YG-DCO-120

Yorkshire Green Energy Enablement (GREEN) Project

Volume 8

Document 8.23.4 Applicant's Response to ISH2 Hearing Action Points

Final Issue A
June 2023

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Version History			
Document	**Version**	**Status**	**Description / Changes**
06/06/2023	A	Final	First Issue

1. About this document

1. Introduction

1.1.1. This document provides National Grid Electricity Transmission Plc's (National Grid) (the Applicant) response to Action Points addressed to the Applicant arising from Issue Specific Hearing (ISH) 2 held on Wednesday 24 and Thursday 25 May on Green Belt, Environmental Effects and Construction Matters in respect of the Yorkshire Green Energy Enablement Project (Yorkshire GREEN) (the Project).

1.1.2. Responses to actions addressed to the Applicant and required for Deadline 4 are provided in **Section 2** below.

2. The Applicant's Response to ISH2 Action Points

Table 2.1 – Response to ISH2 Action Points

Action No.	ExA description	Party	Deadline	Response
1	Updated SoCG with Environment Agency to be submitted at D5.	The Applicant and Environment Agency	D5	An updated Statement of Common Ground between National Grid and the Environment Agency will be submitted at Deadline 5.
2	Signed and dated version of SoCG with Historic England to be submitted.	The Applicant and Historic England	D5	National Grid will continue to endeavour to obtain a signed and dated Statement of Common Ground with Historic England, to be submitted at Deadline 5.
3	Applicant to consider whether ES addenda (parts 1, 2 and any future parts) can be consolidated into a single document for ease of use in discharging requirements.	The Applicant	D4	National Grid can confirm that the ES Addendum Parts 1 and 2 (and any subsequent ES Addendums if required) will be consolidated into one consolidated ES Addendum Document, for submission at Deadline 5. Please also refer to National Grid's response to ISH3 Action Point 6.
4	ES consolidated errata [REP3-008] – Applicant to consider additional minor inconsistencies set out in Annex A to this action point list.	The Applicant	D4	National Grid can confirm it will address these errata in an update to the Environmental Statement Consolidated Errata Document (Document 5.2.19(C)) to be submitted at Deadline 5. National Grid considers it appropriate to update the **Environmental Statement Consolidated Errata Document (Document 5.2.19(C))** at Deadline 5 in case any further errata arise through the Second Round of Questions from the Examining Authority which can be captured at the same time.
5	Submit written update on the implications of the Powering Up Britain policy paper and draft NPSs EN-1 and EN-5 for the Proposed Development, including on the question of whether or not the proposed development would fall into the definition of Critical National Priority.	The Applicant	D4	**Implications of changes set out in the Revised Draft NPSs** National Grid has undertaken a detailed review of the proposed changes to National Policy Statements set out in Revised Draft NPS EN-1 (Overarching National Policy for Energy) and Revised Draft EN-5 (National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure. National Grid is content that the changes proposed would not alter the position set out in the submitted Planning Statement. It is acknowledged that some variances occur, for example, in relation to the sequential test for flooding. Whilst the Government continues its review of the NPSs, the current suite of energy NPSs remain relevant and extant Government policy and, therefore, continue to have effect for the purposes of the Planning Act 2008 and for determining the Yorkshire Green Development Consent Order application. Accordingly, the submitted documents including the NPS compliance schedules set out in Appendix A and B of the **Planning Statement (Document 7.1), [APP-202]** are not required to be updated as they relate to the relevant and extant NPSs only and do not include the draft consultation NPS's. **Implications of the Powering Up Britain policy for the Proposed Development** Powering Up Britain is the Government's blueprint for the future of energy in the Country, and brings together numerous existing plans, and paves the way for emerging policies, strategies and plans.

