of dust, odour, artificial light, smoke, steam and insect infestation.

## Waste management

7.3.141 **Table 7.22** summarises the assessment principles relating to waste management applicable to the Project.

**Table 7.22 – Assessment principles relating to waste management**

| Policy   | Paragraph          | Policy Summary   |
|----------|--------------------|--|
| NPS EN-1 | 5.14.1 –<br>5.14.9 | Applicants should set out the arrangements proposed for managing any waste produced and prepare a Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP).<br><br>The SoS should consider the extent to which the applicant has proposed an effective system for managing hazardous and non-hazardous waste arising from the construction, operation and decommissioning of the project. |

7.3.142 A site waste management plan is proposed to be prepared and submitted to relevant planning authority in advance of construction commencing under Requirement 6(1)(f) of the **draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)**. It will set out the details to identify site-specific measures for the collection, segregation, treatment and disposal of waste. In addition, **Section 2.4** of the **CoCP (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3B)**, secured through Requirement 5(2)(a) of the **draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)**, sets out a waste hierarchy that National Grid will adopt to ensure that waste arising during the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of the Project is minimised as far as possible and that the storage, transport and eventual disposal of waste have no significant environmental effects.

7.3.143 In terms of hazardous waste, the **Scoping Opinion (Appendix 4A, Volume 5, Document 5.3.4A)** agreed that this topic could be scoped out of the ES.

7.3.144 In light of all the above mitigation plans, the Project is assessed as being in accordance with the requirements of EN-1 in respect of waste.

## Civil and military aviation and defence interests

**Table 7.23 – Assessment principles relating to civil and military aviation and defence interests**

| Policy   | Paragraph        | Policy Summary   |
|----------|------------------|--|
| NPS EN-1 | 5.4.10 to 5.4.17 | <p>Where the proposed development may have an effect on civil or military aviation and/or other defence assets an assessment of potential effects.</p> <p>The IPC [SoS] should be satisfied that the effects on civil and military aerodromes, aviation technical sites and other defence assets have been addressed by the applicant and that any necessary assessment of the proposal on aviation or defence interests has been carried out.</p> |

7.3.145 As part of the development of the Project, National Grid has engaged with the MOD. The MOD confirmed that the proposed power lines pass through a statutory safeguarding zone designated to preserve the function and capability of a technical asset used for air traffic management.

7.3.146 Following consultation, the MOD has confirmed that the development will have no detriment to the operation of their technical asset, and as such MOD has no concerns at this point regarding the physical form of the development.

7.3.147 National Grid also consulted the National Air Traffic Service (NATS), who confirmed they had examined the Project from a technical safeguarding aspect and concluded it does not conflict with their safeguarding criteria.

7.3.148 In light of all the above mitigation plans, the Project is assessed as being in accordance with the requirements of EN-1 in respect of civil and military aviation and defence interests.

## Costal Change

**Table 7.24 – Assessment principles relating to Coastal Change**

| Policy   | Paragraph      | Policy Summary   |
|----------|----------------|--|
| NPS EN-1 | 5.5.2 to 5.5.6 | <p>EN-1 makes clear that coastal change means physical change to the shoreline, i.e. erosion, coastal landslip, permanent inundation and coastal accretion.</p> <p>Where relevant, applicants should undertake coastal geomorphological and sediment transfer modelling to predict and understand impacts and help identify relevant mitigating or compensatory measures</p> |



7.3.149 The Project is not sited near to the coast. As a result, the requirements of NPS EN-1 relating to the coast do not apply. As a result, the Project is assessed as being in accordance with the requirements of EN-1 in respect of coastal change.

## 7.4 NPPF

7.4.1 The following section of this document identifies how the Project accords with the relevant principles and policies of the NPPF (2021). Whilst the NPPF does not contain policies specific to electricity networks infrastructure, it does include policies for conserving and enhancing the natural and historic environment which have been considered in developing the Project.

### Core planning principles

7.4.2 Paragraph 8 of the NPPF highlights the importance of the planning system in contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. It identifies three overarching objectives for the planning system those being:

*“a) an economic objective – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure;*

*b) a social objective – to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities’ health, social and cultural well-being; and*

*c) an environmental objective – to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.”*

7.4.3 The Project is in accordance with the above objectives as it supports the economy through the delivery of energy infrastructure, adapting to climate change and supporting the move to a low carbon economy.

### Promoting sustainable transport

7.4.4 Paragraph 110 of the NPPF advises that applications for development should ensure that:

*“a) appropriate opportunities to promote sustainable transport modes can be – or have been – taken up, given the type of development and its location;*

*b) safe and suitable access to the site can be achieved for all users; and*

*c) the design of streets, parking areas, other transport elements and the content of associated standards reflects current national guidance, including the National Design Guide and the National Model Design Code; and*

*d) any significant impacts from the development on the transport network (in terms of capacity and congestion), or on highway safety, can be cost effectively mitigated to an acceptable degree.”*

- 7.4.5 Paragraph 113 advises that developments “that will generate significant amounts of movement should provide a travel plan and applications supported by a transport statement or assessment”.
- 7.4.6 As part of the development of the Project, National Grid has engaged with the Planning Inspectorate (PINS). PINS has confirmed, at the Scoping stage (see ID 4.8.2 ref 12.7.26 of the Scoping Opinion (**Appendix 4A, Volume 5, Document 5.3.4A**), that a Transport Assessment is not required for the operational phase of the development due to the low number of staff to be employed at each of the substations and the limited maintenance activity required for the components of the Project. However, the effects on Traffic and Transport during the construction phase have been considered in **ES Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport (Volume 5, Document 5.2.12)** which concludes that that the impacts of traffic movements will not be significant and will be temporary in nature. A **CTMP (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3F)** (secured through Requirement 5(2)(d) of the **draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)** has also been prepared and contains details on how travelling to site by construction staff will be managed to reduce effects. Due to the nature of the Project a Travel Plan has not been prepared. Instead, the management of construction traffic and staff is dealt with through the **CTMP (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3F)**, which contains details on how construction staff travelling to site will be managed. As such, it is considered that the Project is in accordance with the NPPF.

### Protecting Green Belt land

- 7.4.7 Paragraph 138 confirms the five purposes of the Green Belt are:
- to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas;
  - to prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another;
  - to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment;
  - to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and
  - to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.
- 7.4.8 Paragraph 147 of the NPPF advises that “*inappropriate development is, by definition, harmful to the Green Belt and should not be approved except in very special circumstances.*”
- 7.4.9 Paragraph 148 states that “*When considering any planning application, local planning authorities should ensure that substantial weight is given to any harm to the Green Belt. ‘Very special circumstances’ will not exist unless the potential harm to the Green Belt by reason of inappropriateness, and any other harm resulting from the proposal, is clearly outweighed by other considerations*”
- 7.4.10 For this Project, any other harm is identified as:
- increased activity;
  - traffic;
  - noise;
  - light pollution;
  - effects on landscape character; and
  - visual effects.

- 7.4.11 During construction, it is acknowledged that there will be increased activity, noise, and traffic. In addition, there will be light pollution associated with working hours in the months when daylight hours are limited.
- 7.4.12 During operation, however, the effects will be very limited or result in no harm. There will be very limited activity around the overhead lines, CSECs and substations other than routine maintenance. Traffic will be limited other than ad hoc inspections. Predicted noise from the substation and overhead lines are not considered to give rise to adverse effects at any receptor. There may be lights associated with security lighting at the substation but the effects of this will be limited.
- 7.4.13 In terms of the effects on landscape character, whilst operational effects could not be reduced to a magnitude that is not significant, the number of receptors affected has been minimised as far as possible. In addition the urgent and compelling needs case in terms of the need to reinforce the network in the Yorkshire area by 2027, ensure future connections of renewable generation can be connected without incurring significant constraint costs, meeting National Grid's transmission licence obligations, assisting in combatting the climate emergency, contributing to the Net Zero Target and meeting the national energy need, is considered to outweigh the limited significant effects remaining on the landscape.
- 7.4.14 For visual effects, it is acknowledged that impacts will occur, but these would be minimised by the use of planting and bunding and the urgent and compelling needs case as set out directly above is considered to outweigh the limited significant effects remaining on visual amenity. The planting and bunding in itself would also not cause unacceptable harm to the Green Belt. The planting would be appropriate to the locality and in addition to a screening function would have a beneficial contribution to landscape character, green infrastructure and biodiversity objectives.
- 7.4.15 **Paragraphs 149 to 150** set out the types of development that were not considered inappropriate. Paragraph 150, in particular makes clear that *“engineering operations”* are not inappropriate development in the Green Belt *“provided they preserve its openness and do not conflict with the purposes of including land within it”*.
- 7.4.16 **Section 8.3** above (under the subtitle “Land use including open space, green infrastructure & Green Belt”) sets out a detailed consideration of the effects of the Project on the Green Belt. It sets out that the overhead line elements of the Project are considered engineering operations which do not constitute inappropriate development as they involve little physical change to the land through which they pass and leave the land beneath them free from development thereby preserving openness. In addition, they do not conflict with the specific purposes of the Green Belt as set out at **paragraphs 7.3.77 and 7.3.78** set out above. As a result, the overhead lines accord paragraph 150 of the NPPF. In any event, very special circumstances exist for the Project as set out below.
- 7.4.17 Whilst CSECs and substations are also considered engineering operations which do not harm the purposes of the Green Belt, it is recognised they do not preserve openness. However, given the national need for reinforcement of the network to avoid constraint costs and support the net zero ambition (as summarised at paragraph 7.3.98 above) very special circumstances have been demonstrated which outweigh the limited impact of these elements of the Project on the Green Belt such that development consent should be granted, thereby demonstrating these elements of the Project are in accordance with the NPPF paragraph 147.

## Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change.

- 7.4.18 Paragraph 154 of the NPPF advises that new development should be planned in ways that:
- “a) avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change. When new development is brought forward in areas which are vulnerable, care should be taken to ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures, including through the planning of green infrastructure; and*
  - b) can help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as through its location, orientation and design. Any local requirements for the sustainability of buildings should reflect the Government’s policy for national technical standards.”*
- 7.4.19 Paragraph 159 asserts that *“inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk (whether existing or future). Where development is necessary in such areas, the development should be made safe for its lifetime without increasing flood risk elsewhere”*.
- 7.4.20 **Sections 7.2 and 7.3** of this Planning Statement set out how National Grid has considered climate change and flooding as part of the development of the Project. The ES confirms at **Chapter 17: Climate Change (Volume 5, Document 5.2.17)** that the Project will be resilient to the effects of climate change.
- 7.4.21 The **FRA (Volume 5, Document 5.3.9D)** that has been submitted with the DCO application confirms that the elements of the Project that could be affected by flooding, namely the CSECs and substations, have all been preferentially located within Flood Zone 1. It concludes that the Project would not be subject to an unacceptable level of flood risk and would not increase flood risk elsewhere.
- 7.4.22 The Project is not located in a coastal area, therefore the NPPF policies regarding meeting the challenge of coastal change do not apply.
- 7.4.23 In light of the above, it is considered that the Project is in accordance with the NPPF for climate change and flooding.

## Conserving and enhancing the natural environment

- 7.4.24 Paragraph 174 of the NPPF sets out the overarching principles for how planning decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:
- “a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);*
  - b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;*
  - c) maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate;*
  - d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;*

*e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and*

*f) remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.”*

- 7.4.25 An EIA has been undertaken for the Project which has taken the above factors into consideration. The results of which are presented in the ES (**Volume 5**).
- 7.4.26 The ES confirms that the effects of the Project on biodiversity, water and air quality are not significant.
- 7.4.27 In terms of effects on soil, whilst the Project would lead to the permanent loss of Grade 2 and 3a land (which is classed as BMV land) it is considered that the benefits, as detailed in the Need section of this Planning Statement (**Chapter 3**), outweigh the loss of agricultural land in this instance.
- 7.4.28 In terms of noise and vibration mitigation measures will ensure that significant adverse effects from the construction phase of the Project do not occur.
- 7.4.29 In terms of landscape and views, whilst there would be significant effects the implementation of mitigation measures set out in detail in **Section 7.3** of this Planning Statement would help to minimise harm to the landscape and visual receptors.
- 7.4.30 In terms of ground conditions, National Grid has undertaken site investigation surveys, including geotechnical boreholes, which have confirmed the substation sites are not contaminated. In addition, the detailed design of the foundations and supports for overhead lines will include a stress analysis for the soil type and range of change anticipated with climate change. This will ensure the Project takes into account land instability.
- 7.4.31 A **Biodiversity Mitigation Strategy (Volume 5, Document 5.5.3D)** has been produced that sets out mitigation and reinstatement measures for biodiversity. This will be secured through Requirement 5(2)(c) of the **draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)**. In addition, a **Biodiversity Net Gain Report (Volume 7, Document 7.9)** has been prepared which assess the BNG that would be delivered as part of the Project. More details are set out in the **Biodiversity Net Gain Report (Volume 7, Document 7.9)**.
- 7.4.32 It is considered that the Project accords with important and relevant paragraphs of the NPPF relating to conserving and enhancing the natural environment

### **Conserving and enhancing the historic environment**

- 7.4.33 Paragraph 197 of the NPPF advises that in determining planning applications that may affect heritage assets, local planning authorities should take account of:

*“a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*

*b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and*

*c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.”*

- 7.4.34 Paragraph 199 of the NPPF sets out further criteria for the consideration of potential impacts of new development where there would be any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset. It outlines that great weight should be given to the conservation of heritage assets and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be.
- 7.4.35 Paragraph 200 of the NPPF sets out further criteria for the consideration of potential impacts of new development where there would be substantial harm to, or total loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset. It outlines that substantial harm to or loss of grade II listed buildings or grade II registered parks or gardens should be exceptional and to assets of the highest significance should be wholly exceptional.
- 7.4.36 **ES Chapter 7: Historic Environment (Volume 5, Document 5.2.7)** has assessed the effect of the Project on archaeological remains and receptors protected by legislation including listed buildings, scheduled monuments and areas protected by local policy including conservation areas during construction, operation, and decommissioning. Planning Practice Guidance: Historic Environment<sup>37</sup> was used in undertaking the assessment. It finds that whilst effects to two battlefields (Marston Moor Registered Battlefield (NHLE 1000020) and Towton Registered Battlefield (NHLE 1000040) would occur, these would be of a very low magnitude and can be mitigated through the implementation of **an Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3C)** secured through Requirement 5(2)(b) of the **draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1, Volume 3)** and would amount to less than substantial harm.
- 7.4.37 A Written Scheme of Investigation, to be agreed with the relevant Local Planning Authority, would have the effect of partially mitigating any loss of archaeological interest, leading to a negligible magnitude of adverse change, and resulting in a minor residual effect which would not be significant.
- 7.4.38 It is considered that the Project accords with important and relevant paragraphs of the NPPF relating to conserving and enhancing the natural environment
- 7.4.39 In light of the above, it is considered that the Project is in accordance with the NPPF relating to conserving and enhancing the historic environment.

## 7.5 Summary of national policy assessment

- 7.5.1 The Project has been subject to a comprehensive assessment against relevant national planning policy including EN-1, EN-5, the relevant draft NPSs, the NPPF and where relevant Planning Practice Guidance. Appendix A and Appendix B of this document provide signposting to documents within the application submission that demonstrates compliance with the requirements of EN-1 and EN-5.
- 7.5.2 It is considered that the assessment demonstrates that National Grid has developed the Project in accordance with the requirements of EN-1 and EN-5 and the draft NPS EN-1 and EN-5, where the policy is substantively different to that contained in the extant designated NPS. The Project is, therefore, in accordance with the relevant NPSs.
- 7.5.3 Furthermore, taking into account the findings of the ES, there are not considered to be any adverse impacts which would conflict with the NPPF. The Project is therefore considered to be in accordance with national planning policy.

# 8. Local planning policy assessment

## 8.1 Context

8.1.1 Although an application for development consent is not subject to Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Local Development Plans are capable of being important and relevant planning considerations in the determination of applications for development consent.

8.1.2 At the local level, the Project has been considered against the following local plan documents:

- Hambleton Local Plan (Adopted February 2022) *HLP 2022*;
- Harrogate District Local Plan (Adopted December 2020) *HDLP 2020*;
- Leeds Core Strategy (as amended by the Core Strategy Selective Review 2019) *LCS 2019*;
- Selby District Local Plan (Saved Policies) (2005) *SDLP 2005*;
- Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan (2013) *SDCSLP 2013*;
- City of York Draft Local Plan Incorporating the 4<sup>th</sup> Set of Changes (April 2005) *CYDLP 2005*;
- North Yorkshire Minerals and Waste Joint Plan (NYMWJP) February 2022 *NYMWJP 2022*; and
- Upper Poppleton and Nether Poppleton Neighbourhood Plan (2016-2036) (UPNPNP 2017)

8.1.3 The following emerging documents were also examined.

- Selby District New Local Plan (Preferred Options) *SDNLP Preferred Options 2021*; and
- City of York Local Plan (Publication Draft February 2018 (Regulation 19 Consultation) *CYLPPD 2018*.

## 8.2 Local policy assessment

8.2.1 An assessment of the Project against adopted and saved local policies of relevance has been undertaken and is provided in **Table 8.1**.

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**Table 8.1 – Summary of local planning policies**

| <b>Issue</b>                                  | <b>Local Planning Authority</b> | <b>Local Plan Document</b>                | <b>Policy Reference</b>                                      | <b>Assessment</b>  |
|---|---------------------------------|---|--|--|
| <b>Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</b> | Hambleton                       | HLP 2022                                  | E2: Amenity  | <b>Landscape Character</b><br><b>ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Assessment, (Volume 5, Document 5.2.6)</b> has considered effects on national, regional and local landscape character areas and designations.  |
|   |                                 | HLP 2022                                  | E7: Hambleton’s Landscapes                                   |  |
|   | Harrogate                       | HDLP 2020                                 | HP4: Protecting Amenity                                      | It concludes that other than on the Huby and Shipton Vale Local Landscape Character Area: Sub-Types 5b and 5c, the effect on landscape character would not be significant. The effect on the Huby and Shipton Vale Local Landscape Character Area: Sub-Types 5b and 5c would only occur during the construction phase and in operation between years 0 to 15. After 15 years the effect would reduce to not significant due to the landscape strategy providing reinforcement of existing hedgerows and the growth of structural planting in areas to the north and north-west of the proposed Overton Substation. |
|   |                                 | HDLP 2020                                 | NE4: Landscape Character                                     |  |
|   | Leeds                           | LCS 2019                                  | P12: Landscape   |  |
|   | Selby                           | SDLP 2005                                 | ENV29: Protection of Local Amenity Space (Saved Policies)    |  |
|   |                                 | SDNLP Preferred Options 2021              | NE3: Protect and Enhance Landscape Character (Emerging Plan) |  |
|   |                                 | York                                      | CYDLP 2005   |  |
|   | North Yorkshire                 | CYLPPD 2018                               | D2: Landscape and setting (Emerging Plan)                    |  |
| NYMWJP 2022                                   |                                 | D02: Local amenity and Cumulative Impacts |  |  |

| Issue                       | Local Planning Authority | Local Plan Document | Policy Reference                          | Assessment  |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---|---|
|                             |                          |                     |   | <b>Visual Assessment</b>  |
|                             |                          |                     |   | <p><b>ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual (Volume 5, Document 5.2.6)</b> confirms that there would be a localised significant effect on a small number of residential, recreational and transport visual receptors. However, it is considered that the benefits as detailed in the Need section of this Planning Statement (<b>Chapter 3</b> outweigh the localised impacts on these receptors. <b>Chapter 3: Description of development, Volume 5, Document 5.2.3</b> demonstrates that careful design and the adoption of embedded environmental measures, whilst not reducing effects to not significant, would minimise effects on the landscape and visual receptors.</p> <p>In light of these mitigation measures, the Project accords with the requirements of identified local planning policy relating to landscape character and visual amenity.</p> |
| <b>Historic Environment</b> | Hambleton                | HLP 2022            | S7: The Historic Environment              | <p><b>ES Chapter 7: Historic Environment (Volume 5, Document 5.2.7)</b> has assessed the effect of the Project on the historic environment baseline. This includes scheduled monuments, conservation areas, Grade I, Grade II and Grade II* listed buildings, registered parks and gardens, and registered battlefields. There are also numerous non-designated heritage assets in the study area.</p>  |
|                             |                          | HLP 2022            | E5: Development Affecting Heritage Assets |   |
|                             | Harrogate                | HDLP 2020           | HP4: Protecting Amenity                   |   |
|                             |                          | HDLP 2020           | HP2: Heritage Assets                      |   |
|                             | Leeds                    | LCS 2019            | P11: Conservation                         |   |

| Issue | Local Planning Authority | Local Plan Document          | Policy Reference  | Assessment   |
|-------|--------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|
|       | Selby                    | SDLP 2005                    | ENV15: Conservation and Enhancement of Locally Important Landscape Areas (Saved Policy) | The chapter provides a description of the historic environment asset, its significance and the effect of the Project on each asset.  |
|       |                          | SDLP 2005                    | ENV16: Historic Parks and Gardens (Saved Policy)  | <b>Listed Buildings</b>  |
|       |                          | SDLP 2005                    | ENV25: Control of Development in Conservation Areas (Saved Policy)                      | The ES has considered the potential effect on Listed Buildings. The Project would not have a significant adverse effect in relation to listed buildings and would therefore accord with the requirements identified in local planning policy relating to listed buildings. |
|       |                          | SDLP 2005                    | ENV27: Scheduled Monuments and Important Archaeological Sites (Saved Policy)            | <b>Conservation Areas</b>  |
|       |                          | SDLP 2005                    | ENV28: Other Archaeological Remains   | The ES has considered the potential effect on the following seven conservation areas. These are not located within the Order Limits but are wholly or partly within the Study Area in Sections A-C:  |
|       |                          | SDNLP Preferred Options 2021 | SG12: Historic Environment (Emerging Plan)  | - Osbaldwick;  |
|       | York                     | CYDLP 2005                   | HE2: Development in Historic Locations  | - Murton;  |
|       |                          | CYDLP 2005                   | HE3: Conservation Areas   | - Nether Poppleton;  |
|       |                          | CYDLP 2005                   | HE10: Archaeology   | - Upper Poppleton;   |
|       |                          | CYLPPD 2018                  | D4: Conservation Areas (Emerging Plan)  | - Skelton;   |
|       |                          |                              |   | - Nun Monkton; and   |

| Issue | Local Planning Authority | Local Plan Document | Policy Reference  | Assessment  |
|-------|--------------------------|---------------------|---|---|
|       |                          | CYLPPD 2018         | D5: Listed Buildings (Emerging Plan)  | - Healaugh  |
|       |                          | CYLPPD 2018         | D6: Archaeology (Emerging Plan)   | These conservation areas are centred on the medieval and post-medieval cores of these settlements and contain numerous listed buildings.  |
|       |                          | CYLPPD 2018         | D7: The Significance of Non-Designated Heritage Assets (Emerging Plan)                  | There are no conservation areas located within Sections D-F of the Project, but the following are located in the Extended Study Area:   |
|       |                          | CYLPPD 2018         | D9: City of York Historic Environment Record (Emerging Plan)                            | - Newton Kyme;  |
|       |                          | UPNPNP 2017         | PNP3: Conservation Areas (Made Upper Poppleton and Nether Poppleton Neighbourhood Plan) | - Tadcaster;  |
|       |                          |                     |   | - Saxton;   |
|       |                          |                     |   | - Ledsham;  |
|       |                          |                     |   | - Monk Fryston; and   |
|       |                          |                     |   | - Hillam.   |
|       | North Yorkshire          | NYMWJP 2022         | D08: Historic Environment   | The Project does not have a significant adverse effect in relation to conservation areas and with the requirements identified in local planning policy relating to conservation areas.  |
|       |                          |                     |   | <b>Archaeology</b>  |
|       |                          |                     |   | The ES has considered the effects on archaeology. It identifies that effects could arise from disturbance of possible archaeological remains associated with Marston Moor Registered Battlefield (NHLE 1000020) and remains associated with the Battle of Towton during refurbishment |

| Issue               | Local Planning Authority | Local Plan Document | Policy Reference                        | Assessment  |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---|---|
|                     |                          |                     |   | <p>works on the existing XC overhead line. In both cases, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) sets out a scheme of archaeological investigation which will partially assist in mitigating any loss of archaeological interest. Whilst there would still be harm to the designated heritage assets, despite the application of a WSI, this would be of a very low magnitude of less than substantial harm.</p> <p>In light of the above, the Project accords with the requirements identified in local planning policy relating to archaeology.</p> <p><b>Scheduled Monuments</b></p> <p>The ES has considered the effects on scheduled monuments. It concludes that no harm would arise to the significance of these designated heritage assets. The Project accords with the requirements identified in local planning policy relating to scheduled monuments.</p> |
| <b>Biodiversity</b> | Hambleton                | HLP 2022            | E3: The Natural Environment             | <p><b>ES Chapter 8: Biodiversity (Volume 5, Document 5.2.8)</b> identifies the range of international, national and local sites of ecological importance which are in proximity or crossed by the Project. <b>ES Chapter 8: Biodiversity (Volume 5, Document 5.2.8)</b> assesses the effects of the Project on these designations.</p>  |
|                     | Harrogate                | HDLP 2020           | NE3: Protecting the Natural Environment |   |
|                     |                          | HDLP 2020           | NE7: Trees and Woodland                 |   |
|                     | Leeds                    | LCS 2019            | G2: Creation of new tree cover          |   |

| Issue | Local Planning Authority | Local Plan Document          | Policy Reference   | Assessment   |
|-------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|
|       |                          | LCS 2019                     | G8: Protection of important species and habitats                   | In all cases, the ES confirms that with the embedded environmental measures and habitat/species-specific measures in place, the effects of the Project would not be significant on any designations or species and habitats. |
|       |                          | LCS 2019                     | G9: Biodiversity Improvements                                      |  |
|       | Selby                    | SDCSLP 2013                  | SP18: Protecting and Enhancing the Environment                     |  |
|       |                          | SDLP 2005                    | ENV9: Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (Saved Policy)   | The Project therefore accords with the requirements identified in local planning policy relating to biodiversity.  |
|       |                          | SDNLP Preferred Options 2021 | NE4: Protecting Designated Sites and Species (Emerging Plan)       |  |
|       |                          | SDNLP Preferred Options 2021 | NE5: Biodiversity Net Gain for Ecological Networks (Emerging Plan) |  |
|       |                          | SDNLP Preferred Options 2021 | NE6: Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows (Emerging Plan)                 |  |
|       | York                     | CYDLP 2005                   | NE1: Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows                                |  |
|       |                          | CYDLP 2005                   | NE2: River and Stream Corridors, Ponds and Wetland Habitats        |  |
|       |                          | CYDLP 2005                   | NE3: Water Protection  |  |

| Issue                           | Local Planning Authority | Local Plan Document | Policy Reference   | Assessment   |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--|--|
|                                 |                          | CYDLP 2005          | NE4a: International and National Nature Conservation Sites   |  |
|                                 |                          | CYDLP 2005          | NE5a: Local Nature Conservation Sites  |  |
|                                 |                          | CYDLP 2005          | NE6: Species Protected by Law  |  |
|                                 |                          | CYDLP 2005          | NE7: Habitat Protection and Creation   |  |
|                                 |                          | CYDLP 2005          | NE8: Green Corridors   |  |
|                                 |                          | CYLPPDP 2018        | GI2: Biodiversity and Access to Nature (Emerging Plan)   |  |
|                                 |                          | CYLPPDP 2018        | GI4: Trees and Hedgerows (Emerging Plan)   |  |
|                                 |                          | UPNPNP 2017         | PNP10: Protection of Wooded areas and hedgerows (Made Upper Poppleton and Nether Poppleton Neighbourhood Plan) |  |
|                                 | North Yorkshire          | NYMWJP 2022         | D07: Biodiversity and Geodiversity   |  |
| <b>Flood Risk and Hydrology</b> | Hambleton                | HLP 2022            | RM2: Flood Risk  | <b>ES Chapter 9: Hydrology and Flood Risk (Volume 5, Document 5.2.9)</b> has considered effects on hydrology and flood risk. |

| Issue                           | Local Planning Authority | Local Plan Document          | Policy Reference   | Assessment   |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|
|                                 |                          | HLP 2022                     | RM3: Surface Water and Drainage Management                                   | <p><b>ES Chapter 9: Hydrology and Flood Risk (Volume 5, Document 5.2.9)</b> confirms that the CSECs and substations have all been preferentially located within Flood Zone 1. The sequential test is therefore passed.</p> <p>As detailed in <b>Section 9.13 of ES Chapter 9: Hydrology and Flood Risk (Volume 5, Document 5.2.9)</b>, with the embedded mitigation measures proposed, in particular the <b>CoCP (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3B)</b>, the effects during both the construction phase and the operational phase of the Project would be not significant.</p> <p>The Project therefore accords with the requirements identified in local planning policy relating to flood risk and hydrology.</p> |
|                                 | Harrogate                | HDLP 2020                    | CC1: Flood Risk and Sustainable Drainage                                     |  |
|                                 | Leeds                    | CYDLP 2005                   | EN5: Managing flood risk   |  |
|                                 | Selby                    | SDNLP Preferred Options 2021 | SG11: Flood Risk (Emerging Plan)   |  |
|                                 | York                     | CYDLP 2005                   | GP15a: Development and Flood Risk  |  |
|                                 |                          | CYLPPD 2018                  | ENV4: Flood Risk (Emerging Plan)   |  |
|                                 |                          | CYLPPD 2018                  | ENV5: Sustainable Drainage (Emerging Plan)                                   |  |
| <b>Geology and Hydrogeology</b> | Hambleton                | HLP 2022                     | RM 6: Minerals and Waste   | <p><b>ES Chapter 9: Hydrology and Flood Risk (Volume 5, Document 5.2.9)</b> has considered land contamination assessments, and the physical and chemical characteristics of groundwater, with reference to abstractions, discharges and SPZ.</p>   |
|                                 | York                     | CYDLP 2005                   | WM2: Sustainable Minerals Management   |  |
|                                 | North Yorkshire          | NYMWJP 2022                  | S01: Safeguarded Surface Mineral Resources:                                  | <p><b>ES Chapter 9: Hydrology and Flood Risk (Volume 5, Document 5.2.9)</b> explains that effects on geological conservation assets are scoped out of the assessment due to the absence of receptors. A Minerals Resource</p>  |
|                                 |                          | NYMWJP 2022                  | S02: Developments proposed within Safeguarded Surface Mineral Resource areas |  |



| Issue                        | Local Planning Authority | Local Plan Document | Policy Reference  | Assessment   |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---|--|
|                              |                          | NYMWJP 2022         | S03: Safeguarded Deep Mineral Resource areas  | <p>Assessment is provided in <b>Volume 7, Document 7.10</b> which confirms that minerals present within the Order Limits have already been sterilised by existing infrastructure and therefore the minerals have no potential value or economic value.</p> <p>The ES confirms that with the embedded mitigation measures proposed, such as prevention of the release of contaminants from Project activities, the correct use of herbicides during maintenance, and passive protection, the effects would be not significant.</p> <p>The Project therefore accords with the requirements identified in local planning policy relating to Geology and Hydrogeology.</p> |
|                              |                          | NYMWJP 2022         | W03: Meeting waste management capacity requirements - Local Authority Collected Waste |  |
|                              |                          | NYMWJP 2022         | W04: Landbanks for sand and gravel  |  |
|                              |                          | NYMWJP 2022         | M09: Meeting Crushed Rock Requirements  |  |
|                              |                          | NYMWJP 2022         | M13: Continuity of Supply of Clay   |  |
|                              |                          | NYMWJP 2022         | D13: Consideration of Applications in Development High Risk Areas                     |  |
| <b>Agriculture and Soils</b> | Hambleton                | HLP 2022            | Policy S5: Development in the Countryside   | <b>ES Chapter 11: Agriculture and Soils (Volume 5, Document 5.2.11)</b> has considered effects on agriculture and soils.   |
|                              | Harrogate                | HDLP 2020           | Policy NE8: Protection of Agricultural Land   |  |
|                              | Selby                    | SDLP 2005           | Policy EMP12 Agricultural Development   | In terms of Agriculture, whilst the Project would lead to the permanent loss of Grade 2 and 3a land (which is classed as BMV land) it is considered that the benefits, as detailed in the Need section of this Planning Statement ( <b>Chapter 3</b> ), outweigh the loss of agricultural land in this instance.   |
|                              |                          | SDCSLP 2013         | Policy SP18: Protecting and Enhancing the Environment                                 |  |

| Issue                        | Local Planning Authority | Local Plan Document | Policy Reference                                      | Assessment  |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---|---|
|                              | York                     | CYDLP 2005          | Policy GP14: Agricultural Land                        | <p>In terms of the effects on soil, <b>Section 11.8 of ES Chapter 11: Agriculture and Soils (Volume 5, Document 5.2.11)</b> confirms that soil management measures are proposed which will minimise the loss of soil resources such that over 95% of soil resources are retained in a state suitable for reuse. This will be secured through the <b>Outline Soil Management Plan (Volume 5: Document 5.3.3E – Appendix 3E)</b> secured through Requirement 5(3) of the <b>draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)</b>.</p> <p>In light of the above, whilst the Project results in the loss of BMV land, it is considered that the benefits, as detailed in the Need section of this Planning Statement (<b>Chapter 3</b>), outweigh the loss of agricultural land in this instance.</p> |
|                              | North Yorkshire          | NYMWJP 2022         | Policy D12: Protection of agricultural land and soils |   |
| <b>Traffic and Transport</b> | Hambleton                | HLP 2022            | IC2: Transport and Accessibility                      | <b>ES Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport (Volume 5, Document 5.2.12)</b> has considered effects on traffic and transport.  |
|                              | Harrogate                | HDLP 2020           | Policy TI1 (Sustainable Transport)                    | <p>The assessment focuses on the likely significant effects of the Project during the construction phase, as the effects during the operational phase have been scoped out, as agreed with the Planning Inspectorate at the Scoping stage (see section ID 4.8.2 ref 12.7.26 of <b>the Scoping Opinion (Appendix 4A, Volume 5, Document 5.3.4A)</b>).</p>  |
|                              |                          | HDLP 2020           | Policy TI2 (Protection of Transport Sites and Routes) |   |
|                              |                          | HDLP 2020           | Policy TI3 (Parking Provision)                        |   |

| Issue              | Local Planning Authority | Local Plan Document | Policy Reference   | Assessment  |
|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--|---|
|                    | Selby                    | SDLP 2005           | Policy T1 Development in Relation to the Highway Network   | The assessment concludes that the effects would not be significant, subject to the implementation of the embedded environmental measures (set out in Section 12.6) which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A crossing schedule which includes a crossing methodology for each crossing of road, rail, PRoW and watercourse (implemented through the <b>CoCP (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3B)</b> and secured through Requirement 5(2)(a) of the <b>draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)</b>;</li> <li>- A HGV routing strategy set out in the <b>CTMP (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3F)</b> (secured through Requirement 5(2)(d) of the <b>draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)</b>).</li> </ul> |
|                    |                          | SDLP 2005           | Policy T2<br>Development proposals which would result in the creation of a new access or the intensification of the use of an existing access will be permitted provided |   |
|                    | York                     | CYDLP 2005          | Policy T2a (Existing Pedestrian/Cycle Networks)  | Details of the design of access points set out in the <b>CTMP (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3F)</b> secured through Requirement 5(2)(d) of the <b>draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)</b> . <b>ES Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport (Volume 5, Document 5.2.12)</b> confirms that whilst there would be a temporary increase in traffic during the peak week of the construction programme, overall the Project would not result in significant traffic and transport effects.<br><br>The Project therefore accords with the requirements identified in local planning policy relating to traffic and transport.   |
|                    |                          | CYDLP 2005          | Policy T5 (Traffic and Pedestrian Safety)  |   |
|                    |                          | CYDLP 2005          | Policy T13a (Travel Plan and Contribution)   |   |
|                    |                          | CYDLP 2005          | Policy T18 (Highways)  |   |
|                    |                          | CYDLP 2005          | Policy T20 (Planning Agreements)   |   |
| <b>Air Quality</b> | Hambleton                | HLP 2022            | Policy RM4: Air Quality  | <b>ES Chapter 13: Air Quality (Volume 5, Document 5.2.13)</b> has considered the emission of dust during the  |
|                    | Harrogate                | HDLP 2020           | NE1: Air Quality   |   |

| Issue                      | Local Planning Authority | Local Plan Document | Policy Reference   | Assessment   |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--|--|
|                            | York                     | CYDLP 2005          | Policy GP4b: Air Quality                                   | <p>construction phase of the Project and the subsequent effects on air quality.</p> <p>The ES confirms that with the embedded environmental measures, in particular the implementation of a <b>CoCP (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3B)</b>, the effects of the Project would not be significant.</p> <p>The Project therefore accords with the requirements identified in local planning policy relating to air quality.</p>  |
| <b>Noise and Vibration</b> | Hambleton                | HLP 2022            | Policy E2: Amenity   | <p><b>ES Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration (Volume 5, Document 5.2.14)</b> has considered the construction and operational Noise and Vibration effects from the Project.</p> <p><b>Table 14.43 in ES Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration of the ES (Volume 5, Document 5.2.14)</b> confirms that significant effects will not occur during the construction phase.</p> <p><b>Table 14.8 of ES Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration (Volume 5, Document 5.2.14)</b> sets out the embedded environmental measures for noise and vibration. These follow the principles of good design as required by EN-1. The measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- measures to control noise from plant (implemented through the <b>CoCP (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3B)</b>)</li> </ul> |
|                            | Harrogate                | HDLP 2020           | Policy HP4: Protecting Amenity                             |  |
|                            | Leeds                    | LCS 2019            | Policy N49: Protection                                     |  |
|                            | Selby                    | SDLP 2005           | Policy ENV2: Environmental Pollution and Contaminated Land |  |
|                            | York                     | CYDLP 2005          | Policy GP1: Design<br>Policy GP4a: Sustainability          |  |

| Issue                 | Local Planning Authority | Local Plan Document | Policy Reference   | Assessment  |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--|---|
|                       |                          |                     |  | <p>and secured through Requirement 5(2)(a) of the <b>draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)</b>; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- sourcing Super Grid Transformers (SGTs) and inclusion of noise enclosures to achieve an insertion loss of 20 dB at 100Hz within the proposed substations at Overton Substation and Monk Fryston (implemented through the <b>NVMP (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3H) secured through Requirement 5(2)(f) of the draft DCO (Volume 3, Document 3.1)</b>).</li> </ul> |
|                       |                          |                     |  | <p>During the operational phase, significant noise effects will not occur.</p>  |
|                       |                          |                     |  | <p>The Project therefore accords with the requirements identified in local planning policy relating to noise and vibration.</p>   |
| <b>Socio-economic</b> | Hambleton                | HLP 2022            | Policy S1 Sustainable Development Principles             | <p><b>ES Chapter 16: Socio-economics (Volume 5, Document 5.2.16)</b> has considered effects on socio-economic receptors including tourism, recreation and the local and regional economy.</p> <p>It identifies adverse significant effects on the following receptors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Cycle Route 65</li> <li>• Squires Café and Caravan Park</li> </ul>   |
|                       |                          | HLP 2022            | Policy S5 Development in the Countryside                 |   |
|                       |                          | HLP 2022            | Policy EG2 Protection and Enhancement of Employment Land |   |
|                       |                          | HLP 2022            | EG8 The Visitor Economy                                  |   |

| Issue | Local Planning Authority | Local Plan Document | Policy Reference   | Assessment   |
|-------|--------------------------|---------------------|--|--|
|       |                          | HLP 2022            | IC4 Community Facilities   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Woodstock Lodge Wedding Venue</li> </ul>  |
|       | Harrogate                | HDLP 2020           | Policy GS5: Supporting the District's Economy                                  | <p>For the National Cycle Route 65, the adverse significant effects would be limited to the construction phase during which time it will remain open, with an alternative route proposed around the construction area at Overton Substation. However, users will still experience visual and noise effects. Further details of the alternative route is set out in the <b>Public Rights of Way Management Plan (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3G)</b>. However, once into the operational phase of the development, no significant socio-economic effects would occur.</p>  |
|       |                          | HDLP 2020           | Policy EC6: Protection of Tourist Facilities                                   |  |
|       |                          | HDLP 2020           | Policy HP5: Public Rights of Way   |  |
|       |                          | HDLP 2020           | Policy HP6: Protection of Existing Sport, Open Space and Recreation Facilities |  |
|       | Leeds                    | LCS 2019            | Spatial Policy 8: Economic Development Priorities                              | <p>For Squires Café and Caravan Park, the existing 275kV Monk Fryston to Poppleton XC overhead line passes directly above the receptor and the proposed works would see access routes, a reconductoring working area and a possible scaffold support structure within the receptor grounds. The Project therefore has the potential to create a direct effect on the caravan park part of this business through land take and access restrictions on the hardstanding/all weather caravan pitches. In terms of mitigation, the café part of the business would not be directly affected and there may be scope for some areas to remain open for caravan or camping pitches. However, this would still result in a significant adverse effect during construction. However, this would be limited to the</p> |
|       |                          | LCS 2019            | Policy G1: Enhancing and Extending Green infrastructure                        |  |
|       | Selby                    | SDLP 2005           | Policy Planning Strategy 2.1 Promotion of Sustainable Development              |  |
|       |                          | SDLP 2005           | Policy EMP12 Agricultural Development  |  |
|       |                          | SDCSLP 2013         | Policy SP1 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development                    |  |