Action No.	ExA description	Party	Deadline	Response
				In summary, Powering Up Britain recognises energy networks as being an 'enabler' of the transition towards the future energy strategy, and seeks to accelerate the delivery of strategic transmission upgrades, and cut delivery times. Overall, Yorkshire GREEN is in accordance with the ethos of the policy, seeking to deliver a Project to enable connection of three contracted customers (including offshore wind and interconnectors); 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. This is clearly set out in the Updated Needs Case **(Document 7.4) [APP-205]**. **Whether or not the proposed development would fall into the definition of Critical National Priority.** As part of the NPS consultation process, National Grid has requested that the definition of CNP be clarified, given the discrepancy between the definition within the NPS glossary, and the reference to infrastructure identified in the Holistic Network Design (para 2.12.7 of EN-5), which does not feature in the glossary definition. Within the revised draft National Policy Statements (NPSs), critical national priority (CNP) is defined within the glossary as '…*nationally significant new offshore wind development and supporting onshore and offshore network infrastructure and related network reinforcements*.' (emphasis added) In terms of Yorkshire GREEN, the Updated Needs Case **(Document 7.4) [APP-205]** specifically identifies that the Project is needed to support a nationally significant new offshore wind development, namely Hornsea Offshore P4 (see section 3.21, bullet point 3). Section 3.2, 4.1 and 4.4 of the Updated Needs Case further identify the need for the Project in terms of supporting the transfer of energy generated from offshore wind developments. As such, it is National Grid's view that the Project does fall within the CNP definition, as currently set out. In addition, draft EN-5 states that, when considering what comprises CNP, '*This includes infrastructure identified in the Holistic Network Design and its follow-on exercises'*. The Yorkshire GREEN project is identified as a '*HND essential option…essential to deliver the Pathway to 2030*' within table 3.4 of the Network Options Assessment 2021/22 Refresh. This document identifies the projects needed to ensure the power system is capable of delivering National Grid's 2030 offshore wind ambitions and the UK's broader net zero targets. The inclusion of the Yorkshire GREEN Project in this list demonstrates its importance in supporting offshore wind infrastructure, and further demonstrates the inclusion of the Project within the definition of CNP.
7	Submit a plan showing the extent of the Leeds and York Green Belts with the Order limits overlaid.	The Applicant	D4	Figure 8.23.4-1 provided in **Appendix A** shows the York and Leeds Green Belt areas, the local planning authority boundaries and the Project Order Limits.
8	Submit any case law or precedent for treating substations and/or CSECs as 'engineering operations' for the purposes of para 150 NPPF regarding Green Belt.	The Applicant	D4	In respect of substations, National Grid has always accepted that the substation works at Overton and Monk Fryston would not benefit from the exception at paragraph 150 of the NPPF because they would not preserve the openness of the Green Belt. As such, very special circumstances are required to justify the development. National Grid also recognises that, in respect of this Project and in respect of the substation works at those two particular locations, some aspects of built development will be provided and so therefore it is accepted that the development at those locations has to be treated as inappropriate in any event. In respect of CSECs, the Examining Authority in its Report on the Hinkley Point C Connection Project accepted National Grid's position that "the construction of an overhead line would be classified as an engineering operation" (para 7.5.13). This was adopted by the Secretary of State in the decision (para 63). Consistent with that position, National Grid's view is that CSECs fall into the same class of engineering operations because they do not involve any built enclosure or any other building within the normal meaning of the word.

Action No.	ExA description	Party	Deadline	Response
				However, National Grid has always accepted that the CSECs at Shipton and Tadcaster would not preserve the openness of the Green Belt and that, as such, they do not benefit from the exemption at paragraph 150 of the NPPF and have to be treated as inappropriate development such that very special circumstances need to be demonstrated. National Grid therefore does not consider that the Examining Authority or the Secretary of State needs to reach any view on the description of these parts of this project as engineering operations or otherwise and can take it as the accepted and agreed position that these aspects of the development are inappropriate in the Green Belt.
10	Submit a full copy of the Horlock Rules and Holford Rules.	The Applicant	D4	A copy of the Holford Rules and Horlock Rules including supplementary notes are provided in **Appendix B**.
12	Agree and submit a statement (agreed with NYC if possible) to be added to the LVIA methodology, which sets out a brief explanation of the level of detail and its appropriateness which has been included in the visualisations.	The Applicant and North Yorkshire Council	D4	National Grid propose to add the following statement to section 1.3 'Visual Receptor Assessment' of **ES Appendix 6C Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Document 5.3.6C, [APP-110]**). This update will be agreed if possible with North Yorkshire Council (NYC) and included in an ES Errata Document to be submitted at Deadline 5. The purpose of the photomontages produced for the visual assessment is to illustrate a reasonable approximation of the Project infrastructure. This is in line with Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 06/19 (Landscape Institute, 2019, Visual Representation of Development Proposals). Paragraph 1.2.12 of TGN 06/19 states that with regards to visualisations "*the degree of detail shown will typically be relative to the design and/or planning stage that has been reached*". At the time of completing the photomontages in 2022 full three-dimensional models of every infrastructure component were not designed in detail as would be typical for an infrastructure Project at this stage of development prior to consent and detailed design. Therefore some of the detail of the pylons such as insulators and steel cross arms are not included in the photomontages. Paragraph 1.2.13 of TGN 06/19 states that "*Two-dimensional visualisations, however detailed and sophisticated, can never fully substitute what people would see in reality. They should, therefore, be considered an approximation of the three-dimensional visual experiences that an observer might receive in the field*." Type 3 photomontages have been produced for the Project which as stated in paragraph 4.4.3 of TGN 06/19 "*are intended to represent design, form and context to a reasonable degree of objectivity and accuracy, one which can be understood and relied on by competent authorities and others*". Therefore taking into account the guidance set out in TGN 06/19 the level of detail shown in the Project photomontages is considered sufficient to inform the landscape and visual assessment at this stage of the Project.
14	The Applicant to submit a note that summarises the purpose and use of the Type 3 photomontages.	The Applicant	D4	The purpose of the photomontages is to illustrate a reasonable approximation of the Project infrastructure, not a precise replication. In Section 8 of Table 2.3 of the Applicant's comments on the Local Impact Reports **(Document 8.10) [REP2-040]** National Grid responded to North Yorkshire Council's (NYC) queries on the level of detail in the Type 3 photomontages. National Grid acknowledged the missing details on the photomontages including insulators and steel cross arms. National Grid confirm this is not unusual at this stage of a project where full three-dimensional models of every infrastructure component are not designed in detail. Further detail is provided in Appendix A of the Applicant's comments on the Local Impact Reports **(Document 8.10) [REP2-040]** response where it is stated: "National Grid consider that none of the omissions noted by NYC could have a bearing on the judgements made in the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA). Attention is drawn to paragraph 1.2.12 of Technical Guidance Note TGN 06/19 where the Landscape Institute states, *"the degree of detail shown will typically be relative to the design and/or planning stage that has been reached"* and at 1.2.13 *"Two-dimensional visualisations, however detailed and sophisticated, can never fully substitute what people would see in reality"*. They should, therefore, be considered an approximation of the three-dimensional visual experiences that an observer might receive in the field." In terms of Type 3 photomontages and photowires TGN06/19 states at 4.4.3 that: *"Type 3 visualisations are intended to represent design, form and context to a reasonable degree of objectivity and accuracy, one which can be understood and relied on by competent authorities and others"*."
15	Provide a diagram which shows the soil/ material movements from existing bunds to	The Applicant	D4	A plan that illustrates the soil/material movements from existing bunds to temporary bunds to permanent bunds at Monk Fryston Substation is appended to this document at **Appendix C**.

Action No.	ExA description	Party	Deadline	Response
	temporary bunds to permanent bunds at Monk Fryston Substation.			
17	Respond to the additional planting/ bunding suggested for part of the southern boundary of the Overton substation site by Mr Stephenson on behalf of Ms Husband, Ms Eves and Mr Bulmer.	The Applicant	D4	National Grid's land agents are seeking a meeting with the owners of the land on either side of Hurns Gutter to discuss the possibility of planting where there are gaps in the current screening. Planting would be subject to a voluntary agreement with landowners. Earth bunding to the south of the substation outside of the areas prone to flooding would reduce the area of BMV agricultural land and is likely to adversely impact the efficiency of farming the remaining land. In addition, bunding or planting in the open field between the Overton substation and Hurns Gutter would be less effective in mitigating visual effects experienced by residents of New Farm Cottages than the suggested planting infilling gaps along Hurns Gutter, that would be closer to the residents of New Farm Cottages.
19	Applicant to submit a note summarising its discussions with landowners about ongoing management and maintenance of reinstatement planting.	The Applicant	D4	National Grid discusses with landowners the matter of reinstatement planting and the 5 year maintenance period as part of its on-going engagement if requested. The voluntary terms provided to landowners identifies a scheme of mitigation planting for the replacement of planting removed, and the need for replacement of planting which dies or becomes seriously damaged or diseased during the 5 year maintenance period undertaken by National Grid. The scheme for mitigation planting (reinstatement planting) would be submitted to and approved by the relevant planning authority and includes the requirement for details of the five year maintenance regime including monitoring and management by National Grid during that period. Discussions would be held with the relevant landowner (and where appropriate, tenant) in relation to the suitability of the proposed planting where possible. Where vegetation including hedgerows and trees have been planted as part of the reinstatement, these will have a five-year maintenance regime including monitoring and management. Article 39 of the **draft DCO (Document 3.1(C)) [REP3-004]** temporary use of land for maintaining the authorised development, provides that where the authorised development is mitigation planting, "the maintenance periods" means the period of five years beginning with the date on which that part of the mitigation planting is completed. During the maintenance period periodic checks will be undertaken by a suitably experienced professional to ensure establishment and to replace species that die or are seriously damaged or diseased. These checks will identify whether additional measures need to be undertaken so that vegetation re-establishes in these areas. This could include additional planting. Prior to the end of the five-year maintenance period, a final inspection would take place and any remedial measures undertaken and communicated to the landowner prior to handover. After the five year maintenance period National Grid would cease to have any further maintenance obligation in respect of reinstatement planting.
20	The Applicant to provide an explanation of the vibration mitigation techniques that are detailed in paragraph 2.2.21 of the NVMP [APP-101].	The Applicant	D4	Although it should be recognised that the vibration reduction mitigation mechanisms for piling are transposed from the code of practice BS5228 part 2, and that predicted vibration impact from piling is negligible, such that the mitigation measures are very unlikely to need to be employed to mitigate vibration, further information on the measures outlined in paragraph 2.2.21 of the **Noise and Vibration Management Plan (Document 5.3.3H [APP-101])** is provided as follows: • Use of alternative methods: If significant vibration is a risk, where ground conditions allow, this would comprise for example the use of non-vibratory piling techniques such as Continuous Flight Auger (CFA) piling.