| Issue | Local Planning Authority | Local Plan Document | Policy Reference  | Assessment   |
|-------|--------------------------|---------------------|---|--|
|       |                          | SDCSLP 2013         | Policy SP13 Scale and Distribution of economic Development  | construction phase. During the operation phase, no significant socio-economic effects would occur.   |
|       | York                     | CYLPPD 2018         | Policy DP2 Sustainable Development<br>Policy DP3 Sustainable Communities<br>Policy EC4 Tourism<br>Policy EC5 Rural Economy<br>Policy HW1 Protecting Existing Facilities | <p>For Woodstock Lodge Wedding Venue, an offsite landscape planting scheme, located outside the Order Limits but within the grounds of Woodstock Lodge Wedding Venue is proposed as an additional measure. This does not form part of the environmental measures embedded within the Project but would be implemented prior to construction commencing, in agreement with the landowner. The planting scheme would reduce the visibility of the 400kV Overhead Line from the venue, and in particular from an area of amenity grassland and terrace used by wedding guests for photographs. Further information is provided in <b>ES Chapter 6: Landscape and visual (Volume 5, Document 5.2.6)</b>.</p> <p>The Woodstock Lodge planting scheme would be designed and planted so that it would reduce the visual impact effects to moderate adverse and not significant during construction and through to around Year 5 of the operational phase. As the planting matures this magnitude of visual impact change would drop to very low, giving a minor adverse effect which would also be not significant after around Year 5. This planting scheme is considered to reduce the socio-economic impact magnitude from medium adverse and significant, to low adverse and not significant during construction and up to Year 5 of operations. It would then reduce to negligible and not significant during the remainder of the operational period.</p> |

| Issue          | Local Planning Authority | Local Plan Document | Policy Reference  | Assessment  |
|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---|---|
|                |                          |                     |   | In light of the above, the Project accords with the requirements identified in local planning policy relating to socio economics.   |
| Climate Change | Hambleton                | HLP 2022            | Policy S1: Sustainable Development Principles               | <b>ES Chapter 17: Climate Change (Volume 5, Document 5.2.17)</b> has considered effects of climate change on the Project.   |
|                | Harrogate                | HDLP 2020           | Policy CC3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy                 |   |
|                | Selby                    | SDCSLP 2013         | Policy SP15: Sustainable Development and Climate Change     | <b>ES Chapter 17: Climate Change (Volume 5, Document 5.2.17)</b> sets out how National Grid has considered climate change and flooding as part of the development of the Project.   |
|                | York                     | CYLPPD 2018         | Policy DP2: Sustainable Development                         | It concludes that the Project will be resilient to the effects of climate change. Further detail on this can be found in <b>Sections 7.2</b> and <b>7.3</b> of this document.   |
|                |                          | CYLPPD 2018         | Policy CC1: Renewable and Low Energy Generation and Storage | As set out in the Needs Case ( <b>Chapter 4</b> ) above, the Project supports the national need for reinforcement of the electricity infrastructure network to avoid constraint costs and support the national net zero carbon ambition.  |
|                |                          |                     |   | In addition, <b>ES Chapter 17: Climate Change (Volume 5, Document 5.2.17)</b> assesses GHG emissions. It states that whilst it will lead to emissions these would equate to <0.01% of each of the UK's carbon budgets and therefore the effects of the Project would not be significant. Furthermore, the embedded environmental measures |



| Issue           | Local Planning Authority | Local Plan Document             | Policy Reference   | Assessment   |
|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|
|                 |                          |                                 |  | identified in <b>Table 17.13</b> of <b>ES Chapter 17: Climate Change (Volume 5, Document 5.2.17)</b> set out steps to minimise GHG emissions during construction.<br>The Project therefore accords with the requirements identified in local planning policy relating to climate change.   |
| <b>Design</b>   | Hambleton                | HLP 2022                        | Policy E1: Design  | Whilst the design of the Project is constrained by technical and operational requirements which limit the choices in terms of physical appearance, National Grid has adopted established design principles including the Holford Rules which assist in minimising landscape and visual effects.<br><br>Through the adoption of good design principles, National Grid has sought to develop its proposals in an iterative manner, considering local constraints or concerns, where possible, and amending the Project where feasible, taking into account alternatives, in order to avoid and minimise adverse impacts associated with the Project. The concept of good design has therefore not only informed the selection of technologies, route of the overhead line, and location of Overton Substation, Monk Fryston Substation, and the CSECs, but also those embedded environmental mitigation measures (set out in <b>Appendix 3A, Volume 5, Document 5.3.3A</b> ) which will minimise adverse effects both during the construction and operation of this Project.<br><br><b>ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual (Volume 5, Document 5.2.6, Volume 5)</b> recognises that the |
|                 | Harrogate                | HDLP 2020                       | Policy CC4: Sustainable Design                                     |  |
|                 | Leeds                    | LCS 2019                        | Policy P10: Design   |  |
|                 | Selby                    | SDLP 2005                       | Policy ENV1: Control of Development                                |  |
|                 |                          | SDCSLP 2013                     | Policy SP19: Design Quality  |  |
|                 | York                     | SDNLP Preferred Options 2021    | Policy SG9: Design (Strategic Policy)                              |  |
|                 |                          | CYDLP 2005                      | Policy GP1: Design   |  |
|                 |                          | CYLPPD 2018                     | Policy CC2: Sustainable Design and Construction of New Development |  |
| North Yorkshire | NYMWJP 2022              | Policy D11: Sustainable Design, |  |  |

| Issue             | Local Planning Authority | Local Plan Document  | Policy Reference                                     | Assessment  |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--|--|---|
|                   |                          |  | Construction and Operation of Development            | <p>development will result in an impact on the surrounding environment. However, the embedded environmental measures set out in <b>ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual (Volume 5, Document 5.2.6)</b> and the <b>Outline Landscape Mitigation Strategy plans (ES Chapter 3 Description of the Project – Figures, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3)</b> demonstrates that through careful design and adoption of appropriate mitigation measures including vegetation reinforcement, planting and bunding, the Project would help to minimise visual harm to receptors.</p> <p>Whilst the measures above would not reduce effects to a magnitude that is not significant, it is considered that with the implementation of these mitigation measures the Project accords with the requirements of identified local planning policy relating to good design.</p> |
| <b>Green Belt</b> | Hambleton                | HLP 2022   | Policy S6: York Green Belt                           | <p>National Grid has considered in detail the effects of the Project on the Green Belt (<b>Section 7.3</b> above under the subtitle Land use including open space, green infrastructure &amp; Green Belt, and <b>Section 7.4</b> above under the subtitle Protecting Green Belt land).</p> <p>The overhead line elements of the Project are considered engineering operations which do not constitute inappropriate development. Although overhead lines may occupy long corridors within the Green Belt, they involve little physical change to the land through which they pass and leave a large majority of the land beneath them free from development and therefore open. As pylons are</p>   |
|                   | Harrogate                | HDLP 2020  | Policy GS4: Green Belt                               |   |
|                   | Leeds                    | LCS 2019   | Spatial Policy 10: Green Belt                        |   |
|                   | Selby                    | SDLP 2005  | Policy GB2: Control of Development in the Green Belt |   |
|                   |                          | SDLP 2005  | Policy GB3: Major Developed Sites in the Green Belt  |   |
|                   | SDLP 2005                | Policy GB4: Character and Visual Amenity of the Green Belt |  |   |

| Issue             | Local Planning Authority | Local Plan Document          | Policy Reference   | Assessment   |
|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|
|                   |                          | SDCSLP 2013                  | Policy SP3: Green Belt                                       | spaced up to 360m apart the perception of openness is maintained as one is able to ‘see through’ the widely spaced pylons and conductors to whatever is beyond. As a result, the proposed overhead line would not affect the purposes of the Green Belt designation and would not impact on the openness of the Green Belt.  |
|                   |                          | SDNLP Preferred Options 2021 | Policy SG5: Green Belt (Strategic Policy)                    |  |
|                   | York                     | CYDLP 2005                   | Policy SP2: The York Green Belt                              | The substations and CSECs, by their design may be considered inappropriate development in the Green Belt, because they comprise a physical development footprint which may not be considered to preserve the openness of the Green Belt.   |
|                   |                          | CYLPPD 2018                  | Policy GB1: Development in the Green Belt                    |  |
|                   | North Yorkshire          | NYMWJP 2022                  | Policy D05: Minerals and Waste Development in the Green Belt |  |
| <b>Green Belt</b> | Hambleton                | HLP 2022                     | Policy S6: York Green Belt                                   | <p><b>Section 7.3</b> of this Planning Statement provides further details on why it would not be possible to avoid the Green Belt without causing further environmental impacts. It also sets out the very special circumstances that support the case for the development taking place in the Green Belt. In summary, the very special circumstances are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a national climate emergency;</li> <li>- the requirement to meet Net Zero;</li> <li>- the national energy need; and</li> <li>- the need to support the production of energy from renewable sources.</li> </ul> <p>Further details about the very special circumstances and the Green Belt assessment are set out in the <b>Section 7.3</b> of this Planning Statement.</p> |

| Issue | Local Planning Authority | Local Plan Document | Policy Reference | Assessment   |
|-------|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------|--|
|       |                          |                     |                  | <p>In this case, the urgent and compelling needs case in terms of the shift in national energy need, the requirement to meet Net Zero by 2050, and the support that Yorkshire GREEN provides for the movement of energy from renewable sources, is considered to amount to very special circumstances that outweigh the limited harm to the Green Belt that would arise from the Project.</p> <p>In light of the above, and the Project Need Case (set out in <b>Chapter 3</b> above) the Project accords with the requirements of local planning policy relating to Green Belt.</p> |

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## 8.3 Summary

- 8.3.1 Paragraph 4.1.5 of EN-1 confirms that other matters which the SoS may consider both important and relevant to decision making includes Development Plan documents. The same paragraph confirms that in the event of a conflict, the NPS will prevail for the purpose of SoS decision making given the national significance of the infrastructure.
- 8.3.2 It is clear that, although there are no explicit policies which reference the Project, the Project is broadly consistent in being in accordance with the objectives of those plans with regard to minimising adverse effects arising from construction and operational activities.

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## 9. Conclusion

- 9.1.1 Nationally, with an increasing demand for electricity as the UK shifts to clean energy, and the drive towards Net Zero, there is a need for new electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure.
- 9.1.2 Regionally, the existing electricity transmission network was not designed to transfer the current and increasing volume of generation capacity from the North to major centres of electricity demand which continue to exist in central and southern England. The network will require significant reinforcement in the Yorkshire area to provide capacity for these connections and customers to ensure that power can be transferred securely to onshore demand centres in the south to meet the needs of Great Britain electricity consumers.
- 9.1.3 This Planning Statement has considered the compliance of the Project as a whole with the requirements of relevant planning policy.
- 9.1.4 The need for the Project is established by the NPS and there is significant policy support for the Project in NPSs EN-1 and EN-5, which together form the primary basis against which the Project should be assessed. As identified in NPS EN-5, in the UK, moving to a low carbon economy whilst maintaining security of supply will be heavily dependent on the availability of a fit for purpose and robust electricity network.
- 9.1.5 Significant work has been undertaken by National Grid in consulting on and refining the Project prior to making the DCO submission. National Grid has sought to limit adverse impacts where possible, as demonstrated when considered against the 'assessment principles' and 'generic impacts' from EN-1 and EN-5.
- 9.1.6 The NPPF and local planning policy maybe an important and relevant consideration in the determination of applications for development consent. Whilst there are no explicit policies which reference the Project, the Project is broadly consistent with the objectives of local plan policies and the NPPF with regard to minimising the adverse effects from construction and operation.
- 9.1.7 In terms of the Green Belt, the overhead line elements of the Project are considered engineering operations which do not constitute inappropriate which do not harm openness or conflict with the specific purposes of the Green Belt. As a result, the overhead lines accord with the NPS, NPPF and local plan policies. In any event, very special circumstances exist for the Project as set out below.
- 9.1.8 Whilst CSECs and substations are also considered engineering operations which do not harm the purposes of the Green Belt, it is recognised they do not preserve openness. However, given the national need for reinforcement of the network to avoid constraint costs and support the net zero ambition (as summarised at paragraph 8.3.98 above) very special circumstances have been demonstrated which outweigh the limited impact of these elements of the Project on the Green Belt such that development consent should be granted.
- 9.1.9 The Act requires that an application for development consent should be decided in accordance with EN-1 and EN-5, unless its adverse impact would outweigh its benefits. It is the conclusion of this document that the Project is in accordance with the NPSs and provides significant benefits in supporting the security of the UK's energy supply.



- 9.1.10 Taking into account the conclusions of the ES, whilst significant effects during operation would occur on landscape character, visual amenity and best and agricultural land (due to the loss of best and most versatile land) and socio-economics, these effects have been minimised as far as possible, and are considered to be outweighed by the urgent and compelling needs case in terms of the shift in national energy need, the requirement to meet Net Zero by 2050, and the support that Yorkshire GREEN provides for the movement of energy from renewable sources.
- 9.1.11 It is not considered that there are any adverse effects which would outweigh the benefits of the Project. Overall, it is considered that the planning balance lies strongly in favour of the grant of development consent.

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# Appendix A

## Signposting for Compliance with NPS EN-1

Table A.1 – Table for compliance with NPS EN-1

| Paragraph no.                        | Requirement  | Location in submission   |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| <b>Part 4: Assessment Principles</b> |  |  |
| <b>4.2 Environmental Statement</b>   |  |  |
| 4.2.1                                | All proposals for projects that are subject to the European Environmental Impact Assessment Directive must be accompanied by an Environmental Statement (ES) describing the aspects of the environment likely to be significantly affected by the project. | <b>Section 1.3 of ES Chapter 1: Introduction, (Volume 5, Document 5.2.1)</b> sets out the need and purpose of the ES. <b>Section 1.5</b> sets out the content of the ES.   |
| 4.2.1                                | The Directive specifically refers to effects on human beings, fauna and flora, soil, water, air, climate, the landscape, material assets and cultural heritage, and the interaction between them.  | These effects are considered in the following chapters of the <b>ES</b> :<br><b>ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual (Volume 5, Document 5.2.6);</b><br><b>ES Chapter 7: Historic Environment (Volume 5, Document 5.2.7);</b><br><b>ES Chapter 8: Biodiversity (Volume 5, Document 5.2.8);</b><br><b>ES Chapter 9: Hydrology (Volume 5, Document 5.2.9);</b><br><b>ES Chapter 11: Agriculture and Soils (Volume 5, Document 5.2.11);</b><br><b>ES Chapter 13: Air Quality (Document 5.2.13);</b><br><b>ES Chapter 15: Health and Well-being (Volume 5, Document 5.2.15);</b><br><b>ES Chapter 16: Socio-economics (Volume 5, Document 5.2.16);</b><br><b>ES Chapter 17: Climate Change (Volume 5, Document 5.2.17); and</b><br><b>ES Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects (Volume 5, Document 5.2.18) of Volume 5.</b> |

| Paragraph Requirement no.   | Location in submission  |
|---|---|
| <p>4.2.1 The Directive requires an assessment of the likely significant effects of the proposed project on the environment, covering the direct effects and any indirect, secondary, cumulative, short, medium and long-term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects at all stages of the project, and also of the measures envisaged for avoiding or mitigating significant adverse effects</p>  | <p><b>ES Chapter 4: Approach to preparing the ES (Volume 5, Document 5.2.4)</b>, provides an overview of the approach to preparing the ES.</p> <p>The assessment of likely significant effects is set out in <b>ES Chapters 6 to 18 (Volume 5, Document 5.2.6 – 5.2.18)</b> and includes the cumulative (inter and intra project) assessment.</p> |
| <p>4.2.2 To consider the potential effects, including benefits, of a proposal for a project, the IPC [now the Planning Inspectorate] will find it helpful if the applicant sets out information on the likely significant social and economic effects of the development, and shows how any likely significant negative effects would be avoided or mitigated. This information could include matters such as employment, equality, community cohesion and well-being.</p>  | <p>This is included in:</p> <p><b>ES Chapter 16: Socio-economics (Volume 5, Document 5.2.16)</b>; and <b>ES Chapter 15: Health and Wellbeing (Volume 5, Document 5.2.15)</b>.</p>   |
| <p>4.2.3 For the purposes of this NPS and the technology-specific NPSs the ES should cover the environmental, social and economic effects arising from pre-construction, construction, operation and decommissioning of the project. In some circumstances (for example, gas pipe-lines) it may be appropriate to assess effects arising from commissioning infrastructure once it is completed but before it comes into operation. Details of this and any other additional assessments are set out where necessary in sections on individual impacts in this NPS and in the technology-specific NPSs. In the absence of any additional information on additional assessments, the principles set out in this Section will apply to all assessments.</p> | <p><b>ES Chapter 4: Approach to preparing the ES (Volume 5, Document 5.2.4)</b> sets out the approach to assessing these effects throughout each stage of the Project development.</p>  |
| <p>4.2.4 When considering a proposal the IPC should satisfy itself that likely significant effects, including any significant residual effects taking account of any proposed mitigation measures or any adverse effects of those measures, have been adequately assessed. In doing so the IPC should also examine whether the assessment distinguishes</p>   | <p>All technical assessment <b>ES Chapters 6 – 18 (Volume 5, Document 5.2.6 – 5.2.18)</b> include this information.</p>   |

| Paragraph Requirement no. | Location in submission  |
|---------------------------|---|
|                           |   |
| 4.2.5                     | This is addressed in all technical assessment <b>ES Chapters 6 – 18, Volume 5, (Document 5.2.6 – 5.2.18,)</b> and in <b>ES Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects (Volume 5, Document 5.2.18)</b> . |
| 4.2.6                     | This is addressed in all technical assessment <b>ES Chapters 6 – 18 (Volume 5, Document 5.2.6 – 5.2.18)</b> and in <b>ES Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects (Volume 5, Document 5.2.18)</b> .   |
| 4.2.7                     | The design parameters for the Project are described in <b>Section 3.3, ES Chapter 3: Description of the Project (Volume 5, Document 5.2.1)</b> .  |
| 4.2.8                     | The design parameters for the Project are described in <b>Section 3.3, ES Chapter 3: Description of the Project (Volume 5, Document 5.2.3)</b> .  |

### 4.3 Habitats and Species Regulations

| Paragraph Requirement no.   | Location in submission  |
|---|---|
| 4.3.1 Prior to granting a development consent order, the IPC must, under the Habitats and Species Regulations (which implement the relevant parts of the Habitats Directive and the Birds Directive in England and Wales) consider whether the project may have a significant effect on a European site, or on any site to which the same protection is applied as a matter of policy, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. | This is described in the <b>No Significant Effects Report (Habitats Regulations and Assessment Screening) (Volume 6, Document 6.4)</b> .  |
| 4.3.1 The applicant should seek the advice of Natural England and/or the Countryside Council for Wales, and provide the IPC with such information as it may reasonably require to determine whether an Appropriate Assessment is required.  | This is described in the <b>No Significant Effects Report (Habitats Regulations and Assessment Screening) (Volume 6, Document 6.4)</b> .  |
| 4.3.1 In the event that an Appropriate Assessment is required, the applicant must provide the IPC with such information as may reasonably be required to enable it to conduct the Appropriate Assessment. This should include information on any mitigation measures that are proposed to minimise or avoid likely effects.   | This is described in the <b>No Significant Effects Report (Habitats Regulations and Assessment Screening) (Volume 6, Document 6.4)</b> .  |
| <b>4.4 Alternatives</b>   |   |
| 4.4.2 Applicants are obliged to include in their ES, as a matter of fact, information about the main alternatives they have studied. This should include an indication of the main reasons for the applicant’s choice, taking into account the environmental, social and economic effects and including, where relevant, technical and commercial feasibility.  | <p>Alternatives are addressed in <b>ES Chapter 2: Project Need and Alternatives (Volume 5, Document 5.2.2)</b>.</p> <p>Supporting Documents include:<br/> <b>Strategic Proposal 2019 (Volume 7, Document 7.5);</b><br/> <b>Strategic Proposal Back Check and Review 2020 (Volume 7, Document 7.6);</b><br/> <b>Strategic Proposal Addendum 2021 (Volume 7, Document 7.7);</b><br/> and<br/> <b>Corridor and Preliminary Routeing and Siting Study (Volume 7, Document 7.8)</b>.</p> |
| <b>4.5 Criteria for “good design” for energy infrastructure</b>   |   |
| 4.5.1 Applying “good design” to energy projects should produce sustainable infrastructure   | Design is considered in the:  |

| Paragraph Requirement no.  | Location in submission   |
|--|--|
|  | <p><b>ES Chapter 2: Project Need and Alternatives (Volume 5, Document 5.2.2);</b><br/> <b>Planning Statement (Volume 7, Document 7.1); and</b><br/> <b>Design and Access Statement (Volume 7, Document 7.2).</b></p>   |
| <p>4.5.3 The IPC 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. In so doing, the IPC should satisfy itself that the applicant has taken into account 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) as far as possible. Whilst the applicant may not have any or very limited choice in the physical appearance of some energy infrastructure, there may be opportunities for the applicant to demonstrate good design in terms of siting relative to existing landscape character, landform and vegetation.</p> | <p>Design is considered in the:<br/> <b>ES Chapter 2: Project Need and Alternatives (Volume 5, Document 5.2.2);</b><br/> <b>Planning Statement (Volume 7, Document 7.1); and</b><br/> <b>Design and Access Statement (Volume 7, Document 7.2).</b><br/> The <b>Flood Risk Assessment (FRA)</b> addresses the adaptability of the Project and is provided in <b>ES Appendix 9D: FRA (Volume 5, Document 5.3.9D).</b><br/> The <b>Landscape Mitigation Strategy Plans, (Volume 5, Document 5.4.S)</b> illustrates the proposed landscape design for the Project.</p> |
| <p>4.5.3 Furthermore, the design and sensitive use of materials in any associated development such as electricity substations will assist in ensuring that such development contributes to the quality of the area.</p>  | <p>Design is considered in the:<br/> <b>ES Chapter 2: Project Need and Alternatives (Volume 5, Document 5.2.2);</b><br/> <b>Planning Statement (Volume 7, Document 7.1); and</b><br/> <b>Design and Access Statement (Volume 7, Document 7.2).</b></p>   |
| <p>4.5.4 For the IPC to consider the proposal for a project, applicants should be able to demonstrate in their application documents how the design process was conducted and how the proposed design evolved.</p>   | <p>Design is considered in the:<br/> <b>ES Chapter 2: Project Need and Alternatives (Volume 5, Document 5.2.2);</b><br/> <b>Planning Statement (Volume 7, Document 7.1); and</b><br/> <b>Design and Access Statement (Volume 7, Document 7.2).</b></p>   |

| Paragraph Requirement no.            | Location in submission  |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 4.5.4                                | <p>Supporting Documents include:<br/> <b>Strategic Proposal 2019 (Volume 7, Document 7.5);</b><br/> <b>Strategic Proposal Back Check and Review 2020 (Volume 7, Document 7.6);</b><br/> <b>Strategic Proposal Addendum 2021 (Volume 7, Document 7.7);</b><br/>           and<br/> <b>Corridor and Preliminary Routeing and Siting Study (Volume 7, Document 7.8) of Volume 7.</b></p>   |
| 4.5.4                                | <p>Design is considered in the <b>Planning Statement Volume 7, Document 7.1, Chapter 6, Chapter 8</b> and the <b>Design and Access Statement Volume 7, Document 7.2.</b></p> <p>Supporting Documents include:<br/> <b>Strategic Proposal 2019 (Volume 7, Document 7.5);</b><br/> <b>Strategic Proposal Back Check and Review 2020 (Volume 7, Document 7.6);</b><br/> <b>Strategic Proposal Addendum 2021 Corridor (Volume 7, Document 7.7);</b> and<br/> <b>Preliminary Routeing and Siting Study (Volume 7, Document 7.8).</b></p> |
| <b>4.8 Climate change adaptation</b> |   |
| 4.8.5                                | <p>The impacts of climate change are assessed in <b>ES:</b><br/> <b>ES Chapter 9: Hydrology (Volume 5, Document 5.2.9);</b> and<br/> <b>ES Chapter 17: Climate Change (Volume 5, Document 5.2.17).</b></p>  |



| Paragraph Requirement no.  | Location in submission  |
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| 4.8.6 The IPC should be satisfied that applicants for new energy infrastructure have taken into account the potential impacts of climate change using the latest UK Climate Projections available at the time the ES was prepared to ensure they have identified appropriate mitigation or adaptation measures. This should cover the estimated lifetime of the new infrastructure. Should a new set of UK Climate Projections become available after the preparation of the ES, the IPC should consider whether they need to request further information from the applicant.  | The impacts of climate change are assessed in <b>ES:</b><br><b>ES Chapter 9: Hydrology (Volume 5, Document 5.2.9);</b> and<br><b>ES Chapter 17: Climate Change (Volume 5, Document 5.2.17).</b> |
| 4.8.7 Applicants should apply as a minimum, the emissions scenario that the Independent Committee on Climate Change suggests the world is currently most closely following – and the 10%, 50% and 90% estimate ranges. These results should be considered alongside relevant research which is based on the climate change projections.  | The impacts of climate change are assessed in <b>ES:</b><br><b>ES Chapter 9: Hydrology (Volume 5, Document 5.2.9);</b> and<br><b>ES Chapter 17: Climate Change (Volume 5, Document 5.2.17).</b> |
| 4.8.8 The IPC should be satisfied that there are not features of the design of new energy infrastructure critical to its operation which may be seriously affected by more radical changes to the climate beyond that projected in the latest set of UK climate projections, taking account of the latest credible scientific evidence on, for example, sea level rise (for example by referring to additional maximum credible scenarios – i.e. from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change or EA) and that necessary action can be taken to ensure the operation of the infrastructure over its estimated lifetime. | This is addressed in:<br><b>ES Chapter 9: Hydrology (Volume 5, Document 5.2.9);</b> and<br><b>ES Chapter 9 Appendix 9D - Flood Risk Assessment (Volume 5, Document 5.3.9D).</b>                 |
| 4.8.9 Where energy infrastructure has safety critical elements (for example parts of new fossil fuel power stations or some electricity sub-stations), the applicant should apply the high emissions scenario (high impact, low likelihood) to those elements.   | This is addressed in:<br><b>ES Chapter 9: Hydrology (Volume 5, Document 5.2.9);</b> and<br><b>ES Chapter 9 Appendix 9D - Flood Risk Assessment (Volume 5, Document 5.3.9D).</b>                 |

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| 4.8.11 Any adaptation measures should be based on the latest set of UK Climate Projections, the Government’s latest UK Climate Change Risk Assessment, when available and in consultation with the EA.   | The impacts of climate change are assessed in <b>ES</b> :<br><b>ES Chapter 9: Hydrology (Volume 5, Document 5.2.9)</b> ; and<br><b>ES Chapter 17: Climate Change (Volume 5, Document 5.2.17)</b> .  |
| <b>4.10 Pollution control and other environmental regulatory regimes</b>   |   |
| 4.10.3 In considering an application for development consent, the IPC should focus on whether the development itself is an acceptable use of the land, and on the impacts of that use, rather than the control of processes, emissions or discharges themselves. The IPC should work on the assumption that the relevant pollution control regime and other environmental regulatory regimes, including those on land drainage, water abstraction and biodiversity, will be properly applied and enforced by the relevant regulator. It should act to complement but not seek to duplicate them. | Details of the other consents and licences expected to be required for the construction and operation of the scheme is set out in the <b>Details of Other Consents and Licences (Volume 7, Document 7.3)</b> .  |
| 4.10.4 Applicants should consult the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) on nationally significant projects which would affect, or would be likely to affect, any relevant marine areas as defined in the Planning Act 2008 (as amended by s.23 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009).   | The MMO is not a relevant prescribed body (as per section 42 of the Planning Act 2008) for this application.  |
| 4.10.6 Applicants are advised to make early contact with relevant regulators, including EA and the MMO, to discuss their requirements for environmental permits and other consents.  | A summary of the engagement undertaken with the EA is provided in <b>ES Chapter 9: Hydrology, Volume 5, Document 5.2.9</b> .<br>Details of the other consents and licences expected to be required for the construction and operation of the Project is set out in the <b>Details of Other Consents and Licences, Volume 7, Document 7.3</b> .<br>The MMO is not a relevant prescribed body for this application. |
| 4.10.7 The IPC should be satisfied that development consent can be granted taking full account of environmental impacts. Working in close cooperation with EA and/or the pollution control authority, and other  | The assessment of pollution is presented in:<br><b>ES Chapter 9: Hydrology (Volume 5, Document 5.2.9)</b> ;   |

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| <p>relevant bodies, such as the MMO, Natural England, the Countryside Council for Wales, Drainage Boards, and water and sewerage undertakers, the IPC should be satisfied, before consenting any potentially polluting developments, that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the relevant pollution control authority is satisfied that potential releases can be adequately regulated under the pollution control framework; and</li> <li>the effects of existing sources of pollution in and around the site are not such that the cumulative effects of pollution when the proposed development is added would make that development unacceptable, particularly in relation to statutory environmental quality limits.</li> </ul> | <p><b>ES Chapter 10: Hydrogeology (Volume 5, Document 5.2.10);</b><br/> <b>ES Chapter 13: Air Quality (Volume 5, Document 5.2.13);</b> and<br/> <b>ES Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration (Volume 5, Document 5.2.14).</b></p> <p>A summary of the engagement between National Grid and the various regulatory bodies is provided in these ES chapters.</p> |
| <p>4.10.8 The IPC should not refuse consent on the basis of pollution impacts unless it has good reason to believe that any relevant necessary operational pollution control permits or licences or other consents will not subsequently be granted.</p>  | <p>Details of the other consents and licences expected to be required for the construction and operation of the Project is set out in the <b>Details of Other Consents and Licences, Volume 7, Document 7.3.</b></p>  |
| <b>4.11 Safety</b>  |   |
| <p>4.11.1 HSE is responsible for enforcing a range of occupational health and safety legislation some of which is relevant to the construction, operation and decommissioning of energy infrastructure. Applicants should consult with the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) on matters relating to safety.</p>   | <p>The <b>Consultation Report Volume 6, Document 6.1</b>, sets out the HSE's response to the statutory consultation.</p>  |
| <b>4.13 Health</b>  |   |
| <p>4.13.2 As described in the relevant sections of this NPS and in the technology specific NPSs, where the proposed project has an effect on human beings, the ES should assess these effects for each element of the project, identifying any adverse health impacts, and identifying measures to avoid, reduce or compensate for these impacts as appropriate.</p>  | <p>This is addressed in <b>ES Chapter 15: Health and Wellbeing (Volume 5, Document 5.2.15).</b></p>   |
| <p>4.13.2 The impacts of more than one development may affect people simultaneously, so the</p>   | <p>This is addressed in <b>ES Chapter 15: Health and Wellbeing (Volume 5, Document 5.2.15).</b></p>   |

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| applicant and the IPC should consider the cumulative impact on health.  |  |
| 4.13.3 The direct impacts on health may include increased traffic, air or water pollution, dust, odour, hazardous waste and substances, noise, exposure to radiation, and increases in pests.   | This is addressed in <b>ES Chapter 15: Health and Wellbeing (Volume 5, Document 5.2.15)</b> .<br>An <b>Electric and Magnetic Fields Report</b> is provided at <b>Volume 6, Document 6.3</b> .  |
| 4.13.4 New energy infrastructure may also affect the composition, size and proximity of the local population, and in doing so have indirect health impacts, for example if it in some way affects access to key public services, transport or the use of open space for recreation and physical activity.   | This is addressed in:<br><b>ES Chapter 15: Health and Wellbeing (Volume 5, Document 5.2.15)</b> ; and<br><b>ES Chapter 16: Socio-economics (Volume 5, Document 5.2.16)</b> .   |
| 4.13.5 The IPC will want to take account of health concerns when setting requirements relating to a range of impacts such as noise.   | This is addressed in<br><b>ES Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration (Volume 5, Document 5.2.14)</b> ; and<br><b>ES Chapter 15: Health and Wellbeing (Volume 5, Document 5.2.15)</b> .  |
| <b>4.14 Common law nuisance and statutory nuisance</b>  |  |
| 4.14.2 It is very important that, at the application stage of an energy NSIP, possible sources of nuisance under section 79(1) of the 1990 Act and how they may be mitigated or limited are considered by the IPC so that appropriate requirements can be included in any subsequent order granting development consent. (See Section 5.6 on Dust, odour, artificial light etc. and Section 5.11 on Noise and vibration.) | A <b>Statement of Statutory Nuisance (Volume 6, Document 6.5)</b> has been produced that describes the relevant nuisances defined in the Environmental Protection Act 1990.<br><br>The assessment of their effects are set out in the following sections of the <b>ES: Volume 5, Document 5.2.13, ES Chapter 13 (Air Quality)</b> assesses air quality, including dust from earthworks; and <b>Volume 5, Document 5.2.14, ES Chapter 14 (Noise and Vibration)</b> , assesses the potential effects on background noise levels, and the result of any vibrations during construction. |
| <b>4.15 Security considerations</b>   |  |

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| 4.15.2                               | Government policy is to ensure that, where possible, proportionate protective security measures are designed into new infrastructure projects at an early stage in the project development. Where applications for development consent for infrastructure covered by this NPS relate to potentially 'critical' infrastructure, there may be national security considerations.   | <p><b>ES Chapter 3: Description of the Project (Volume 5, Document 5.2.3)</b> and <b>ES Chapter 8 of the Planning Statement (Volume 7, Document 7.1)</b> consider security measures.</p> <p>The <b>Code of Construction Practice (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3B)</b> sets out security measures to protect the public and prevent unauthorised entry to or exit from the site.</p> |
| 4.15.3                               | DECC will be notified at pre-application stage about every likely future application for energy NSIPs, so that any national security implications can be identified. Where national security implications have been identified, the applicant should consult with relevant security experts from CPNI, OCNS and DECC to ensure that physical, procedural and personnel security measures have been adequately considered in the design process and that adequate consideration has been given to the management of security risks | <p><b>ES Chapter 3: Description of the Project (Volume 5, Document 5.2.3)</b> and <b>ES Chapter 8 of the Planning Statement (Volume 7, Document 7.1)</b> consider security measures.</p> <p>The <b>Code of Construction Practice (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3B)</b> sets out security measures to protect the public and prevent unauthorised entry to or exit from the site.</p> |
| <b>Part 5 Generic Impacts</b>        |   |  |
| <b>5.2 Air quality and emissions</b> |   |  |
| 5.2.2                                | Any ES on air emissions will include an assessment of CO2 emissions, but the policies set out in Section 2, including the EU ETS, apply to these emissions.   | This is addressed in <b>ES Chapter 13: Air Quality (Volume 5, Document 5.2.13)</b> .   |
| 5.2.6                                | Where the project is likely to have adverse effects on air quality the applicant should undertake an assessment of the impacts of the proposed project as part of the Environmental Statement (ES).   | This is addressed in <b>ES Chapter 13: Air Quality (Volume 5, Document 5.2.13)</b> .   |
| 5.2.7                                | <p>The ES should describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>any significant air emissions, their mitigation and any residual effects distinguishing between the project stages and taking account of any significant emissions from any road traffic generated by the project;</li> </ul>   | This is addressed in <b>ES Chapter 13: Air Quality (Volume 5, Document 5.2.13)</b> .   |

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|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the predicted absolute emission levels of the proposed project, after mitigation methods have been applied;</li> <li>existing air quality levels and the relative change in air quality from existing levels; and</li> <li>any potential eutrophication impacts.</li> </ul>  |  |
| 5.2.10  | <p>In all cases the IPC must take account of any relevant statutory air quality limits. Where a project is likely to lead to a breach of such limits the developers should work with the relevant authorities to secure appropriate mitigation measures to allow the proposal to proceed.</p>   | <p>This is addressed in <b>ES Chapter 13: Air Quality (Volume 5, Document 5.2.13)</b>.</p>   |
| 5.2.11  | <p>The IPC should consider whether mitigation measures are needed both for operational and construction emissions over and above any which may form part of the project application. A construction management plan may help codify mitigation at this stage.</p>   | <p>This is addressed in <b>ES Chapter 13: Air Quality (Volume 5, Document 5.2.13)</b>.<br/>In addition a <b>Code of Construction Practice (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3B)</b> has been produced.</p> |
| 5.2.13  | <p>The mitigations identified in Section 5.13 on traffic and transport impacts will help mitigate the effects of air emissions from transport.</p>  | <p>These are outlined in <b>ES Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport (Volume 5, Document 5.2.12)</b>, and the <b>Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3F)</b>.</p>    |
| <h3>5.3 Biodiversity and geological conservation</h3> |   |  |
| 5.3.3   | <p>Where the development is subject to EIA the applicant should ensure that the ES clearly sets out any effects on internationally, nationally and locally designated sites of ecological or geological conservation importance, on protected species and on habitats and other species identified as being of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity.</p> | <p>This information is provided in: <b>ES Chapter 8: Biodiversity (Volume 5, Document 5.2.8)</b>; and <b>ES Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology (Volume 5, Document 5.2.10)</b>.</p>            |
| 5.3.4   | <p>The applicant should show how the project has taken advantage of opportunities to conserve and enhance biodiversity and geological conservation interests.</p>   | <p>This information is provided in: <b>ES Chapter 8: Biodiversity (Volume 5, Document 5.2.8)</b>; <b>ES Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology (Volume 5, Document 5.2.10)</b>; and</p>            |

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| <p>5.3.7 As a general principle, and subject to the specific policies below, development should aim to avoid significant harm to biodiversity and geological conservation interests, including through mitigation and consideration of reasonable alternatives (as set out in Section 4.4 above); where significant harm cannot be avoided, then appropriate compensation measures should be sought.</p>   | <p><b>Biodiversity Net Gain Report (Volume 7, Document 7.9).</b></p> <p>The effect on biodiversity and geological conservation interest is set out in:<br/> <b>ES Chapter 8: Biodiversity (Volume 5, Document 5.2.8); and ES Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology (Volume 5, Document 5.2.10).</b></p> |
| <p>5.3.9 The most important sites for biodiversity are those identified through international conventions and European Directives. The Habitats Regulations provide statutory protection for these sites but do not provide statutory protection for potential Special Protection Areas (pSPAs) before they have been classified as a Special Protection Area. For the purposes of considering development proposals affecting them, as a matter of policy the Government wishes pSPAs to be considered in the same way as if they had already been classified. Listed Ramsar sites should, also as a matter of policy, receive the same protection.</p> | <p>Sites included in the assessment are described in:<br/> <b>ES Chapter 8: Biodiversity (Volume 5, Document 5.2.8); and No Significant Effects Report (Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening) (Volume 6, Document 6.4).</b></p>  |
| <p>5.3.10 Many SSSIs are also designated as sites of international importance and will be protected accordingly. Those that are not, or those features of SSSIs not covered by an international designation, should be given a high degree of protection. All National Nature Reserves are notified as SSSIs.</p>  | <p>Sites included in the assessment are described in <b>ES Chapter 8: Biodiversity (Volume 5, Document 5.2.8).</b></p>   |
| <p>5.3.11 Where a proposed development on land within or outside an SSSI is likely to have an adverse effect on an SSSI (either individually or in combination with other developments), development consent should not normally be granted. Where an adverse effect, after mitigation, on the site's notified special interest features is likely, an exception should only be made where the benefits (including need) of the development at this site, clearly outweigh both the impacts that it is likely to have on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest and</p>  | <p>Sites included in the assessment are described in <b>ES Chapter 8: Biodiversity (Volume 5, Document 5.2.8).</b></p>   |

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| <p>any broader impacts on the national network of SSSIs.</p> <p>5.3.13 Sites of regional and local biodiversity and geological interest, which include Regionally Important Geological Sites, Local Nature Reserves and Local Sites, have a fundamental role to play in meeting overall national biodiversity targets; contributing to the quality of life and the well-being of the community; and in supporting research and education. The IPC should give due consideration to such regional or local designations. However, given the need for new infrastructure, these designations should not be used in themselves to refuse development consent.</p> | <p>Sites included in the assessment are described in:<br/> <b>ES Chapter 8: Biodiversity (Document 5.2.8)</b>; and <b>ES Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology (Document 5.2.10)</b> of <b>Volume 5</b>.</p>                                    |
| <p>5.3.14 Ancient woodland is a valuable biodiversity resource both for its diversity of species and for its longevity as woodland. Once lost it cannot be recreated. The IPC should not grant development consent for any development that would result in its loss or deterioration unless the benefits (including need) of the development, in that location outweigh the loss of the woodland habitat.</p>   | <p>The impact on Ancient Woodland is considered in:<br/> <b>ES Chapter 8: Biodiversity (Volume 5, Document 5.2.8)</b>; and <b>Arboricultural Impact Assessment (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3I)</b>.</p>  |
| <p>5.3.14 Aged or ‘veteran’ trees found outside ancient woodland are also particularly valuable for biodiversity and their loss should be avoided. Where such trees would be affected by development proposals the applicant should set out proposals for their conservation or, where their loss is unavoidable, the reasons why.</p>   | <p>The <b>Arboricultural Impact Assessment (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3I)</b> considers the effect on veteran trees. <b>ES Chapter 8: Biodiversity (Volume 5, Document 5.2.8)</b> confirms that the effect of the Project is not significant.</p> |
| <p>5.3.17 The IPC should refuse consent where harm to the habitats or species and their habitats would result, unless the benefits (including need) of the development outweigh that harm. In this context the IPC should give substantial weight to any such harm to the detriment of biodiversity features of national or regional importance which it considers may result from a proposed development.</p>   | <p>The effects on biodiversity are set out in <b>ES Chapter 8: Biodiversity (Volume 5, Document 5.2.8)</b>.</p>  |
| <p>5.3.18 The applicant should include appropriate mitigation measures as an integral part of the proposed development.</p>  | <p>Embedded environmental measures for biodiversity are described in:</p>  |



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| 5.3.18   | <p>The applicant should demonstrate that during construction, they will seek to ensure that activities will be confined to the minimum areas required for the works.</p> <p>ES Chapter 8: Biodiversity (Volume 5, Document 5.2.8); and Biodiversity Mitigation Strategy (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3D).</p>  |
| 5.3.18   | <p>The applicant should demonstrate that during construction, they will seek to ensure that activities will be confined to the minimum areas required for the works.</p> <p>Embedded environmental measures for biodiversity are described in:</p> <p>ES Chapter 8: Biodiversity (Volume 5, Document 5.2.8); and Biodiversity Mitigation Strategy (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3D).</p>  |
| 5.3.18   | <p>The applicant should demonstrate that during construction and operation best practice will be followed to ensure that risk of disturbance or damage to species or habitats is minimised, including as a consequence of transport access arrangements.</p> <p>Embedded environmental measures for biodiversity are described in:</p> <p>ES Chapter 8: Biodiversity (Volume 5, Document 5.2.8); and Biodiversity Mitigation Strategy (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3D).</p>  |
| 5.3.18   | <p>The applicant should demonstrate that habitats will, where practicable, be restored after construction works have finished.</p> <p>Embedded environmental measures for biodiversity are described in:</p> <p>ES Chapter 8: Biodiversity (Volume 5, Document 5.2.8); and Biodiversity Mitigation Strategy (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3D).</p>  |
| 5.3.18   | <p>The applicant should demonstrate that opportunities will be taken to enhance existing habitats and, where practicable, to create new habitats of value within the site landscaping proposals.</p> <p>Embedded environmental measures for biodiversity are described in:</p> <p>ES Chapter 8: Biodiversity (Volume 5, Document 5.2.8); and Biodiversity Mitigation Strategy (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3D).</p>  |
| <b>5.4 Civil and military aviation and defence interests</b> |   |
| 5.4.2  | <p>UK airspace is important for both civilian and military aviation interests. It is essential that the safety of UK aerodromes, aircraft and airspace is not adversely affected by new energy infrastructure.</p> <p>National Grid has liaised with the Ministry of Defence to inform the development of the application (Consultation Report, Volume 6, Document 6.1).</p> <p>An assessment of major accidents and disasters was scoped out of the ES (ES Chapter 4: Approach to Preparing the ES, Volume 5, Document 5.2.4).</p> |

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| 5.4.9         | Other operational defence assets may be affected by new development, for example the Seismological Monitoring Station at Eskdalemuir and maritime acoustic facilities used to test and calibrate noise emissions from naval vessels, such as at Portland Harbour. The MoD also operates Air Defence radars and Meteorological radars which have wide coverage over the UK (onshore and offshore). It is important that new energy infrastructure does not significantly impede or compromise the safe and effective use of any defence assets. | National Grid has liaised with the Ministry of Defence to inform the development of the application ( <b>Consultation Report, Volume 6, Document 6.1</b> ).   |
| 5.4.10        | Where the proposed development may have an effect on civil or military aviation and/or other defence assets an assessment of potential effects should be set out in the ES.  | National Grid has liaised with the Ministry of Defence to inform the development of the application ( <b>Consultation Report, Volume 5, Document 6.1</b> ).   |
| 5.4.11        | The applicant should consult the MoD, CAA, NATS and any aerodrome – licensed or otherwise – likely to be affected by the proposed development in preparing an assessment of the proposal on aviation or other defence interests.   | National Grid has liaised with the Ministry of Defence to inform the development of the application, and took account of responses received from NATS ( <b>Consultation Report, Volume 6, Document 6.1</b> ). |
| 5.4.12        | Any assessment of aviation or other defence interests should include potential impacts of the project upon the operation of CNS infrastructure, flight patterns (both civil and military), other defence assets and aerodrome operational procedures. It should also assess the cumulative effects of the project with other relevant projects in relation to aviation and defence.  | National Grid has liaised with the Ministry of Defence to inform the development of the application, and took account of responses received from NATS ( <b>Consultation Report, Volume 6, Document 6.1</b> ). |
| 5.4.13        | If any relevant changes are made to proposals during the pre-application and determination period, it is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure that the relevant aviation and defence consultees are informed as soon as reasonably possible   | National Grid has liaised with the Ministry of Defence to inform the development of the application, and took account of responses received from NATS ( <b>Consultation Report, Volume 6, Document 6.1</b> ). |
| 5.4.14        | The IPC should be satisfied that the effects on civil and military aerodromes, aviation technical sites and other defence assets have been addressed by the applicant and that any necessary assessment of the   | National Grid has liaised with the Ministry of Defence to inform the development of the application, and took account of responses received from NATS ( <b>Consultation Report, Volume 6, Document 6.1</b> ). |

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| 5.4.14                    | National Grid has liaised with the Ministry of Defence to inform the development of the application, and took account of responses received from NATS ( <b>Consultation Report, Volume 6, Document 6.1</b> ). |
| 5.4.15                    | National Grid has liaised with the Ministry of Defence to inform the development of the application, and took account of responses received from NATS ( <b>Consultation Report, Volume 6, Document 6.1</b> ). |
| 5.4.16                    | Lighting of tall structures is not required.  |
| 5.4.17                    | National Grid has liaised with the Ministry of Defence to inform the development of the application, and took account of responses received from NATS ( <b>Consultation Report, Volume 6, Document 6.1</b> ). |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the development would have an impact on the safe and efficient provision of en route air traffic control services for civil aviation, in particular through an adverse effect on the infrastructure required to support communications, navigation or surveillance systems;</li> </ul> <p>consent should not be granted.</p>   |  |
| <p>5.4.18</p> <p>Where a proposed energy infrastructure development would significantly impede or compromise the safe and effective use of civil or military aviation or defence assets and or significantly limit military training, the IPC may consider the use of ‘Grampian, or other forms of condition which relate to the use of future technological solutions, to mitigate impacts. Where technological solutions have not yet been developed or proven, the IPC will need to consider the likelihood of a solution becoming available within the time limit for implementation of the development consent. In this context, where new technologies to mitigate the adverse effects of wind farms on radar are concerned, the IPC should have regard to any Government guidance which emerges from the joint Government/Industry Aviation Plan</p> | <p>National Grid has liaised with the Ministry of Defence to inform the development of the application, and took account of responses received from NATS (<b>Consultation Report, Volume 6, Document 6.1</b>).</p>                 |
| <p>5.4.19</p> <p>Mitigation for infringement of OLS may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>amendments to layout or scale of infrastructure to reduce the height, provided that it does not result in an unreasonable reduction of capacity or unreasonable constraints on the operation of the proposed energy infrastructure;</li> <li>changes to operational procedures of the aerodromes in accordance with relevant guidance, provided that safety assurances can be provided by the operator that are acceptable to the CAA where the changes are proposed to a civilian aerodrome (and provided that it does not result in an unreasonable reduction of capacity or unreasonable constraints on the operation of the aerodrome); and</li> </ul>  | <p>National Grid has liaised with the Ministry of Defence and NATS to inform the development of the application. Both organisations raised no concerns with the Project. (<b>Consultation Report, Volume 6, Document 6.1</b>).</p> |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• installation of obstacle lighting and/or by notification in Aeronautical Information Service publications.</li> </ul>   |  |
| <p>5.4.20 For CNS infrastructure, the UK military Low Flying system (including TTAs) and designated air traffic routes, mitigation may also include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lighting;</li> <li>• operational airspace changes; and</li> <li>• upgrading of existing CNS infrastructure, the cost of which the applicant may reasonably be required to contribute in part or in full.</li> </ul>  | <p>National Grid has liaised with the Ministry of Defence and NATS to inform the development of the application. Both organisations raised no concerns with the Project. <b>(Consultation Report, Volume 6, Document 6.1).</b></p> |
| <p>5.4.21 Mitigation for effects on radar, communications and navigational systems may include reducing the scale of a project, although in some cases it is likely to be unreasonable for the IPC to require mitigation by way of a reduction in the scale of development, for example, where reducing the tip height of wind turbines in a wind farm would result in a material reduction in electricity generating capacity or operation would be severely constrained. However, there may be exceptional circumstances where a small reduction in such function will result in proportionately greater mitigation. In these cases, the IPC may consider that the benefits of the mitigation outweighs the marginal loss of function.</p> | <p>National Grid has liaised with the Ministry of Defence to inform the development of the application, and took account of responses received from NATS <b>(Consultation Report, Volume 6, Document 6.1).</b></p>                 |
| <p><b>5.6 Dust, odour, artificial light, smoke, steam and insect infestation</b></p>   |  |
| <p>5.6.4 The applicant should assess the potential for insect infestation and emissions of odour, dust, steam, smoke and artificial light to have a detrimental impact on amenity, as part of the Environmental Statement</p>  | <p>Effects are considered in <b>ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual (Volume 5, Document 5.2.6); ES Chapter 13: Air Quality (Volume 5, Document 5.2.13); and Code of Construction Practice (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3B).</b></p>      |
| <p>5.6.5 In particular, the assessment provided by the applicant should describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the type, quantity and timing of emissions;</li> <li>• aspects of the development which may give rise to emissions;</li> </ul>  | <p>Effects are considered in <b>ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual (Volume 5, Document 5.2.6); ES Chapter 13: Air Quality (Volume 5, Document 5.2.13); and</b></p>   |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>premises or locations that may be affected by the emissions;</li> <li>effects of the emission on identified premises or locations; and</li> <li>measures to be employed in preventing or mitigating the emissions</li> </ul> | <b>Code of Construction Practice (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3B).</b>  |   |
| 5.6.6   | The applicant is advised to consult the relevant local planning authority and, where appropriate, the EA about the scope and methodology of the assessment.  | Responses from the relevant local planning authorities and the Environment Agency are outlined in the ES topic chapters where consultation was undertaken ( <b>ES Chapters 6 to 18 (Volume 5, Document 5.2.6 – 5.2.18).</b> ) |
| 5.6.7   | <p>The IPC should satisfy itself that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>an assessment of the potential for artificial light, dust, odour, smoke, steam and insect infestation to have a detrimental impact on amenity has been carried out; and</li> <li>that all reasonable steps have been taken, and will be taken, to minimise any such detrimental impacts.</li> </ul>  | Effects are considered in <b>ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual, Volume 5, Document 5.2.6, ES Chapter 13: Air Quality, Volume 5, Document 5.2.13, and the Code of Construction Practice, Volume 5, Document 5.3.3B.</b>       |
| 5.6.11  | <p>Mitigation measures may include one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>engineering: prevention of a specific emission at the point of generation; control, containment and abatement of emissions if generated;</li> <li>lay-out: adequate distance between source and sensitive receptors; reduced transport or handling of material; and</li> <li>administrative: limiting operating times; restricting activities allowed on the site; implementing management plans.</li> </ul> | The <b>Embedded Measures Schedule (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3A)</b> and <b>Code of Construction Practice (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3B)</b> includes environmental measures that will be embedded into the Project.                |
| <b>5.7 Flood risk</b>   |  |   |
| 5.7.4   | Applications for energy projects of 1 hectare or greater in Flood Zone 1 in England or Zone A in Wales <sup>113</sup> and all proposals for energy projects located in Flood Zones 2 and 3 in England or Zones B and C in Wales should be accompanied by a flood risk assessment (FRA). An FRA will also be  | This is addressed in the <b>FRA</b> for the Project, provided in ( <b>Volume 5, Document 5.3.9D</b> ).<br><br>In addition, <b>the Code of Construction Practice (Volume 5,</b>  |

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| required where an energy project less than 1 hectare may be subject to sources of flooding other than rivers and the sea (for example surface water), or where the EA, Internal Drainage Board or other body have indicated that there may be drainage problems. | <b>Document 5.3.3B)</b> includes embedded environmental measures relating to the avoidance of flooding.  |
| 5.7.4  | This should identify and assess the risks of all forms of flooding to and from the project and demonstrate how these flood risks will be managed, taking climate change into account.  |
| 5.7.5  | The minimum requirements for FRAs are that they should:  |
| 5.7.5  | be proportionate to the risk and appropriate to the scale, nature and location of the project;   |
| 5.7.5  | consider the risk of flooding arising from the project in addition to the risk of flooding to the project;   |
| 5.7.5  | take the impacts of climate change into account, clearly stating the development lifetime over which the assessment has been made;   |
| 5.7.5  | be undertaken by competent people, as early as possible in the process of preparing the proposal;  |
| 5.7.5  | consider both the potential adverse and beneficial effects of flood risk management infrastructure, including raised defences, flow channels, flood storage areas and other artificial features, together with the consequences of their failure;              |
| 5.7.5  | consider the vulnerability of those using the site, including arrangements for safe access;  |
| 5.7.5  | consider and quantify the different types of flooding (whether from natural and human sources and including joint and cumulative effects) and identify flood risk reduction measures, so that assessments are fit for the purpose of the decisions being made; |

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| 5.7.5                     | consider the effects of a range of flooding events including extreme events on people, property, the natural and historic environment and river and coastal processes;   |  |
| 5.7.5                     | include the assessment of the remaining (known as ‘residual’) risk after risk reduction measures have been taken into account and demonstrate that this is acceptable for the particular project;  |  |
| 5.7.5                     | consider how the ability of water to soak into the ground may change with development, along with how the proposed layout of the project may affect drainage systems;  |  |
| 5.7.5                     | consider if there is a need to be safe and remain operational during a worst case flood event over the development’s lifetime; and   |  |
| 5.7.5                     | be supported by appropriate data and information, including historical information on previous events  |  |
| 5.7.7                     | Applicants for projects which may be affected by, or may add to, flood risk should arrange pre-application discussions with the EA, and, where relevant, other bodies such as Internal Drainage Boards, sewerage undertakers, navigation authorities, highways authorities and reservoir owners and operators.   |  |
| 5.7.7                     | Such discussions should identify the likelihood and possible extent and nature of the flood risk, help scope the FRA, and identify the information that will be required by the IPC to reach a decision on the application when it is submitted. The IPC should advise applicants to undertake these steps where they appear necessary, but have not yet been addressed. | This is addressed in the <b>FRA</b> for the Project, provided in ( <b>Volume 5, Document 5.3.9D</b> ). |
| 5.7.8                     | If the EA has concerns about the proposal on flood risk grounds, the applicant should discuss these concerns with the EA and take all reasonable steps to agree ways in which the proposal might be amended, or additional information provided, which would satisfy the Environment Agency’s concerns.  |  |



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| 5.7.9                     | In determining an application for development consent, the IPC should be satisfied that where relevant:   |
| 5.7.9                     | the application is supported by an appropriate FRA;   |
| 5.7.9                     | the Sequential Test has been applied as part of site selection;   |
| 5.7.9                     | a sequential approach has been applied at the site level to minimise risk by directing the most vulnerable uses to areas of lowest flood risk;  |
| 5.7.9                     | the proposal is in line with any relevant national and local flood risk management strategy;  |
| 5.7.9                     | priority has been given to the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDs) (as required in the next paragraph on National Standards); and  |
| 5.7.9                     | in flood risk areas the project is appropriately flood resilient and resistant, including safe access and escape routes where required, and that any residual risk can be safely managed over the lifetime of the development.  |
| 5.7.10                    | For construction work which has drainage implications, approval for the project's drainage system will form part of the development consent issued by the IPC. The IPC will therefore need to be satisfied that the proposed drainage system complies with any National Standards published by Ministers under Paragraph 5(1) of Schedule 3 to the Flood and Water Management Act 2010. |
| 5.7.11                    | If the EA continues to have concerns and objects to the grant of development consent on the grounds of flood risk, the IPC can grant consent, but would need to be satisfied before deciding whether or not to do so that all reasonable steps have been taken by the applicant and the EA to try to resolve the concerns.  |

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| 5.7.12                    | The IPC should not consent development in Flood Zone 2 in England or Zone B in Wales unless it is satisfied that the sequential test requirements have been met. It should not consent development in Flood Zone 3 or Zone C unless it is satisfied that the Sequential and Exception Test requirements have been met. T |
| 5.7.16                    | For the Exception Test to be passed:   |
| 5.7.16                    | it must be demonstrated that the project provides wider sustainability benefits to the community <sup>116</sup> that outweigh flood risk;  |
| 5.7.16                    | the project should be on developable, previously developed land or, if it is not on previously developed land, that there are no reasonable alternative sites on developable previously developed land subject to any exceptions set out in the technology-specific NPSs;  |
| 5.7.16                    | A FRA must demonstrate that the project will be safe, without increasing flood risk elsewhere subject to the exception below and, where possible, will reduce flood risk overall.  |
| 5.7.18                    | To satisfactorily manage flood risk, arrangements are required to manage surface water and the impact of the natural water cycle on people and property  |
| 5.7.20                    | Site layout and surface water drainage systems should cope with events that exceed the design capacity of the system, so that excess water can be safely stored on or conveyed from the site without adverse impacts.  |
| 5.7.21                    | The surface water drainage arrangements for any project should be such that the volumes and peak flow rates of surface water leaving the site are no greater than the rates prior to the proposed project, unless specific off-site arrangements are made and result in the same net effect.                             |
| 5.7.22                    | It may be necessary to provide surface water storage and infiltration to limit and reduce both the peak rate of discharge from the site  |

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|                                 | and the total volume discharged from the site. There may be circumstances where it is appropriate for infiltration facilities or attenuation storage to be provided outside the project site, if necessary through the use of a planning obligation   |  |
| 5.7.23                          | The sequential approach should be applied to the layout and design of the project. More vulnerable uses should be located on parts of the site at lower probability and residual risk of flooding. Applicants should seek opportunities to use open space for multiple purposes such as amenity, wildlife habitat and flood storage uses. |  |
| 5.7.23                          | Opportunities should be taken to lower flood risk by reducing the built footprint of previously developed sites and using SuDS.   |  |
| 5.7.24                          | Essential energy infrastructure which has to be located in flood risk areas should be designed to remain operational when floods occur.   |  |
| 5.7.25                          | In addition, any energy projects proposed in Flood Zone 3b the Functional Floodplain (where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood), or Zone C2 in Wales, should only be permitted if the development will not result in a net loss of floodplain storage, and will not impede water flows.                                     |  |
| 5.7.25                          | Flood Warning and evacuation plans should be in place for those areas at an identified risk of flooding. The applicant should take advice from the emergency services when producing an evacuation plan for a manned energy project as part of the FRA.   |  |
| 5.7.25                          | Any emergency planning documents, flood warning and evacuation procedures that are required should be identified in the FRA.  |  |
| <b>5.8 Historic environment</b> |   |  |
| 5.8.8                           | As part of the ES (see Section 4.2) the applicant should provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected by the proposed development and the contribution of their setting to that significance. The level of detail should be  | This is provided <b>ES Chapter 7: Historic Environment (Volume 5, Document 5.2.7).</b> |

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| 5.8.8                     |   |
| 5.8.9                     |   |
| 5.8.9                     | Representative visualisations were not necessary to explain the impact ( <b>ES Chapter 7: Historic Environment, Volume 5, Document 5.2.7</b> ). |
| 5.8.10                    | This is provided <b>ES Chapter 7: Historic Environment (Volume 5, Document 5.2.7)</b> .   |
| 5.8.14                    | This is provided <b>ES Chapter 7: Historic Environment (Volume 5, Document 5.2.7)</b> .   |

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| <p>5.8.14 Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated assets of the highest significance, including Scheduled Monuments; registered battlefields; grade I and II* listed buildings; grade I and II* registered parks and gardens; and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional</p>   | <p>Marston Moor Registered Battlefield, and archaeological remains associated with the Battle of Towton will experience a significant effect in EIA terms (see <b>Section 7, ES Chapter 7: Historic Environment, Volume 5, (Document 5.2.7)</b> but will not experience substantial harm.</p> |
| <p>5.8.15 Any harmful impact on the significance of a designated heritage asset should be weighed against the public benefit of development, recognising that the greater the harm to the significance of the heritage asset the greater the justification will be needed for any loss. Where the application will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset the IPC should refuse consent unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm to or loss of significance is necessary in order to deliver substantial public benefits that outweigh that loss or harm.</p> |   |
| <p>5.8.20 Where the loss of the whole or a material part of a heritage asset's significance is justified, the IPC should require the developer to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is lost. The extent of the requirement should be proportionate to the nature and level of the asset's significance.</p>   | <p>An <b>Archaeological Mitigation Written Scheme of Investigation (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3C)</b> sets out a scheme of archaeological investigation which will partially assist in mitigating any loss of archaeological interest.</p>   |
| <p>5.8.20 Developers should be required to publish this evidence and deposit copies of the reports with the relevant Historic Environment Record. They should also be required to deposit the archive generated in a local museum or other public depository willing to receive it.</p>  |   |
| <p>5.8.21 Where appropriate, the IPC should impose requirements on a consent that such work is carried out in a timely manner in accordance with a written scheme of investigation that meets the requirements of this Section and has been agreed in writing with the relevant Local Authority (where the development is in</p>   | <p>An <b>Archaeological Mitigation Written Scheme of Investigation (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3C)</b> is submitted with the application for consent.</p>   |

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| English waters, the Marine Management Organisation and English Heritage, or where it is in Welsh waters, the MMO and Cadw)) and that the completion of the exercise is properly secured.  | Historic environment good construction practice measures are set out in the <b>Code of Construction Practice, (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3B).</b> |
| <b>5.9 Landscape and visual</b>   |  |
| 5.9.5 The applicant should carry out a landscape and visual assessment and report it in the ES. A number of guides have been produced to assist in addressing landscape issues.   | This is addressed in <b>ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual (Volume 5, Document 5.2.6).</b>   |
| 5.9.5 The landscape and visual assessment should include reference to any landscape character assessment and associated studies as a means of assessing landscape impacts relevant to the proposed project.   |  |
| 5.9.5 The applicant's assessment should also take account of any relevant policies based on these assessments in local development documents in England and local development plans in Wales.   |  |
| 5.9.6 The applicant's assessment should include the effects during construction of the project and the effects of the completed development and its operation on landscape components and landscape character.  |  |
| 5.9.7 The assessment should include the visibility and conspicuousness of the project during construction and of the presence and operation of the project and potential impacts on views and visual amenity. This should include light pollution effects, including on local amenity, and nature conservation. |  |
| 5.9.8 Landscape effects depend on the existing character of the local landscape, its current quality, how highly it is valued and its capacity to accommodate change. All of these factors need to be considered in judging the impact of a project on landscape.   |  |
| 5.9.8 Projects need to be designed carefully, taking account of the potential impact on the landscape. Having regard to siting, operational and other relevant constraints the aim should be to minimise harm to the  |  |

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|                           | landscape, providing reasonable mitigation where possible and appropriate.  |  |
| 5.9.9                     | National Parks, the Broads and AONBs have been confirmed by the Government as having the highest status of protection in relation to landscape and scenic beauty. Each of these designated areas has specific statutory purposes which help ensure their continued protection and which the IPC should have regard to in its decisions. The conservation of the natural beauty of the landscape and countryside should be given substantial weight by the IPC in deciding on applications for development consent in these areas. | There are no AONBs or National Parks within the Order Limits or in proximity in terms of setting, as stated in <b>ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual, Section 6.5 (Volume 5, Document 5.2.6)</b> .               |
| 5.9.10                    | Nevertheless, the IPC may grant development consent in these areas in exceptional circumstances. The development should be demonstrated to be in the public interest and consideration of such applications should include an assessment of:  |  |
| 5.9.10                    | the need for the development, including in terms of national considerations, and the impact of consenting or not consenting it upon the local economy;  |  |
| 5.9.10                    | the cost of, and scope for, developing elsewhere outside the designated area or meeting the need for it in some other way, taking account of the policy on alternatives set out in Section 4.4;   |  |
| 5.9.10                    | any detrimental effect on the environment, the landscape and recreational opportunities, and the extent to which that could be moderated  |  |
| 5.9.12                    | The duty to have regard to the purposes of nationally designated areas also applies when considering applications for projects outside the boundaries of these areas which may have impacts within them. The aim should be to avoid compromising the purposes of designation and such projects should be designed sensitively given the various siting, operational, and other relevant constraints.  | The Project is located sufficiently far from any National Parks, the Broads and AONBs to avoid impacting them, as set out in <b>ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual, Section 6.5 (Volume 5, Document 5.2.6)</b> . |

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| 5.9.14        | <p>Outside nationally designated areas, there are local landscapes that may be highly valued locally and protected by local designation. Where a local development document in England or a local development plan in Wales has policies based on landscape character assessment, these should be paid particular attention. However, local landscape designations should not be used in themselves to refuse consent, as this may unduly restrict acceptable development.</p> | <p>This is addressed in <b>ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual (Volume 5, Document 5.2.6)</b>.</p> |
| 5.9.15        | <p>The scale of such projects means that they will often be visible within many miles of the site of the proposed infrastructure. The IPC should judge whether any adverse impact on the landscape would be so damaging that it is not offset by the benefits (including need) of the project.</p>   |   |
| 5.9.16        | <p>In reaching a judgment, the IPC should consider whether any adverse impact is temporary, such as during construction, and/or whether any adverse impact on the landscape will be capable of being reversed in a timescale that the IPC considers reasonable.</p>  |   |
| 5.9.17        | <p>The IPC should consider whether the project has been designed carefully, taking account of environmental effects on the landscape and siting, operational and other relevant constraints, to minimise harm to the landscape, including by reasonable mitigation.</p>  |   |
| 5.9.18        | <p>All proposed energy infrastructure is likely to have visual effects for many receptors around proposed sites. The IPC will have to judge whether the visual effects on sensitive receptors, such as local residents, and other receptors, such as visitors to the local area, outweigh the benefits of the project. This may assist the IPC in judging the weight it should give to the assessed visual impacts of the proposed development.</p>                            |   |
| 5.9.19        | <p>It may be helpful for applicants to draw attention, in the supporting evidence to their applications, to any examples of existing permitted infrastructure they are aware of</p>  |   |



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| with a similar magnitude of impact on sensitive receptors.   |  |
| 5.9.22 Within a defined site, adverse landscape and visual effects may be minimised through appropriate siting of infrastructure within that site, design including colours and materials, and landscaping schemes, depending on the size and type of the proposed project. Materials and designs of buildings should always be given careful consideration. | This is addressed in <b>ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual (Volume 5, Document 5.2.6)</b> .<br>The <b>Landscape Mitigation Strategy Plans (Volume 5, Document 5.4.3)</b> illustrate the proposed landscape design for the Project.           |
| 5.9.23 Depending on the topography of the surrounding terrain and areas of population it may be appropriate to undertake landscaping off site. For example, filling in gaps in existing tree and hedge lines would mitigate the impact when viewed from a more distant vista.  | The <b>Landscape Mitigation Strategy Plans (Volume 5, Document 5.3.4)</b> illustrate the proposed landscape design for the Project.  |
| <b>5.10 Land use including open space, green infrastructure and Green Belt</b>   |  |
| 5.10.5 The ES should identify existing and proposed land uses near the project, any effects of replacing an existing development or use of the site with the proposed project or preventing a development or use on a neighbouring site from continuing.   | The Project does not affect any development plan allocations ( <b>Planning Statement, Volume 7, Document 7.1</b> ).<br>The effect on agriculture is set out in the <b>ES Chapter 11: Agriculture and Soils (Volume 5, Document 5.2.11)</b> . |
| 5.10.5 Applicants should also assess any effects of precluding a new development or use proposed in the development plan   | The Project does not affect any development plan allocations ( <b>Planning Statement, Volume 7, Document 7.1</b> ).  |
| 5.10.6 Applicants will need to consult the local community on their proposals to build on open space, sports or recreational buildings and land.   | The Project does not include proposals to build on this type of land use.  |
| 5.10.6 Taking account of the consultations, applicants should consider providing new or additional open space including green infrastructure, sport or recreation facilities, to substitute for any losses as a result of their proposal.  | The Project does not include proposals to build on this type of land use.  |
| 5.10.6 Applicants should use any up-to-date local authority assessment or, if there is none, provide an independent assessment to show   | The Project does not include proposals to build on this type of land use.  |

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| 5.10.8                    | The effect on agriculture is set out in the <b>ES Chapter 11: Agriculture and Soils (Volume 5, Document 5.2.11)</b> .   |
| 5.10.8                    | The effect on agriculture is set out in the <b>ES Chapter 11: Agriculture and Soils (Volume 5, Document 5.2.11)</b> .   |
| 5.10.8                    | The effect on land contamination is set out in <b>ES Chapter 10: Geology and Hydrogeology (Volume 5, Document 5.2.10)</b> .   |
| 5.10.9                    | A <b>Mineral Resource Assessment (Volume 7, Document 7.10)</b> confirms that minerals present in the within the Order Limits have already been sterilised by existing infrastructure and therefore the minerals have no potential value or economic value |
| 5.10.10                   | This addressed in the <b>Section 8.3 Planning Statement (Volume 7, Document 7.1)</b> .  |
| 5.10.11                   | This addressed in the <b>Section 8.3 Planning Statement (Volume 7, Document 7.1)</b> .  |

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| 5.10.12                   | This addressed in the <b>Section 8.3 Planning Statement (Volume 7, Document 7.1)</b> .                       |
| 5.10.12                   |  |
| 5.10.17                   |  |
| 5.10.19                   | Design is considered in the: <b>ES Chapter 2: Project Need and Alternatives (Volume 5, Document 5.2.2)</b> ; |

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|                                 | construction) applicants should nevertheless seek to minimise these effects and the effects on existing or planned uses near the site by the application of good design principles, including the layout of the project.  | <p><b>Planning Statement (Volume 5, Document 7.1); and</b></p> <p><b>Design and Access Statement (Volume 7, Document 7.2).</b></p> <p>Supporting Documents include:</p> <p><b>Strategic Proposal 2019 (Volume 7, Document 7.5);</b></p> <p><b>Strategic Proposal Back Check and Review 2020 (Volume 7, Document 7.6);</b></p> <p><b>Strategic Proposal Addendum 2021 Corridor (Volume 7, Document 7.7) and</b></p> <p><b>Preliminary Routeing and Siting Study (Volume 7, Document 7.8).</b></p> |
| 5.10.23                         | Where a project has a sterilising effect on land use (for example in some cases under transmission lines) there may be scope for this to be mitigated through, for example, using or incorporating the land for nature conservation or wildlife corridors or for parking and storage in employment areas.                   | The <b>Landscape Mitigation Strategy Plans (Volume 5, Document 5.3.4)</b> illustrate the proposed landscape design for the Project.  |
| 5.10.24                         | Rights of way, National Trails and other rights of access to land are important recreational facilities for example for walkers, cyclists and horse riders. The IPC should expect applicants to take appropriate mitigation measures to address adverse effects on coastal access, National Trails and other rights of way. | This is addressed in <b>Public Rights of Way Management Plan (PRoWMP) (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3G).</b>   |
| <b>5.11 Noise and vibration</b> |   |  |
| 5.11.4                          | Where noise impacts are likely to arise from the proposed development, the applicant should include the following in the noise assessment:  | This is addressed in <b>ES Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration (Volume 5, Document 5.2.14) and the Noise and Vibration Management Plan (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3H).</b>  |
| 5.11.4                          | a description of the noise generating aspects of the development proposal leading to noise impacts, including the identification of any distinctive tonal, impulsive or low frequency characteristics of the noise;   |  |
| 5.11.4                          | identification of noise sensitive premises and noise sensitive areas that may be affected;  |  |

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| 5.11.4 the characteristics of the existing noise environment;  |   |
| 5.11.4 a prediction of how the noise environment will change with the proposed development;  |   |
| 5.11.4 in the shorter term such as during the construction period;   |   |
| 5.11.4 in the longer term during the operating life of the infrastructure;   |   |
| 5.11.4 at particular times of the day, evening and night as appropriate  |   |
| 5.11.4 an assessment of the effect of predicted changes in the noise environment on any noise sensitive premises and noise sensitive areas; and  |   |
| 5.11.4 measures to be employed in mitigating noise.  |   |
| 5.11.4 The nature and extent of the noise assessment should be proportionate to the likely noise impact.   |   |
| 5.11.5 The noise impact of ancillary activities associated with the development, such as increased road and rail traffic movements, or other forms of transportation, should also be considered.   |   |
| 5.11.6 Operational noise, with respect to human receptors, should be assessed using the principles of the relevant British Standards and other guidance. Further information on assessment of particular noise sources may be contained in the technology-specific NPSs. |   |
| 5.11.7 The applicant should consult EA and Natural England (NE), or the Countryside Council for Wales (CCW), as necessary and in particular with regard to assessment of noise on protected species or other wildlife.   | This is addressed in: <b>ES Chapter 8: Biodiversity (Volume 5, Document 5.2.8)</b> ; and <b>ES Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration Section 14.5 (Volume 5, Document 5.2.14)</b> . |
| 5.11.7 The seasonality of potentially affected species in nearby sites may also need to be taken into account.   |   |
| 5.11.8 The project should demonstrate good design through selection of the quietest cost-effective plant available; containment of   | This is addressed in:   |

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|   | <b>ES Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration Section 14.8 (Volume 5, Document 5.2.14); Code of Construction Practice, Section 3.11 (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3B); and Noise and Vibration Management Plan (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3H).</b> |
| 5.11.9  |   |
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| 5.11.12 Mitigation measures may include one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• engineering: reduction of noise at point of generation and containment of noise generated;</li> <li>• lay-out: adequate distance between source and noise-sensitive receptors; incorporating good design to minimise noise transmission through screening by natural barriers, or other buildings; and</li> <li>• administrative: restricting activities allowed on the site; specifying acceptable noise limits; and taking into account seasonality of wildlife in nearby designated sites.</li> </ul> |   |
| <b>5.12 Socio-economic</b>  |   |
| 5.12.2  | This is addressed in <b>ES Chapter 16: Socio-economics (Volume 5, Document 5.2.16).</b>   |
| 5.12.3  | This assessment should consider all relevant socio-economic impacts, which may include:   |
| 5.12.3  | the creation of jobs and training opportunities;  |
| 5.12.3  | the provision of additional local services and improvements to local infrastructure,  |

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|                                   | including the provision of educational and visitor facilities;  |   |
| 5.12.3                            | effects on tourism;   |   |
| 5.12.3                            | the impact of a changing influx of workers during the different construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the energy infrastructure. This could change the local population dynamics and could alter the demand for services and facilities in the settlements nearest to the construction work (including community facilities and physical infrastructure such as energy, water, transport and waste). There could also be effects on social cohesion depending on how populations and service provision change as a result of the development; |   |
| 5.12.3                            | cumulative effects – if development consent were to be granted to for a number of projects within a region and these were developed in a similar timeframe, there could be some short-term negative effects, for example a potential shortage of construction workers to meet the needs of other industries and major projects within the region.   |   |
| 5.12.4                            | Applicants should describe the existing socio-economic conditions in the areas surrounding the proposed development and should also refer to how the development's socio-economic impacts correlate with local planning policies.   |   |
| 5.12.5                            | Socio-economic impacts may be linked to other impacts, for example the visual impact of a development is considered in Section 5.9 but may also have an impact on tourism and local businesses.   |   |
| <b>5.13 Traffic and transport</b> |   |   |
| 5.13.3                            | If a project is likely to have significant transport implications, the applicant's ES should include a transport assessment, using the NATA/WebTAG methodology stipulated in Department for Transport guidance, or any successor to such methodology.   | This is addressed in <b>ES Chapter 12: Traffic and Transport (Volume 5, Document 5.2.12); and Construction Traffic Management Plan (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3F).</b> |
| 5.13.3                            | Applicants should consult the Highways Agency and Highways Authorities as   |   |

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|                           | appropriate on the assessment and mitigation.  |
| 5.13.4                    | Where appropriate, the applicant should prepare a travel plan including demand management measures to mitigate transport impacts.  |
| 5.13.4                    | The applicant should also provide details of proposed measures to improve access by public transport, walking and cycling, to reduce the need for parking associated with the proposal and to mitigate transport impacts.  |
| 5.13.5                    | If additional transport infrastructure is proposed, applicants should discuss with network providers the possibility of co-funding by Government for any third-party benefits. Guidance has been issued in England which explains the circumstances where this may be possible, although the Government cannot guarantee in advance that funding will be available for any given uncommitted scheme at any specified time. |
| 5.13.6                    | A new energy NSIP may give rise to substantial impacts on the surrounding transport infrastructure and the IPC should therefore ensure that the applicant has sought to mitigate these impacts, including during the construction phase of the development.  |
| 5.13.8                    | Where mitigation is needed, possible demand management measures must be considered and if feasible and operationally reasonable, required, before considering requirements for the provision of new inland transport infrastructure to deal with remaining transport impacts.  |
| 5.13.9                    | The IPC should have regard to the cost-effectiveness of demand management measures compared to new transport infrastructure, as well as the aim to secure more sustainable patterns of transport development when considering mitigation measures.   |



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| 5.13.10 Water-borne or rail transport is preferred over road transport at all stages of the project, where cost-effective.   |  |
| 5.13.11 The IPC may attach requirements to a consent where there is likely to be substantial HGV traffic that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• control numbers of HGV movements to and from the site in a specified period during its construction and possibly on the routing of such movements;</li> <li>• make sufficient provision for HGV parking, either on the site or at dedicated facilities elsewhere, to avoid ‘overspill’ parking on public roads, prolonged queuing on approach roads and uncontrolled on-street HGV parking in normal operating conditions; and</li> <li>• ensure satisfactory arrangements for reasonably foreseeable abnormal disruption, in consultation with network providers and the responsible police force.</li> </ul> |  |
| <b>5.14 Waste management</b>   |  |
| 5.14.6 The applicant should set out the arrangements that are proposed for managing any waste produced and prepare a Site Waste Management Plan.   | The <b>Code of Construction Practice (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3B)</b> sets out security measures to minimise and manage waste, and to ensure the storage, transport and eventual disposal of waste have no significant environmental effects. |
| 5.14.6 The arrangements described and Management Plan should include information on the proposed waste recovery and disposal system for all waste generated by the development, and an assessment of the impact of the waste arising from development on the capacity of waste management facilities to deal with other waste arising in the area for at least five years of operation.  |  |
| 5.14.6 The applicant should seek to minimise the volume of waste produced and the volume of waste sent for disposal unless it can be demonstrated that this is the best overall environmental outcome.   |  |
| 5.14.7 The IPC should consider the extent to which the applicant has proposed an effective   |  |

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| <p>system for managing hazardous and non-hazardous waste arising from the construction, operation and decommissioning of the proposed development. It should be satisfied that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• any such waste will be properly managed, both on-site and off-site;</li> <li>• the waste from the proposed facility can be dealt with appropriately by the waste infrastructure which is, or is likely to be, available. Such waste arisings should not have an adverse effect on the capacity of existing waste management facilities to deal with other waste arisings in the area; and</li> <li>• adequate steps have been taken to minimise the volume of waste arisings, and of the volume of waste arisings sent to disposal, except where that is the best overall environmental outcome.</li> </ul> |  |
| <p>5.14.9 Where the project will be subject to the EP regime, waste management arrangements during operations will be covered by the permit and the considerations set out in Section 4.10 will apply.</p>   |  |
| <p><b>5.15 Water quality and resources</b></p>   |  |
| <p>5.15.2 Where the project is likely to have effects on the water environment, the applicant should undertake an assessment of the existing status of, and impacts of the proposed project on, water quality, water resources and physical characteristics of the water environment as part of the ES or equivalent.</p>  | <p>This is addressed in <b>ES Chapter 9: Hydrology (Volume 5, Document 5.2.9)</b>.</p> |
| <p>5.15.3 The ES should in particular describe:</p>  |  |
| <p>5.15.3 the existing quality of waters affected by the proposed project and the impacts of the proposed project on water quality, noting any relevant existing discharges, proposed new discharges and proposed changes to discharges;</p>   |  |
| <p>5.15.3 existing water resources affected by the proposed project and the impacts of the proposed project on water resources, noting any relevant existing abstraction rates,</p>  |  |

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|                           | proposed new abstraction rates and proposed changes to abstraction rates (including any impact on or use of mains supplies and reference to Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies);   |
| 5.15.3                    | existing physical characteristics of the water environment (including quantity and dynamics of flow) affected by the proposed project and any impact of physical modifications to these characteristics;  |
| 5.15.3                    | any impacts of the proposed project on water bodies or protected areas under the Water Framework Directive and source protection zones (SPZs) around potable groundwater abstractions   |
| 5.15.6                    | The IPC should satisfy itself that a proposal has regard to the River Basin Management Plans and meets the requirements of the Water Framework Directive (including Article 4.7) and its daughter directives, including those on priority substances and groundwater.   |
| 5.15.6                    | The specific objectives for particular river basins are set out in River Basin Management Plans.  |
| 5.15.6                    | The IPC should also consider the interactions of the proposed project with other plans such as Water Resources Management Plans and Shoreline/Estuary Management Plans.   |
| 5.15.8                    | The IPC should consider whether mitigation measures are needed over and above any which may form part of the project application. A construction management plan may help codify mitigation at that stage.  |
| 5.15.9                    | The risk of impacts on the water environment can be reduced through careful design to facilitate adherence to good pollution control practice. For example, designated areas for storage and unloading, with appropriate drainage facilities, should be clearly marked. |
| 5.5.10                    | The impact on local water resources can be minimised through planning and design for  |

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the efficient use of water, including water  
recycling.