Action No.	ExA description	Party	Deadline	Response
				• Removal of obstructions; Excavation of a pilot hole and removal of obstruction, such as large rocks, before driving the pile to reduce energy required for each impact. • Provision of cut-off trenches: A mechanism that isolates the piling site from the receptor by introducing a disconnect (in the form of a trench) in the horizontal travel of vibration waves. • Reduction of energy input per blow: Reduced energy results in reduced noise and vibration. However, this can be counterproductive as it prolongs the exposure to noise and vibration. • Reduction of resistance to penetration, including pre-boring for driven piles: This comprises the mudding in of rotary bored piles and adding water to the bore hole for impact bored piles. This is also a method of reducing the energy required at the point of impact of the hammer. • Excavation under support fluid: This involves providing lubrication to the pile, reducing the energy requirement. • Avoidance of shear leg contact with sensitive structures: This is unlikely to be appropriate for the types of piling required for the Yorkshire GREEN Project, as it relates to piling undertaken from barges but is a method of reducing vibration. • Removal of the plug when using casing vibrators: This requires the augering out of the soil plug from inside of the pile casing before the pile is fully driven into the ground., thus reducing the friction needed to be overcome to vibrate the casing into place. • Bottom-driving: This is an alternative method of piling that generates lower noise and vibration than top-driving piling. The piling mode employs a hammer driving the solid steel bottom of an otherwise hollow steel tube pile into a pre-bored hole. • Use of variable moment vibrators: An alternative method of piling that significantly reduces vibration through the use of counter moments to balance the driving mechanism and reduce noise accordingly.
21	Submit details of the approximate distance between the Shipton North CSEC and the farm house and new dairy buildings at Newlands Farm.	The Applicant	D4	The approximate distances between the Shipton North Cable Sealing End Compound fence line, to the new, constructed dairy buildings and residential property are detailed below as follows: Fence line of Shipton North Cable Sealing End Compound in current location to dairy buildings is approximately 73m. Taking into account the limits of deviation, the shortest distance would be 56m. Fence line of Shipton North Cable Sealing End Compound in current location to residential building is approximately 234m. Taking into account the limits of deviation, the shortest distance would be 221m.
22	The Applicant and Mr Stephenson (on behalf of Mr Rab) to provide an update on concerns raised about potential health effects arising at Newlands Farm due to the proximity of the proposed works.	The Applicant and Mr Stephenson	D5	National Grid has emailed the landowners' agent on 26 May 2023 proposing three dates through June that National Grid's Electric and Magnetic Field specialist can attend the site and discuss any health concerns directly with the landowners. National Grid is awaiting a response to the dates provided.
24	Applicant and North Yorkshire Council to undertake site visits to review some of the access points, where issues have been	The Applicant, North Yorkshire Council	D5	National Grid will undertake a workshop with North Yorkshire Council on 7 June 2023, and will seek to identify any access points that will require a site visit at this workshop. An update on this will be provided at Deadline 5.