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# Appendix B

## Signposting for Compliance with NPS EN-5

**Table B.1 – Table for compliance with NPS EN-5**

| Paragraph Requirement no.   | Location in DCO submission  |
|---|---|
| <b>Part 2 Assessment and Technology-Specific Information</b>  |   |
| <b>2.2 Factors influencing site selection by applicants</b>   |   |
| <p>2.2.2 The general location of electricity network projects is often determined by the location, or anticipated location, of a particular generating station and the existing network infrastructure taking electricity to centres of energy use. This gives a locationally specific beginning and end to a line. On other occasions the requirement for a line may not be directly associated with a specific power station but rather the result of the need for more strategic reinforcement of the network. In neither circumstance is it necessarily the case that the connection between the beginning and end points should be via the most direct route (indeed this may be practically impossible), as the applicant will need to take a number of factors, including engineering and environmental aspects, into account.</p> | <p><b>ES Chapter 2: Project need and Alternatives (Volume 5, Document 5.2.2)</b> sets out the need for the Project and consideration of alternatives.</p>   |
| <p>2.2.3 In order to be able lawfully to install, inspect, maintain, repair, adjust, alter, replace or remove an electric line (above or below ground) and any related equipment such as poles, pylons/transmission towers, transformers and cables, network companies need either to own the land on, over or under which construction is to take place or to hold sufficient rights over, or interest in that land (typically in the form of an easement), or to have permission from the current owner or occupier to install their electric lines and associated equipment and carry out related works (usually referred to as a “wayleave”).</p>   | <p>The rights of access are set out in the <b>Draft Development Consent Order (Volume 3, Document 3.1)</b> and the <b>Statement of Reasons (Volume 4, Document 4.1)</b>.</p>                              |
| <p>2.2.4 Where the network company does not own (or wish to own) the relevant land itself, it may reach a voluntary agreement that gives it either an easement over the land or at least a wayleave permission to use it during the tenure of the current owner or occupier. Where it does not succeed in reaching the agreement it wants, the company may, as part of its application to the IPC, seek to acquire rights compulsorily over the relevant land by means of a provision in the DCO. The applicant may also apply for the compulsory purchase of land: this is not normally sought where lines and cables are installed, but may occur where other electricity network infrastructure, such as a new substation, is required. The above issues</p>   | <p>The <b>Statement of Reasons (Volume 4, Document 4.1)</b> states the reasons for the use of powers of compulsory acquisition in the DCO including the steps taken to avoid the use of these powers.</p> |

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|  |  |
| 2.2.5  | <p>The design parameters for the Project are described in:</p> <p><b>ES Chapter 3: Description of the Project Section 3.3 (Volume 5, Document 5.2.1)</b> and the Design Drawings (<b>Volume 2, Document 2.15</b>).</p> |
| 2.2.6  | <p>This is addressed in the <b>Planning Statement (Volume 7, Document 7.1)</b>.</p>  |
| 2.2.7  | <p>This is addressed in <b>Section 4</b> of the <b>Planning Statement (Volume 7, Document 7.1)</b>.</p>  |
| <p><b>2.3 General assessment principles for electricity networks</b></p> |  |
| 2.3.3  | <p>This is addressed in the:</p> <p><b>ES Chapter 2: Project need and alternatives (Volume 5, Document 5.2.2);</b> and <b>Planning</b></p>   |

| Paragraph Requirement no.  | Location in DCO submission                 |
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| <p>2.3.3 Circumstances in which the IPC considers it appropriate to consider a networks application separately from related proposals may include where, although the proposed generating station has yet to be consented, there is clear evidence of demand in that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the project is wholly or substantially supported by connection agreements or contractual arrangements to provide connection; or</li> <li>• the project is based on reasonably anticipated future requirements.</li> </ul> <p>This might be because it is located in an area where there is likely to be either significant increased generation or a significant increase in load on the existing network. An example of how this could be demonstrated is Round 39 for offshore windfarms where site licensing arrangements will give a clear indication of the areas within which future applications for consent will be received.</p> | <b>Statement (Volume 7, Document 7.1).</b> |
| <p>2.3.4 If the IPC believes it needs to probe further then factors it may wish to consider include whether the project would make a significant contribution to the promotion of renewable energy, the achievement of climate change objectives, the maintenance of an appropriate level of security of electricity supply or whether it helps achieve other energy policy objectives.</p>  |  |
| <p>2.3.5 The IPC should also take into account that National Grid, as the owner of the electricity transmission system in England and Wales, as well as Distribution Network Operators (DNOs), are required under section 9 of the Electricity Act 1989 to bring forward efficient and economical proposals in terms of network design, taking into account current and reasonably anticipated future generation demand.</p>   |  |
| <p>2.3.5 National Grid is also required to facilitate competition in the supply and generation of electricity and so has a statutory duty to provide a connection whenever or wherever one is required.</p>  |  |
| <p>2.3.6 Given that electricity lines form part of a network, there may also be circumstances where a single application contains works in different geographical locations. Where it can be demonstrated that a series of works will reinforce the network as a whole and meet the need set out in EN-1, the IPC should be willing to accept an application that seeks development consent for the entire set of works. Applicants should discuss potential</p>   |  |

| Paragraph Requirement no.  | Location in DCO submission  |
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| applications of this nature with the IPC in advance of submitting a formal application.  |   |
| <b>2.4 Climate change adaption</b>   |   |
| 2.4.1 As climate change is likely to increase risks to the resilience of some of this infrastructure, from flooding for example, or in situations where it is located near the coast or an estuary or is underground, applicants should in particular set out to what extent the proposed development is expected to be vulnerable, and, as appropriate, how it would be resilient to: | The impacts of climate change are assessed in <b>ES Chapter 17: Climate Change, (Volume 5, Document 5.2.17)</b> and the consideration of flooding is addressed in the <b>FRA</b> provided in , <b>(ES Appendix 9D, Volume 5, Document 5.3.9D)</b> . |
| 2.4.1 flooding, particularly for substations that are vital for the electricity transmission and distribution network;   |   |
| 2.4.1 effects of wind and storms on overhead lines;  |   |
| 2.4.1 higher average temperatures leading to increased transmission losses; and  |   |
| 2.4.1 earth movement or subsidence caused by flooding or drought (for underground cables).   |   |
| 2.4.2 Section 4.8 of EN-1 advises that the resilience of the project to climate change should be assessed in the Environmental Statement (ES) accompanying an application. For example, future increased risk of flooding would be covered in any flood risk assessment (  |   |
| <b>2.5 Consideration of good design</b>  |   |
| 2.5.1 Section 4.5 of EN-1 sets out the principles for good design that should be applied to all energy infrastructure.   | Design is considered in the:<br><b>ES Chapter 2: Project Need and Alternatives (Volume 5, Document 5.2.2);</b><br><b>Planning Statement (Volume 7, Document 7.1);</b> and<br><b>Design and Access Statement (Volume 7, Document 7.2).</b>           |
| 2.5.2 Proposals for electricity networks infrastructure should demonstrate good design in their approach to mitigating the potential adverse impacts which can be associated with overhead lines, particularly those set out in Sections 2.7 to 2.10 below.  |   |
| <b>2.6 Impacts of electricity networks</b>   |   |
| 2.6.3 The impacts identified in Part 5 of EN-1 and Part 2 of this NPS are not intended to be exhaustive. Applicants are required to assess all likely significant effects of their proposals (see Section 4.2 of EN-1) and the IPC should  | The scope of the assessment and the likely significant effects is outlined in each of the <b>ES</b> technical   |



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|   | consider any impacts which it determines are relevant and important to its decision.  | assessment <b>Chapters 6 – 18, Volume 5, Document 5.2.6 – 5.2.18.</b>   |
| <b>2.7 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation</b> |   |   |
| 2.7.2   | The applicant will need to consider whether the proposed line will cause such problems at any point along its length and take this into consideration in the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and ES (see Section 4.2 of EN-1). Particular consideration should be given to feeding and hunting grounds, migration corridors and breeding grounds.  | The effect on birds is set out in <b>ES Chapter 8 Biodiversity (Volume 5, Document 5.2.8).</b>  |
| 2.7.4   | Careful siting of a line away from, or parallel to, but not across, known flight paths can reduce the numbers of birds colliding with overhead lines considerably   |   |
| 2.7.5   | Making lines more visible by methods such as the fitting of bird flappers and diverters to the earth wire, which swivel in the wind, glow in the dark and use fluorescent colours designed specifically for bird vision can also reduce the number of deaths. The design and colour of the diverters will be specific to the conditions – the line and pylon/transmission tower specifications and the species at risk.                                       |   |
| 2.7.6   | Electrocution risks can be reduced through the design of crossarms, insulators and the construction of other parts of high voltage power lines so that birds find no opportunity to perch near energised power lines on which they might electrocute themselves.  |   |
| <b>2..8 Landscape and Visual</b>                    |   |   |
| 2.8.4   | While proposed underground lines do not require development consent under the Planning Act 2008, wherever the nature or proposed route of an overhead line proposal makes it likely that its visual impact will be particularly significant, the applicant should have given appropriate consideration to the potential costs and benefits of other feasible means of connection or reinforcement, including underground and sub-sea cables where appropriate | This is considered in <b>ES Chapter 2: Project Need and Alternatives (Volume 5, Document 5.2.2)</b> supported by: <b>Strategic Proposal 2019 (Volume 7, Document 7.5); Strategic Proposal Back Check and Review 2020 (Volume 7, Document 7.6); and Strategic Proposal Addendum 2021</b> |

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| 2.8.4                     | The ES should set out details of how consideration has been given to undergrounding or sub-sea cables as a way of mitigating such impacts, including, where these have not been adopted on grounds of additional cost, how the costs of mitigation have been calculated.   |
| 2.8.5                     | Guidelines for the routeing of new overhead lines, the Holford Rules, were originally set out in 1959 by Lord Holford, and are intended as a common sense approach to the routeing of new overhead lines. These guidelines were reviewed and updated by the industry in the 1990s and should be followed by developers when designing their proposals. |
| 2.8.6                     | In overview, the Holford Rules state that developers should:   |
| 2.8.6                     | avoid altogether, if possible, the major areas of highest amenity value, by so planning the general route of the line in the first place, even if total mileage is somewhat increased in consequence;  |
| 2.8.6                     | avoid smaller areas of high amenity value or scientific interest by deviation, provided this can be done without using too many angle towers, i.e. the bigger structures which are used when lines change direction;   |
| 2.8.6                     | other things being equal, choose the most direct line, with no sharp changes of direction and thus with fewer angle towers;  |
| 2.8.6                     | choose tree and hill backgrounds in preference to sky backgrounds wherever possible. When a line has to cross a ridge, secure this opaque background as long as possible, cross obliquely when a dip in the ridge provides an opportunity. Where it does not, cross directly, preferably between belts of trees;                                       |
| 2.8.6                     | prefer moderately open valleys with woods where the apparent height of towers will be reduced, and views of the line will be broken by trees;  |

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| 2.8.6                          | where country is flat and sparsely planted, keep the high voltage lines as far as possible independent of smaller lines, converging routes, distribution poles and other masts, wires and cables, so as to avoid a concentration of lines or “wirescape”; and  |  |
| 2.8.6                          | approach urban areas through industrial zones, where they exist; and when pleasant residential and recreational land intervenes between the approach line and the substation, carefully assess the comparative costs of undergrounding.  |  |
| 2.8.10                         | In addition to following the principles set out in the Holford Rules and considering undergrounding, the main opportunities for mitigating potential adverse landscape and visual impacts of electricity networks infrastructure are:  | This is addressed in the <b>Planning Statement (Volume 7, Document 7.1)</b> .  |
| 2.8.10                         | consideration of network reinforcement options (where alternatives exist) which may allow improvements to an existing line rather than the building of an entirely new line; and   |  |
| 2.8.10                         | selection of the most suitable type and design of support structure (i.e. different lattice tower types, use of wooden poles etc) in order to minimise the overall visual impact on the landscape.   |  |
| 2.8.11                         | There are some more specific measures that might be taken, and which the IPC could require through requirements if appropriate, as follows:  |  |
| 2.8.11                         | Landscape schemes, comprising off-site tree and hedgerow planting are sometimes used for larger new overhead line projects to mitigate potential landscape and visual impacts, softening the effect of a new above ground line whilst providing some screening from important visual receptors. These can only be implemented with the agreement of the relevant landowner(s) and advice from the relevant statutory advisor may also be needed; and | The <b>Landscape Mitigation Strategy Plans, (Volume 5, Document 5.3.4)</b> sets out the mitigation measures that will be used to minimise and soften the effect of the substations and cable sealing end compounds proposed as part of this Project. |
| 2.8.11                         | Screening, comprising localised planting in the immediate vicinity of residential properties and principal viewpoints can also help to screen or soften the effect of the line, reducing the visual impact from a particular receptor.   |  |
| <b>2.9 Noise and Vibration</b> |  |  |
| 2.9.8                          | While standard methods of assessment and interpretation using the principles of the relevant British   | This is addressed in: <b>ES Chapter 14: Noise</b>  |

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| 2.9.9                                       | Standards are satisfactory for dry weather conditions, they are not appropriate for assessing noise during rain, which is when overhead line noise mostly occurs, and when the background noise itself will vary according to the intensity of the rain.<br><br>Therefore an alternative noise assessment method to deal with rain-induced noise is needed, such as the one developed by National Grid as described in report TR(T)94,1993. This follows recommendations broadly outlined in ISO 1996 (BS 7445:1991) and in that respect is consistent with BS 4142:1997. The IPC is likely to be able to regard it as acceptable for the applicant to use this or another methodology that appropriately addresses these particular issues. | <b>and Vibration (Volume 5, Document 5.2.14); and<br/>Noise and Vibration Management Plan (Volume 5, Document 5.3.3H).</b> |
| 2.9.12                                      | Applicants should have considered the following measures:  |  |
| 2.9.12                                      | the positioning of lines (see Section 2.8 (landscape/visual impact)) to help mitigate noise;   |  |
| 2.9.12                                      | ensuring that the appropriately sized conductor arrangement is used to minimise potential noise;   |  |
| 2.9.12                                      | quality assurance through manufacturing and transportation to avoid damage to overhead line conductors which can increase potential noise effects; and   |  |
| 2.9.12                                      | ensuring that conductors are kept clean and free of surface contaminants during stringing/installation.  |  |
| 2.9.13                                      | The ES should include information on planned maintenance arrangements. Where this is not the case, the IPC should consider including these by way of requirements attached to any grant of development consent.  |  |
| <b>2.10 Electric Magnetic Fields (EMFs)</b> |  |  |
| 2.10.5                                      | The Health Protection Agency's (HPA) Centre for Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards (CRCE) provides advice on standards of protection for exposure to non-ionizing radiation, including the ELF EMFs arising from the transmission and use of electricity. In March 2004, the National Radiological Protection Board (NRPB) (now part of HPA CRCE), published advice on limiting public exposure to electromagnetic fields. The advice recommended the adoption in the UK of the EMF exposure guidelines published by ICNIRP in 1998. These guidelines also form the basis of a 1999 EU  | This is addressed in the <b>Electric and Magnetic Fields Report</b> is provided in <b>Volume 6, Document 6.3.</b>          |

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|                           | <p>Recommendation on public exposure and a Directive on occupational exposure. Resulting from these recommendations, Government policy is that exposure of the public should comply with the ICNIRP (1998) guidelines in terms of the EU Recommendation. The electricity industry has agreed to follow this policy. Applications should show evidence of this compliance as specified in 2.10.9 below</p>   |
| 2.10.9                    | <p>This NPS does not repeat the detail of the ICNIRP 1998 guidelines on restrictions or reference levels nor the 1999 EU Recommendation. Government has developed with the electricity industry a Code of Practice, “Power Lines: Demonstrating compliance with EMF public exposure guidelines – a voluntary Code of Practice”, published in February 2011 that specifies the evidence acceptable to show compliance with ICNIRP (1998) in terms of the EU Recommendation. Before granting consent to an overhead line application, the IPC should satisfy itself that the proposal is in accordance with the guidelines, considering the evidence provided by the applicant and any other relevant evidence. It may also need to take expert advice from the Department of Health.</p> |
| 2.10.10                   | <p>There is no direct statutory provision in the planning system relating to protection from EMFs and the construction of new overhead power lines near residential or other occupied buildings. However, the Electricity Safety, Quality and Continuity Regulations 2002 set out the minimum height, position, insulation and protection specifications at which conductors can be strung between towers to ensure safe clearance of objects. The effect of these requirements should be that power lines at or below 132kV will comply with the ICNIRP 1998 basic restrictions, although the IPC should be satisfied that this is the case on the basis of the evidence produced as specified in the Code of Practice.</p>  |
| 2.10.15                   | <p>The applicant should have considered the following factors:</p>  |
| 2.10.15                   | <p>height, position, insulation and protection (electrical or mechanical as appropriate) measures subject to ensuring compliance with the Electricity Safety, Quality and Continuity Regulations 2002;</p>  |
| 2.10.15                   | <p>that optimal phasing of high voltage overhead power lines is introduced wherever possible and practicable in accordance with the Code of Practice to minimise effects of EMFs; and</p>   |

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| 2.10.15              | any new advice emerging from the Department of Health relating to Government policy for EMF exposure guidelines.  |                                   |
| 2.10.15              | However, where it can be shown that the line will comply with the current public exposure guidelines and the policy on phasing, no further mitigation should be necessary.  |                                   |
| 2.10.16              | Where EMF exposure is within the relevant public exposure guidelines, re-routeing a proposed overhead line purely on the basis of EMF exposure, or undergrounding a line solely to further reduce the level of EMF exposure are unlikely to be proportionate mitigation measures. |                                   |

# Appendix C

## Local Planning Policy Context

Table C.1 – Table containing policy wording of relevant local planning policy documents

| Local Planning Authority                      | Policy reference | Policy wording   |
|---|------------------|--|
| <b>Landscape Character and Visual Amenity</b> |                  |  |
| Hambleton District Council                    | E2: Amenity      | <p><i>All proposals will be expected to provide and maintain a high standard of amenity for all users and occupiers, including both future occupants and users of the proposed development as well as existing occupants and users of neighbouring land and buildings, in particular those in residential use. A proposal will therefore be required to ensure:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>a. adequate availability of daylight and sunlight for the proposed use, and would therefore not result in significant effects of overshadowing and the need for artificial light;</i></li> <li><i>b. the physical relationships arising from the design and separation of buildings are not oppressive or overbearing, and in particular will not result in overlooking causing loss of privacy;</i></li> <li><i>c. there are no significant adverse impacts in terms of noise (particularly with regards to noise sensitive uses and noise designations(3)), including internal and external levels, timing, duration and character;</i></li> <li><i>d. that adverse impacts from the following sources will be made acceptable:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>i. air pollution;</i></li> <li><i>ii. contamination;</i></li> <li><i>iii. dust;</i></li> <li><i>iv. obtrusive light;</i></li> <li><i>v. odour;</i></li> <li><i>vi. overheating; and</i></li> <li><i>vii. water pollution;</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul> |

*e. adequate and convenient provision is made for the storage and collection of waste and recycling;*  
*f. that there would be no adverse effect on safety near a notifiable installation and no increase in the number of people that would be put at risk in the vicinity of a notifiable installation; and*  
*g. that there would be adequate and convenient provision of private external amenity space.*

*Where mitigation is necessary to ensure that the above requirements are met their compatibility with all other relevant policy requirements will be considered when determining the acceptability of the proposal.*

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E7: Hambleton's Landscapes

*The Council will protect and enhance the distinctive landscapes of the district. A proposal will be supported where it:*

*a. takes into consideration the degree of openness and special characteristics of Hambleton's landscapes;*

*b. conserves and, where possible, enhances any natural or historic landscape features that are identified as contributing to the character of the local area;*

*c. conserves and, where possible, enhances rural areas which are notable for their remoteness, tranquillity or dark skies;*

*d. takes account of areas that have been identified as being particularly sensitive to/or suitable for certain forms of development;*

*e. protects the landscape setting of individual settlements and helps to maintain their distinct character and separate identity by preventing coalescence with other settlements; and*

*f. is supported by an independent landscape assessment where the proposal is likely to have a detrimental impact on the landscape.*

*Townscape*

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*The Council will protect and enhance the distinctive character and townscapes of settlements in the district. This will be achieved by ensuring that development is appropriate to, and integrates with, the character and townscape of the surrounding area.*

*Trees, Hedgerows and Woodland*

*A proposal will be supported where it seeks to conserve and enhance any existing tree, hedge or woodland of value that would be affected by the proposed development.*

*Should a development, including infrastructure provision, result in the loss, threat or damage to any tree, woodland or hedge of visual, heritage or nature conservation value this would only be acceptable where:*

- g. a replanting scheme is agreed and this would include new native trees to form part of landscaping and improve tree canopy, the form of which will be determined by negotiation;*
- h. for larger developments it would include a sustainable tree management programme in order to ensure any new trees, hedgerows or woodland are established;*
- i. any new species should provide local distinctiveness within the landscape, and support biodiversity;*
- j. any tree planting is the appropriate type of tree for the location, including distance to buildings considering root spread; and*
- k. any loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats such as ancient woodland and/or veteran trees is justified by wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy is agreed.*

*In all cases where trees, hedges or woodland are to be planted this must be carried out at an appropriate time of the year to enable their establishment with the min*

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference         | Policy wording  |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
|                          |                          | <p><i>Amenity considerations will include the impacts of development on:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>A. Overlooking and loss of privacy;</i></li> <li><i>B. Overbearing and loss of light; and</i></li> <li><i>C. Vibration, fumes, odour noise and other disturbance.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>The individual and cumulative impacts of development proposals on amenity will be considered.</i></p> <p><i>New residential development should incorporate well-designed and located private and/or communal outdoor amenity space which is of an adequate size for the likely occupancy of the proposed dwellings.</i></p>   |
|                          | NE4: Landscape Character | <p><i>Proposals that will protect, enhance or restore the landscape character of Harrogate district for its own intrinsic beauty and for its benefit to the economic, environmental and social well-being of the district will be supported.</i></p> <p><i>This will be achieved by:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>A. Requiring that development has particular regard to maintaining the aesthetic and biodiversity qualities of the natural and man-made heritage within the landscape such as trees and woodland, hedgerows, walls, buildings, watercourses, ponds, reservoirs, lakes, ecological networks or other topographical features;</i></li> <li><i>B. Requiring that development proposals are informed by and are sympathetic to the distinctive landscape character areas as identified in the Harrogate District Landscape Character Assessment and that proposals respect the distribution and form of settlements and buildings in their landscape setting;</i></li> </ul> |

*C. Requiring that development proposals protect and/or enhance the character, appearance and local distinctiveness of the landscape and consider the ambiance of the area, including nocturnal character, level and type of activity and tranquillity, sense of enclosure/exposure;*

*D. Requiring that visually sensitive skylines, hills and valley sides and visual amenity are protected and/or enhanced;*

*E. Resisting development which would harm or be detrimental to the character of the local and wider landscape or the setting of a settlement.*

*The council will work with landowners and statutory agencies to encourage land management practices that will protect and reinforce landscape character across the district, and proposals which seek to restore areas of degraded landscape or individual landscape elements will be supported.*

*Locally Valued Landscapes*

*The following areas, as shown on the policies map, are designated as special landscape areas (SLAs):*

- a. Warren Top - Knox Hill, Oak Beck Valley to the north west of Harrogate;*
- b. Nidd Gorge;*
- c. Scriven Park and Coney Garth;*
- d. Crimple Valley;*
- e. Rudding Park;*
- f. Pine Woods and Valley Gardens;*
- g. Oak Beck Valley to the west of Harrogate including Birk Crag and Cardale Wood;*
- h. Ure Valley, Ripon;*
- i. Skell and Laver Valleys, Ripon.*

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference   | Policy wording  |
|--------------------------|--|---|
|                          |  | <p><i>The special landscape areas are valued locally for their high quality landscape and their importance to the settings of Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon. The designation reinforces the importance of these landscapes and their high sensitivity to inappropriate development which would adversely impact on the quality of the area designated. Development proposals within these areas are required to meet the following criteria:</i></p> <p><i>F. Avoid significant loss of key characteristics that contribute to the quality of the special landscape area and the setting of Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon.</i></p> <p><i>G. Ensure that development proposals that are not subject to policies HS6, HS7 and HS9 are linked to existing settlements and are designed to integrate the urban edge with the countryside and to enhance the appearance of the urban fringe.</i></p> |
| Leeds City Council       | P12: Landscape   | <p><i>The character, quality and biodiversity of Leeds' townscapes and landscapes, including their historical and cultural significance, will be conserved and enhanced to protect their distinctiveness through stewardship and the planning process.</i></p>  |
| Selby District Council   | ENV29: Protection of Local Amenity Space (Saved Policies)    | <p><i>Proposals for the development of local amenity space, as defined on the proposals map, will not be permitted.</i></p>   |
|                          | NE3: Protect and Enhance Landscape Character (Emerging Plan) | <p><i>The preferred approach is that, proposals which protect, enhance or restore the landscape character of Selby District and the setting of settlements for its own intrinsic value and for its benefit to the economic, environmental and social well-being of the District, will be supported.</i></p> <p><i>A. All proposed development must:</i></p> <p><i>1. promote high quality designs that respond positively to, and where possible, enhance, the distinctive local landscape character as described in the latest 'Selby Landscape Character Assessment'; and</i></p>   |

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference | Policy wording  |
|--------------------------|------------------|---|
| City of York Council     | GP9: Landscaping | <p><i>2. give particular attention to the design, layout, landscaping of development and the use of materials in order to minimise its impact and to enhance the traditional character of buildings and landscape in the area, reflecting the 17 character areas defined the latest 'Selby Landscape Character Assessment'; and</i></p> <p><i>3. respect the overall development guidelines in the latest 'Selby Landscape Sensitivity Study'.</i></p> <p><i>B. In addition, proposals within the three areas designated on the draft Policies Map as Locally Important Landscape Areas (LILAs): the Magnesian Limestone Ridge (north and south); Hambleton Hough and Brayton Barff; and Derwent Valley, as high-quality valued landscapes, due to their high sensitivity to inappropriate development, must:</i></p> <p><i>1. avoid significant loss of key characteristics that contribute to the quality of the LILA; and</i></p> <p><i>2. respond to the specific recommendations for each LILA as set out in the Selby District Landscape Designation Review 2019 (or subsequent update).</i></p> <p><i>Where appropriate development proposals will be required to incorporate a suitable landscaping scheme, and this must:</i></p> <p><i>a) be planned as an integral part of the proposals; and</i></p> <p><i>b) include an appropriate range of indigenous species; and</i></p> <p><i>c) reflect the character of the locality and surrounding development; and</i></p> <p><i>d) form a long term edge to developments adjoining or in open countryside. Where landscaping is adjacent to a key transport corridor providing access to the city, or other visually sensitive location, it must be ensured that it enhances the attractiveness of the route with substantial planting provided in the initial phase of any development.</i></p> <p><i>e) include an outline specification in the landscape proposal where planting is an essential component of the development.</i></p> <p><i>f) state that all planting is to be protected from rabbits where this is a known problem.</i></p> |

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference                                 | Policy wording   |
|--------------------------|--|--|
|                          |  | <p><i>g) include a feasibility study where planting is proposed on contaminated or ‘difficult sites’.</i></p>  |
|                          |  | <p><i>Where appropriate applicants will be expected to sign an agreement under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to ensure the long term maintenance of landscaping.</i></p>   |
|                          | <p>D2: Landscape and setting (Emerging Plan)</p> | <p><i>Development proposals will be encouraged and supported where they:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>i. demonstrate understanding through desk and field based evidence of the local and wider landscape character and landscape quality relative to the locality, and the value of its contribution to the setting and context of the city and surrounding villages, including natural and historic features and influences such as topography, vegetation, drainage patterns and historic land use;</i></li> <li><i>ii. conserve and enhance landscape quality and character, and the public’s experience of it and make a positive contribution to York’s special qualities;</i></li> <li><i>iii. demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the interrelationship between good landscape design, bio-diversity enhancement and water sensitive design;</i></li> <li><i>iv. create opportunities to enhance the public use and enjoyment of existing and proposed streets and open spaces;</i></li> <li><i>v. recognise the significance of landscape features such as mature trees, hedges, and historic boundaries and York’s other important character elements, and retain them in a respectful context where they can be suitably managed and sustained;</i></li> <li><i>vi. take full account of issues and recommendations in the most up to date York Landscape Character Appraisal;</i></li> <li><i>vii. include sustainable, practical, and high quality soft and hard landscape details and planting proposals that are clearly evidence based and make a positive contribution to the character of streets, spaces and other landscapes;</i></li> <li><i>viii. create a comfortable association between the built and natural environment and attain an appropriate relationship of scale between building and adjacent open space, garden or street. In this respect consideration will also be given to function and other factors such as the size of mature trees; and</i></li> </ul> |

| Local Planning Authority              | Policy reference   | Policy wording  |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
|                                       |  | <p><i>ix. avoid an adverse impact on intrinsically dark skies and landscapes, townscapes and/or habitats that are sensitive to light pollution, keeping the visual appearance of light fixtures and finishes to a minimum, and avoiding light spill.</i></p>  |
|                                       | <p>ENV2: Managing Environmental Quality</p>                      | <p><i>Development will not be permitted where future occupiers and existing communities would be subject to significant adverse environmental impacts such as noise, vibration, odour, fumes/emissions, dust and light pollution without effective mitigation measures. Evidence must be submitted to demonstrate that environmental quality is to the satisfaction of the Council.</i></p> <p><i>Development proposals for uses that are likely to have an environmental impact on the amenity of the surrounding area, including residential amenity, open countryside, local character and distinctiveness, and public spaces, must be accompanied by evidence that the impacts have been evaluated and the proposal will not result in loss of character, amenity or damage to human health, to either existing or new communities. This includes assessing the construction and operation phases of development.</i></p> <p><i>Where proposals are acceptable in principle, planning permission may be granted subject to conditions.</i></p> <p><i>For proposals which involve development with common party walls a verification report must be submitted to confirm the agreed mitigation works have been carried out</i></p> |
| <p>North Yorkshire County Council</p> | <p>D02: Local amenity and Cumulative Impacts (Emerging Plan)</p> | <p><i>1) Proposals for minerals and waste development, including ancillary development and minerals and waste transport infrastructure, will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that there will be no unacceptable impacts on the amenity of local communities and residents, local businesses and users of the public rights of way network and public open space including as a result of:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>• noise,</i></li> <li><i>• dust,</i></li> <li><i>• vibration,</i></li> </ul>  |

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference | Policy wording  |
|--------------------------|------------------|---|
|                          |                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• odour,</li> <li>• emissions to air, land or water</li> <li>• visual intrusion,</li> <li>• site lighting</li> <li>• vermin, birds and litter</li> <li>• subsidence and land instability</li> <li>• public health and safety</li> <li>• disruption to the public rights of way network</li> <li>• the effect of the development on opportunities for enjoyment and understanding of the special qualities of the National Park</li> <li>• cumulative effects arising from one or more of the above at a single site and/or as a result of a number of sites operating in the locality</li> </ul> <p><i>Proposals will be expected as a first priority to prevent adverse impacts through avoidance, with the use of robust mitigation measures where avoidance is not practicable.</i></p> <p><i>2) Applicants are encouraged to conduct early and meaningful engagement with local communities in line with Statements of Community Involvement prior to submission of an application and to reflect the outcome of those discussions in the design of proposals as far as practicable.</i></p> |

### Historic Environment

|                            |                              |   |
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| Hambleton District Council | S7: The Historic Environment | <p><i>Hambleton’s heritage assets will be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance. Development which will help in the management, conservation, understanding and enjoyment of the historic environment, especially for those assets which are at risk, will be encouraged. Particular attention will be paid to the conservation of those elements which contribute most to Hambleton’s distinctive character and sense of place. These include:</i></p> |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|---|



- *The nationally significant archaeological landscapes of the Southern Magnesian Limestone Ridge including the area around the Thornborough Henges and its distinctive topography;*
- *The significance and archaeological remains associated with Dere Street (the Great North Road), Healam Bridge and Aiskew Roman Villa;*
- *The Swale and Ure Washlands and their undulating topography;*
- *The distinctive character of the historic market towns of Northallerton, Thirsk, Stokesley, Easingwold and Bedale, arising from the conservation areas, listed buildings and other elements of the historic environment;*
- *The registered battlefields at Northallerton and Myton on Swale; and*
- *The large numbers of deserted villages, manorial sites, monastic centres and strategically-located stone and earthwork castles.*

*Proposals for development that may affect a designation or non-designated heritage asset will be subject to policy 'E5: Development Affecting Heritage Assets'*

E5: Development Affecting Heritage Assets

*Heritage assets and their settings*

*Where a heritage asset is identified, a proposal will be required to assess the potential for adverse impacts on the significance of the historic environment. Where investigations show that impacts on heritage assets or their settings, whether designated or not, are possible, a heritage statement will be required. The heritage statement must be proportionate to the asset's importance and contain sufficient detail to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance.*

*Heritage statements should:*

- a. assess all heritage assets and their settings that would be affected, describing and assessing their significance and special interest;*
- b. set out how the details of the proposal have been decided upon describing how all adverse impacts will be avoided as far as possible, or if unavoidable how they will be minimised as far as possible;*

- c. detail how, following avoidance and minimisation, the proposal would impact on the significance and special interest of each asset;*
- d. provide clear and convincing justification for the proposal, especially where there is harm to the significance of a heritage asset or its setting, so that the harm can be weighed against public benefits; and*
- e. identify ways in which the proposal could make a positive contribution to, or better reveal the significance of, affected heritage assets and their settings.*

*Archaeology*

*A proposal for development on a site where archaeological remains may be present must be accompanied by an appropriate archaeological assessment (including a field evaluation if necessary) that must include:*

- f. information identifying the likely location and extent of the remains, and the nature of the remains;*
- g. an assessment of the significance of the remains; and*
- h. consideration of how the remains would be affected by the proposed development.*

*A proposal will only be supported where it ensures:*

- i. those features that contribute to the special architectural or historic interest of a listed building or its setting are preserved;*
- j. those elements that have been identified as making a positive contribution to the special architectural or historic interest of a conservation area and its setting are preserved and, where appropriate, enhanced, having regard to settlement character assessments and conservation area appraisals;*
- k. those elements which contribute to the layout, design, character, appearance or setting of a registered park and garden will not be harmed or its future restoration prejudiced;*

*l. the historic, archaeological or landscape interest of a registered battlefield would not be harmed or any potential for interpretation prejudiced;*

*m. those elements that contribute to their archaeological interest and setting of a scheduled monument or other archaeological site of national importance will be conserved; and*

*n. those elements which contribute to the significance of a non-designated archaeological sites will be conserved, in line with the importance of the remains. In those cases where development affecting such sites is acceptable in principle, mitigation will be ensured through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When 'in situ' preservation is not justified, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for excavation and recording before or during development. Subsequent analysis, publication and dissemination of the findings will be required to be submitted to the Council and deposited with the Historic Environment Record.*

*Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset will require clear and convincing justification. Less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset will only be supported where the harm is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use. Substantial harm to, or total loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset will only be supported where it is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh the harm caused, or in the exceptional circumstances set out in the NPPF.*

*Proposals which would remove, harm or undermine the significance of a non-designated heritage asset will be permitted only where a balanced judgement has been undertaken and the scale of any harm or loss to the significance of the heritage asset is justified.*

*Schemes that help to ensure a sustainable future for the district's heritage assets, especially those identified as being at greatest risk of loss or decay, will be supported where the public benefits outweigh any harm to the significance of the assets, including the principle of enabling development.*

| Local Planning Authority  | Policy reference     | Policy wording   |
|---------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Harrogate Borough Council | HP2: Heritage Assets | <p><i>Proposals for development that would affect heritage assets (designated and non-designated) will be determined in accordance with national planning policy.</i></p> <p><i>Applicants should:</i></p> <p><i>A. Ensure that proposals affecting a heritage asset, or its setting, protect or enhance those features which contribute to its special architectural or historic interest;</i></p> <p><i>B. Ensure that any development that would have an impact on the Studley Royal Park including the ruins of Fountains Abbey World Heritage Site, or its setting, will conserve and, where appropriate, enhance those elements that contribute towards its outstanding universal value. Protection of key views and vistas to and from the world heritage site will be protected and there will be a strong presumption against tall or very large buildings within the world heritage site or its setting. Within the Studley Royal Park including the ruins of Fountains Abbey World Heritage Site Buffer Zone, applicants will be required to demonstrate that their scheme will not harm those elements which contribute to the outstanding universal value of the world heritage site. Development proposals likely to have an impact on the world heritage site, or its setting, will be permitted only where it can be demonstrated that the scheme will conserve elements which contribute towards its outstanding universal value. Development that would cause substantial harm to the significance of the world heritage site will be allowed only in wholly exceptional circumstances;</i></p> <p><i>C. Ensure that proposals affecting a conservation area protect and, where appropriate, enhance those elements that have been identified as making a positive contribution to the character and special architectural or historic interest of the area and its setting;</i></p> <p><i>D. Ensure that any development that would affect a registered park and garden should not harm those elements which contribute to its layout, design, character, appearance or setting (including any key views from or towards the landscape), or prejudice its future restoration;</i></p> <p><i>E. Ensure proposals affecting a registered battlefield would not harm its historic, archaeological or landscape interest or prejudice any potential for interpretation;</i></p> |

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference  | Policy wording  |
|--------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Leeds City Council       | P11: Conservation | <p><i>F. Ensure that proposals affecting a scheduled monument or other archaeological site of national importance conserve those elements which contribute to their archaeological interest and their setting;</i></p> <p><i>G. Development affecting archaeological sites of less than national importance should conserve those elements which contribute to their significance in line with the importance of the remains.</i></p> <p><i>Harm to elements which contribute to the significance of a designated heritage asset or archaeological site of national importance will be permitted only where this is clearly justified and outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Substantial harm or total loss to the significance of such assets will be permitted only in exceptional circumstances.</i></p> <p><i>Proposals which would remove, harm or undermine the significance of a non-designated heritage asset will be permitted only where the benefits are considered sufficient to outweigh the harm.</i></p> <p><i>Schemes that help to ensure a sustainable future for the district's heritage assets, especially those identified as being at greatest risk of loss or decay, will be supported.</i></p> <p><i>The historic environment, consisting of archaeological remains, historic buildings townscapes and landscapes, including locally significant undesignated assets and their settings, will be conserved and enhanced, particularly those elements which help to give Leeds its distinct identity:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>• the Victorian and Edwardian civic and public buildings, theatres, arcades, warehouses and offices within the City Centre and the urban grain of yards and alleys,</i></li> <li><i>• the nationally significant industrial heritage relating to its textile, tanning and engineering industries, including its factories, chimneys and associated housing,</i></li> <li><i>• its legacy of country houses, public parks, gardens and cemeteries,</i></li> <li><i>• the 19th century transport network, including the Leeds and Liverpool Canal,</i></li> </ul> |

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference  | Policy wording   |
|--------------------------|---|--|
|                          |   | <p><i>Development proposals will be expected to demonstrate a full understanding of historic assets affected, including any known or potential archaeological remains. Where appropriate, heritage statements assessing the significance of assets, the impact of proposals and mitigation measures will be required to be submitted by developers to accompany development proposals,</i></p> <p><i>Innovative and sustainable construction which integrates with and enhances the historic environment will be encouraged,</i></p> <p><i>Conservation-led regeneration schemes will be promoted. Priorities for new schemes will be in Regeneration Priority Programme Areas, but schemes outside these areas may also be considered where the historic environment offers potential as a catalyst for the wider regeneration of the area,</i></p> <p><i>The Council maintains a register of historic assets at risk to help it prioritise action and will seek to impose planning conditions or obligations for their repair and refurbishment where appropriate. Where appropriate, the City Council will use the provisions of the planning acts to secure repairs,</i></p> <p><i>Enabling development may be supported in the vicinity of historic assets where linked to the refurbishment or repair of heritage assets. This will be secured by planning condition or planning obligation,</i></p> |
| Selby District Council   | ENV15: Conservation and Enhancement of Locally Important Landscape Areas (Saved Policy) | <i>Within the locally important landscape areas, as defined on the proposals map, priority will be given to the conservation and enhancement of the character and quality of the landscape. Particular attention should be paid to the design, layout, landscaping of development and the use of materials in order to minimise its impact and to enhance the traditional character of buildings and landscape in the area.</i>  |
|                          | ENV16: Historic Parks and Gardens (Saved Policy)  | <i>Development proposals affecting historic parks or gardens will only be permitted where the appearance, setting, character or amenity of an historic park or garden would not be harmed.</i>   |

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference   | Policy wording  |
|--------------------------|--|---|
|                          | ENV25: Control of Development in Conservation Areas (Saved Policy)           | <p><i>Development within or affecting a conservation area will be permitted provided the proposal would preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the conservation area, and in particular:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>1) The scale, form, position, design and materials of new buildings are appropriate to the historic context;</i></li> <li><i>2) Features of townscape importance including open spaces, trees, verges, hedging and paving are retained;</i></li> <li><i>3) The proposal would not adversely affect the setting of the area or significant views into or out of the area, and</i></li> <li><i>4) The proposed use, external site works and boundary treatment are compatible with the character and appearance of the area.</i></li> </ol> <p><i>Where necessary in order to be able to fully assess proposals, the council will require applications to be accompanied by detailed plans and elevations showing the proposed development in its setting.</i></p> |
|                          | ENV27: Scheduled Monuments and Important Archaeological Sites (Saved Policy) | <p><i>Where scheduled monuments or other nationally important archaeological sites or their settings are affected by proposed development, there will be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. In exceptional circumstances where the need for the development is clearly demonstrated, development will only be permitted where archaeological remains are preserved in situ through sympathetic layout or design of the development.</i></p>  |
|                          | ENV28: Other Archaeological Remains (Saved Policy)                           | <p><i>(A) Where development proposals affect sites of known or possible archaeological interest, the District Council will require an archaeological assessment/evaluation to be submitted as part of the planning application.</i></p> <p><i>(B) Where development affecting archaeological remains is acceptable in principle, the Council will require that archaeological remains are preserved in situ through careful design and layout of new development.</i></p>   |

| Local Planning Authority    | Policy reference                                  | Policy wording   |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
|                             |   | <p><i>(C) Where preservation in situ is not justified, the Council will require that arrangements are made by the developer to ensure that adequate time and resources are available to allow archaeological investigation and recording by a competent archaeological organisation prior to or during development.</i></p>  |
|                             | <p>SG12: Historic Environment (Emerging Plan)</p> | <p><i>A. Proposals for development that affect heritage assets should conserve, and where appropriate, enhance those elements that contribute to their significance. Such proposals will be determined in accordance with national planning policy.</i></p> <p><i>B. Proposals affecting a Conservation Area or its setting should be in accordance with the guidance set out in adopted Conservation Area Appraisals.</i></p> <p><i>C. Harm to elements which contribute to the significance of a designated heritage asset or archaeological sites of national importance will be only supported where this is clearly justified and outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Substantial harm or total loss to the significance of such assets will be permitted only in exceptional circumstance.</i></p> <p><i>D. Proposals which would remove, harm or undermine the significance of a non-designated heritage asset will be permitted only where benefits are considered sufficient to outweigh harm.</i></p> |
| <p>City of York Council</p> | <p>HE2: Development in Historic Locations</p>     | <p><i>Within or adjoining conservation areas, and in locations which affect the setting of listed buildings, scheduled monuments or nationally important archaeological remains (whether scheduled or not), development proposals must respect adjacent buildings, open spaces, landmarks and settings and have regard to local scale, proportion, detail and materials.</i></p> <p><i>Proposals will be required to maintain or enhance existing urban spaces, views, landmarks, and other townscape elements, which contribute to the character or appearance of the area.</i></p>   |



| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference                       | Policy wording   |
|--------------------------|--|--|
|                          | HE3: Conservation Areas                | <p><i>Within conservation areas, proposals for the following types of development will only be permitted where there is no adverse effect on the character and appearance of the area:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>• demolition of a building (whether listed or not);</i></li> <li><i>• external alterations;</i></li> <li><i>• changes of use which are likely to generate environmental or traffic problems.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>Applications for development in conservation areas will only be considered if full design details are included.</i></p>   |
|                          | HE10: Archaeology                      | <p><i>Planning applications for development that involves disturbance of existing ground levels on sites within York City Centre Area of Archaeological Importance will be granted provided:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>a) applicants permit a field evaluation, approved by the Council, to assess the extent and importance of any archaeological remains; and</i></li> <li><i>b) applicants can demonstrate that less than 5% of any archaeological deposits will be disturbed or destroyed;</i></li> </ul> <p><i>Outside York City Centre Area of Archaeological Importance, archaeological deposits of national importance must be preserved in situ.</i></p> <p><i>Where physical preservation of the deposits in situ is not possible, applicants must make provision for the professional excavation and recording of the archaeology, in accordance with a detailed scheme approved prior to development commencing.</i></p> |
|                          | D4: Conservation Areas (Emerging Plan) | <p><i>Development proposals within or affecting the setting of a conservation area will be supported where they:</i></p>   |