Action No.	ExA description	Party	Deadline	Response
	raised, including road safety and potential for fly-tipping.			
25	Full considered response as to why additional access track for SP004 to SP005 would not be feasible.	The Applicant	D4	National Grid have considered the possibility of an alternative access track between SP004 and SP005, and any impacts the extension of the access track from SP004 and a temporary bridge across Hurns Gutter would have, compared to not using the access track for construction works associated with SP005 as currently proposed. Whilst the proposed alternative would require additional temporary bridge infrastructure over Hurns Gutter, the current powers and land rights sought in the draft DCO **(Document 3.1(C)) [REP3-004]** would allow for the temporary construction of an access road along this route, and bridges are included in the list of'associated development' detailed within Schedule 1 of the draft DCO. The alternative construction access route would remove the need for the 11kV diversion in this location, and the need to widen the existing access track and bellmouth. On that basis, National Grid consider this alternative could be taken forward in this location between SP004 and SP005 for construction works only. The current proposed access past New Farm Cottages would need to remain in the Order limits to allow for construction of the bridge across Hurns Gutter and for operational access, potentially with some amendments to reduce the Order limits, including removing the 11kV diversion, and reducing the bellmouth to reduce the land take. The restrictions on construction access in this location could be confirmed in the Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP). As set out above, this would remain the access route for future maintenance. It is not proposed to change the access for future maintenance as this would be very low vehicle movements, typically once a year for maintenance, and a permanent bridge is not proposed over Hurns Gutter.
26	Applicant to provide sketch plan of passing places and extent of related hedgerow removal for access track to proposed pylon SP005, under worst case scenario as exemplar of what reinstatement mitigation might be required.	The Applicant	D4	An illustrative plan showing a potential access road and passing places for the track to pylon SP005 has been provided in **Appendix D**.
29	Applicant to consider how to incorporate into the Construction Traffic Management Plan a commitment to involve local landowners and residents in designing the details of construction access arrangements such as passing places in access 'hotspots' including Newlands Farm and the	The Applicant	D4	National Grid can confirm that an updated version of the **Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) (Document 5.3.3F, [APP-099])** will be submitted at Deadline 5. Where measures, such as passing places, are required to the adopted highway for construction access arrangements, consultation would take place with the relevant highway authorities but not with landowners. Such measures would be agreed in advance with the relevant highway authorities, as set out under Requirement 14 of the Development Consent Order **(Document 3.1(C)), [REP3-004]**. Furthermore, the CTMP sets out a number of measures to minimise effects on users of the public highway, including minor roads, which form part of the Project's embedded environmental measures. All matters relating to the CTMP and access are agreed with Leeds City Council (Statement of Common Ground Document 8.5.4 (B) [**REP3-022**]) and City of York Council (Statement of Common Ground Document 8.5.3 (B) [**REP3-020**]). Engagement with North Yorkshire Council (NYC) is ongoing regarding the CTMP. The design of access points and visibility splays as well as the requirement to widen Overton Road were discussed and agreed with NYC at meetings held in 2022 (**Table 12.5, ES Chapter 12 Traffic and Transport, Document 5.2.12, [APP-084]**). Sections 4 and 5 of the CTMP set out the HGV and LV routing strategy which ensure that where possible traffic has been routed to avoid narrow rural roads (Table 4.1). Routes with the least constraints have been selected where possible (paragraph 4.5.2). Section 7 of the CTMP sets out a number of traffic management measures which would be implemented where required and agreed with the relevant authorities (paragraph 7.2.4). Detailed plans for site specific temporary traffic management arrangements will be developed at the detailed design

Action No.	ExA description	Party	Deadline	Response
	proposed access to SP005. Also to set out how embedded measures would ensure disruption to other users is minimised.			phase of the Project and agreed with the relevant highway authority (paragraph 7.2.5). Traffic management measures could include signage, use of banksmen at key locations, temporary traffic signals and road widening. With regards to construction access on private land, paragraph 8.1.3 of the CTMP, which sets out the responsibilities of the overarching Transport Co-ordination Officer (TCO) to be appointed by National Grid, will be updated to reflect the requirement for the TCO to liaise with National Grid's Lands Officers and the contractor's Agricultural Liaison Officers to discuss any concerns land owners may have regarding access routes and develop measures (e.g. appropriate passing places if required) to resolve these where possible. National Grid are aware of a number of locations where landowners have concerns regarding potential conflicts between residents accessing properties, farm machinery and construction vehicles using access tracks on private land to access construction working areas. In these instances, National Grid is continuing to liaise with the relevant landowners/ agents to seek to address areas of concern. It is the intention that the updated CTMP will provide further clarity on this issue noting that such locations may vary through the construction phase of the Project and therefore it would not be appropriate to set out detailed measures for specific locations in the CTMP.
31	Provide a Schedule of Deliveries for Monk Fryston Substation.	The Applicant	D5	A schedule of deliveries for Monk Fryston will only become known once a principal contractor is in place to deliver the Project and would also change due to availability and scheduling of deliveries. However, the requirement for the contractor to use a Delivery Management System (DMS) is identified in Paragraph 7.3.12 of the **Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) (Document 5.3.3F) [APP-099]**. The DMS will be agreed with National Grid and can be used to ensure control of the delivery of material and equipment in line with the construction programme and limit traffic movements to manageable numbers that can be accommodated on site. The DMS does not commit to scheduling all deliveries outside of peak hours, for example, as this may have an unacceptably detrimental impact on the construction programme and on time sensitive deliveries. However National Grid are satisfied that the package of measures outlined in Section 7 of the **CTMP (Document 5.3.3F) [APP-099]** and routing strategy set out in Section 4 of the CTMP will minimise any potential traffic and transport impacts during the construction phase of development. The DMS would be enforced by the Transport Coordination Officer (TCO), appointed by National Grid, and the TCO(s) of the contractor(s) through the provisions set out in Section 8 of the **CTMP (Document 5.3.3F) [APP-099]**. These provisions include monitoring of compliance with the CTMP measures, including the DMS, and corrective and disciplinary measures taken should a breach occur, as set out in paragraphs 8.2.3 and 8.2.4 of the **CTMP (Document 5.3.3F) [APP-099]**. The DMS will operate in conjunction with the other mitigation measures set out in Section 7 of the **CTMP (Document 5.3.3F) [APP-099]** to minimise the impact of the Project's construction traffic on the local highways network. For example, as stated in paragraph 7.3.7 of the **CTMP (Document 5.3.3F) [APP-099]**, qualified personnel are to be placed at key locations, likely to include construction accesses, to ensure impacts of traffic are minimised and adherence to measures such as the DMS is monitored.
32	Provide details of the location and planning status of the solar farm that was referred to as being close to the Leeds City Council boundary within the former Selby area.	Leeds City Council or North Yorkshire Council	D4	National Grid can confirm that Hayton House Solar Farm (2021/1502/SCN), which is the application referred to, has been considered in the cumulative effects assessment (**ES Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects, Document 5.2.18, [APP-090]**) and is included on both the cumulative effects long list (**ES Appendix 18A: Cumulative Effects Assessment: Long List of Other Developments, Document 5.3.18(B), [REP3-011]**) and short list (**Table 18.9, Document 5.2.18, [APP-090**]) as proposed development ID102. The assessment identified no significant cumulative effects (**Section 18.6, Document 5.2.18, [APP-090]**). It is noted that a scoping report for this development was recently submitted to North Yorkshire Council which has adopted a scoping opinion for the proposed development (2022/1306/SCP). The information provided in the scoping report indicates no change to the conclusions of the cumulative effects assessment that significant effects are not likely.
33	Ensure that the East Yorkshire solar farm NSIP that is currently listed as being at the	The Applicant	D4	The East Yorkshire Solar Farm (Planning Inspectorate Case Reference: EN010143) is located approximately 17km east of Monk Fryston Substation. It therefore falls outside the maximum 6km zone of influence identified in **Table 18.7 and paragraphs 18.4.8 to 18.4.17, ES Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects, (Document 5.2.18, [APP-090]**) and has not been considered in the cumulative effects assessment as significant cumulative effects are not likely and is not required to be added to the cumulative effects long-list.

Action No.	ExA description	Party	Deadline	Response
	pre-application stage on the National Infrastructure website has been given appropriate consideration within the assessment of cumulative effects.			
34	Provide update on how co-operation will be achieved between Undertaker's contractor and contractor for Lumby Quarry with update on minimising vegetation removal.	The Applicant	D5	National Grid is in contact with the agent representing Lumby Quarry and information is being shared between the parties. National Grid are currently awaiting an update from the developer. An update will be provided at Deadline 5 as per Action Point 34.

Appendix A Leeds Green Belt and York Green Belt Plan

National Grid (Yorkshire Green Energy Enablement Project) Order
8.23.4 Applicant's Response to ISH2 Hearing Action Points
8.23.4-1 Leeds Green Belt and York Green Belt

North Yorkshire Council

City of York Council

York Green Belt

Leeds Green Belt

Leeds City Council

East Riding of Yorkshire

North Yorkshire Council

Knaresborough
Wetherby
Haxby
Huntington
Garforth
Rothwell
Selby
Howden
Newcastle upon Tyne
Manchester
Birmingham

Legend

- Order Limits
- Local Authority Boundary
- Green Belt

Notes

This drawing is scaled at paper size A3, therefore any prints taken at smaller sizes will affect accuracy of the measurement units and should not be scaled against.