*i. are designed to preserve or enhance the special character and appearance of the conservation area and would enhance or better reveal its significance;*  
*ii. respect important views; and*  
*iii. are accompanied by an appropriate evidence based assessment of the conservation area's special qualities, proportionate to the size and impact of the development and sufficient to ensure that impacts of the proposals are clearly understood.*

*Outline planning applications for development within or affecting the setting of conservation areas will only be supported if full design details are included, sufficient to show the likely impact of the proposals upon the significance of the Conservation Area.*

*Changes of use will be supported when it has been demonstrated that the primary uses of the building can no longer be sustained, where the proposed new use would not significantly harm the special qualities and significance of the conservation area.*

*Harm to buildings, open spaces, trees, views or other elements which make a positive contribution to a Conservation Area will be permitted only where this is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Substantial harm or total loss to the significance of a Conservation Area will be permitted only where it can be demonstrated that the proposal would bring substantial public benefits.*

D5: Listed Buildings  
(Emerging Plan)

*Proposals affecting a Listed Building or its setting will be supported where they:*

*i. preserve, enhance or better reveal those elements which contribute to the significance of the building or its setting. The more important the building, the greater the weight that will be given to its conservation; and*  
*ii. help secure a sustainable future for a building at risk;*  
*iii. are accompanied by an appropriate, evidence based heritage statement, assessing the significance of the building.*

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference   | Policy wording   |
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|                          |  | <p><i>Changes of use will be supported where it has been demonstrated that the original use of the building is no longer viable and where the proposed new use would not harm its significance.</i></p> <p><i>Harm to an element which contributes to the significance of a Listed Building, or its setting will be permitted only where this is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Substantial harm or total loss of a Listed Building will be permitted only where it can be demonstrated that the proposal would bring substantial public benefits.</i></p>   |
|                          | D6: Archaeology (Emerging Plan)  | <p><i>Development proposals that affect archaeological features and deposits will be supported where:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>i. they are accompanied by an evidence based heritage statement that describes the significance of the archaeological deposits affected and that includes a desk based assessment and, where necessary, reports on intrusive and non-intrusive surveys of the application site and its setting; including characterisation of waterlogged organic deposits, if present;</i></li> <li><i>ii. they will not result in harm to the significances of the site or its setting;</i></li> <li><i>iii. they are designed to enhance or better reveal the significances of an archaeological site or will help secure a sustainable future for an archaeological site at risk; and</i></li> <li><i>iv. harm to archaeological deposits is unavoidable, detailed mitigation measures have been agreed with City of York Council that include, where appropriate, provision for deposit monitoring, investigation, recording, analysis, publication, archive deposition and community involvement.</i></li> </ul> |
|                          | D7: The Significance of Non-Designated Heritage Assets (Emerging Plan) | <p><i>Development proposals will be encouraged and supported where they are designed to sustain and enhance, the significance of York’s historic environment, including non-designated heritage assets.</i></p> <p><i>The significance of non-designated heritage assets and their settings should be assessed in development proposals against the following criteria, namely the:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>• special architectural or vernacular interest; and/or</i></li> <li><i>• townscape and landscape significance; and/or</i></li> </ul>   |

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference   | Policy wording  |
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|                          |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>historic interest; and/or</i></li> <li>• <i>artistic significance; and/or</i></li> <li>• <i>archaeological significance; and/or</i></li> <li>• <i>age and rarity; and/or</i></li> <li>• <i>community significance.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>Development which would remove, harm or undermine the significance of such assets, or their contribution to the character of a place, will only be permitted where the benefits of the development outweigh the harm having regard to the scale of the harm and significance of the heritage asset.</i></p> <p><i>Prior to the demolition, alteration, extension or restoration of heritage assets (both designated and on-designated) appropriate building recording relevant to the asset’s significance and the scope of works will be undertaken.</i></p> |
|                          | D9: City of York Historic Environment Record (Emerging Plan) | <p><i>City of York Council will develop, maintain and make available a comprehensive digital Historic Environment Record (HER) for the City of York for use by those preparing development proposals, community groups, academic researchers and students, and the general public.</i></p> <p><i>Development proposals affecting heritage assets will need to be accompanied by an appropriate Heritage Statement – it is expected that the City of York Council HER will have been consulted in preparing this document.</i></p> <p><i>Copies of all heritage statements and reports on archaeological interventions and/or of historic buildings, whether pre- or post-determination, must be deposited with the City of York HER.</i></p>  |
|                          | PNP3: Conservation Areas (Made Upper Poppleton and Nether    | <p><i>All proposals for development in the Upper Poppleton and Nether Poppleton Conservation Areas should preserve or enhance their special character or appearance. All development and land within the conservation areas should protect the open character and heritage assets of the village as set</i></p>   |

| Local Planning Authority       | Policy reference                          | Policy wording  |
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|                                | Poppleton Neighbourhood Plan)             | <i>out in the conservation area character assessment for the relevant conservation area as included at Appendix C of this Plan.</i>   |
| North Yorkshire County Council | D08: Historic Environment (Emerging Plan) | <p><i>1) Minerals or waste development proposals will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that they will conserve and, where practicable, enhance those elements which contribute to the significance of the area’s heritage assets including their setting.</i></p> <p><i>2) Particular regard will be had to the benefits of conserving those elements which contribute most to the distinctive character and sense of place of the Plan area including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>• the World Heritage Site at Fountains Abbey/Studley Royal;</i></li> <li><i>• the historic character and setting of York;</i></li> <li><i>• the archaeological resource of the Vale of Pickering, the Yorkshire Wolds, the North York Moors and Tabular Hills, and the Southern Magnesian Limestone Ridge.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>3) Proposals that would result in less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset (or an undesignated archaeological site of national importance) will be permitted only where this is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Where proposals would lead to substantial harm to or total loss of the significance of a designated heritage asset (or an undesignated archaeological site of national importance), planning permission will be refused unless it can be shown that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh the harm or loss, or all of the following apply:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>i) The nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and</i></li> <li><i>ii) No viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and</i></li> <li><i>iii) Conservation by grant funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and</i></li> <li><i>iv) The harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.</i></li> </ul> |

| Local Planning Authority   | Policy reference            | Policy wording   |
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| <p><i>Proposals affecting an archaeological site of less than national importance will be permitted where they would conserve those elements which contribute to its significance in line with the importance of the remains. In those cases where development affecting such sites is acceptable in principle, mitigation of damage will be ensured through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, adequate provision should be made for excavation and recording and subsequent analysis, publication and archive deposition before or during development.</i></p> |                             |  |
| <p><b>Biodiversity</b></p>   |                             |  |
| Hambleton District Council   | E3: The Natural Environment | <p><i>All development will be expected to demonstrate the delivery of a net gain for biodiversity.</i></p> <p><i>A proposal that may harm a designated site of importance for nature conservation (SINC), local geological site, or a non-designated site or feature of biodiversity interest, will only be supported where:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>a. significant harm to biodiversity resulting from the development has been avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impact), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for; and</i></li> <li><i>b. they demonstrate proportionate long-term maintenance arrangements to ensure that biodiversity net gain will be resilient to future pressures from further development or climate change; and</i></li> <li><i>c. they clearly demonstrate that there is an overriding public need for the proposal which outweighs the need to safeguard biodiversity with no satisfactory alternative site with less or no harmful impacts; or</i></li> </ul> |

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**Local Planning Authority**   **Policy reference**

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**Policy wording**

*d. they have, as their principal objective, the aim to protect, restore, conserve or enhance biodiversity or geodiversity and deliver a net gain for such objectives which accord with all other relevant policies.*

*A proposal that may impact on a special area of conservation (SAC), special protection area (SPA) or Ramsar site will only be supported where it can be demonstrated that there will be no likely significant effects and no adverse effects on the integrity of an European site, unless there are no alternative solutions and it is justified by an 'imperative reasons of overriding public interest' (IROPI) assessment under the Habitats Directives.*

*A proposal that may either directly or indirectly negatively impact a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) will not normally be supported. The only exception will be where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest. All proposals should seek to protect and enhance SSSIs wherever possible.*

*In addition, where a proposal is located within 2.5km of the North York Moors SPA, evidence must be provided of the extent to which the site and surrounding land is used by golden plover to ensure that loss of supporting habitat outside of the SPA does not occur. This may require a Phase 1 habitat survey to determine suitability of habitat and if required non-breeding bird surveys to determine presence/absence of golden plover and population present. Multiple years data may be required to fully support the proposal.*

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Harrogate Borough Council   NE3: Protecting the Natural Environment

*Proposals that protect and enhance features of ecological and geological interest and provide net gains in biodiversity will be supported.*

*This will be achieved by:*

*A. Considering proposals which would have a direct or indirect impact on a site protected under international or national legislation, including its features of interest or species, within*

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**Local Planning Authority**   **Policy reference**

**Policy wording**

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*the context of the statutory protection afforded to them;*

*B. Permitting development that affects the interest features of local sites only where an appraisal has considered alternate sites and demonstrated that significant harm can be avoided, adequately mitigated, or, if either criteria cannot be achieved, compensated for;*

*C. Permitting proposals which would impact on UK priority habitats and priority species or priority habitats, networks and species identified in the Harrogate Biodiversity Action Plan, or successive document, only where significant harm can be avoided or adequately mitigated for;*

*D. Refusing planning permission for development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats, including historic wetlands and species-rich grasslands, ancient woodland, including ancient semi-natural woodland and plantations on ancient woodland, and aged or veteran trees, unless the need for and benefits of the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss;*

*E. Requiring proposals for major developments to avoid any net loss of biodiversity and supporting schemes which achieve a net gain.*

*F. Requiring proposals to increase connectivity of habitats by locating features which enlarge, connect or support existing green corridors and natural and semi-natural green spaces in line with policy NE5 Green and Blue Infrastructure and the Green Infrastructure Supplementary Planning Document (2014) (or successive document);*

*G. Requiring proposals to make use of opportunities to restore and re-create priority habitats and other natural habitats within development schemes.*

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NE7: Trees and Woodland

*Development should protect and enhance existing trees that have wildlife, landscape, historic, amenity, productive or cultural value or contribute to the character and/or setting of a settlement, unless there are clear and demonstrable reasons why removal would aid delivery of a better development.*

*Proposals that would result in the loss of, or damage to ancient or veteran trees or trees that are subject to a tree preservation order (TPO) will not be permitted unless:*

*A. There is an overriding need for the development that outweighs the loss or harm; and*

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| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference                                 | Policy wording   |
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|                          |  | <p><i>B. Development is location specific and there is no preferable alternative location.</i></p> <p><i>Development that results in the loss of, or damage to trees will be required to provide replacement trees on-site or, if this is not possible, compensatory planting off-site that is equivalent to the public value of the trees to be removed.</i></p> <p><i>New development should be designed to ensure a satisfactory relationship between buildings and new and existing trees, which both safeguards the future health of the trees and avoids unacceptable impacts on residential amenity</i></p>   |
| Leeds City Council       | G2: Creation of new tree cover                   | <p><i>Development which would result in harm to, or the loss of, Ancient Woodland and Veteran Trees will be resisted.</i></p> <p><i>In supporting the need and desire to increase native and appropriate tree cover, the Council will, on its own initiative and through the development process, including developer contributions, work towards increasing appropriate species of woodland cover in the District. Delivery will involve planting in both urban and rural areas, and partnership with the Forestry Commission, Natural England and landowners. Development in the urban area of the City, including the City Centre will include the planting of street trees in appropriately designed pits to increase the area of tree canopy cover.</i></p> |
|                          | G8: Protection of important species and habitats | <p><i>Development will not be permitted which would seriously harm, either directly or indirectly, any sites designated of national, regional or local importance for biodiversity or geological importance or which would cause any harm to internationally designated sites, or would cause harm to the population or conservation status of UK or West Yorkshire Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP and WY BAP) Priority species and habitats. In considering development proposals affecting any designated sites and UK or WY BAP Priority species or habitats, the needs of the development and the requirements to maintain and enhance biological and geological diversity will be examined.</i></p>   |

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference                               | Policy wording  |
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|                          |  | <p><i>Other than the above requirement particular account will be taken of:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The extent and significance of potential damage to the interest of any national, regional or local site, or UK or WY BAP Priority species or habitat, and</i></li> <li>• <i>Demonstration that the need for the development outweighs the importance of any national, regional or local site, or UK or WY BAP Priority species or habitat, and</i></li> <li>• <i>The extent that any adverse impact could be reduced and minimised through protection, mitigation, enhancement and compensatory measures imposed through planning conditions or obligations and which would be subject to appropriate monitoring arrangements.</i></li> </ul> |
|                          | G9: Biodiversity Improvements                  | <p><i>Development will be required to demonstrate:</i></p> <p><i>(i) That there will be an overall net gain for biodiversity commensurate with the scale of the development, including a positive contribution to the habitat network through habitat protection, creation and enhancement, and</i></p> <p><i>(ii) The design of new development, including landscape, enhances existing wildlife habitats and provides new areas and opportunities for wildlife, and</i></p> <p><i>(iii) That there is no significant adverse impact on the integrity and connectivity of the Leeds Habitat Network.</i></p>   |
| Selby District Council   | SP18: Protecting and Enhancing the Environment | <p><i>The high quality and local distinctiveness of the natural and manmade environment will be sustained by:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>1. Safeguarding and, where possible, enhancing the historic and natural environment including the landscape character and setting of areas of acknowledged importance.</i></li> <li><i>2. Conserving those historic assets which contribute most to the distinct character of the District and realising the potential contribution that they can make towards economic regeneration, tourism, education and quality of life.</i></li> <li><i>3. Promoting effective stewardship of the District's wildlife by:</i></li> </ol>  |

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference                                  | Policy wording  |
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|                          |   | <p>a) Safeguarding international, national and locally protected sites for nature conservation, including SINCs, from inappropriate development.</p> <p>b) Ensuring developments retain, protect and enhance features of biological and geological interest and provide appropriate management of these features and that unavoidable impacts are appropriately mitigated and compensated for, on or off-site.</p> <p>c) Ensuring development seeks to produce a net gain in biodiversity by designing-in wildlife and retaining the natural interest of a site where appropriate.</p> <p>d) Supporting the identification, mapping, creation and restoration of habitats that contribute to habitat targets in the National and Regional biodiversity strategies and the local Biodiversity Action Plan.</p> <p>4. Wherever possible a strategic approach will be taken to increasing connectivity to the District's Green Infrastructure including improving the network of linked open spaces and green corridors and promoting opportunities to increase its multi-functionality. This will be informed by the Leeds City Region Infrastructure Strategy.</p> <p>5. Identifying, protecting and enhancing locally distinctive landscapes, areas of tranquillity, public rights of way and access, open spaces and playing fields through Development Plan Documents.</p> <p>6. Encouraging incorporation of positive biodiversity actions, as defined in the local Biodiversity Action Plan, at the design stage of new developments or land uses.</p> <p>7. Ensuring that new development protects soil, air and water quality from all types of pollution.</p> <p>8. Ensuring developments minimise energy and water consumption, the use of non-renewable resources, and the amount of waste material. 9. Steering development to areas of least environmental and agricultural quality.</p> |
|                          | ENV9: Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation | Proposals for development which would harm a local nature reserve, a site of local importance for nature conservation or a regionally important geological/geomorphological site, will not be permitted unless there are no reasonable alternative means of meeting the development need and it can be  |

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference   | Policy wording  |
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|                          |  | <i>demonstrated that there are reasons for the proposal which outweigh the need to safeguard the intrinsic local nature conservation value of the site or feature.</i>  |
|                          | NE4: Protecting Designated Sites and Species (Emerging Plan) | <p><i>The preferred approach is that the District's wildlife will be protected through promoting its effective stewardship by supporting proposals that protect, restore and enhance features of ecological and geological interest, this will be achieved through:</i></p> <p><i>Protecting wildlife and their habitats through safeguarding designated sites commensurate with their status as follows:</i></p> <p><i>A. Relating to Internationally and Nationally Protected habitats and species;</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>1. Proposals will be considered against National Policy and Guidance within the context of the statutory protection afforded to them.</i></li> <li><i>2. In order to ensure development does not negatively impact on the District's European designations (Lower Derwent Valley, Skipwith Common and River Derwent), development proposals located within 5km of these sites must: [add outcomes from HRA at next stage].</i></li> </ol> <p><i>B. Relating to Locally Important Protected Sites;</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>1. Proposals for development which would harm a Locally Important Protected Site (Local Nature Reserve or a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) or a Regionally Important Geological/geomorphological site), will not be permitted unless there are no reasonable alternative means of meeting the development need and it can be demonstrated that there are benefits for the proposal which clearly outweigh the need to safeguard the intrinsic local nature conservation value of the site or feature and its contribution to wider biodiversity objectives and connectivity.</i></li> <li><i>2. SINC's are identified and designated by the Council and are shown on the Policies Map. Other sites, including those awaiting designation (ratified by the SINC Panel), which can be demonstrated to meet the selection guidelines for SINC's will be afforded the same level of protection.</i></li> </ol> |

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference  | Policy wording   |
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|                          |   | <p><i>C. Planning applications for proposals which are likely to impact on the above (International, National and Local) protected sites must be accompanied by an ecological assessment proportionate to the development as set out in the Council's Validation Checklist. Ecological assessments may not be required where pre-application discussions with the Council have indicated it is not required in a particular case.</i></p> <p><i>D. Development affecting a designated site will only be permitted where:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>1. the proposal is justified against the relevant criteria above, and</i></li> <li><i>2. the assessment has considered alternate sites and demonstrated that significant harm can be avoided or adequately mitigated, and</i></li> <li><i>3. it can be demonstrated that the proposed mitigation or compensatory measures are equivalent to the value assigned to the site / asset in the ecological assessment; or</i></li> <li><i>4. if the relevant criteria cannot be achieved, compensated for.</i></li> </ol> |
|                          | <p>NE5: Biodiversity Net Gain for Ecological Networks (Emerging Plan)</p> | <p><i>The preferred approach is that the District's wildlife will be protected and enhanced by supporting proposals that deliver at least a 10% net gain in biodiversity for ecological networks.</i></p> <p><i>This will be achieved by;</i></p> <p><i>A. Requiring all development proposals (other than householder applications) to apply the following principles:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>1. employ a mitigation hierarchy so that firstly harm is avoided wherever possible, then appropriate mitigation is provided to reduce the impact of any unavoidable harm, and as a last resort compensation is delivered to offset any residual damage to biodiversity;</i></li> </ol>   |

- 2. retain, protect and enhance the features of biological and geological interest related to the site including buffers around such features and provide and deliver appropriate long-term management of these identified features (and newly created or restored habitats);*
- 3. make use of opportunities to restore and re-create priority habitats and other natural habitats within development schemes;*
- 4. aim to link, retained and created habitats and features, to the wider ecological network;*
- 5. take account of and contribute to meeting the biodiversity priorities for habitats and species for recovering or enhancing biodiversity in line with the priorities set out through the Local Plan and subsequent plans and strategies such as the Local Nature Recovery Strategy;*
- 6. demonstrate that the need for a proposal outweighs the value of any features to be lost.*

*B. Produce at least a 10% net gain in biodiversity by:*

- 1. retaining priority habitats and features of ecological importance on site; where this is not possible, off site compensation will be required (in line with the priorities set out through the Local Plan and subsequent plans and strategies such as the Local Nature Recovery Strategy); and*
- 2. using the DEFRA Biodiversity Metric (or other equivalent standard as amended by national guidance or legislation) to demonstrate that the proposal delivers a minimum 10% net gain for biodiversity; and*
- 3. designing-in wildlife to the built form (for example through incorporation of design features such as swift bricks, bat boxes and hedgehog holes in boundary treatments) and to spaces between buildings.*

*C. Refusing planning permission for development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats, including historic wetlands and species-rich grasslands, ancient woodland, including ancient semi-natural woodland and plantations on ancient woodland, and aged or veteran trees, unless the need for and benefits of the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss.*

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| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference                                   | Policy wording   |
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|                          | NE6: Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows (Emerging Plan) | <p><i>In order to prevent the loss of, and to enhance, trees, woodland and hedgerows, the preferred approach is that:</i></p> <p><i>A. Proposals will be supported where:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>1. If necessary, there has been a suitable assessment of the woodland, trees and hedgerows, to a recognised professional standard which is able to demonstrate evaluation of these features for realistic long-term retention, and how this has positively informed the design process; and</i></li> <li><i>2. It has been demonstrated how retained features are to be protected during development; and</i></li> <li><i>3. There has been an appropriate replacement planting scheme agreed in writing to the Local Planning Authority, where the felling of trees or the removal of hedgerow is proved necessary; and</i></li> <li><i>4. It prevents the loss or deterioration of woodland unless part of an extant agreed forestry management scheme, and;</i></li> <li><i>5. Any proposals for the removal of trees, woodland and/or hedgerows should not increase the risk of flooding; and</i></li> <li><i>6. Proposed works to trees under Tree Preservation Orders or within a Conservation Area must not be detrimental to public realm, the character of the designated area, or to the detriment of the health and sustainability of the tree; and</i></li> <li><i>7. It promotes and enhances the tree coverage of the Selby District in line with extant and most recent strategies relating to trees, woodlands and hedgerows (e.g. White Rose Forest Partnership Scheme and Conservation Area Appraisals).</i></li> </ol> <p><i>B. There will be presumption against development that results in the loss or deterioration of ancient woodland and or maturely aged, ancient or veteran trees.</i></p> <p><i>C. In order to preserve the ecological, amenity and historical value of veteran trees, proposals will be supported which retain and enhance these assets.</i></p> |

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference  | Policy wording  |
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| City of York Council     | NE1: Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows                         | <p><i>Trees, woodlands and hedgerows, which are of landscape, amenity, nature conservation or historical value, will be protected by:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>a) refusing development proposals which will result in their loss or damage; and</i></li> <li><i>b) requiring trees or hedgerows which are being retained on development sites to be adequately protected during any site works; and</i></li> <li><i>c) making tree preservation orders for individual trees and groups of trees which contribute to the landscape or local amenity; and</i></li> <li><i>d) making hedgerow retention notices where appropriate to protect important hedgerows and;</i></li> <li><i>e) ensuring the continuation of green/wildlife corridors</i></li> </ul> <p><i>All proposals to remove trees or hedgerows will be required to include a site survey indicating the relative merits of individual specimens. An undertaking will also be required that appropriate replacement planting with locally indigenous species will take place to mitigate against the loss of any existing trees or hedgerows. Developments should make proper provision for the planting of new trees and other vegetation including significant highway verges as part of any landscaping scheme. In addition, other proposals to bring forward such provision will be actively encouraged.</i></p> |
|                          | NE2: River and Stream Corridors, Ponds and Wetland Habitats | <p><i>Development which is likely to have a detrimental impact on the natural features of river and stream corridors, ponds or wetland habitats will not be permitted. Their environmental and amenity value will be conserved and enhanced by:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>a) protecting existing natural features and marginal vegetation and encouraging their reinstatement when lost;</i></li> <li><i>b) resisting development that would have an adverse impact on their landscape character;</i></li> <li><i>c) promoting the maintenance, enhancement and, where appropriate, the restoration of their character;</i></li> </ul>  |



| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference   | Policy wording  |
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|                          |  | <i>d) ensuring the design of structures and engineering works are appropriate in form and scale to their setting;</i>   |
|                          | NE3: Water Protection                                      | <i>When determining planning applications, account will be taken of any impact the development will have on watercourses, open water or underground water supplies. Development proposals will be expected to minimise any adverse effects on these sources.</i>            |
|                          | NE4a: International and National Nature Conservation Sites | <i>Development which is likely to have a significant effect on a European site, proposed European site or a Ramsar site will be subject to the most rigorous examination, in accordance with the procedures set out in the Habitats Regulations 1994.</i>                   |
|                          |  | <i>Development in or likely to have an effect on a Site of Special Scientific Interest will be subject to special scrutiny.</i>   |
|                          |  | <i>Where development could have an adverse effect, directly or indirectly, on an international, or national nature conservation site it will only be permitted where the reasons for the development clearly outweigh the special nature conservation value of the site</i> |
|                          | NE5a: Local Nature Conservation Sites                      | <i>Development likely to have an adverse effect on a Local Nature Reserve or a non statutory nature conservation site will only be permitted where the reasons for the development clearly outweigh the substantive nature conservation value of the site.</i>              |
|                          | NE6: Species Protected by Law                              | <i>Where a proposal may have a significant effect on protected species or habitats, applicants will be expected to undertake an appropriate assessment demonstrating their proposed mitigation measures.</i>  |
|                          |  | <i>Planning permission will only be granted for development that would not cause demonstrable harm to animal or plant species protected by law, or their habitats. The translocation of species or habitats will be an approach of last resort.</i>                         |

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference                                       | Policy wording   |
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|                          | NE7: Habitat Protection and Creation                   | <p><i>Development proposals will be required to retain important natural habitats and, where possible, include measures to enhance or supplement these and to promote public awareness and enjoyment of them.</i></p> <p><i>Within new developments measures to encourage the establishment of new habitats should be included as part of the overall scheme.</i></p>  |
|                          | NE8: Green Corridors                                   | <p><i>Planning permission will not be granted for development, which would destroy or impair the integrity of green corridors and steppingstones (e.g. river corridors, roads, railway lines, cycleways, pockets of open space and natural or semi-natural vegetation etc). Conversely, development that ensures the continuation and enhancement of green corridors for wildlife will be favoured.</i></p>  |
|                          | GI2: Biodiversity and Access to Nature (Emerging Plan) | <p><i>In order to conserve and enhance York’s biodiversity, any development should where appropriate:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>i. avoid loss or significant harm to Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs), whether directly or indirectly. Where it can be demonstrated that there is a need for the development in that location and the benefit outweighs the loss or harm the impacts must be adequately mitigated against, or compensated for as a last resort;</i></li> <li><i>ii. ensure the retention, enhancement and appropriate management of features of geological, or biological interest, and further the aims of the current Biodiversity Audit and Local Biodiversity Action Plan;</i></li> <li><i>iii. take account of the potential need for buffer zones around wildlife and biodiversity sites, to ensure the integrity of the site’s interest is retained;</i></li> <li><i>iv. result in net gain to, and help to improve, biodiversity;</i></li> <li><i>v. enhance accessibility to York’s biodiversity resource where this would not compromise their ecological value, affect sensitive sites or be detrimental to drainage systems;</i></li> <li><i>vi. maintain and enhance the rivers, banks, floodplains and settings of the Rivers Ouse, Derwent and Foss, and other smaller waterways for their biodiversity, cultural and historic landscapes, as well as recreational activities where this does not have a detrimental impact on the nature conservation value;</i></li> </ul> |

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference                                | Policy wording  |
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|                          |   | <p><i>vii. maintain water quality in the River Ouse, River Foss and River Derwent to protect the aquatic environment, the interface between land and river, and continue to provide a viable route for migrating fish. New development within the catchments of these rivers will be permitted only where sufficient capacity is available at the appropriate wastewater treatment works. Where no wastewater disposal capacity exists, development will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that it will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the River Derwent, Lower Derwent Valley and Humber Estuary European Sites;</i></p> <p><i>viii. maintain and enhance the diversity of York’s Strays for wildlife; and</i></p> <p><i>ix. ensure there is no detrimental impact to the environmental sensitivity and significant Lower Derwent Valley and its adjacent functionally connected land which whilst not</i></p>  |
|                          | <p>GI4: Trees and Hedgerows (Emerging Plan)</p> | <p><i>Development will be supported where it:</i></p> <p><i>i. recognises the value of the existing tree cover and hedgerows, their biodiversity value, the contribution they can make to the quality of a development, and its assimilation into the landscape context;</i></p> <p><i>ii. provides protection for overall tree cover as well as for existing trees worthy of retention in the immediate and longer term and with conditions that would sustain the trees in good health in maturity;</i></p> <p><i>iii. retains trees and hedgerows that make a positive contribution to the character or setting of a conservation area or listed building, the setting of proposed development, are a significant element of a designed landscape, or value to the general public amenity, in terms of visual benefits, shading and screening.</i></p> <p><i>iv. does not create conflict between existing trees to be retained and new buildings, their uses and occupants, whether the trees or buildings be within or adjacent to the site; and</i></p> <p><i>v. supplements the city’s tree stock with new tree planting where an integrated landscape scheme is required.</i></p> |

| Local Planning Authority       | Policy reference   | Policy wording  |
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|                                | PNP10: Protection of Wooded areas and hedgerows (Made Upper Poppleton and Nether Poppleton Neighbourhood Plan) | <i>Woodland areas and hedgerows within the Plan area will be safeguarded. Development proposals should take account of existing wooded areas and hedgerows. The hedges within the areas shown on the Policies Map are particularly important and their removal will not be supported.</i>   |
| North Yorkshire County Council | D07: Biodiversity and Geodiversity (Emerging Plan)   | <p><i>1) Proposals will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that, having taken into account any proposed mitigation measures, there will be no unacceptable impacts on biodiversity or geodiversity. The level of protection provided to international, national and locally designated sites are outlined in parts 2) to 8) below.</i></p> <p><i>2) A very high level of protection will be afforded to sites designated at an international level, including SPAs, SACs and RAMSAR sites. Development which would have an unacceptable impact on these sites will not be permitted.</i></p> <p><i>3) Development, whether inside or outside of a SSSI which is likely to have an adverse effect on the notified special interest features of a SSSI or a broader impact on the national network of SSSIs will only be permitted where the benefits of the development at that location clearly outweigh the impact to the SSSI features and the broader SSSI network. The loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats including ancient woodland or aged or veteran trees, will only be permitted where both the need for, and the benefits of the development at the proposed location clearly outweigh the impact or loss.</i></p> <p><i>4) Where development would be located within an Impact Risk Zone defined by Natural England for a SPA, SAC, RAMSAR site or SSSI, or at any other location at which it could have an adverse impact on the SPA, SAC, RAMSAR site or SSSI, and the development is of a type identified by Natural England as one which could potentially have an adverse impact on the designated site, proposals should be accompanied by a detailed assessment of the potential impacts and include proposals for mitigation and enhancement where relevant.</i></p> |

5) *Locally important sites and assets include:*

*i. Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (including candidate sites);*

*ii. Local Nature Reserves;*

*iii. Local Geological Sites; and*

*iv. Habitats and species of principal importance or other sites of geological or geomorphological importance.*

*Development will not be permitted that will result in an unacceptable impact to locally important sites and assets unless it can be demonstrated that:*

- the benefits of development clearly outweigh the nature conservation value or scientific interest of the site and its contribution to wider biodiversity objectives and connectivity; and*
- the proposed mitigation or compensatory measures are equivalent to the value of the site/asset.*

*6) Through the design of schemes, including any proposed mitigation and or compensation measures, proposals should seek to contribute positively towards the delivery of agreed biodiversity and/or geodiversity objectives, including those set out in agreed local Biodiversity or Geodiversity Action Plans, or in line with agreed priorities of any relevant Local Nature Partnership, with the aim of achieving net gains for biodiversity or geodiversity and supporting the development of resilient ecological networks.*

*7) In exceptional circumstances, and where the development site giving rise to the requirement for offsetting is not located within a SPA, SAC, RAMSAR or SSSI, the principle of biodiversity offsetting to fully compensate for any losses will be supported on a site by site basis and as a last resort in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy. These circumstances specifically include where:*

*i) It has been demonstrated that it is not possible to fully avoid or mitigate against adverse impacts; and*

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference | Policy wording   |
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|                          |                  | <p>ii) <i>The provision of compensatory habitat within the site would not be feasible; and</i></p> <p>iii) <i>The need for and the benefits of the development in the proposed location outweigh the need to protect the site; and</i></p> <p>iv) <i>Any compensatory gains would be delivered within the minerals or waste planning authority area in which the loss occurred, unless otherwise agreed by the planning authority. Compensatory gains outside of the planning authority area will only be deemed as acceptable where it is clearly demonstrable that the approach will lead to greater biodiversity and/or geodiversity benefits than alternative options within the planning authority area.</i></p> <p>8) <i>Proposals must consider the cumulative impacts as a result of a combination of individual impacts from the same development and/or through combinations of impacts in conjunction with other development. Proposals will only be permitted where it would not give rise to unacceptable cumulative impacts.</i></p> |

## Flood Risk and Hydrology

|                            |                 |   |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Hambleton District Council | RM2: Flood Risk | <p><i>The Council will manage and mitigate flood risk by:</i></p> <p>a. <i>Avoiding development in flood risk areas, where possible, by applying the sequential test and where necessary applying the exception test in accordance with national policy.</i></p> <p>b. <i>Protecting areas of functional floodplain as shown on the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, from development, except for water compatible uses and essential infrastructure.</i></p> <p>c. <i>Requiring flood risk to be considered for all development commensurate with the scale and impact of the proposed development and mitigated where appropriate.</i></p> <p>d. <i>Reducing the speed and volume of surface water run off as part of new build developments.</i></p> |
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*e. Making space for flood water in high-risk areas.*

*f. Reducing the residual risks within areas of rapid inundation.*

*g. Encouraging the removal of existing culverting where practicable and appropriate.*

*h. Supporting development and management of flood alleviation schemes.*

*This will be achieved by supporting a development proposal only where it is demonstrated that:*

*i. the sequential test has been applied and passed;*

*j. if, following application of the sequential test, it is not possible, consistent with wider sustainability objectives and the vulnerability to flooding of the proposed use for development to be located in zones with a lower probability of flooding, taking account the impacts of climate change, the exception test has been applied and passed, such that;*

*i. the development will provide wider sustainability benefits to the community that outweigh flood risk, informed by the Hambleton Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (March 2017) or successor documents; and*

*ii. the development will be safe for its lifetime taking account of the vulnerability of its users, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible, will reduce flood risk overall.*

*k. development has been sequentially located within the site to avoid flood risk;*

*l. all reasonable opportunities to reduce overall flood risk have been considered and where possible taken; and*

*m. the integrity of existing flood defences is not adversely affected, and any necessary flood mitigation and compensation measures have been agreed with relevant bodies and the Council.*

**Site specific flood risk assessment**

*Where a site-specific flood risk assessment is required the proposed development will only be supported where the assessment shows that the site will be protected adequately from flooding or the scheme will incorporate appropriate flood defences or other flood risk management measures.*

*Any reliance on emergency services to make a proposal safe will not be acceptable. Safety risks will be determined with reference to the Defra guidance on flood risk safety FD2320 or successor guidance, on the basis that development should be 'safe for all' for a 1:100 annual probability flood event, for the lifetime of the development.*

*In all circumstances where development in flood zone 2 or higher is considered acceptable a proposal will be required to ensure that safe access to and from Flood Zone 1 in times of flood is possible and is maintained.*

*Development must be appropriately flood resilient and resistant including safe access and escape routes where required, and that any residual risk can be safely managed.*

RM3: Surface Water and Drainage Management

*A proposal will only be supported where surface water and drainage have been addressed such that:*

*a. surface water run-off is limited to existing rates on greenfield sites, and on previously developed land reduce existing run-off rates by a minimum of 50 percent or to the greenfield run-off rate where possible;*



*b. where appropriate, sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) will be incorporated having regard to North Yorkshire County Council Sustainable Drainage Systems Design Guidance or successor documents. The Council must be satisfied that the proposed minimum standards of operation are appropriate and arrangements for management and maintenance for the lifetime of the development are put in place;*

*c. wherever possible, and where appropriate, SuDS are integrated with the provision of green infrastructure on and around a development site to contribute to wider sustainability objectives;*

*d. if the drainage system would directly or indirectly involve discharge to a watercourse that the Environment Agency is responsible for, or a system controlled by an internal drainage board the details of the discharge must take account of relevant standing advice or guidance and have been informed by early engagement with the relevant body;*

*e. if a road would be affected by the drainage system the details of the system have been agreed with the relevant highway authority; and*

*f. SuDS for hardstanding areas for parking of 50 or more cars, or equivalent areas will be expected to include appropriate additional treatment stages/interceptors to ensure that any pollution risks are suitably addressed.*

*Any watercourse on a development site must be retained and, where possible, restored and enhanced. The culverting of any watercourse will not be supported, and development should, wherever possible, remove any existing culverts and increase on-site flood storage. Development should be laid out to enable maintenance of the watercourse.*

| Local Planning Authority  | Policy reference                         | Policy wording   |
|---------------------------|--|--|
|                           |  | <p><i>The Council will support flood risk management schemes that aim to slow the flow of water and local flood protection schemes where they do not result in unacceptable harm to landscape character, have an adverse environmental, social or economic impact or increase flood risk in other locations.</i></p> <p><i>In order to safeguard against the pollution of ground water the use of deep infiltration SuDS, such as deep borehole soakaways, will not be accepted in most circumstances. Exemptions will only be made if the proposal is for land uses that pose a very low pollution risk and are supported by an adequate risk assessment, conceptual site model and detailed design.</i></p>  |
| Harrogate Borough Council | CC1: Flood Risk and Sustainable Drainage | <p><i>Development proposals will not be permitted where they would have an adverse effect on watercourses or increase the risk of flooding elsewhere.</i></p> <p><i>Development will only be permitted where it has an acceptably low risk of being affected by flooding when assessed through sequential testing against the most up-to-date Environment Agency flood risk maps and the Harrogate District Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) maps. Development layout within the site should be subject to the sequential approach, with the highest vulnerability development located in areas at lowest flood risk within the site.</i></p> <p><i>Proposals within Flood Zone 3a(i) will be assessed in accordance with national policies relating to Flood Zone 3a but with all of the following additional restrictions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>A. No new highly vulnerable or more vulnerable uses will be permitted;</i></li> <li><i>B. Less vulnerable uses may only be permitted provided that the sequential test has been passed;</i></li> <li><i>C. Where extensions are linked operationally to an existing business or, where redevelopment of a site provides buildings with the same or a smaller footprint;</i></li> <li><i>D. All proposals will be expected to include flood mitigation measures to be identified through a site specific Flood Risk Assessment including consideration of the creation of additional sustainable flood storage areas;</i></li> </ul> |

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**Local Planning Authority**   **Policy reference**

**Policy wording**

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*E. Development will not be permitted on any part of the site identified through a site specific Flood Risk Assessment as performing a functional floodplain role.*

*Where required by national guidance, proposals for development should be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment (FRA). The FRA should demonstrate that the development will be safe, including access, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible, will reduce flood risk overall.*

*All development will be required to ensure that there is no increase in surface water flow rate run off. Priority should be given to incorporating sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) to manage surface water drainage, unless it is proven that SuDS are not appropriate. Where SuDS are provided arrangements must be put in place for their whole life management and maintenance.*

*Proposals involving building over existing culverts or the culverting or canalisation of water courses will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated to be in the interests of public safety or to provide essential infrastructure, and that there will be no detrimental effect on flood risk and biodiversity. Where feasible, development proposals should incorporate re-opening of culverts, modification of canalised water courses and consideration of mitigation measures to achieve a more natural and maintainable state.*

*In partnership with the Environment Agency and the lead local flood authority, the council will seek opportunities from new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding. Development should ensure that land which is needed for flood risk management purposes (as identified in Defra's programme of flood and coastal risk management schemes and other Environment Agency or lead flood authority documents) is safeguarded.*

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Leeds City Council

EN5: Managing flood risk

*The Council will manage and mitigate flood risk by:*

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| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference                 | Policy wording   |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
|                          |                                  | <p><i>Avoiding development in flood risk areas, where possible, by applying the sequential approach and where this is not possible by mitigating measures, in line with the NPPF, both in the allocation of sites for development and in the determination of planning applications.</i></p> <p><i>(i) Protecting areas of functional floodplain as shown on the Leeds SFRA from development (except for water compatible uses and essential infrastructure),</i></p> <p><i>(ii) Requiring flood risk to be considered for all development commensurate with the scale and impact of the proposed development and mitigated where appropriate,</i></p> <p><i>(iii) Reducing the speed and volume of surface water run-off as part of new build developments,</i></p> <p><i>(iv) Making space for flood water in high flood risk areas,</i></p> <p><i>(v) Reducing the residual risks within Areas of Rapid Inundation,</i></p> <p><i>(vi) Encouraging the removal of existing culverting where practicable and appropriate, (vii) The development of the Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme.</i></p>   |
| Selby District Council   | SG11: Flood Risk (Emerging Plan) | <p><i>A. To enable communities to manage, be resilient and adapt to flood risk, the preferred approach is that development will only be supported where it can be demonstrated that:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>1. The proposal does not increase the risk of flooding off-site; and</i></li> <li><i>2. Where the site falls within the functional floodplain, only essential or critical infrastructure that cannot be relocated and water compatible uses that do not impede the functional flood plain and flood flows, or adversely affect the ability or access to flood defences, or which increase the risk of flooding elsewhere will be allowed;</i></li> <li><i>3. The site falls within flood zone 1 as set out in the most up-to-date Environment Agency flood risk maps and/ or Selby District’s Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) maps; or</i></li> <li><i>4. The site has been passed through a sequential test as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (minus any exempt development); or</i></li> <li><i>5. Where there are no sequentially preferable sites, the site has been assessed through the application of the Exception Test as set out in the NPPF (Minus any exempt development).</i></li> </ol> |

*B. If the development is acceptable in principle in terms of flood risk the following will need to be applied where appropriate and practicable to design and layout of the scheme to make it acceptable in detail:*

- 1. Where the development is located in Flood Zone 2 (or higher) and does not constitute minor development or a change of use the development layout within the site will be subject to the sequential approach, with the highest vulnerability development located in areas at lowest flood risk within the site;*
  - 2. Flood resilience construction methods identified through an up to date site-specific Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) should be implemented in those areas that fall outside the areas of lowest risk (Flood Zone 1) to reduce the impact and likelihood of a flood event;*
  - 3. Where the development has existing trees, woodland and/or hedgerows these should be retained where possible, and if not retained the developer must agree a tree planting scheme in line with the preferred approach for EN14 and EN3b that will help reduce flood risk;*
  - 4. The development is designed so that the flooding of property in and adjacent to the development would not occur for a 1 in 100-year event (or 1 in 200-year for tidal events), plus an allowance for climate change and in the event of a local drainage system failure;*
  - 5. The features that manage surface water are commensurate with the design of the development in terms of size, form and materials and make a positive contribution to reducing flood risk;*
  - 6. Sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) are incorporated in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework and latest Sustainable Drainage Systems Design Guidance and agreed with the Lead Local Flood Authority that the measures are suitable and there is a management and maintenance plan for the lifetime of the development;*
  - 7. Floor levels are 300mm above the modelled 1 in 100-year flood level (or 1 in 200-year for tidal events) plus an allowance for climate change flood level and/or 300mm above adjacent highway levels;*
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| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference                  | Policy wording  |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| City of York Council     | GP15a: Development and Flood Risk | <p>8. Hard surfaces on developments should be permeable where practicable in line with highways guidance from North Yorkshire County Council unless proven not to be possible by site investigation; Watercourses are not culverted and any opportunity to remove culverts is taken; and</p> <p>9. Where development is adjacent or can impact a water body, the development should actively seek to enhance the water body in terms of its hydromorphology, biodiversity and water quality.</p> <p>C. In some developments, e.g. commercial/industrial, raising floor levels may not be possible due to operational requirements and therefore this must be considered and alternative measures implemented.</p> <p>D. Where required by the NPPF and set out in Technical Guidance, proposals for development should be accompanied by a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment (FRA). The Flood Risk Assessment should demonstrate that the development will be safe over the lifetime of the development, including access, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible, will reduce flood risk overall taking account of any climate change allowances.</p> <p>E. Safety risks will be determined with reference to the Defra guidance on flood risk safety FD2320 or successor guidance, on the basis that development should be 'safe for all' for a 1:100 annual probability flood event, for the lifetime of the development.</p> <p>There will be a presumption against built development (except for essential infrastructure) within the functional floodplain outside existing settlement limits.</p> <p>Proposals for new built development on previously undeveloped land outside defined settlement limits will only be granted where it can be demonstrated that the development will not result in the net loss of floodplain storage capacity, not impede water flows and not increase flood risk elsewhere.</p> |

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference                 | Policy wording  |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
|                          |                                  | <p><i>All applications in the low to medium risk or high risk areas should submit a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) providing an assessment of additional risk arising from the proposal and the measures proposed to deal with these effects. Developers must satisfy the Local Planning Authority that any flood risk will be successfully managed with the minimum environmental effect and ensure that the site can be developed, serviced and occupied safely.</i></p> <p><i>The use of sustainable drainage systems to mimic natural drainage will be encouraged in all new developments in order to reduce surface water run-off.</i></p> <p><i>Discharges from new development should not exceed the capacity of existing and proposed receiving sewers and watercourses and long-term run-off from development sites should always be less than the level of pre-development rainfall run-off.</i></p> <p><i>Where required the provision and future maintenance of flood mitigation and defence measures will be sought from the developer.</i></p> |
|                          | ENV4: Flood Risk (Emerging Plan) | <p><i>New development shall not be subject to unacceptable flood risk and shall be designed and constructed in such a way that mitigates against current and future flood events.</i></p> <p><i>An assessment of whether proposed development is likely to be affected by flooding and whether it will increase flood risk locally and elsewhere in the catchment must be undertaken. The assessment of proposed development against its flood risk vulnerability and its compatibility with this vulnerability, as defined in the most up to date Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA), will determine whether development is appropriate, what detailed policies for the resultant flood zone classification, as stated in the SFRA will apply, and whether a further Exception Test (that makes provision for sites in a zone with a higher probability of flooding to be assessed against wider sustainability benefits, provided that the flood risk posed is controlled and mitigated to an acceptable level) is subsequently required.</i></p>   |

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**Local Planning Authority** **Policy reference****Policy wording**

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*Where flood risk is present, development will only be permitted when the local planning authority is satisfied that any flood risk within the catchment will be successfully managed (through a management and maintenance plan for the lifetime of the development) and there are details of proposed necessary mitigation measures.*

*A flood risk assessment must be submitted with any planning application where flood risk is an issue, regardless of its location within the flood zones. In addition, a site-specific flood risk assessment that takes account of future climate change must be carried out for all planning applications of 1 hectare or greater in Flood Zone 1 and for all applications in Flood Zones 2, 3a, 3a(i) and 3b.*

*Areas of greater flood risk may be utilised for appropriate green infrastructure spaces.*

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ENV5: Sustainable Drainage (Emerging Plan)

*For all development on brownfield sites, surface water flow shall be restricted to 70% of the existing runoff rate (i.e. 30% reduction in existing runoff), unless it can be demonstrated that it is not reasonably practicable to achieve this reduction in runoff.*

*Sufficient attenuation and long term storage should be provided to ensure surface water flow does not exceed the restricted runoff rate. Such attenuation and storage measures must accommodate at least a 1 in 30-year storm. Any design should also ensure that storm water resulting from a 1 in 100-year event plus the recommended additional flows from the latest climate change advice to account for climate change and surcharging the drainage system, can be stored on the site without risk to people or property and without overflowing into a watercourse or adjacent areas.*

*Where these surface water run-off limitations are likely to be exceeded development may be approved provided sufficient facilities for the long-term storage of surface water are installed within the development or a suitable location elsewhere. Long term surface water storage facilities must not cause detriment to existing heritage and environmental assets.*



*For new development on greenfield sites, surface water flows arising from the development, once it is complete (and including any intermediate stages), shall be no higher than the existing rate prior to development taking place, unless it can be demonstrated that it is not reasonably practicable to achieve this.*

*Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS) methods of source control and water quality improvement should be utilised for all new development, to minimise the risk of pollution and to attenuate flood volumes. Such facilities should be provided on-site, or where this is not possible, close to the site.*

*Where new development is proposed within or adjacent to built-up areas it should be demonstrated that retrofitting existing surface water drainage systems, in those areas for flood prevention, and SuDS within the existing built environment have been explored. Any retrofitting proposals must not damage existing environmental assets including but not limited to landscapes, trees and hedgerows and agricultural land. The authority will support applications where SuDS are enhanced for Biodiversity.*

*In exceptional circumstances, where SuDS methods of source control and water quality can not be provided, it must be demonstrated that:*

- i it is not possible to incorporate SuDS, either on site, or close to the site; and*
- ii an acceptable means of surface water disposal is provided which does not increase the risk of flooding, does not damage existing environmental assets and improves on the current situation.*

*Measures to restrict surface water run-off rates shall be designed and implemented to prevent an unacceptable risk to contamination of groundwater. The type of SuDS used should be appropriate to the site in question and should ensure that there is no pollution of the water environment including both ground and surface waters.*

| Local Planning Authority        | Policy reference         | Policy wording   |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
|                                 |                          | <p><i>New development will not be permitted to allow ground water and/or the outflow from land drainage to enter public sewers.</i></p>  |
|                                 |                          | <p><i>Existing land drainage systems should not suffer any detriment as a result of development.</i></p>   |
| <b>Geology and Hydrogeology</b> |                          |  |
| Hambleton District Council      | RM 6: Minerals and Waste | <p><i>Renewable and low-carbon energy installations, including associated infrastructure, will be encouraged. A proposal, including community-led initiatives for renewable and low carbon energy, will be supported where it is demonstrated that all potential adverse impacts, including cumulative impacts and those on aircraft, radar and telecommunications are, or can be made, acceptable.</i></p> <p><i>When identifying and considering the acceptability of potential adverse planning impacts their significance and level of harm will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.</i></p> <p><i>When identifying and considering landscape and visual impacts regard will be had to the Hambleton Landscape Character Assessment and Sensitivity Study (May 2016) or successor documents.</i></p> <p><i>Having identified potential adverse planning impacts the proposal must seek to address them all firstly by seeking to avoid the impact, then to minimise the impact. Enhancement and/or compensatory measures should be assessed, as appropriate, and included in order to make the impact acceptable. All reasonable efforts to avoid, minimise and, where appropriate, compensate will be essential for significant adverse impacts to be considered as being fully addressed. Sufficient evidence will need to have been provided to demonstrate that adverse impacts on designated nature conservation sites can be adequately mitigated. Where relevant this will include sufficient information to inform a Habitats Regulations Assessment.</i></p> <p><i>A proposal involving one or more wind turbines will only be supported where:</i></p> |

| Local Planning Authority       | Policy reference                         | Policy wording   |
|--------------------------------|--|--|
|                                |  | <p><i>a. the site is located within an area defined as being suitable for such in an adopted neighbourhood plan; and</i></p> <p><i>b. following consultation, the Council is satisfied that all potential adverse planning impacts, including cumulative impacts and those identified by affected local communities, have been fully addressed.</i></p> <p><i>A proposal for an extension of time to the permitted period for time limited planning permissions for a renewable or low carbon energy generation installation will be required to demonstrate that the measures to address adverse planning impacts remain effective and adhere to prevailing standards. Provision will be made for the removal of apparatus and reinstatement of the site to an acceptable condition, should the scheme become redundant or at the end of the permitted period for time limited planning permissions.</i></p>  |
| City of York Council           | WM2: Sustainable Minerals Management     | <p><i>Mineral resources will be safeguarded, the consumption of non-renewable mineral resources will be reduced by encouraging re-use and recycling of construction and demolition waste and any new provision of mineral resource will be carefully controlled. This will be achieved in the following ways:</i></p> <p><i>i. minimising the consumption of non-renewable mineral resources in major developments by requiring developers to demonstrate good practice in the use, reuse, recycling and disposal of construction materials;</i></p> <p><i>ii. identifying, through the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan, resources to be safeguarded, safeguarded areas for minerals and ancillary transport infrastructure including sites in the City of York area; and</i></p> <p><i>iii. identifying, through the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan, areas of sufficient quality for mineral extraction, in line with any agreed apportionments and guidelines</i></p> |
| North Yorkshire County Council | 3/3: Areas of Search (1997 Saved Policy) | <p><i>Planning permission may be granted for aggregate mineral working within Areas of Search where the Mineral Planning Authority is satisfied that sufficient mineral cannot be obtained from the Preferred Areas.</i></p>   |

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference   | Policy wording   |
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|                          | S01: Safeguarded Surface Mineral Resources (Emerging Plan)                                   | <p><i>The following surface minerals resources and associated buffer zones identified on the Policies Map will be safeguarded from other forms of surface non-mineral development to protect the resource for the future:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>i) All crushed rock and silica sand resources with an additional 500m buffer;</i></li> <li><i>ii) All sand and gravel, clay and shallow coal resources with an additional 250m buffer;</i></li> <li><i>iii) Building stone resources and active and former building stone quarries with an additional 250m buffer.</i></li> </ul>  |
|                          | S02: Developments proposed within Safeguarded Surface Mineral Resource areas (Emerging Plan) | <p><i>Within the Safeguarded Surface Minerals Resource areas shown on the Policies Map, permission for development other than minerals extraction will be granted where:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>i) It would not sterilise the mineral or prejudice future extraction; or</i></li> <li><i>ii) The mineral will be extracted prior to the development (where this can be achieved without unacceptable impact on the environment or local communities), or</i></li> <li><i>iii) The need for the non-mineral development can be demonstrated to outweigh the need to safeguard the mineral; or</i></li> <li><i>iv) It can be demonstrated that the mineral in the location concerned is no longer of any potential value as it does not represent an economically viable and therefore exploitable resource; or</i></li> <li><i>v) The non-mineral development is of a temporary nature that does not inhibit extraction within the timescale that the mineral is likely to be needed; or</i></li> <li><i>vi) It constitutes ‘exempt’ development (as defined in the Safeguarding Exemption Criteria list), as set out in paragraph 8.55).</i></li> </ul> <p><i>Applications for development other than mineral extraction in Safeguarded Surface Minerals Resource areas should include an assessment of the effect of the proposed development on the mineral resource beneath or adjacent to the site of the proposed development.</i></p> |

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference   | Policy wording   |
|--------------------------|--|--|
|                          | S03: Safeguarded Deep Mineral Resource areas (Emerging Plan) | <p><b>Part 1) – Safeguarding potash from surface development vulnerable to subsidence:</b></p> <p><i>Potash (including polyhalite) resources expected to be recovered by the Woodsmith Mine over its permitted life are identified on the Policies Map for safeguarding, and will be safeguarded from the following forms of non-mineral surface developments to protect the resource for the future;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>large institutional and public buildings;</i></li> <li>• <i>major industrial buildings and other industrial buildings and infrastructure with sensitive processes and precision equipment vulnerable to ground movement;</i></li> <li>• <i>major retail complexes;</i></li> <li>• <i>non-residential high rise buildings (3 storeys plus);</i></li> <li>• <i>strategic gas, oil, naphtha and petrol pipelines;</i></li> <li>• <i>vulnerable parts of main highways and motorway networks (e.g. viaducts, large bridges, service stations and interchanges);</i></li> <li>• <i>security sensitive structures;</i></li> <li>• <i>strategic water pumping stations, waterworks, reservoirs, sewage works and pumping stations;</i></li> <li>• <i>ecclesiastical property;</i></li> <li>• <i>power stations;</i></li> <li>• <i>wind turbines;</i></li> </ul> <p><i>Permission for the above forms of development will be granted where it can be demonstrated that a significant risk of sterilisation of the safeguarded mineral deposits would not arise, or the need for the surface development would demonstrably outweigh the need to safeguard the mineral deposit.</i></p> <p><b>Part 2) – Protecting potash (including polyhalite) resources from other underground minerals development:</b></p> |

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference  | Policy wording  |
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|                          |   | <p><i>Potash (including polyhalite) resources expected to be recovered by the Woodsmith Mine over its permitted life, identified on the Policies Map for safeguarding, will also be protected from sterilisation by other forms of underground minerals extraction, deep drilling and the underground storage of gas or carbon in order to protect the resource for the future.</i></p> <p><i>Where proposals for deep drilling or development of underground gas resources or the underground storage of gas or carbon are located within the area safeguarded for potash (including polyhalite) shown on the Policies Map, permission for development will be granted where it can be demonstrated that the proposed development will not adversely affect the potential future extraction of the protected mineral, or the benefits of the proposed development would demonstrably outweigh the need to safeguard the resource.</i></p>  |
|                          | <p>W03: Meeting waste management capacity requirements - Local Authority Collected Waste(Emerging Plan)</p> | <p><i>Net self-sufficiency in capacity for management of Local Authority Collected Waste will be supported through: 1) Identification of the Allerton Park (WJP08), in Harrogate Borough, and Harewood Whin (WJP11), in the City of York, sites as strategic allocations over the Plan period for the management of LACW. Proposals to extend the time period for continued waste management operations at these sites over the Plan period and the development of other appropriate waste management infrastructure will be permitted subject, in the case of the Harewood Whin site, to compliance with relevant national and local Green Belt policy. 2) Delivery of additional transfer station capacity for LACW to serve the needs of Selby District through the allocation of a site at Common Lane, Burn (WJP16). Proposals for development of transfer capacity for LACW at this site or at an alternative location consistent with the site locational and identification principles in Policies W10 and W11 will be permitted. 3) Permitting proposals for: a) increased capacity for the recycling and treatment of LACW where this would reduce reliance on export of waste from the Plan area and the development would be consistent with the site locational and identification principles in Policies W10 and W11; b) improvements to the Household Waste Recycling Centre network. 4) Provision of capacity for management of LACW is also supported through site allocations for recycling, recovery of energy, transfer and treatment of LACW, as applicable, at:</i></p> <p><i>- North Selby Mine Anaerobic Digestion (WJP02), in the City of York</i></p> |

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference  | Policy wording  |
|--------------------------|---|---|
|                          |   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Southmoor Energy Centre (WJP03), in Selby District</li> <li>- Land at Halton East, near Skipton (WJP13), in Craven District</li> <li>- Land at Seamer Carr, near Scarborough (WJP15), in Scarborough Borough</li> <li>- Land at Skibeden, near Skipton (WJP17), in Craven District</li> <li>- Land at Tancred, near Scorton (WJP18), in Richmondshire District</li> <li>- Land at Fairfield Road, Whitby (WJP19), in the North York Moors National Park</li> <li>- Former ARBRE Power Station (WJP25), in Selby District</li> </ul>  |
|                          |   | <p>5) Proposals for development at the allocated sites referred to in 1) 2) and 4) above, and as shown on the Policies Map will be required to take account of the key sensitivities and incorporate the necessary mitigation measures that are set out in Appendix 1.</p>  |
|                          | <p>W04: Landbanks for sand and gravel (Emerging Plan)</p> | <p>1) Net self-sufficiency in capacity for management of C&amp;I waste will be supported through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Permitting proposals which would deliver increased capacity for the recycling and treatment of C&amp;I waste, particularly where this would reduce reliance on export of waste from the Plan area and the development would be consistent with the site locational and identification principles in Policies W10 and W11;</li> <li>ii) Permitting proposals for additional transfer station capacity for C&amp;I waste where it can be demonstrated that additional provision would help reduce overall impacts from road transport of waste and the development would be consistent with the site locational and identification principles in Policies W10 and W11;</li> <li>iii) Providing large scale capacity for recovery of energy and anaerobic digestion for C&amp;I waste through a combination of spare capacity within the Allerton Waste Recovery Park facility and the Southmoor Energy Centre (WJP03), in Selby District, former ARBRE Power Station (WJP25), in Selby District, and North Selby Mine anaerobic digestion (WJP02), in the City of York, sites, which are identified in the Plan as allocated sites for these uses. The development of the WJP02 site will only be permitted where it would be consistent with the principles of including land in the York Green Belt;</li> </ul> |

*iv) Permitting additional energy recovery capacity for C&I waste where the planning authority can be satisfied that the facility would be appropriately scaled to meet unmet needs for management of residual C&I waste arising in the area and the development would be consistent with the site locational and identification principles in Policies W10 and W11;*

*v) Subject to energy recovery capacity becoming operational at the allocated sites referred to in part iii) of this Policy, permission will not be granted for further large scale energy recovery for C&I waste where the waste to be recovered would arise mainly outside the Plan area, unless it can be demonstrated that the facility would represent the nearest appropriate installation for the waste to be recovered and the development would be consistent with the site locational and identification principles in Policies W10 and W11.*

*2) Provision of capacity for management of C&I waste is also supported through site allocations for recycling, transfer and treatment of C&I waste at:*

- Land at Halton East, near Skipton (WJP13), in Craven District*
- Hillcrest, Harmby (WJP01), in Richmondshire District*
- Land at Tancred, near Scorton (WJP18), in Richmondshire District*
- Land at Skibeden, near Skipton (WJP17) ), in Craven District*
- Land at Allerton Park, near Knaresborough (WJP08), in Harrogate Borough*
- Land at Seamer Carr, near Scarborough (WJP15), in Scarborough Borough*
- Land at Common Lane, Burn (WJP16), in Selby District,*
- Land at Pollington (WJP22), in Selby District,*
- Land at Fairfield Road, Whitby (WJP19), in North York Moors National Park*
- Land at Harewood Whin, Rufforth (WJP11), in the City of York*

*3) Proposals for development of the allocated sites referred to in 1) and 2) above, and as shown on the Policies Map, will be required to take account of the key sensitivities and incorporate the necessary mitigation measures that are set out in Appendix 1.*



| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference                                       | Policy wording   |
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|                          | M09: Meeting Crushed Rock Requirements (Emerging Plan) | <p><i>Requirements for crushed rock over the Plan period will be met through existing permissions and the grant of permission on sites allocated in the Joint Plan for working shown on the Policies Map, and as indicated in Table 3.</i></p> <p><b>Magnesian Limestone allocations:</b></p> <p><b>Part 1)</b></p> <p><i>Allocations required in order to meet requirements during the Plan period:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>- Land at Jackdaw Crag South, Stutton (MJP23), in Selby District;</i></li> <li><i>- Land at Barnsdale Bar Quarry (MJP28) ), in Selby District;</i></li> <li><i>- Land at Went Edge Quarry, Kirk Smeaton (MJP29) ), in Selby District.</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Part 2)</b></p> <p><i>Allocations required to contribute to maintaining an adequate landbank at 31 December 2030:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>- Land at Gebdykes Quarry (MJP11), in Hambleton District and Harrogate Borough;</i></li> <li><i>- Land at Potgate Quarry (MJP10), in Harrogate Borough.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>Maintenance of supply of crushed rock is also supported through the identification of allocated sites at:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>- Land at Settrington Quarry (MJP08) (Jurassic Limestone), in Ryedale District;</i></li> <li><i>- Land at Whitewall Quarry (MJP12) (Jurassic Limestone), in Ryedale District;</i></li> <li><i>- Land at Darrington Quarry (MJP24) (retention of processing plant site and haul road) ), in Selby District.</i></li> </ul> |

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference   | Policy wording  |
|--------------------------|--|---|
|                          |  | <p><i>Proposals for the development of sites identified in this Policy will be required to take account of the key sensitivities and incorporate the necessary mitigation measures that are set out in Appendix 1.</i></p>  |
|                          |  | <p><b>Part 3)</b></p> <p><i>Permission will be granted outside allocated sites where the development would contribute to maintenance of an adequate and steady supply of Carboniferous Limestone, Magnesian Limestone and Jurassic Limestone crushed rock that cannot be met through reserves on sites identified in the Plan, and/or the development would support the maintenance of adequate production capacity or an effective geographical distribution of sources of supply in the Plan area. Proposals will also need to be consistent with the development management policies in the Plan.</i></p>  |
|                          | <p>M13: Continuity of Supply of Clay (Emerging Plan)</p> | <p><i>1) The provision of sufficient permitted reserves of clay to provide a 25 year supply for existing manufacturing operations at Alne Brickworks and Plasmor Blockworks, Great Heck, is supported as follows:</i></p> <p><i>i) Allocation as shown on the Policies Map required in order to meet requirements during the Plan period:</i></p> <p><i>- Land to north of Hemingbrough clay pit (MJP45), in Selby District</i></p> <p><i>ii) Allocation as shown on the Policies Map potentially required to contribute to maintaining longer term supply for Plasmor Blockworks:</i></p> <p><i>A Preferred Area on land adjacent to former Escrick Brickworks (MJP55), in Selby District</i></p> <p><i>Development of reserves within this Preferred Area will only be permitted where it would follow the extraction of reserves within allocation MJP45 or it can be demonstrated that additional reserves are required to maintain an adequate longer term supply of clay to the Plasmor Blockworks site and subject to compliance with the development management policies in the Plan.</i></p> |

| Local Planning Authority     | Policy reference  | Policy wording   |
|------------------------------|---|--|
|                              |   | <p>2) Maintaining the supply of clay is also supported through identifying an allocated site as shown on the Policies Map for engineering clay at:</p> <p>- Land to the west of Newlands Lane, Upper Poppleton (MJP52), in the City of York</p> <p>3) Proposals for the development of sites allocated in 1) and 2) above will be required to take account of the key sensitivities and incorporate the necessary mitigation measures that are set out in Appendix 1.</p> <p>4) Working of unallocated brick clay resources will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the mineral is needed to maintain an adequate supply to existing manufacturing facilities in line with national policy, where sufficient mineral cannot be provided from sites or preferred areas allocated in the Joint Plan and subject to compliance with relevant development management policies in the Joint Plan.</p> |
|                              | D13: Consideration of Applications in Development High Risk Areas (Emerging Plan) | Where development, other than exempt development as defined in the Development High Risk Exemptions list, as set out in paragraphs 9.116 and 9.117, is proposed within Development High Risk Areas identified by the Coal Authority as shown on the interactive Policies Map and on page 4 of the paper version of the Policies Map, proposals should be accompanied by a Coal Mining Risk Assessment and where necessary incorporate suitable mitigation measures in relation to land stability. Permission will be granted where it can be demonstrated, through the Coal Mining Risk Assessment, that the development will not be at unacceptable risk.   |
| <b>Agriculture and Soils</b> |   |  |
| Hambleton District Council   | Policy S5: Development in the Countryside   | The Council will seek to ensure that new development recognises the intrinsic beauty, character and distinctiveness of the countryside as an asset that supports a high-quality living and working environment, contributes to the identity of the district, provides an attractive recreational and tourism resource and is a valued biodiversity resource.   |

*The countryside is defined as land outside the existing built form of a settlement identified in the settlement hierarchy in policy S3: Spatial Distribution. Other villages, hamlets or groups of buildings that are not specifically identified in the settlement hierarchy will be considered to be part of the countryside.*

*The built form is defined as the closely grouped and visually well related buildings of the main part of the settlement and land closely associated with them. The built form excludes:*

- a. any individual building or group of dispersed buildings or ribbon developments which are clearly detached from the main part of the settlement;*
- b. any ribbon development attached to the main part of the settlement where the buildings relate more to the surrounding countryside than to the main part of the settlement;*
- c. gardens, paddocks and other undeveloped land on the edge of the settlement where this land relates more to the surrounding countryside than to the main part of the settlement;*
- d. agricultural buildings on the edge of the settlement; and*
- e. outdoor sports and recreational spaces on the edge of the settlement.*

*Development in the countryside will only be supported where it is in accordance with national planning policy or other policies of the development plan and would not harm the character, appearance and environmental qualities of the area in which it is located.*

*Where significant development in the countryside is demonstrated to be necessary, the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land (classed as grades 1, 2 and 3a) should be avoided wherever possible. If the benefits of the development justify the loss, areas of the lowest grade available must be used except where other sustainability considerations outweigh agricultural land quality considerations.*

*Where agricultural land would be lost the proposal will be expected to be designed so as to retain as much soil resource as possible as well as avoiding sterilisation of other agricultural land by, for example, severing access to farmland.*

*Rural buildings*

*A proposal for the conversion of an existing building in the countryside that would not be dealt with through 'Prior Approval/Notification' will only be supported where it can be demonstrated that:*

*f. the building is:*

*i. redundant or disused;*

*ii. of permanent and substantial construction;*

*iii. not in such a state of dereliction or disrepair that significant reconstruction would be required; and*

*iv. structurally capable of being converted for the proposed use; and*

*g. the proposal:*

*i. would enhance the immediate setting; and*

*ii. any extension or alteration would not adversely affect the form, scale, massing or proportion of the building.*

*A proposal for the replacement of an existing building (including a dwelling) in the countryside will only be supported where it is of permanent and substantial construction and the proposal is of a high-quality design, being sympathetic with its surroundings and takes opportunities to enhance the immediate surroundings. Only limited increases in floorspace will be supported and development proposals must be proportionate to the building(s) that they replace.*

| Local Planning Authority  | Policy reference                            | Policy wording  |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| Harrogate Borough Council | Policy NE8: Protection of Agricultural Land | <p><i>The position of the replacement buildings within the site should be considered comprehensively so that it is located where it would have the least possible adverse impact on the immediate surroundings, the wider landscape and the amenity of the users of existing buildings nearby.</i></p> <p><i>A proposal for development for residential extension in the countryside must meet the requirements of policy 'E1: Design'.</i></p> <p><i>A proposal for the reuse or adaptation will also need to comply with the provisions of policy 'E5: Development Affecting Heritage Assets'.</i></p> <p><i>The best and most versatile agricultural land (grades 1, 2 and 3a) will be protected from development not associated with agriculture or forestry except where it can be demonstrated to be necessary.</i></p> <p><i>Sites of over five hectares which may affect the best and most versatile agricultural land should produce an agricultural land classification survey to determine the quality, quantity and accurate location of agricultural land in grades 1, 2 and 3a. Planning permission for development affecting such land will only be granted exceptionally if there is an overriding need for the development and either:</i></p> <p><i>A. Sufficient land of a lower grade (grades 3b, 4 and 5) is unavailable or available lower grade land has an environmental value recognised by a statutory wildlife, historic, landscape or archaeological designation and outweighs the agricultural considerations; or</i></p> <p><i>B. The benefits of the development justify the loss of high quality agricultural land.</i></p> <p><i>If best and most versatile land needs to be developed and there is a choice between sites in different grades, land of the lowest grade available must be used except where other sustainability considerations outweigh land quality issues.</i></p> |

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference   | Policy wording   |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| Selby District Council   | Policy EMP12<br>Agricultural Development                 | <p><i>Proposals for development should demonstrate that soil resources have been protected and used sustainably in line with best practice.</i></p>  |
|                          | Policy SP18:<br>Protecting and Enhancing the Environment | <p><i>The high quality and local distinctiveness of the natural and manmade environment will be sustained by:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Safeguarding and, where possible, enhancing the historic and natural environment including the landscape character and setting of areas of acknowledged importance.</i></li> <li>2. <i>Conserving those historic assets which contribute most to the distinct character of the District and realising the potential contribution that they can make towards economic regeneration, tourism, education and quality of life.</i></li> <li>3. <i>Promoting effective stewardship of the District's wildlife by:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <i>Safeguarding international, national and locally protected sites for nature conservation, including SINCs, from inappropriate development.</i></li> <li>b) <i>Ensuring developments retain, protect and enhance features of biological and geological interest and provide appropriate management of these features and that unavoidable impacts are appropriately mitigated and compensated for, on or off-site.</i></li> <li>c) <i>Ensuring development seeks to produce a net gain in biodiversity by designing-in wildlife and retaining the natural interest of a site where appropriate.</i></li> <li>d) <i>Supporting the identification, mapping, creation and restoration of habitats that contribute to habitat targets in the National and Regional biodiversity strategies and the local Biodiversity Action Plan.</i></li> </ol> </li> </ol> |

| Local Planning Authority       | Policy reference                                      | Policy wording   |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
|                                |   | <p>4. Wherever possible a strategic approach will be taken to increasing connectivity to the District's Green Infrastructure including improving the network of linked open spaces and green corridors and promoting opportunities to increase its multi-functionality. This will be informed by the Leeds City Region Infrastructure Strategy.</p> <p>5. Identifying, protecting and enhancing locally distinctive landscapes, areas of tranquillity, public rights of way and access, open spaces and playing fields through Development Plan Documents.</p> <p>6. Encouraging incorporation of positive biodiversity actions, as defined in the local Biodiversity Action Plan, at the design stage of new developments or land uses.</p> <p>7. Ensuring that new development protects soil, air and water quality from all types of pollution.</p> <p>8. Ensuring developments minimise energy and water consumption, the use of non-renewable resources, and the amount of waste material.</p> <p>9. Steering development to areas of least environmental and agricultural quality.</p> |
| City of York Council           | Policy GP14: Agricultural Land                        | <p>Planning permission will only be granted for development that would result in the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land (defined as grades 1, 2 and 3a) if an applicant can clearly demonstrate that very special circumstances exist which determine that the proposal can not be located elsewhere.</p>   |
| North Yorkshire County Council | Policy D12: Protection of agricultural land and soils | <p>Best and Most Versatile agricultural land will be protected from unnecessary and irreversible loss. Where development of best and most versatile agricultural land is justified proposals should prioritise the protection and enhancement of soils and the long term potential to recreate areas of best and most versatile land.</p> <p>Where relevant, development will be subject to aftercare requirements to ensure</p>   |



| Local Planning Authority     | Policy reference                 | Policy wording   |
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|                              |                                  | <p><i>that a high standard of agricultural restoration can be achieved. Development proposals will be required to demonstrate that all practicable steps will be taken to conserve and manage on-site soil resources, including soils with environmental value, in a sustainable way. Development which could lead to irreversible damage to blanket peat or other soil contributing to ecological connectivity or carbon storage will not be permitted.</i></p>   |
| <b>Traffic and Transport</b> |                                  |  |
| Hambleton District Council   | IC2: Transport and Accessibility | <p><i>The Council will work with other authorities and transport providers to secure a safe and efficient transport system that supports a sustainable pattern of development that is accessible to all.</i></p> <p><i>A proposal will only be supported where it is demonstrated that:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>a. it is located where the highway network can satisfactorily accommodate, taking account of planned improvements, the traffic generated by the development and where the development can be well integrated with footpath and cycling networks and public transport;</i></li> <li><i>b. where transport improvements are necessary proportionate contributions are made commensurate with the impact from the proposed development;</i></li> <li><i>c. it seeks to minimise the need to travel and maximise walking, cycling, the use of public transport and other sustainable travel options, to include retention, where relevant, and enhancement of existing rights of way;</i></li> <li><i>d. any potential impacts on the strategic road network have been addressed having regard to advice from early engagement with Highways England;</i></li> <li><i>e. highway safety would not be compromised and safe physical access can be provided to the proposed development from the footpath and highway networks;</i></li> <li><i>f. adequate provision for servicing and emergency access is incorporated; and</i></li> <li><i>g. appropriate provision for parking is incorporated, taking account of;</i></li> <li><i>i. highway safety and access to, from and in the vicinity of the site;</i></li> <li><i>ii. the accessibility of the development to services and facilities by walking, cycling and</i></li> </ul> |

| Local Planning Authority  | Policy reference                   | Policy wording  |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Harrogate Borough Council | Policy T11 (Sustainable Transport) | <p><i>public transport;</i></p> <p><i>iii. the needs of potential occupiers, users and visitors, now and in the future;</i></p> <p><i>iv. the amenity of existing and future occupiers and users of the development and nearby property; and</i></p> <p><i>v. opportunities for shared provision, where locations and patterns of use allow.</i></p> <p><i>For all major development, and where transport issues are likely, the Council may require proportionate Transport Assessments, Transport Statements or Travel Plans as necessary. Where a travel plan is required it should set out measures to reduce the demand for travel by private car, air pollution and carbon dioxide emissions from transport, and encourages walking, cycling and other sustainable travel options.</i></p> <p><i>All routes within development will be provided to an adoptable standard and all pedestrian and cycle routes will be formalised as rights of way unless otherwise agreed with the Council and the local highways authority.</i></p> <p><i>The Council will support:</i></p> <p><i>h. transport improvements required to address the cumulative impact of development across the district and those identified in the North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan; and</i></p> <p><i>i. improvements to the rail network and Thirsk and Northallerton rail stations, particularly for accessibility and capacity and as a focus for economic growth.</i></p> <p><i>The council will work in partnership with other authorities, transport providers, developers and local groups to promote a sustainable and improved transport system which is safe, reliable, and convenient and will:</i></p> |

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference                                      | Policy wording  |
|--------------------------|---|---|
|                          |   | <p>A. Improve road and rail connections both within the district and to the wider area, in particular the improvement of the Leeds-Harrogate-York railway;</p> <p>B. Seek reductions in traffic congestion in Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon;</p> <p>C. Promote improvements to public transport, including the provision of better parking at rail stations and park and ride facilities, the creation of walking and cycling routes, provision of electric vehicle charging points for both cars and bikes, the Harrogate car-share scheme and measures to reduce air pollution;</p> <p>D. Ensure development proposals seek to minimise the need to travel and achieve more sustainable travel behaviour by requiring all developments which will generate significant amounts of traffic to be supported by a transport statement or transport assessment and a travel plan;</p> <p>E. Locate, as far as possible, the majority of future development so that it is accessible to a station on the Leeds-Harrogate-York railway or within the key bus service corridor;</p> <p>F. Improve accessibility in rural areas;</p> <p>G. Undertake a Strategic Transport Priorities Study for the district in order to set out the council's priorities for sustainable transport.</p> |
|                          | Policy T12 (Protection of Transport Sites and Routes) | <p>New sites and routes which have the potential to contribute towards the provision of a sustainable and improved transport system will be safeguarded where there is a reasonable prospect of them accommodating new transport infrastructure before 2035. This will apply when a scheme is:</p>  |

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference               | Policy wording  |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
|                          |                                | <p><i>A. Included within the investment strategies or plans produced by Highways England, as the strategic highway authority, North Yorkshire County Council, as the local highway authority, or by another body or organisation contributing towards the creation of a sustainable and improved transport system for the district, and for which there is an agreed preferred route or site; or</i></p> <p><i>B. Along the route of a former railway line; in particular the sections of the Harrogate-Ripon-Northallerton line and the Harrogate to Wetherby line that lie within the Harrogate district (as shown on the policies map); or</i></p> <p><i>C. A cycle or pedestrian route identified by the local highway authority or the district council and included within an approved plan or strategy</i></p>   |
|                          | Policy T13 (Parking Provision) | <p><i>Development will be supported where it incorporates appropriately designed vehicle and bicycle parking. To support sustainable transport choices and reduce reliance on the private car the following criteria, where they are relevant to the proposal, should be addressed in determining the level or parking provision proposed:</i></p> <p><i>A. The need to provide safe, secure and convenient parking at appropriate levels, including parking or storage for cycles, motor cycles and, where relevant, coaches and lorries;</i></p> <p><i>B. Parking standards for cars, cycles, motorised two wheel vehicles, disabled parking and operational servicing requirements, as prepared by the local highway authority, North Yorkshire County Council;</i></p> <p><i>C. Policies set out in the North Yorkshire County Council Parking Strategy (and successive strategies);</i></p> <p><i>D. The location of the site within an area covered by an Area Travel Plan;</i></p> |

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference   | Policy wording   |
|--------------------------|--|--|
|                          |  | <p><i>E. The need to make provision for car club and car share parking spaces;</i></p> <p><i>F. Means to encourage the use of low emission vehicles as part of the proposal, including the ability to provide electric vehicle charging points.</i></p>  |
| Selby District Council   | Policy T1: Development in Relation to the Highway Network                      | <p><i>Development proposals should be well related to the existing highways network and will only be permitted where existing roads have adequate capacity and can safely serve the development, unless appropriate off-site highway improvements are undertaken by the developer.</i></p>   |
|                          | T2: Access to Roads (Saved Policy)   | <p><i>Development proposals which would result in the creation of a new access or the intensification of the use of an existing access will be permitted provided:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>1) There would be no detriment to highway safety; and</i></li> <li><i>2) The access can be created in a location and to a standard acceptable to the highway authority.</i></li> </ol> <p><i>Proposals which would result in the creation of a new access onto a primary road or district distributor road will not be permitted unless there is no feasible access onto a secondary road and the highway authority is satisfied that the proposal would not create conditions prejudicial to highway safety.</i></p> |
|                          | T5: Safeguarding of A63 Hambleton/ Monk Fryston Bypass Corridor (Saved Policy) | <p><i>The District Council will safeguard the route corridors for the A63 Hambleton and Monk Fryston bypasses, as defined on the proposals map, by refusing proposals for development which would compromise implementation of the scheme.</i></p>   |
| City of York Council     | Policy T2a (Existing Pedestrian/Cycle Networks)                                | <p><i>Planning permission will not be granted for any development that would prevent the use of any part of the existing pedestrian and cycle networks or other rights of way, or compromise the safety of</i></p>   |

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference                           | Policy wording  |
|--------------------------|--|---|
|                          |  | <i>users thereon, unless alternative routes will be provided that are similar or better in quality, safety, convenience and length.</i>   |
|                          | Policy T5 (Traffic and Pedestrian Safety)  | <p><i>Where appropriate, traffic and pedestrian safety measures will be implemented on the highway network, particularly in residential areas, and near schools, to improve road safety for pedestrians and cyclists, reduce vehicle speeds and enhance the street environment.</i></p> <p><i>In proposing new residential developments, applicants should ensure that all new road layouts (proposed for adoption) should, where possible, be designed to the “Home Zones” principle. Proposals to change the layout of existing roads in residential areas to take account of the “Home Zones” principle will also be encouraged.</i></p>   |
|                          | Policy T13a (Travel Plan and Contribution) | <p><i>Developments which meet the criteria set down in PPG13, or which are likely to employ more than 30 employees, or a residential site with more than 20 units, will be required to submit a travel plan including; modal split targets, time scales, measures and sanctions to be taken to meet these targets as well as measures to monitor the effectiveness of the plan. The travel plan will be agreed by the Council’s Highways Department and information will be given about the progress of the plan on a yearly basis.</i></p> <p><i>Contributions through Section 106 Agreement will be secured to improve transport in the development area (hard measures) and contribute to the travel plan network services (soft measures) and pay the Council a commuted sum in respect of administrating the monitoring process.</i></p> |
|                          | Policy T18 (Highways)                      | <p><i>Increases to existing road capacity will only be supported if:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>a) they are absolutely necessary to overcome existing congestion levels; or</i></li> <li><i>b) they facilitate the Council's economic programme; or</i></li> <li><i>c) they open up vacant land for</i></li> </ul>   |

| Local Planning Authority   | Policy reference                 | Policy wording  |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
|                            |                                  | <p><i>development; or</i></p> <p><i>d) they remove traffic from environmentally sensitive areas; or</i></p> <p><i>e) they improve road safety; or</i></p> <p><i>f) they reduce conflicts between vehicle and pedestrian / cyclists; and</i></p> <p><i>g) they incorporate public transport facilities; and</i></p> <p><i>h) after careful evaluation of the environmental cost and benefits the scheme will result in tangible environmental benefits.</i></p> <p><i>In considering the design of new roads, the needs of pedestrian and cyclists must be taken into account.</i></p> |
|                            | Policy T20 (Planning Agreements) | <i>Where traffic, pedestrians and cyclists could be accommodated by the provision of special facilities or appropriate improvements to the highway network affected, applicants will be expected to enter into a Section 106 Agreement under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and into an agreement under the Highways Act 1980 in order to provide or make an appropriate contribution to such improvements.</i>   |
| <b>Air Quality</b>         |                                  |   |
| Hambleton District Council | RM4: Air Quality                 | <i>The Council will seek to protect and improve air quality within the district. Proposals will be categorised based on the extent to which there is potential for adverse air quality impacts. Categorisation will be based on factors including the:</i>  |