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Sheet X Centroid Coordinate: 454,096.79 Sheet Y Centroid Coordinate: 444,448.24

0 1,650 3,300 6,600 Meters

Issue	Date	Remarks	Drawn	Checked	Approved
A	30 May 23		PATEP	DIMMR	CHADC

Title

8.23.4 APPLICANT'S RESPONSE TO ISH2, CAH1 AND ISH3 HEARING ACTION POINTS
FIGURE 8.23.4-1
LEEDS GREEN BELT AND YORK GREEN BELT

nationalgrid

Figure Number
FIGURE 8.23.4-1

Drawing Reference
806503-WOOD-0345

Scale	Sheet Size	Sheet	Issue
1:135,000	A3	SHEET 1 OF 1	A

Appendix B The Holford Rules and The Horlock Rules

The Holford Rules

Guidelines on overhead line routeing were first formulated in 1959 by Sir William later Lord, Holford, who was a part-time member of the CEGB. National Grid has reviewed these guidelines, known as the 'Holford Rules', and concluded that they have stood the test of time. National Grid therefore intends to continue to employ them as a basis of the company's approach to overhead line routeing.

Since the formulation of the original Rules, formal requirements for environmental assessment have been introduced. Whilst environmental assessment for overhead lines addresses wider topics than the visual amenity issue on which the Rules concentrate, they remain a valuable tool in the selecting and assessing potential route options as part of the environmental assessment process. The original Rules and their added notes of clarification are set out below.

GUIDELINES FOR THE ROUTEING OF NEW HIGH VOLTAGE OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION LINES

Rule 1:

Avoid altogether, if possible, the major areas of highest amenity value, by so planning the general route of the first line in the first place, even if the total mileage is somewhat increased in consequence.

Note on Rule 1

Investigate the possibility of alternative routes, avoiding if possible the areas of the highest amenity value. The consideration of alternative routes must be an integral feature of environmental statements.

Areas of highest amenity value are:

Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
National Parks
Heritage Coasts
World Heritage Sites

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, ie the more massive structures which are used when lines change direction.

Note on Rule 2

Some areas (e.g. Site of Special Scientific Interest) may require special consideration for potential effects on ecology (e.g. to their flora and fauna).

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.

Rule 3:

Other things being equal, choose the most direct line, with no sharp changes of direction and thus with fewer angle towers.

Note of Rule 3

Where possible choose inconspicuous locations for angle towers, terminal towers and sealing end compounds.

Rule 4:

Choose tree and hill backgrounds in preference to sky backgrounds wherever possible; and when the line has to cross a ridge, secure this opaque background as long as possible and cross obliquely when a dip in the ridge provides an opportunity. Where it does not, cross directly, preferably between belts of trees.

Rule 5:

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.

Note on Rules 4 & 5

Utilise background and foreground features to reduce the apparent height and domination of towers from pan viewpoints.

Minimise the exposure of numbers of towers on prominent ridges and skylines.

Where possible avoiding cutting extensive swathes through woodland blocks and consider opportunities for skirting edges of copses and woods.

Protecting existing vegetation, including woodland and hedgerows, and safeguard visual and ecological links with the surrounding landscape.

Rule 6:

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 or 'wirescape'.

Note on Rule 6:

In all locations minimise confusing appearance.

Arrange wherever practicable that parallel or closely related routes are planned with tower types, spans and conductors forming a coherent appearance; where routes need to diverge, allow where practicable sufficient separation to limit the effects on properties and features between the lines.

Rule 7:

Approach urban area through industrial zones, where they exist; and when pleasant residential and recreational land intervenes between the approach line and the substation, go carefully into the comparative costs of the undergrounding, for lines other than those of the highest voltage.

Note on Rule 7

When a line needs to pass through a development area, route it so as to minimise as far as possible the effect on development.

Alignments should be chosen after consideration of effects on the amenity of existing development and on proposals for new development.

When siting substations take account of the effects of the terminal towers and line connections that will need to be made and take advantage of screening features such as ground form and vegetation.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Residential Areas

Avoid routeing close to residential areas as far as possible on grounds of general amenity.

Designations of County, District and Local Value

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.

Alternative Tower Designs

In additional to adopting appropriate routeing, 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.

THE NATIONAL GRID COMPANY plc

NGC SUBSTATIONS AND THE ENVIRONMENT: GUIDELINES ON SITING AND DESIGN

Section 1 INTRODUCTION

1 The National Grid Company plc's (NGC's) policy statement on the environment recognises the importance of giving due regard to protecting and enhancing the environment and taking into account the environmental effects of the Company's actions. The Company has statutory duties in relation to preservation of amenity under Schedule 9 of the Electricity Act 1989, and has published a Schedule 9 Statement setting out the manner in which it proposes to meet these duties.