*a. scale and nature of the proposed development;*

*b. type and volume of traffic generation and whether production of a travel plan, travel assessment or travel statement are required, in relation to the requirements of policy 'IC2: Transport and Accessibility';*

*c. requirement for assessments, such as an environmental impact assessment or habitats regulations assessment, that could indicate the potential for adverse air quality impacts;*

*d. location of the site in relation to designated air quality management areas (AQMA), clean air zones (CAZ) or identified areas of air quality concern; and*

*e. extent to which people or sensitive receptors may be exposed to poor air quality.*

*The categorisation factors and air quality impact assessment, where required, will determine whether mitigation measures are necessary and the form they need to take.*

*Development will only be supported where the location of the proposed development does not adversely affect a special area of conservation (SAC), special protection area (SPA) or Ramsar site within or close to the local plan area by way of increased air pollution. This includes increases in traffic on roads within 200m of a SAC, SPA or Ramsar site that is vulnerable to nitrogen deposition/acidification.*

*Where mitigation measures are necessary the proposal will only be supported where they will be implemented and, as necessary, maintained. Where adequate mitigation measures are not possible, compensatory measures may be appropriate. If appropriate compensatory measures cannot be found the development will not be supported.*

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| Local Planning Authority  | Policy reference                 | Policy wording  |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Harrogate Borough Council | NE1: Air Quality                 | <p><i>Applicants must submit an air quality assessment and/or a dust assessment report and identify mitigation measures to ensure no significant adverse effects where development may:</i></p> <p><i>A. Affect the air quality management areas (AQMAs) at Bond End, Knaresborough; High and Low Skellgate, Ripon; Woodlands Junction at Hookstone Chase, Harrogate; and York Place, Knaresborough; or at any other AQMAs designated over the course of the plan period;</i></p> <p><i>B. Create emissions of dust during demolition, earth moving and construction, or through site operations associated with mineral extraction, waste disposal or agriculture;</i></p> <p><i>C. Impact on the air quality of a special area of conservation (SAC), special protection area (SPA), or site of special scientific interest (SSSI), or on a non-statutory site where there is a relevant sensitivity; or</i></p> <p><i>D. Create significant amounts of traffic, as determined through a transport assessment and/or air quality modelling specific to the proposal.</i></p> <p><i>Mitigation measures should ensure consistency with the council's Air Quality Action Plan and the Habitats Regulation Assessment where impacts are related to the diversity of ecosystems; and where impacts are traffic related, the current North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan.</i></p> |
| Selby District Council    | NE8: Air Quality (Emerging Plan) | <p><i>A. The preferred approach is that developments must not:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>1. result in further significant air quality deterioration, or the need to declare further Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs); and</i></li> <li><i>2. result in any increase in the number of people exposed to poor air quality; and</i></li> <li><i>3. conflict with elements of an Authority Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP).</i></li> </ol> <p><i>B. Developments will only be permitted if the impact on air quality is acceptable and mechanisms are in place to mitigate adverse impacts and prevent further exposure to poor air quality. This will help to protect human health.</i></p>   |

*C. This will be achieved by:*

- 1. All developments promoting the uptake of low emission mitigation (such as through electric vehicle charging provision) and supporting sustainable travel to reduce air quality impacts.*
- 2. Developments in or affecting an AQMA or where pre-application discussions have indicated that the development could result in the designation of an AQMA or where the grant of planning permission would conflict with, or render unworkable, elements of the Authority AQAP, applicants must submit an Air Quality Assessment and/or a Dust Assessment Report and identify mitigation measures to ensure no significant adverse effects where development may:*

- i. Involve agricultural developments which have the potential to produce ammonia emissions and particulates which could affect residents; or*
- ii. Create emissions of dust during demolition, earth moving and construction, or through site operations associated with mineral extraction, waste disposal or agriculture; or*
- iii. Impact on the air quality of a Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA), or Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), or on a non-statutory site where there is a relevant sensitivity.*
- iv. Create significant amounts of traffic (the level at which it has the potential to increase local air pollution, either individually or cumulatively), as determined through a Transport Assessment and/or air quality modelling specific to a planning application; or*

*D. Mitigation measures should ensure consistency with the Council’s Air Quality Action Plan and the Habitats Regulation Assessment where impacts are related to the diversity of ecosystems, and where impacts are traffic related, the current North Yorkshire Local Transport Plan.*

*Proposals for development outside an AQMA will be required to assess their impact on air quality, where:*

*a) there is a cumulative significant impact of traffic generation (an increase of more than 5% traffic flow) or*

*b) there is a significant number (300 or more spaces) of additional parking to be provided, or*

*c) coach and lorry parking is to be provided, or*

*d) there is already a recognised congestion or air quality problem in the area, or*

*e) there will potentially be significant emissions to the air from sources other than traffic.*

*When considering the air quality impacts from developments, it is important that full account is taken of impacts on recreational areas such as parks, gardens, play areas and open spaces. In addition, when considering future locations for such facilities, it is important that full account is taken of the existing air quality.*

*Where mitigation measures are required as a direct result of new development, applicants will be requested to enter a S106 agreement to implement measures to offset any increase in local pollutant emissions, and/or make an appropriate financial contribution towards improvement measures or air quality monitoring.*

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ENV1: Air Quality  
(Emerging Plan)

*Development will only be permitted if the impact on air quality is acceptable and mechanisms are in place to mitigate adverse impacts and prevent further exposure to poor air quality. This will help to protect human health.*

*To establish whether air quality impacts are acceptable all minor and major planning applications are required to identify sources of emissions to air from the development and submit an emissions statement. This should qualitatively identify all new emissions likely to arise as a result of the proposal and demonstrate how these will be minimised and mitigated against as part of the development. For major developments a more detailed quantitative emissions strategy may be required. This must fully assess and quantify total site emissions in terms of potential damage costs to both health and the environment both with and without mitigation measures in place. Further guidance will be made available to assist applicants with this process.*

*For major developments with potentially significant air quality impacts, a full air quality impact assessment should be undertaken to establish the resultant impact on local air quality (in terms of change in ambient concentrations of air pollutants within the vicinity of the development site).*

*Where a development will introduce new relevant exposure in an area of existing, or future air quality concern, an exposure assessment will also be required. This should detail current and expected air quality conditions and assess the suitability of the location for human occupation. Where there is potential for new occupants to be exposed to unacceptable levels of air pollutants, an exposure mitigation strategy will be required.*

*The Council will review the significance of the air quality impacts in line with local and national guidance. The exercise of professional judgement by both the organisation preparing the air quality assessment and the local authority officers when they evaluate the findings is an important part of the assessment of significance. Evaluation of air quality impacts will take into account factors such as the number of people affected, the absolute levels and the predicted magnitude of the changes in pollutant concentrations. The evaluation will also take into account the likely emissions impacts associated with the development and if the proposed mitigation is considered reasonable and proportionate. New development should support and contribute towards delivery of City of York Council's AQAP.*

| Local Planning Authority   | Policy reference   | Policy wording  |
|----------------------------|--------------------|---|
| Hambleton District Council | Policy E2: Amenity | <p><i>All proposals will be expected to provide and maintain a high standard of amenity for all users and occupiers, including both future occupants and users of the proposed development as well as existing occupants and users of neighbouring land and buildings, in particular those in residential use. A proposal will therefore be required to ensure:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>a. adequate availability of daylight and sunlight for the proposed use, and would therefore not result in significant effects of overshadowing and the need for artificial light;</i></li> <li><i>b. the physical relationships arising from the design and separation of buildings are not oppressive or overbearing, and in particular will not result in overlooking causing loss of privacy;</i></li> <li><i>c. there are no significant adverse impacts in terms of noise (particularly with regards to noise sensitive uses and noise designations), including internal and external levels, timing, duration and character;</i></li> <li><i>d. that adverse impacts from the following sources will be made acceptable:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>i. air pollution;</i></li> <li><i>ii. contamination;</i></li> <li><i>iii. dust;</i></li> <li><i>iv. obtrusive light;</i></li> <li><i>v. odour;</i></li> <li><i>vi. overheating; and</i></li> <li><i>vii. water pollution;</i></li> </ul> </li> <li><i>e. adequate and convenient provision is made for the storage and collection of waste and recycling;</i></li> </ul> |

| Local Planning Authority  | Policy reference                         | Policy wording  |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| Harrogate Borough Council | HP4: Protecting Amenity                  | <p><i>f. that there would be no adverse effect on safety near a notifiable installation and no increase in the number of people that would be put at risk in the vicinity of a notifiable installation; and</i></p> <p><i>g. that there would be adequate and convenient provision of private external amenity space. Where mitigation is necessary to ensure that the above requirements are met their compatibility with all other relevant policy requirements will be considered when determining the acceptability of the proposal.</i></p>  |
| Harrogate Borough Council | HP4: Protecting Amenity                  | <p><i>Development proposals should be designed to ensure that they will not result in significant adverse impacts on the amenity of occupiers and neighbours.</i></p> <p><i>Amenity considerations will include the impacts of development on:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>A. Overlooking and loss of privacy;</i></li> <li><i>B. Overbearing and loss of light; and</i></li> <li><i>C. Vibration, fumes, odour noise and other disturbance.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>The individual and cumulative impacts of development proposals on amenity will be considered.</i></p> <p><i>New residential development should incorporate well-designed and located private and/or communal outdoor amenity space which is of an adequate size for the likely occupancy of the proposed dwellings.</i></p> |
| Selby District Council    | Policy ENV2: Environmental Pollution and | <p><i>A) Proposals for development which would give rise to, or would be affected by, unacceptable levels of noise, nuisance, contamination or other environmental pollution including groundwater pollution will not be permitted unless satisfactory remedial or</i></p>  |

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference                 | Policy wording   |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
|                          | Contaminated Land (Saved Policy) | <p><i>preventative measures are incorporated as an integral element in the scheme. Such measures should be carried out before the use of the site commences.</i></p> <p><i>B) Where there is a suspicion that the site might be contaminated, planning permission may be granted subject to conditions to prevent the commencement of development until a site investigation and assessment has been carried out and development has incorporated all measures shown in the assessment to be necessary.</i></p>  |
| City of York Council     | Policy GP1: Design               | <p><i>Development proposals will be expected to:</i></p> <p><i>a) respect or enhance the local environment;</i></p> <p><i>b) be of a density, layout, scale, mass and design that is compatible with neighbouring buildings, spaces and the character of the area, using appropriate building materials;</i></p> <p><i>c) avoid the loss of open spaces, important gaps within development, vegetation, water features and other features that contribute to the quality of the local environment;</i></p> <p><i>d) where appropriate incorporate informative landscapes design proposals, where these would clearly have an influence on the quality and amenity and/or ecological value of the development;</i></p> <p><i>e) retain, enhance and/or create urban spaces, public views, skyline, landmarks, the rural character and setting of villages and other townscape features which make a significant contribution to the character of the area, and take opportunities to reveal such features to public view;</i></p> |

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference            | Policy wording  |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
|                          |                             | <p><i>f) design outdoor lighting schemes, which are energy efficient and provide the minimum lighting level required for security and working purposes, taking into account any adverse impact on residential amenity, the character of the area and night sky illumination and ecological systems;</i></p> <p><i>g) provide and protect private, individual or communal amenity space for residential and commercial developments;</i></p> <p><i>h) provide individual or communal storage space for waste recycling and litter collection;</i></p> <p><i>i) ensure that residents living nearby are not unduly affected by noise, disturbance, overlooking, overshadowing or dominated by overbearing structures;</i></p> <p><i>j) accord with sustainable design principles (GP4a) and incorporate the principles of the Building for Life Standard as a fundamental part of the design;</i></p> <p><i>k) provide disabled toilets/parent baby changing facilities in public, non-residential buildings;</i></p> <p><i>l) Where opportunities exist, new open space/landscape treatment should be incorporated to close gaps between green corridors and take account of ecological principles through habitat restoration/creation.</i></p> |
|                          | Policy GP4a: Sustainability | <p><i>Proposals for all development should have regard to the principles of sustainable development as summarised in criteria a–l below.</i></p> <p><i>All commercial and residential developments will be required to be accompanied by a</i></p>  |



*sustainability statement. The document should describe how the proposal fits with the criteria listed below and will be judged on its suitability in these terms.*

*Development should:*

*a) provide details setting out the accessibility of the site by means other than the car and, where the type and size of the development requires, be within 400m walk of a frequent public transport route and easily accessible for pedestrians and cyclists;*

*b) contribute toward meeting the social needs of communities within City of York (including, for example, housing, community and recreational facilities, car clubs, recycling facilities and communal laundry blocks) and to safe and socially inclusive environments;*

*c) maintain or increase the economic prosperity and diversity of the City of York and maximise employment opportunities (including supporting local goods and services providing training and employment for local unemployed and young people);*

*d) be of a high quality design, with the aim of conserving and enhancing the local character and distinctiveness of the City;*

*e) minimise the use of non-renewable resources, re-use materials already on the development site, and seek to make use of grey water systems both during construction and throughout the use of the development. Any waste generated through the development should be managed safely, recycled and/or reused. The 'whole life' costs of the materials should be considered;*

*f) minimise pollution, including that relating to air, water, land, light and noise;*

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| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference | Policy wording  |
|--------------------------|------------------|---|
|                          |                  | <p><i>g) conserve and enhance natural areas and landscape features, provide both formal and informal open space, wildlife areas and room for trees to reach full growth;</i></p> <p><i>h) maximise the use of renewable resources on development sites and seek to make use of renewable energy sources, such as heat exchangers and photovoltaic cells;</i></p> <p><i>i) make adequate provision for the storage and collection of refuse and recycling.</i></p> |

### Socio-economic

|                            |  |  |
|----------------------------|--|--|
| Hambleton District Council | Policy S1 Sustainable Development Principles | <p><i>The Council will seek to ensure that development makes a positive contribution towards the sustainability of communities, enhances the environment and adapts to and mitigates the impact of climate change. This will be achieved by:</i></p> <p><i>a. Meeting development needs through sustainable development that supports existing communities, making effective and efficient use of land, supporting social cohesion, minimising the need to travel and promoting sustainable modes of travel;</i></p> <p><i>b. Ensuring communities have a healthy, safe and attractive living and working environment with reasonable access for all to a good range of facilities and services;</i></p> <p><i>c. Securing the provision of suitable and affordable housing to meet the needs and aspirations of existing and future residents;</i></p> <p><i>d. Promoting Hambleton as a recognised location for business by providing a range of employment opportunities that meet local aspirations, including high quality jobs, meeting the needs of new and expanding businesses and recognising the contribution of the rural economy;</i></p> |
|----------------------------|--|--|

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference                            | Policy wording  |
|--------------------------|---|---|
|                          |   | <p><i>e. Protecting and enhancing the high quality natural and historic environment whilst facilitating development in a way that respects and strengthens the distinctive character of the landscape and the form and setting of settlements;</i></p> <p><i>f. Ensuring that development takes available opportunities to improve local environmental conditions, such as air and water quality, seeks the reuse of suitable previously developed and underused land and buildings, and reclaimed materials; and</i></p> <p><i>g. Supporting development and infrastructure provision that takes available opportunities to mitigate and adapt to climate change, including minimising greenhouse gas emissions, and makes prudent and efficient use of natural resources.</i></p>   |
|                          | Policy S5<br>Development in the Countryside | <p><i>The Council will seek to ensure that new development recognises the intrinsic beauty, character and distinctiveness of the countryside as an asset that supports a high-quality living and working environment, contributes to the identity of the district, provides an attractive recreational and tourism resource and is a valued biodiversity resource.</i></p> <p><i>The countryside is defined as land outside the existing built form of a settlement identified in the settlement hierarchy in policy S3: Spatial Distribution. Other villages, hamlets or groups of buildings that are not specifically identified in the settlement hierarchy will be considered to be part of the countryside.</i></p> <p><i>The built form is defined as the closely grouped and visually well related buildings of the main part of the settlement and land closely associated with them. The built form excludes:</i></p> <p><i>a. any individual building or group of dispersed buildings or ribbon developments which are clearly detached from the main part of the settlement;</i></p> <p><i>b. any ribbon development attached to the main part of the settlement where the buildings relate more to the surrounding countryside than to the main part of the settlement;</i></p> |

*c. gardens, paddocks and other undeveloped land on the edge of the settlement where this land relates more to the surrounding countryside than to the main part of the settlement;*  
*d. agricultural buildings on the edge of the settlement; and*  
*e. outdoor sports and recreational spaces on the edge of the settlement.*

*Development in the countryside will only be supported where it is in accordance with national planning policy or other policies of the development plan and would not harm the character, appearance and environmental qualities of the area in which it is located.*

*Where significant development in the countryside is demonstrated to be necessary, the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land (classed as grades 1, 2 and 3a) should be avoided wherever possible. If the benefits of the development justify the loss, areas of the lowest grade available must be used except where other sustainability considerations outweigh agricultural land quality considerations.*

*Where agricultural land would be lost the proposal will be expected to be designed so as to retain as much soil resource as possible as well as avoiding sterilisation of other agricultural land by, for example, severing access to farmland.*

*Rural buildings*

*A proposal for the conversion of an existing building in the countryside that would not be dealt with through 'Prior Approval/Notification' will only be supported where it can be demonstrated that:*

*f. the building is:*

*i. redundant or disused;*

*ii. of permanent and substantial construction;*

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*iii. not in such a state of dereliction or disrepair that significant reconstruction would be required; and  
iv. structurally capable of being converted for the proposed use; and*

*g. the proposal:*

*i. would enhance the immediate setting; and*

*ii. any extension or alteration would not adversely affect the form, scale, massing or proportion of the building.*

*A proposal for the replacement of an existing building (including a dwelling) in the countryside will only be supported where it is of permanent and substantial construction and the proposal is of a high-quality design, being sympathetic with its surroundings and takes opportunities to enhance the immediate surroundings. Only limited increases in floorspace will be supported and development proposals must be proportionate to the building(s) that they replace.*

*The position of the replacement buildings within the site should be considered comprehensively so that it is located where it would have the least possible adverse impact on the immediate surroundings, the wider landscape and the amenity of the users of existing buildings nearby.*

*A proposal for development for residential extension in the countryside must meet the requirements of policy 'E1: Design'.*

*A proposal for the reuse or adaptation will also need to comply with the provisions of policy 'E5: Development Affecting Heritage Assets'.*

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Policy EG2 Protection and Enhancement of Employment Land

*This policy sets out the Council's approach to the protection and improvement of areas of land and buildings currently in employment use.*

*Key employment locations are identified in recognition of their role as the prime business locations in the district, where significant numbers of people are employed and the businesses derive benefit from being located together. Key employment locations and sites allocated by policy 'EG1: Meeting*

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*Hambleton's Employment Need' should be the main focus for employment development in the district and redevelopment should be for employment uses in order to maintain their role.*

*General employment locations have been identified in recognition of their role in the economy and should be the focus for employment generating development.*

*Key and general employment locations are defined on the policies map.*

*All employment locations*

*Proposals for the expansion, intensification, upgrading or redevelopment of an existing employment site for employment uses will be supported, provided that adverse environmental and amenity impacts are avoided or minimised to an acceptable level. Proposals for new employment generating uses will also be supported within the built form of defined settlements, subject to other Local Plan policies.*

*Key employment locations*

*The following existing and allocated sites are key employment locations:*

- *Dalton Old Airfield Industrial Estate (existing and allocated)*
- *Leeming Bar Industrial Estate (existing and allocated)*
- *Northallerton Industrial Area, east and west of Darlington Road (including County Business Park, Darlington Road Business Park, Mile House Business Park, Northallerton Business Park, Standard Way Business Park and Thornfield Business Park)*
- *Stokesley Business Park (including Station Road Industrial Estate and Terry Dicken Industrial Estate)*
- *Thirsk Industrial Estate*
- *Sowerby Gateway Business Park*

*A proposal that involves the redevelopment or change of use of land or premises for non-employment uses will only be supported if it can be demonstrated that the proposed use is ancillary to the existing employment uses in the key employment location. Applicants will need to demonstrate that the proposal will have a complementary benefit to the employment area and there would be no unacceptable amenity impact, no unacceptable impact on either the operation of the site as a key employment location, or the supply of employment land, both in quantitative and qualitative terms. Proposals for research and development of products or processes, industrial processes, general industrial and storage or distribution uses will be supported within a key employment location. A proposal for sui generis uses will only be supported if it is demonstrated that there is no suitable land or buildings available within a general employment location or site allocated for employment development. Office uses will also be acceptable, subject to policy 'EG3: Town Centre Retail and Leisure Provision'.*

*A proposal for a non-employment use or a use that is complementary to the operation of the whole location should be located towards the periphery of the key employment location, nearest to public transport routes (where available), in order to reduce the potential for conflict with traffic associated with existing business uses.*

*General employment locations*

*A number of existing employment areas have been identified as general employment locations, listed in the table below. Within general employment locations, proposals for research and development of products or processes, industrial processes, general industrial and storage or distribution uses will also be supported, in addition to offices subject to policy 'EG3: Town Centre Retail and Leisure Provision'.*

*Within these locations a proposal involving the redevelopment or change of use of land or premises for non-employment uses will only be supported where:*

- a. it is demonstrated through a comprehensive marketing exercise and/or financial assessment that the continued use of the site for employment purposes, either by the current occupier or by any alternative occupier, is no longer feasible or not financially viable;*
- b. the release of a small part of a site would enable more efficient or effective use to be made of the remaining site area/premises for employment purposes; or*
- c. there are overriding environmental or amenity benefits that could only be achieved by terminating the employment use.*

*In all locations, a proposal that would lead to the loss of 2,000m<sup>2</sup> of floorspace (gross floor area) or 2ha of land currently in or last used for employment use will be expected to demonstrate that the loss would not have an unacceptable impact on the overall supply of employment land or buildings, either in the district as a whole for sites allocated in policy 'EG1: Meeting Hambleton's Employment Need' and, key employment locations or within the local area for general employment locations.*

*Compatibility with other uses*

*For all proposals within a key employment location or general employment locations the proposed use must be compatible with adjacent land uses and not prejudice the operation, viability or future development of other businesses.*

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EG8 The Visitor Economy

*Visitor Attractions and Facilities*

*A proposal for new, or the extension of an existing, tourism attraction or facility will only be supported where it is demonstrated that:*

- a. the scale, form, layout and design is appropriate to its location and would not unacceptably harm the character, appearance or amenity of the surrounding area or wider countryside;*
- b. it would not cause unacceptable harm to the living conditions of neighbours or prejudice the operation of existing land uses; and*
- c. where a countryside location is proposed, the development cannot be located within or adjacent to the built form of an identified settlement in the settlement hierarchy, see policy*



*'S3: Spatial Distribution', and will be accessible by sustainable travel options.*

*In considering proposals for these uses, the Council will have regard to any benefits to the local economy and local services.*

*Visitor Accommodation*

*A proposal for new tourist accommodation will only be supported where it is demonstrated that:*

*d. the scale, form, layout and design is appropriate to its location and would not unacceptably harm the character, appearance or amenity of the surrounding area or wider countryside;*

*e. it would not cause unacceptable harm to the living conditions of neighbours or prejudice existing land uses;*

*f. occupation can be limited to holiday purposes only;*

*g. a proposal for a new, or an extension to an existing, caravan, camping or holiday chalet site is accessible to local services and public utilities; and*

*h. where a countryside location is proposed, the development cannot be located within or adjacent to the built form of an identified settlement in the settlement hierarchy, see policy*

*'S3: Spatial Distribution', and it will be accessible by sustainable travel options.*

*In particular support will be given to proposals that meet the above criteria and form part of a comprehensive farm diversification scheme, see policy 'EG7: Businesses in Rural Areas', or are directly linked to the long term conservation and enjoyment of publicly accessible natural and cultural heritage assets. In all cases the approach roads and access to the site have the capacity to cater for the type and levels of traffic likely to be generated by the development.*

*Protection of the visitor economy*

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| Local Planning Authority         | Policy reference                                     | Policy wording   |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
|                                  |  | <p><i>New development must ensure that it can be integrated effectively with existing visitor attractions and accommodation. Proposals for development that would prejudice the operation or use of existing visitor attractions, facilities or accommodation will not be supported.</i></p>   |
|                                  | <p>IC4 Community Facilities</p>                      | <p><i>New facilities</i></p> <p><i>A proposal that provides for new or enhanced community facilities will be supported if the proposed facility will be accessible to the community it is intended to serve and the development would not detract from the character of the local area.</i></p> <p><i>In considering the suitability of a site for a new community use, the Council will have regard to the local need for the facility.</i></p> <p><i>Existing facilities</i></p> <p><i>A proposal that would result in the loss of premises or land currently or last in community use will not be supported unless it can be demonstrated that:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>a. prior to the commencement of development a satisfactory replacement facility will be provided in a suitably accessible location for the catchment area or the community served;</i></li> <li><i>b. the existing use is no longer financially or operationally viable and there is no reasonable prospect of securing a viable satisfactory alternative community use;</i></li> <li><i>c. the continued use of the site for community purposes would conflict with other planning policies;</i></li> </ul> <p><i>or</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>d. the loss of the community facility is integral to a strategic proposal to improve community services within the locality.</i></li> </ul> |
| <p>Harrogate Borough Council</p> | <p>Policy GS5: Supporting the District's Economy</p> | <p><i>The council will encourage sustainable economic growth in the district by supporting development proposals that contribute towards the achievement of the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>A. Supporting the growth of key sectors including:</i></li> </ul>   |

- *Creative and digital;*
- *Scientific research and development;*
- *Financial and professional services; and*
- *Logistics.*

*B. Providing a range of quality business sites and premises.*

*C. Providing a strategic employment site at Flaxby, adjacent to the A1(M).*

*D. Delivering Station Parade, Harrogate as a significant mixed-use, employment and commercial development location strengthening the town centre's role as an attractive location for business and contributing to its vitality and diversity.*

*E. Encouraging the retention of B1 office space.*

*F. Maintaining and enhancing the district's visitor economy.*

*G. Supporting the rural and agricultural economy and its diversification.*

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Policy EC6:  
Protection of Tourist  
Facilities

*Hotel Protection*

*Proposals involving the change of use of hotels in the district with 20 or more lettable bedrooms will not be permitted unless clear evidence is provided to demonstrate that they are no longer viable, including:*

*A. Evidence that the hotel has been actively marketed at existing use value for at least 12 consecutive months in line with the provisions under paragraph 4.40;*

*B. Occupancy rates for the last three years of operation; and*

*C. Capital expenditure in the last five years of operation.*

*Applicants will also be required to demonstrate that there will be no significant adverse impact on the supply or quality of visitor accommodation available in the area.*

*Protection of Tourist Attractions*

*Proposals that would result in the loss of a tourist attraction will not be permitted unless:*

*D. Clear evidence is provided to demonstrate that the continued use is no longer viable, including:*

*i. Evidence that the attraction has been actively marketed at existing use value for at least 12 consecutive months;*

*ii. Visitor numbers for the last three years; and*

*iii. Capital expenditure in the last five years of operation; or*

*E. The attraction is viable but has been actively marketed at existing use value for two years.*

*Proposals for non-tourist related development, which would be likely to result in harm to the continued attractiveness and operation of an existing tourist attraction, will not be permitted unless that development would deliver clear public benefits that are incapable of being provided in a less harmful manner.*

Policy HP5: Public Rights of Way

*Proposals for development that would affect existing public rights of way will be permitted only where it can be demonstrated that:*

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference  | Policy wording   |
|--------------------------|---|--|
|                          |   | <p><i>A. The routes and the recreational and amenity value of rights of way will be protected, or satisfactory diverted routes that deliver a level of recreational and amenity value at least as good as the routes being replaced are provided; and</i></p> <p><i>B. In all cases, opportunities for enhancement through the addition of new links to the existing network and the provision of improved facilities have been fully explored and, where appropriate, all reasonable and viable opportunities have been taken up.</i></p>   |
|                          | <p>Policy HP6:<br/>Protection of Existing Sport, Open Space and Recreation Facilities</p> | <p><i>A. Proposals for development that would involve the loss of existing outdoor public and private sport, open space and recreational facilities will be supported where:</i></p> <p><i>i. The applicant can demonstrate that there is a surplus of similar facilities in the area and that the loss would not adversely affect the existing and potential recreational needs of the local population, making allowance for the likely demand generated by allocations in this plan; or</i></p> <p><i>ii. A satisfactory replacement facility is provided and available for use before the existing facility is lost, in a suitable location, accessible to current users, and at least equivalent in terms of size, usefulness, attractiveness and quality; or</i></p> <p><i>iii. The land is incapable of appropriate sport and recreational use due to its size, location and physical conditions; or</i></p> <p><i>iv. In the case of playing fields:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>• The sport and recreation facilities on a site would best be retained and enhanced through the development of a small part of the site, and the benefits of development to sport and recreation clearly outweigh the loss of the land; or</i></li> <li><i>• The proposal involves the development of an alternative indoor or outdoor sports facility on the site, and the benefits of development to sport and recreation clearly outweigh the loss of the playing fields;</i></li> </ul> <p><i>v. The applicant can demonstrate that the loss would not cause significant harm to the amenity and local distinctiveness of the local area.</i></p> |

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference                                  | Policy wording   |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| Leeds City Council       | Spatial Policy 8: Economic Development Priorities | <p><i>B. Development proposals that would involve the loss of existing indoor public and private sport and recreation facilities will be permitted only where:</i></p> <p><i>i. Their loss would not adversely affect the existing and potential sport and recreational needs of the local population, making allowance for the likely demand generated by allocations in this plan; or</i></p> <p><i>ii. A satisfactory replacement facility is provided on the same grounds as criterion A. ii. above; or</i></p> <p><i>iii. They are incapable of continued sport and recreational use.</i></p> <p><i>A competitive local economy will be supported through:</i></p> <p><i>(i) The provision and safeguarding of a sufficient supply of land and buildings, as part of a wide portfolio of sites to match employment needs and opportunities for B class uses,</i></p> <p><i>(ii) Promoting the development of a strong local economy through enterprise and innovation, in facilitating existing strengths in financial and business services and manufacturing and to continue to grow opportunities in health and medical, low carbon manufacturing, digital and creative, retail, housing and construction, social enterprise, leisure and tourism and the voluntary sector,</i></p> <p><i>(iii) Job retention and creation, promoting the need for a skilled workforce, educational attainment and reducing barriers to employment opportunities,</i></p> <p><i>(iv) Seeking to improve accessibility to employment opportunities by public transport, walking and cycling across the District and especially in relation to job opportunities in the City Centre and Aire Valley Leeds (Urban Eco Settlement and Enterprise Zone),</i></p> <p><i>(v) Supporting the growth and diversification of the rural economy, consistent with the Settlement Hierarchy and the protection and enhancement of a high quality rural environment. Outside the Main Urban Area, Major Settlements and Small Settlements, the following proposals should be supported, where appropriate,</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>• conversion of existing buildings,</i></li> <li><i>• promote the development and diversification of agricultural and other land-based</i></li> </ul> |

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference  | Policy wording  |
|--------------------------|---|---|
|                          |   | <p>rural businesses,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• support provision and expansion of tourist and cultural facilities in appropriate locations ,</li> <li>• retention and development of local services and community facilities.</li> </ul> <p>(vi) Supporting training/skills and job creation initiatives via planning agreements linked to the implementation of appropriate developments given planning permission,</p> <p>(vii) Developing the City Centre and the Town/Local Centres as the core location for new retail, office employment and other main town centre uses,</p> <p>(viii) Supporting development in existing locations/sites for general industry and warehousing, particularly in locations which take full advantage of existing services, high levels of accessibility and infrastructure (including locations and sites accessible by rail and/or waterway),</p> <p>(ix) Support the advancement of high quality communications infrastructure to foster sustainable economic growth and to enhance business links subject to landscape, townscape and amenity considerations,</p> <p>(x) Support the retention and provision of new business start-up units including small workshops, where appropriate.</p> |
|                          | Policy G1: Enhancing and Extending Green Infrastructure | <p>Where a development is considered to be acceptable within or adjoining areas defined as Green Infrastructure on Map 16 or on any future LDF Allocation Documents, development proposals should ensure that:</p> <p>(i) Green Infrastructure/corridor function of the land is retained and improved, particularly in areas of growth,</p> <p>(ii) Where appropriate, the opportunity is taken to extend Green Infrastructure by linking green spaces or by filling in gaps in Green Infrastructure corridors, including (where relevant) extending these into Leeds City Centre. Street trees and green roofs are particularly encouraged,</p> <p>(iii) A landscaping scheme is provided which deals positively with the transition between development and any adjoining open land,</p>  |

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference  | Policy wording  |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| Selby District Council   | Policy Planning Strategy 2.1 Promotion of Sustainable Development | <p><i>(iv) The opportunity is taken to increase appropriate species of woodland cover in the District,</i></p> <p><i>(v) Provision for and retention of biodiversity and wildlife,</i></p> <p><i>(iv) Opportunities are taken to protect and enhance the Public Rights of Way (PROW) network through avoiding unnecessary diversions and by adding new links.</i></p> <p><i>AIM:</i></p> <p><i>To meet the assessed employment, housing and other needs of the district in a way which does not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.</i></p> <p><i>KEY OBJECTIVES:</i></p> <p><i>(1) To balance competing demands on a finite quantity of land and make the best use of resources.</i></p> <p><i>(2) To ensure an adequate supply of suitable land for employment, housing and other purposes whilst safeguarding environmental and natural resources from inappropriate development.</i></p> <p><i>(3) To facilitate economic recovery and diversification in a way which enhances environmental quality.</i></p> <p><i>(4) To ensure full and effective use of land and property within existing settlements and to maintain the quality of the countryside.</i></p> <p><i>(5) To assist in meeting the national goal of reducing harmful CO2 emissions.</i></p> <p><i>(6) To encourage energy efficient forms of development and renewable forms of energy.</i></p> |
|                          | Policy EMP12 Protection of Agricultural Development               | <p><i>Development proposals which would lead to the irreversible loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land (Grades 1, 2 and 3a) will not be permitted unless there is an exceptional overriding need and there is no suitable alternative site available.</i></p>   |
|                          | Policy SP1 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development       | <p><i>When considering development proposals the Council will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework. It will always work proactively with applicants jointly to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible, and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area.</i></p>  |



*Planning applications that accord with the policies in the Local Plan<sup>15</sup> (and, where relevant, with policies in neighbourhood plans) will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.*

*Where there are no policies relevant to the application or relevant policies are out of date (as defined by the NPPF) at the time of making the decision then the Council will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise – taking into account whether:*

- o Any adverse impacts of granting permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework taken as a whole; or*
- o Specific policies in that Framework indicate that development should be restricted.*

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Policy SP13 Scale and Distribution of economic Development

*Support will be given to developing and revitalising the local economy in all areas by:*

*A. Scale and Distribution*

- 1. Providing for an additional 37 – 52 ha of employment land across the District in the period up to 2027.*
  - 2. Within this total, providing for 23 ha of employment land as part of the Olympia Park mixed strategic housing/employment site to the east of Selby to meet the needs of both incoming and existing employment uses.*
  - 3. The precise scale and location of smaller sites in Selby, Tadcaster, Sherburn in Elmet and rural areas will be informed by an up-to-date Employment Land Availability Assessment and determined through a Site Allocation Local Plan.*
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4. *Giving priority to higher value business, professional and financial services and other growth sector jobs, particularly in Selby Town Centre and in high quality environments close to Selby by-pass.*

5. *Encouraging re-use of premises and intensification of employment sites to accommodate finance and insurance sector businesses and high value knowledge based activities in Tadcaster.*

*B. Strategic Development Management*

1. *Supporting the more efficient use of existing employment sites and premises within defined Development Limits through modernisation of existing premises, expansion, redevelopment, re-use, and intensification.*

2. *Safeguarding Established Employment Areas and allocated employment sites unless it can be demonstrated that there is no reasonable prospect of a site being used for that purpose.*

3. *Promoting opportunities relating to recreation and leisure uses.*

*C. Rural Economy*

*In rural areas, sustainable development (on both Greenfield and Previously Developed Sites) which brings sustainable economic growth through local employment opportunities or expansion of businesses and enterprise will be supported, including for example*

1. *The re-use of existing buildings and infrastructure and the development of well-designed new buildings*

2. *The redevelopment of existing and former employment sites and commercial premises*

3. *The diversification of agriculture and other land based rural businesses.*

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| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference                   | Policy wording  |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| City of York Council     | Policy DP2 Sustainable Development | <p><i>4. Rural tourism and leisure developments, small scale rural offices or other small scale rural development.</i></p> <p><i>5. The retention of local services and supporting development and expansion of local services and facilities in accordance with Policy SP14.</i></p> <p><i>D. In all cases, development should be sustainable and be appropriate in scale and type to its location, not harm the character of the area, and seek a good standard of amenity.</i></p> <p><i>Development should be consistent with the principles below. They will be applied in the consideration of all development proposals and underpin the subsequent sections of the plan.</i></p> <p><i>(i) Development will help Create Jobs and Grow the Economy through:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>• supporting strategic employment locations and ensuring employment land for the development period is provided;</i></li> <li><i>• safeguarding and enhancing the established retail hierarchy, the City Centre, district, local and neighbourhood centres, while ensuring out of centre retailing is controlled.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>(ii) Development will help Get York Moving through:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>• delivering a fundamental shift in travel by improving strategic public transport, cycle and pedestrian networks and managing travel demand and modal choice; and</i></li> <li><i>• improving the strategic highway network capacity whilst protecting residential areas, including safeguarding routes and sites.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>(iii) Development will help Build Strong Communities through:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>• addressing the housing and community needs of York’s current and future population; and</i></li> <li><i>• facilitating the provision of sufficient preschool, primary and secondary education and supporting further and higher education.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>(iv) Development will help Protect the Environment through:</i></p> |

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference                         | Policy wording  |
|--------------------------|--|---|
|                          |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>conserving and enhancing York’s special character setting, character and heritage by ensuring development is in acceptable locations and of the highest quality standards in design and urban design;</i></li> <li>• <i>conserving and enhancing York’s Green Infrastructure whilst promoting accessibility to encourage opportunities for sport and recreation;</i></li> <li>• <i>reducing flood risk by ensuring that new development is not subject to or does not contribute to flooding;</i></li> <li>• <i>ensuring sustainable design techniques are incorporated in new developments and maximise the generation and use of low carbon/renewable energy resources;</i></li> <li>• <i>improving air quality and limit environmental nuisance including noise, vibration, light, dust, odour, fumes and emissions, from development;</i></li> <li>• <i>reducing waste levels through the reducing, reusing and recycling hierarchy, and ensure appropriate sites for waste management are provided; and</i></li> </ul> <p><i>safeguarding natural mineral resources and maximise the production and use of secondary aggregates.</i></p> |
|                          | Policy DP3<br>Sustainable<br>Communities | <p><i>New development, including all the allocated sites as identified on the proposals map, should, where appropriate, address the following overarching development principles:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>i. respect and enhance the historic character, green spaces and landscape of York;</i></li> <li><i>ii. deliver high quality design and appropriate density, layout and scale whilst ensuring appropriate building materials are used;</i></li> <li><i>iii. create a high quality, locally distinctive place which relates well to the surrounding area and its historic character, and exploits opportunities for creating new and enhancing existing key views;</i></li> <li><i>iv. ensure the highest standards of sustainability are embedded at all stages of the development;</i></li> <li><i>v. create a sustainable, balanced community through provision of an appropriate range of housing;</i></li> </ul>   |

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference   | Policy wording  |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---|
|                          |                    | <p><i>vi. ensure that social infrastructure requirements of the new community are met through provision of accessible facilities and services in a planned and phased manner which complements and integrates with existing facilities;</i></p> <p><i>vii. create a people friendly environment which promotes opportunities for social and community interaction;</i></p> <p><i>vi. deliver new development within a framework of linked multifunctional green infrastructure incorporating existing landscape areas and biodiversity value, and maximising linkages with the wider green infrastructure network;</i></p> <p><i>ix. protect and enhance the natural environment through habitat restoration and creation;</i></p> <p><i>x. promote integration, connectivity and accessibility to, from and within the site by maximising opportunities for walking, cycling and frequent public transport thereby promoting and facilitating a modal shift from the car to more sustainable and healthier forms of travel;</i></p> <p><i>xi. minimise the environmental impact of vehicle trips to and from the development and mitigate the impact of residual car trips on the highway network where possible; and</i></p> <p><i>xii. manage flood risk by ensuring development does not contribute to or is not subject to flooding.</i></p> <p><i>Detailed policy requirements in relation to these overarching principles can be found under the relevant section of the plan.</i></p> |
|                          | Policy EC4 Tourism | <p><i>Tourism in York will contribute to a diverse economy. This will be achieved by supporting proposals that relate to the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>• maintaining and improving the choice and quality of visitor accommodation to encourage overnight stays, particularly by higher spending visitors;</i></li> <li><i>• the provision of quality visitor attractions including temporary structures throughout the year especially ones with a national/international profile, in locations which are easily accessible by a variety of transport modes and complement York’s existing cultural heritage;</i></li> <li><i>• the retention and growth of existing visitor attractions;</i></li> </ul>  |

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference                          | Policy wording   |
|--------------------------|---|--|
|                          |   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>maintaining and improving the choice and quality of business, conferencing and events facilities to encourage business visitors;</i></li> <li>• <i>the enhancement of the built environment and public realm, particularly around access to the river and showcasing York’s built heritage; and</i></li> <li>• <i>the establishment of a more diverse evening economy</i></li> </ul>   |
|                          | Policy EC5 Rural Economy                  | <p><i>In addition to the allocation in villages in Policy EC1, York’s rural economy will be sustained and diversified through:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>supporting appropriate farm and rural diversification activity including office and leisure development (Use Classes B and D);</i></li> <li>• <i>permitting camping and caravan sites for holiday and recreational use where proposals can be satisfactorily integrated into the landscape without detriment to its character, are in a location accessible to local facilities and within walking distance of public transport to York, and would not generate significant volumes of traffic; and</i></li> <li>• <i>attaching a seasonal occupancy condition to permissions for visitor accommodation where it is not suitable for year-round occupation by nature of its location, design or proximity to a habitat that needs extra protection at certain times of the year.</i></li> </ul> |
|                          | Policy HW1 Protecting Existing Facilities | <p><i>The Council will work with local communities and voluntary sector organisations to help preserve and re-use existing community assets.</i></p> <p><i>Development proposals which involve the loss of existing community facilities, or facilities last used for community purposes, will not be supported, unless it can be demonstrated that:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>i. facilities of equivalent or greater capacity and quality (in terms of function, accessibility, adaptability and variety of use) are provided elsewhere on the site; or</i></li> <li><i>ii. facilities of equivalent or greater capacity and quality (as defined above) are provided off-site, in a location that equivalently or better serves the local community’s needs; or</i></li> </ul>  |

| Local Planning Authority   | Policy reference                              | Policy wording  |
|----------------------------|---|---|
|                            |   | <p><i>iii. the facilities no longer serve a community function and demonstrably cannot be adapted to meet other community needs; or</i></p> <p><i>iv. in the case of commercial facilities, evidence is provided that demonstrates the facilities are no longer financially viable.</i></p> <p><i>Developers must consult with the local community about the value of the asset and the impact that a loss of facilities may have. If facilities are to be provided elsewhere, a clear commitment to replace them in a timely manner must be evidenced, in order for planning permission to be granted.</i></p>   |
| <b>Climate Change</b>      |   |   |
| Hambleton District Council | Policy S1: Sustainable Development Principles | <p><i>The Council will seek to ensure that development makes a positive contribution towards the sustainability of communities, enhances the environment and adapts to and mitigates the impact of climate change. This will be achieved by:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>a. Meeting development needs through sustainable development that supports existing communities, making effective and efficient use of land, supporting social cohesion, minimising the need to travel and promoting sustainable modes of travel;</i></li> <li><i>b. Ensuring communities have a healthy, safe and attractive living and working environment with reasonable access for all to a good range of facilities and services;</i></li> <li><i>c. Securing the provision of suitable and affordable housing to meet the needs and aspirations of existing and future residents;</i></li> <li><i>d. Promoting Hambleton as a recognised location for business by providing a range of employment opportunities that meet local aspirations, including high quality jobs, meeting the needs of new and expanding businesses and recognising the contribution of the rural economy;</i></li> <li><i>e. Protecting and enhancing the high quality natural and historic environment whilst facilitating development in a way that respects and strengthens the distinctive character of the landscape and the form and setting of settlements;</i></li> <li><i>f. Ensuring that development takes available opportunities to improve local environmental conditions, such as air and water quality, seeks the reuse of suitable previously developed and underused land and buildings, and reclaimed materials; and</i></li> </ul> |

| Local Planning Authority  | Policy reference  | Policy wording   |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| Harrogate Borough Council | Policy CC3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy             | <p><i>g. Supporting development and infrastructure provision that takes available opportunities to mitigate and adapt to climate change, including minimising greenhouse gas emissions, and makes prudent and efficient use of natural resources.</i></p> <p><i>A. Renewable and low carbon energy projects, including incorporating small-scale renewable and low carbon energy generation into the design of new developments where appropriate, feasible and viable, will be supported provided that:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>i. The proposal does not have an unacceptable adverse impact on the landscape, the natural environment, biodiversity, the cultural environment, the historic environment, adjoining land uses and residential amenity;(22) and</i></li> <li><i>ii. Appropriate mitigation measures would be taken to minimise and, where possible, address adverse impacts; and</i></li> <li><i>iii. The proposal avoids unacceptable cumulative landscape and visual impacts.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>B. Proposals for wind turbine development, in addition to satisfying the requirements of Criterion A, must also, following consultation, demonstrate that the planning impacts identified by affected local communities have been fully addressed and, therefore, the proposal has their backing; and</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>i. Be located in an area identified as being suitable for such use within a Neighbourhood Plan; or</i></li> <li><i>ii. For small-scale turbines (with a maximum height to tip of 25 metres): be directly related to, and generate power principally for, the operation of a farmstead, other rural business or a local settlement.</i></li> </ul> |
| Selby District Council    | Policy SP15: Sustainable Development and Climate Change | <p><i>A. Promoting Sustainable Development</i></p> <p><i>In preparing its Site Allocations and Development Management Local Plans, to achieve sustainable development, the Council will:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>a) Direct development to sustainable locations in accordance with Policy SP2;</i></li> </ul>  |



*b) Give preference to the re-use, best-use and adaption of existing buildings and the use of previously developed land where this is sustainably located and provided that it is not of high environmental value;*

*c) Achieve the most efficient use of land without compromising the quality of the local environment;*

*d) Ensure that development in areas of flood risk is avoided wherever possible through the application of the sequential test and exception test; and ensure that where development must be located within areas of flood risk that it can be made safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere;*

*e) Support sustainable flood management measures such as water storage areas and schemes promoted through local surface water management plans to provide protection from flooding; and biodiversity and amenity*

*improvements.*

*f) Ensure development proposals respond to land*

*characteristics to minimise risks of erosion, subsidence and instability, and to exploit opportunities for reclamation and reinstatement of contaminated land.*

#### *B. Design and Layout of Development*

*In order to ensure development contributes toward reducing carbon emissions and are resilient to the effects of climate change, schemes should where necessary or appropriate:*

*a) Improve energy efficiency and minimise energy consumption through the orientation, layout and design of buildings and incorporation of facilities to support recycling;*

*b) Incorporate sustainable design and construction techniques, including for example, solar water heating storage, green roofs and re-use and recycling of secondary aggregates and other building materials, and use of locally sourced materials;*

*c) Incorporate water-efficient design and sustainable drainage systems which promote groundwater recharge;*

*d) Protect, enhance and create habitats to both improve biodiversity resilience to climate change and utilise biodiversity to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation;*

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| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference                    | Policy wording   |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| City of York Council     | Policy DP2: Sustainable Development | <p><i>e) Include tree planting, and new woodlands and hedgerows in landscaping schemes to create habitats, reduce the ‘urban heat island effect’ and to offset carbon loss;</i></p> <p><i>f) Minimise traffic growth by providing a range of sustainable travel options (including walking, cycling and public transport) through Travel Plans and Transport Assessments and facilitate advances in travel technology such as Electric Vehicle charging points;</i></p> <p><i>g) Make provision for cycle lanes and cycling facilities, safe pedestrian routes and improved public transport facilities; and</i></p> <p><i>h) Incorporate decentralised, renewable and low-carbon forms of energy generation (in line with Policy SP16 and Policy SP17).</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Development should be consistent with the principles below. They will be applied in the consideration of all development proposals and underpin the subsequent sections of the plan.</i></p> <p><i>i. Development will help Create a Prosperous City for All through:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>• supporting strategic employment locations and ensuring employment land for the development period is provided;</i></li> <li><i>• safeguarding and enhancing the established retail hierarchy, the city centre, district, local and neighbourhood centres, while ensuring out of centre retailing is controlled;</i></li> <li><i>• protect and enhance the visitor economy through supporting existing facilities promoting new development and encouraging improved infrastructure.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>ii. Development will help Provide Good Quality Homes and Opportunities through:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>• addressing the housing and community needs of York’s current and future population; and</i></li> <li><i>• facilitating the provision of sufficient preschool, primary and secondary education and supporting further and higher education.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>iii. Development will help Conserve and Enhance the Environment through:</i></p> |

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference   | Policy wording   |
|--------------------------|--|--|
|                          |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>conserving, and where appropriate enhancing, those elements which contribute to the special character and setting of the historic City by ensuring that development is in acceptable locations and of the highest standards in terms of urban design and detailing;</i></li> <li>• <i>conserving and enhancing York’s Green Infrastructure, including biodiversity, whilst promoting accessibility to encourage opportunities for sport and recreation;</i></li> <li>• <i>reducing flood risk by ensuring that new development is not subject to or does not contribute to flooding;</i></li> <li>• <i>maintaining water quality in the River Ouse, River Derwent and River Foss;</i></li> <li>• <i>remediation of polluted land/ groundwater or the protection of groundwater;</i></li> <li>• <i>ensuring sustainable design techniques are incorporated in new developments and maximise the generation and use of low carbon/renewable energy resources;</i></li> <li>• <i>improving air quality and limit environmental nuisance including noise, vibration, light, dust, odour, fumes and emissions, from development;</i></li> <li>• <i>reducing waste levels through the reducing, reusing and recycling hierarchy, and ensure appropriate sites for waste management are provided; and</i></li> <li>• <i>safeguarding natural mineral resources and maximise the production and use of secondary aggregates.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>iv. Development will help Ensure Efficient and Affordable Transport Links through:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>delivering a fundamental shift in travel by prioritising and improving strategic public transport, cycle and pedestrian networks and managing travel demand and modal choice; and</i></li> <li>• <i>improving the strategic highway network capacity whilst protecting residential areas, including safeguarding routes and sites.</i></li> </ul> |
|                          | <p>Policy CC1:<br/>Renewable and Low Energy Generation and Storage</p> | <p><i>New buildings must achieve a reasonable reduction in carbon emissions of at least 28% unless it can be demonstrated that this is not viable. This should be achieved through the provision of renewable and low carbon technologies in the locality of the development or through energy</i></p>   |

*efficiency measures. Proposals for how this will be achieved and any viability issues should be set out in an energy statement.*

*Renewable and low carbon energy generation developments will be encouraged and supported in York. We will work with developers to ensure that suitable sites are identified and projects developed, working with local communities to ensure developments have their support. Developments on brownfield land will be encouraged.*

*All applications will also need to consider the impact the scheme may have on:*

- i. York's historic character and setting, including the sensitivity of the scheme to the surrounding landscape and proximity to air fields and other sensitive land use, including conservation areas;*
- ii. local communities and residential amenity resulting from development, construction and operation such as air quality, atmospheric emissions, noise, odour, water pollution and the disposal of waste;*
- iii. the location in terms of the scale of the proposal and new grid connection lines;*
- iv. national and internationally designated heritage sites or landscape areas, including the impact of proposals close to their boundaries;*
- v. nature conservation sites and features, biodiversity and geodiversity, including protected local sites and other sites of nature conservation importance, and potential effects on setting, habitats, species and the water supply and hydrology of such sites;*
- vi. the road network, taking into account the accessibility of the site by road and public transport and also the proximity to the renewable fuel source; and*
- vii. agriculture and other land-based industries.*

*Any application for renewable energy would also need to consider the areas of potential and other technical requirements identified in the Council's most up to date Renewable Energy Study.*

| Local Planning Authority   | Policy reference  | Policy wording  |
|----------------------------|-------------------|---|
|                            |                   | <p><i>Strategic sites will be required to produce energy masterplans to ensure that the most appropriate low carbon, renewable and energy efficient technologies are deployed at each site, taking into account local factors and the specifics of the masterplans.</i></p> <p><i>Proposals for renewable and low carbon energy storage developments will be supported and encouraged. Developments should be sited a suitable distance from major residential areas and have suitable fire suppression procedures.</i></p>   |
| <b>Design</b>              |                   |   |
| Hambleton District Council | Policy E1: Design | <p><i>All development should be of a high quality, integrating successfully with its surroundings in terms of form and function, reinforcing local distinctiveness and help to create a strong sense of place. All development should have regard to relevant national and local policies, advice or guidance that promotes high quality design, details the quality or character of the area or describes how the area should develop in the future, including, but not limited to, settlement character assessments, neighbourhood plan policies, conservation area appraisals and village design statements. A proposal will therefore be supported where it:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>a. responds positively to its context and has drawn inspiration from the key characteristics of its surroundings, including natural, historic and built environment, to help create distinctive, high quality and well-designed places;</i></li> <li><i>b. respects and contributes positively to local character, identity and distinctiveness in terms of form, scale, layout, height, density, visual appearance, visual relationships, views and vistas, the use of materials, native tree planting and landscaping;</i></li> <li><i>c. achieves a satisfactory relationship with adjacent development and does not have an unacceptable impact on the amenities or safety of future occupiers, for users and occupiers of neighbouring land and buildings or the wider area or creating other environmental or safety concerns;</i></li> <li><i>d. incorporates reasonable measures to promote a safe and secure environment by designing out antisocial behaviour and crime, and the fear of crime, through the creation of environments that benefit from natural surveillance, defensible spaces and other security measures, having regard to the principles of Secured by Design;</i></li> </ol> |

- e. *promotes accessibility and permeability for all by creating safe and welcoming places that connect with each other and are easy to move through, putting people before traffic and integrating land uses and transport;*
- f. *is accessible for all users by maximising opportunities for pedestrian, wheelchair and cycle links within the site and with the surrounding area and local facilities, providing satisfactory means for vehicular access and incorporating adequate provision for parking, servicing and manoeuvring in accordance with applicable adopted standards;*
- g. *maximises health outcomes, including those that reduce health inequalities and mitigate climate change by improving active travel and walkability, and contributes to health and well-being by creating or improving existing open spaces that connect well with green infrastructure networks and incorporating nature conservation and biodiversity enhancements wherever possible;*
- h. *makes efficient use of the site consistent with achieving a high quality design particularly in relation to public realm, open space, green corridors and layout, and the protection of local character and amenity;*
- i. *promotes mixed and balanced communities, improving quality of life and facilitating social inclusion;*
- j. *achieves an improvement to existing open spaces that connect well with green infrastructure networks and incorporate nature conservation and biodiversity enhancements where possible; and*
- k. *achieves climate change mitigation measures through location, orientation and design, and takes account of land form, massing and landscaping to minimise energy consumption.*

*The Council may require a masterplan or design code for large scale development or higher, phased or more complex residential and commercial development. This will be proportionate to the scale and complexity of the site and development proposed. Applicants should engage with the Council at an early stage to agree requirements.*

*Where a proposal is to be accompanied by a masterplan or design code the applicant should be prepared to engage positively with a design review panel at an early stage if requested to do so by the Council. Applicants will be expected to implement recommendations from the process.*

| Local Planning Authority  | Policy reference               | Policy wording  |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
|                           |                                | <p><b><i>Residential extensions and ancillary development</i></b></p> <p><i>A proposal for the extension of an existing residential dwelling, residential annexe or the provision of ancillary development within the residential curtilage will be supported where the above criteria are met, where relevant, and:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>l. the proposal respects the scale, massing and materials of the original dwelling and will not cause unacceptable harm to its character;</i></li> <li><i>m. there is no unacceptable harm caused to the character or appearance of the surrounding area or to the residential amenity of homes nearby;</i></li> <li><i>n. there is no unacceptable loss of parking or garden and amenity areas;</i></li> <li><i>o. in the case of a residential extension in the open countryside extensions will be supported provided that they are not visually intrusive in the landscape, the proposal would not result in a disproportionate addition over and above the size of the original dwelling and the extension would not dominate the house visually; and</i></li> <li><i>p. in the case of a detached residential annex, the annex is within the curtilage of the main dwelling, visually subordinate to the main dwelling, sited to ensure a clear functional link between the annexe and main dwelling and shares the same access, parking and garden areas. The Council may impose conditions on an annexe to ensure the annexe remains used for its intended purpose.</i></li> </ul> |
| Harrogate Borough Council | Policy CC4: Sustainable Design | <p><i>The council requires all developments to be designed to reduce both the extent and the impacts of climate change; it will promote zero carbon development and encourage all developments to meet the highest technically feasible and financially viable environmental standards during construction and occupation:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>A. All developments are required to reduce carbon dioxide emissions through the following sequence of priorities, as set out in the energy hierarchy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>i. Energy reduction; then</i></li> <li><i>ii. Energy efficiency; then</i></li> <li><i>iii. Renewable energy; then</i></li> <li><i>iv. Low carbon energy; then</i></li> <li><i>v. Conventional energy.</i></li> </ul> </i></li> <li><i>B. The council:</i></li> </ul>   |

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference   | Policy wording  |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---|
| Leeds City Council       | Policy P10: Design | <p>1. Expects new developments to incorporate passive design measures that reduce the need for artificial lighting and heating, cooling and ventilation systems through siting, design, layout and building orientation.</p> <p>2. Will support proposals to improve the energy efficiency of existing buildings that comply with all relevant aspects of this policy and other relevant policies in the plan.</p> <p>C. All developments of ten dwellings or more, or 1000 sq m or above of gross floorspace, will be required to submit an energy statement demonstrating how the energy hierarchy has been applied to make the fullest contribution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions in support of the Harrogate Borough Council: Carbon Reduction Strategy (2018) (or any future relevant strategies) and the Climate Change Act (2008) Non-domestic Development</p> <p>D. New non-domestic developments, excluding conversions and extensions of less than 500 sq m, will be required to achieve a minimum standard of BREEAM 'Excellent' (or any future national equivalent).</p> <p>New development for buildings and spaces, and alterations to existing, should be based on a thorough contextual analysis and provide good design that is appropriate to its location, scale and function.</p> <p>New development will be expected to deliver high quality inclusive design that has evolved, where appropriate, through community consultation and thorough analysis and understanding of an area. Developments should respect and enhance existing landscapes, waterscapes, streets, spaces and buildings according to the particular local distinctiveness and wider setting of the place with the intention of contributing positively to place making, quality of life and wellbeing.</p> <p>Proposals will be supported where they accord with the following key principles;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The size, scale, design and layout of the development is appropriate to its context and respects the character and quality of surrounding buildings; the streets and spaces that make up the public realm and the wider locality.</li> <li>ii. The development protects and enhances the district's existing, historic and natural assets, in particular, historic and natural site features and locally important buildings, spaces, skylines and views,</li> </ul> |



| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference                    | Policy wording  |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
|                          |                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iii. <i>The development protects the visual, residential and general amenity of the area through high quality design that protects and enhances surrounding routes, useable space, privacy, air quality and satisfactory penetration of sunlight and daylight,</i></li> <li>iv. <i>Car parking, cycle, waste and recycling storage should be designed in a positive manner and be integral to the development,</i></li> <li>v. <i>The development creates a safe and secure environment that reduces the opportunities for crime without compromising community cohesion,</i></li> <li>vi. <i>The development is accessible to all users.</i></li> </ul>   |
| Selby District Council   | Policy ENV1: Control of Development | <p><i>Proposals for development will be permitted provided a good quality of development would be achieved. In considering proposals the District Council will take account of:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <i>The effect upon the character of the area or the amenity of adjoining occupiers;</i></li> <li>2) <i>The relationship of the proposal to the highway network, the proposed means of access, the need for road/junction improvements in the vicinity of the site, and the arrangements to be made for car parking;</i></li> <li>3) <i>The capacity of local services and infrastructure to serve the proposal, or the arrangements to be made for upgrading, or providing services and infrastructure;</i></li> <li>4) <i>The standard of layout, design and materials in relation to the site and its surroundings and associated landscaping;</i></li> <li>5) <i>The potential loss, or adverse effect upon, significant buildings, related spaces, trees, wildlife habitats, archaeological or other features important to the character of the area;</i></li> <li>6) <i>The extent to which the needs of disabled and other inconvenienced persons have been taken into account;</i></li> <li>7) <i>The need to maximise opportunities for energy conservation through design, orientation and construction; and</i></li> <li>8) <i>Any other material considerations</i></li> </ul> |
|                          | Policy SP19: Design Quality         | <p><i>Proposals for all new development will be expected to contribute to enhancing community cohesion by achieving high quality design and have regard to the local character, identity and context of its surroundings including historic townscapes, settlement patterns and the open countryside.</i></p>   |

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference                             | Policy wording   |
|--------------------------|--|--|
|                          |  | <p>Where appropriate schemes should take account of design codes and Neighbourhood Plans to inform good design. Both residential and non-residential development should meet the following key requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <i>Make the best, most efficient use of land without compromising local distinctiveness, character and form.</i></li> <li>b) <i>Positively contribute to an area’s identity and heritage in terms of scale, density and layout;</i></li> <li>c) <i>Be accessible to all users and easy to get to and move through;</i></li> <li>d) <i>Create rights of way or improve them to make them more attractive to users, and facilitate sustainable access modes, including public transport, cycling and walking which minimise conflicts;</i></li> <li>e) <i>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;</i></li> <li>f) <i>Promote access to open spaces and green infrastructure to support community gatherings and active lifestyles which contribute to the health and social well-being of the local community;</i></li> <li>g) <i>Have public and private spaces that are clearly distinguished, safe and secure, attractive and which complement the built form;</i></li> <li>h) <i>Minimise the risk of crime or fear of crime, particularly through active frontages and natural surveillance;</i></li> <li>i) <i>Create mixed use places with variety and choice that compliment one another to encourage integrated living, and</i></li> <li>j) <i>Adopt sustainable construction principles in accordance with Policies SP15 and SP16.</i></li> <li>k) <i>Preventing 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.</i></li> <li>l) <i>Development schemes should seek to reflect the principles of nationally recognised design benchmarks to ensure that the best quality of design is achieved.</i></li> </ul> |
|                          | <p>Policy SG9: Design (Strategic Policy)</p> | <p>A. <i>In order to make Selby District a great place to live and enjoy, all new development should be of high-quality design which responds positively to the special character and local</i></p>  |

*distinctiveness of the area. In order to achieve this all new development should seek to reflect national and local policies and guidance which promotes high-quality design including Neighbourhood Plans, Conservation Area Appraisals and Village Design Statements.*

*B. Development should where appropriate seek to:*

- 1. Respond to its location in terms of the natural, historic and built environment reflecting important views and landscapes and reinforces the distinctiveness and character of the local area having regard to the existing form, scale, density, layout, building materials and detailing;*
  - 2. Facilitate social inclusion, promote user-friendly environments and provide safe and secure places to live and work by designing out antisocial behaviour through the creation of developments with natural surveillance having regard to Secured by Design principles. Development proposals which will generate crowds in public spaces should consider appropriate security measure in the design of buildings and spaces;*
  - 3. Provide sufficient private amenity space which is appropriate to the type of development proposed ensuring proposals do not have adverse impact on overlooking, loss of privacy, light or disturbance from noise, vibration, odour or fumes;*
  - 4. Make efficient use of land by not adversely affecting the potential development of a wider area of land which could otherwise be available for development. This can be achieved by ensuring that allocated sites which are built out in part, leave an access into the remainder of the site;*
  - 5. Ensure that the highest levels of sustainability are achieved through the design of buildings and by making efficient use of resources. Proposals should sufficiently consider the long-term implications of climate change such as flood risk, water supply, biodiversity and landscape, and the risk of over-heating from rising temperatures;*
  - 6. Promote active travel and healthy lifestyles through the promotion of walking and cycling links and access to areas for recreation. Proposals for Major Development should be accompanied by a Health Impact Assessment Screening Checklist which will determine whether a full assessment is required;*
-

7. *Make sure that adequate access and internal roads are provided to ensure safe internal vehicular movements;*
8. *Provide connections to existing open spaces, green infrastructure networks and Public Rights of Way outside of the development boundary;*
9. *Incorporate multi-functional green infrastructure within sites to provide carbon storage and Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS);*
10. *Provide specific and dedicated spaces for wildlife to encourage a more robust and connected network of habitats. Major development should provide integrated swift or bat bricks and hedgehog holes whilst all development should be brought forward in accordance with Building for Nature Standards or its successor;*
11. *Integrate Public Art developed with the local community into all Major Development Schemes.*

*Masterplans and Design Codes may be required for large-scale development, which will be delivered in phases. Applicants will be expected to engage positively with the Council and the local community in developing Masterplans and Design Codes.*

City of York Council

Policy GP1: Design

- a) *respect or enhance the local environment;*
- b) *be of a density, layout, scale, mass and design that is compatible with neighbouring buildings, spaces and the character of the area, using appropriate building materials;*
- c) *avoid the loss of open spaces, important gaps within development, vegetation, water features and other features that contribute to the quality of the local environment;*
- d) *where appropriate incorporate informative landscapes design proposals, where these would clearly have an influence on the quality and amenity and/or ecological value of the development;*
- e) *retain, enhance and/or create urban spaces, public views, skyline, landmarks, the rural character and setting of villages and other townscape features which make a significant contribution to the character of the area, and take opportunities to reveal such features to public view;*
- f) *design outdoor lighting schemes, which are energy efficient and provide the minimum lighting level required for security and working purposes, taking into account any adverse impact on*

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference  | Policy wording   |
|--------------------------|---|--|
|                          |   | <p><i>residential amenity, the character of the area and night sky illumination and ecological systems;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>g) provide and protect private, individual or communal amenity space for residential and commercial developments;</i></li> <li><i>h) provide individual or communal storage space for waste recycling and litter collection;</i></li> <li><i>i) ensure that residents living nearby are not unduly affected by noise, disturbance, overlooking, overshadowing or dominated by overbearing structures;</i></li> <li><i>j) accord with sustainable design principles (GP4a) and incorporate the principles of the Building for Life Standard as a fundamental part of the design;</i></li> <li><i>k) provide disabled toilets/parent baby changing facilities in public, non-residential buildings;</i></li> <li><i>l) Where opportunities exist, new open space/landscape treatment should be incorporated to close gaps between green corridors and take account of ecological principles through habitat restoration/creation.</i></li> </ul> |
|                          | <p>Policy CC2:<br/>Sustainable Design and Construction of New Development</p> | <p><i>Developments which demonstrate high standards of sustainable design and construction will be encouraged. Development proposals will be required to demonstrate energy and carbon dioxide savings in accordance with the energy hierarchy and water efficiency. Development proposals will be expected to consider good practice adaptation principles for climate resilience in their design, construction and operation.</i></p>  |
|                          |   | <p><i>Sustainable Design and Construction of New Development</i></p> <p><i>Proposals will be supported where they meet the following:</i></p> <p><i>All new residential buildings should achieve:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>i. at least a 19% reduction in Dwelling Emission Rate compared to the Target Emission Rate (calculated using Standard Assessment Procedure methodology as per Part L1A of the Building Regulations 2013); and</i></li> <li><i>ii. a water consumption rate of 110 litres per person per day (calculated as per Part G of the Building Regulations).</i></li> </ul> <p><i>All new non-residential buildings with a total internal floor area of 100m<sup>2</sup> or greater should achieve BREEAM ‘Excellent’ (or equivalent).</i></p>  |

| Local Planning Authority       | Policy reference  | Policy wording  |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| North Yorkshire County Council | Policy D11: Sustainable Design, Construction and Operation of Development | <p><i>Strategic site developments should undertake a BREEAM Communities assessment (or equivalent).</i></p> <p><i>All new residential and non-residential developments will be required to submit an energy statement which demonstrates how these requirements will be met. This should include a sustainability checklist, which shows how principles for sustainable design, construction and operation will be achieved.</i></p> <p><b>Conversion of Existing Buildings and Change of Use</b></p> <p><i>Applications for conversion of existing residential buildings or change of use to residential should achieve BREEAM domestic refurbishment ‘very good’ and non-residential conversions or change of use will need to achieve BREEAM ‘excellent’.</i></p> <p><i>If proposals relate to buildings of heritage and conservation value these standards would only be required where they can be achieved in a manner consistent with the appropriate conservation of that asset. The extent they can be achieved must be demonstrated by the applicant.</i></p> <p><b>Consequential Improvement to Existing Dwellings</b></p> <p><i>When applications are made to extend dwellings, proposals will be expected to demonstrate reasonable and proportionate improvements to the overall energy performance of the dwelling. This will be in addition to the requirements of Part L of the Building Regulations.</i></p> <p> <i>Part 1)</i><br/> <i>Proposals for minerals and waste development will be permitted where it has been demonstrated that measures appropriate and proportionate to the scale and nature of the development have been incorporated in its design, construction and operation in relation to:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>i. Minimisation of greenhouse gas emissions by incorporating energy-efficient siting, design and operational practices including those relating to bulk transport of materials;</i></li> <li><i>ii. Minimisation of waste generated by new minerals and waste development;</i></li> </ol> </p> |

- iii. *Generation and utilisation of renewable or low carbon energy where practicable and in a manner appropriate to the character and location of the development;*
- iv. *Minimisation of water consumption by incorporating water efficiency measures including, where practicable, the re-use of waste water arising from the development;*
- v. *Measures to minimise flood risk associated with the development including use of Sustainable Drainage Systems and permeable surfacing;*
- vi. *A requirement for the relevant built or civil engineering elements of new minerals and waste developments in excess of 1000m<sup>2</sup> floor space to meet a minimum ‘Very Good’ BREEAM or CEEQUAL standard as appropriate;*
- vii. *For energy-from-waste development, the efficient generation of energy including, for development with the potential to generate combined heat and power, the beneficial use of heat either on site or incorporating measures to enable provision of heat to other existing or proposed development in the vicinity of the site;*
- viii. *Implementation of landscape planting comprising native species able to successfully adapt to climate change and, where practicable, incorporating areas of new wildlife habitat that would help to improve habitat connectivity;*
- ix. *Mitigation of the impacts on the development arising from any predicted mining subsidence or land instability;*
- x. *For minerals workings and mineral working deposits, consideration of tip and quarry slope stability, the impacts of any dewatering activity and incorporating appropriate mitigation in the design of tips and slopes to minimise any hazard to people and property.*

*Proposals for substantial new minerals extraction and for the large-scale treatment, recovery or disposal of waste, as well as for hydrocarbon development, should be accompanied by a climate change assessment, as appropriate, showing how the proposals have taken into account impacts from climate change and include mitigation and adaptation measures where necessary.*

*Part 2)*

*Proposals for new built development should demonstrate how the development would be designed, constructed and operated in order to:*

| Local Planning Authority   | Policy reference              | Policy wording   |
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|                            |                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Minimise waste generated during construction of the development, and incorporate measures to encourage or facilitate the re-use and recovery of any waste generated during construction of the development;</li> <li>ii. Incorporate appropriate space to enable waste arising during use of the development to be separated and stored prior to being collected for recycling or re-use;</li> <li>iii. Use sustainable construction materials where practicable, including use of alternatives to primary land-won aggregate.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Green Belt</b>          |                               |  |
| Hambleton District Council | Policy S6: York Green Belt    | <p><i>Within the Green Belt there is a need to maintain strict controls over the types of development which can be permitted. Proposals for development in the Green Belt will be determined in accordance with relevant national policy.</i></p> <p><i>The extent of the York Green Belt is shown on the Policies Map.</i></p>  |
| Harrogate Borough Council  | Policy GS4: Green Belt        | <p><i>The extent of the Green Belt within the Harrogate district is shown on the policies map. Proposals for development in the Green Belt will be determined in accordance with relevant national policy</i></p>  |
| Leeds City Council         | Spatial Policy 10: Green Belt | <p><i>A review of the Green Belt will need to be carried out to accommodate the scale of housing and employment growth identified in Spatial Policy 6 and Spatial Policy 9, as well as an additional contingency to create new Protected Areas of Search (to replace those in the UDP which will be allocated for future development). The review will generally consider Green Belt release around:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. <i>the Main Urban Area (Leeds City Centre and surrounding areas forming the main urban and suburban areas of the City),</i></li> <li>ii. <i>Major Settlements of Garforth, Guiseley/Yeadon/Rawdon, Morley, Otley, Rothwell and Wetherby,</i></li> <li>iii. <i>Smaller Settlements (listed in Table 1: Settlement Hierarchy),</i></li> </ul> |



| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference                                     | Policy wording  |
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| Selby District Council   | Policy GB2: Control of Development in the Green Belt | <p><i>Exceptionally, sites unrelated to the Main Urban Area, Major Settlements and Smaller Settlements, could be considered, where they will be in sustainable locations and are able to provide a full range of local facilities and services and within the context of their Housing Market Characteristic Area, are more appropriate in meeting the spatial objectives of the plan than the alternatives within the Settlement Hierarchy. Otherwise review of the Green Belt will not be considered to ensure that its general extent is maintained.</i></p> <p><i>In assessing whether sites in the Green Belt review should be allocated for development, the following criteria will be applied:</i></p> <p><i>iv. Sites will be assessed against the purposes of including land in Green Belts identified in national guidance (National Planning Policy Framework). These purposes are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>• to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built up areas,</i></li> <li><i>• to prevent neighbouring towns from merging,</i></li> <li><i>• to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment,</i></li> <li><i>• to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns and</i></li> <li><i>• to assist in urban regeneration.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>Within the Green Belt, development will not be permitted except for the purposes listed below. Proposals that are acceptable in principle must also comply with policies intended to control development in the countryside, and with all other relevant policies.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>1) New buildings justified in connection with the needs of agriculture or forestry, including agricultural or forestry workers' dwellings;</i></li> <li><i>2) Small-scale residential development and infilling within the defined development limits of settlements; 23 Selby District Local Plan Adoption Draft: Part One (General Policies) February 2005</i></li> <li><i>3) Limited affordable housing for local community needs on sites adjoining existing villages which minimise the impact on the open character of the green belt;</i></li> <li><i>4) The replacement, extension or alteration of existing dwellings;</i></li> <li><i>5) The conversion of buildings to new uses and the limited redevelopment, alteration and small-scale extension of existing commercial premises which do not have a materially greater impact than the present use on the openness of the green belt;</i></li> </ol> |

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference  | Policy wording  |
|--------------------------|---|---|
|                          |   | <p>6) <i>Limited infilling or redevelopment of major developed sites, as defined on the proposals map, subject to the provisions of POLICY GB3; and</i></p> <p>7) <i>Proposals for uses of land, the carrying out of engineering and other operations, and the provision of essential facilities associated with the use of land, including essential facilities for outdoor sport and outdoor recreation, cemeteries, and for other uses of land which preserve the openness of the Green Belt and do not conflict with the purposes of including land in it.</i></p>  |
|                          | <p>Policy GB3: Major Developed Sites in the Green Belt</p>        | <p><i>Proposals for limited infilling or redevelopment within major developed sites in the Green Belt, as defined on the proposals map, will be permitted provided:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <i>There is no greater impact than the existing or former use on the purposes of including land in the Green Belt;</i></li> <li>2) <i>The proposal would not exceed the height of the existing buildings;</i></li> <li>3) <i>Infilling would not lead to a major increase in the developed proportion of the site;</i></li> <li>4) <i>Redevelopment would achieve environmental improvements and would result in no greater impact than the existing development on the openness of the Green Belt. Any new buildings resulting from a redevelopment scheme should not occupy a larger area of the site than the existing buildings, unless this would achieve a reduction in height which would benefit visual amenity; and 25 Selby District Local Plan Adoption Draft: Part One (General Policies) February 2005</i></li> <li>5) <i>In the case of proposals for non-employment uses on sites of existing or former employment use it can be demonstrated that the premises are unsuited to commercial, industrial or recreational uses or there is no demand for these purposes in the locality.</i></li> </ol> |
|                          | <p>Policy GB4: Character and Visual Amenity of the Green Belt</p> | <p><i>Proposals for development in the Green Belt, or which are conspicuous from an area of Green Belt, will only be permitted where the scale, location, materials and design of any building or structure, or the laying out and use of land, would not detract from the open character and visual amenity of the Green Belt, or the form and character of any settlement within it.</i></p>  |
|                          | <p>Policy SP3: Green Belt</p>                                     | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. <i>Those areas covered by Green Belt are defined on the Proposals Map.</i></li> <li>B. <i>In accordance with the NPPF, within the defined Green Belt, planning permission will not be granted for inappropriate development unless the applicant has demonstrated that very special circumstances exist to justify why permission should be granted.</i></li> </ol>   |

- C. Green Belt boundaries will only be altered in exceptional circumstances through the Local Plan. Exceptional circumstances may exist where:*
- i. there is a compelling need to accommodate development in a particular settlement to deliver the aims of the settlement hierarchy, and*
  - ii. in that settlement, sufficient land to meet the identified needs is not available outside the Green Belt, and*
  - iii. removal of land from the Green Belt would represent a significantly more sustainable solution than development elsewhere on non-Green Belt land.*
- D. To ensure that Green Belt boundaries endure in the long term, any Green Belt review through the Local Plan will:*
- i. define boundaries clearly using physical features that are readily recognisable and likely to be permanent*
  - ii. review washed-over villages*
  - iii. ensure that there is sufficient land available to meet development requirements throughout the Plan period and identify safeguarded land to facilitate development beyond the Plan period.*
- E. Any amendments to the Green Belt will be subject to public consultation and a Sustainability Appraisal, and assessed for their impact upon the following issues (non-exhaustive):*
- any other relevant policy/strategy; and*
  - flood risk; and*
  - nature conservation; and*
  - impact upon heritage assets; and*
  - impact upon landscape character; and*
  - appropriate access to services and facilities; and*
  - appropriate access to public transport.*

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Policy SG5: Green Belt (Strategic Policy)

*The extent of the West Yorkshire and City of York Green Belts are illustrated on the Policies Map. Development within the designated Green Belt identified on the Policies Map will be determined in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework or its successor.*

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| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference                          | Policy wording   |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| City of York Council     | Policy SP2: The York Green Belt           | <i>The primary purpose of the York Green Belt is to safeguard the setting and historic character of the City of York and is defined on the Proposals Map.</i>  |
|                          | Policy GB1: Development in the Green Belt | <p><i>Within the Green Belt, planning permission for development will only be granted where:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>i. the scale, location and design of development would not detract from the openness of the Green Belt;</i></li> <li><i>ii. it would not conflict with the purposes of including land within the Green Belt; and</i></li> <li><i>iii. it would not prejudice or harm those elements which contribute to the special character and setting of York.</i></li> </ol> <p><i>AND it is for one of the following purposes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>• agriculture and forestry; or</i></li> <li><i>• appropriate facilities for outdoor sport and outdoor recreation; or</i></li> <li><i>• cemeteries; or</i></li> <li><i>• limited infilling in existing settlements; or</i></li> <li><i>• limited extension, alteration or replacement of existing buildings; or</i></li> <li><i>• limited affordable housing for proven local needs; or</i></li> <li><i>• development of existing developed sites where this would lead to an overall improvement in the character and appearance of the Green Belt without compromising openness; or</i></li> <li><i>• minerals extraction, provided high environmental standards are attainable; or</i></li> <li><i>• essential engineering operations including waste disposal; or</i></li> <li><i>• local transport infrastructure including highways work and Park &amp; Ride facilities; or</i></li> <li><i>• the reuse of buildings; or</i></li> <li><i>• development brought forward under a Community Right to Build Order; or</i></li> <li><i>• renewable energy schemes, where it can be proved that the location is necessary for technical reasons and wider environmental benefits can be demonstrated.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>All other forms of development within the Green Belt are considered inappropriate. Very special circumstances will be required to justify instances where this presumption against development should not apply.</i></p> |

| Local Planning Authority       | Policy reference   | Policy wording   |
|--------------------------------|--|--|
| North Yorkshire County Council | Policy D05: Minerals and Waste Development in the Green Belt | <p><i>Part 1) - Minerals</i></p> <p><i>Proposals for minerals development within the York and West Yorkshire Green Belts will be supported where it would be consistent with the purposes of Green Belt identified in national policy and the openness of the Green Belt and, where the proposed development is located within the York Green Belt, it would preserve the historic character and setting of York. Where minerals extraction in the Green Belt is permitted, reclamation and afteruse will be required to be compatible with Green Belt objectives.</i></p> <p><i>Part 2) - Waste</i></p> <p><i>Proposals for waste development that include the construction of new buildings in the Green Belt will be considered inappropriate. Substantial weight will be given to any harm to the Green Belt and very special circumstances, will need to be demonstrated by the applicant, in order to outweigh harm caused by inappropriateness, and any other harm. Proposals for other forms of waste development which would result in an adverse impact on the openness of the Green Belt or on the purposes of including land within the Green Belt, including those elements which contribute to the historic character and setting of York, will only be permitted in very special circumstances, which must be demonstrated by the applicant, in which the harm is clearly outweighed by other considerations.</i></p> <p><i>The following forms of waste development may be permitted in the Green Belt provided they preserve the openness of the Green Belt and do not conflict with the purposes of including land in the Green Belt, including those elements which contribute to the historic character and setting of York:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>i. open windrow composting;</i></li> <li><i>ii. individual farm-scale on-farm composting and anaerobic digestion;</i></li> <li><i>iii. recycling of construction and demolition waste in order to produce recycled aggregate where it would take place in an active quarry or minerals transport site and is linked to the life of the quarry or site;</i></li> <li><i>iv. short term waste sorting and recycling activity in association with, and on the same site as, other permitted demolition and construction activity;</i></li> </ul> |

| Local Planning Authority | Policy reference | Policy wording  |
|--------------------------|------------------|---|
|                          |                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>v. <i>recycling, transfer and treatment activities at established industrial and employment sites in the Green Belt where the waste development would be consistent with the scale and nature of other activities already taking place at the site;</i></li> <li>vi. <i>landfill of quarry voids including for the purposes of quarry reclamation and where the site would be restored to an after use compatible with the purposes of Green Belt designation;</i></li> <li>vii. <i>small scale deposit of inert waste for agricultural improvement purposes or the improvement of derelict or degraded land; and</i></li> <li>viii. <i>continued activities within the footprint of established waste sites in the Green Belt.</i></li> </ul> |

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