2 NGC has a statutory duty under the Act to develop and maintain an efficient, co-ordinated and economical transmission system of electricity for England and Wales. New transmission lines, new substations, sealing end compounds, line entries, additions and extensions to existing substations may be required to provide new connections for customers or reinforcement of the national grid system arising from changes in the demand for and generation of electricity.

3 This document explains the approach NGC takes towards such developments (Section II) and contains Guidelines (Section III) to assist those responsible for siting and designing substations to mitigate the environmental effects of such developments and so meet the Company's policy. The document complements the Company's Holford Rules guidelines on the routeing of high voltage transmission lines and when appropriate should be used in conjunction with them.

4 The guidelines are to be used by NGC staff, their consultants, and contractors in the siting and design of new substations and extensions to substations. They reflect the criteria the company requires its staff, consultants and contractors to satisfy.

5 As recognised in its Schedule 9 Statement NGC places importance on consultation with statutory planning and amenity bodies over its proposals for new developments. NGC believes that the availability of these guidelines will assist in such discussions by referring to the main considerations relevant to substation siting, and will thereby assist in achieving the most appropriate siting and design solutions.

Section II NGC'S APPROACH TO DESIGN AND SITING OF SUBSTATIONS

Approach to the Environment

6 NGC's environmental policy recognises the importance of giving due regard to protecting and enhancing the environment and taking into account the effect on the environment of all the Company's actions. Following the principle of integrating environmental considerations into all its activities, NGC seeks to keep known adverse effects on the environment to a reasonably practicable minimum and, in accordance with its duties under Schedule 9 of the Electricity Act, the Company gives due regard to the preservation of amenity and takes reasonable steps to mitigate the effects of its relevant proposals. To achieve these aims the Company therefore has to balance technical, economic and environmental considerations to reach reasonably practicable development proposals.

7 The guidelines (Section III) deal with the amenity issues associated with the siting and design of new substations and major extensions or major modifications to existing substations. They cover a range of key issues from the time options are initially considered to final design, including form, silhouette and colour of the entire development in relation to the surrounding area, and also related issues such as overhead line entries, since these are dominant features in any substation.

Environmental Report

8 In order to achieve these objectives, the environmental effects of new substations and extensions or modifications to existing substations will be assessed and where appropriate an environmental report prepared describing the effects and mitigative measures. Items to be considered are summarised in Appendix A.

Integrating Environmental Considerations into Power System Planning

9 The nature of transmission system planning is such that scheme proposals and options may go through various stages before it is finally decided to proceed with construction.

10 The purpose of each proposal for substation, sealing end compound or line entry development should be set out in a brief, and a range of system and siting options should be evaluated and documentated as part of the selection of the preferred solution. In each case the effects of the overall development on the environment should be assessed, prior to a commitment to a particular site or design.

11 When it is clear a project is likely to proceed, an assessment should be made of any additional skills required to deal effectively with the range of environmental, land use, planning and design issues. Consideration should also be given to consultation as soon as reasonably possible with appropriate statutory planning and amenity bodies.

Liaison with other Electricity Companies

12 NGC will encourage and recommend other parties such as power generators or regional electricity companies to adopt these guidelines when

working with NGC on proposals for substations, sealing end compounds or line entries.

Post Construction Review

13 Following completion of the project, a review should be undertaken to check that the necessary measures identified in the environmental report have been implemented.

Section III GUIDELINES

Overall System Options and Site Selection

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 for new developments against the consequential environmental effects in order to keep adverse effects to a reasonably practicable minimum.

Amenity, Cultural or Scientific Value of Sites

2 The siting of new NGC substations, sealing end compounds and line entries should as far as reasonably practicable seek to avoid altogether internationally and nationally designated areas of the highest amenity, cultural or scientific value by the overall planning of the system connections.

- ***Notes:***

  1 Internationally and nationally designated areas of highest amenity, cultural or scientific value are:

  National Parks;
  Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty;
  Heritage Coasts;
  World Heritage Sites;
  Ramsar Sites;
  Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
  National Nature Reserves;
  Special Protection Areas;
  Special Areas of Conservation.

  2 Care should be taken in relation to all historic sites with statutory protection eg Ancient Monuments, Battlefields and Listed Buildings.

  3 Account should be taken of Government Planning Policy Guidance and established codes of practice.

  4 Account should be taken of any development plan policies relevant to the siting or design of substations.

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.

Local Context, Land Use and Site Planning

4 The siting of substations, extensions and associated proposals should take advantage of the screening provided by land form and existing features and the potential use of site layout and levels to keep intrusion into surrounding areas to a reasonably practicable minimum.

- ***Notes:***

  1 *A preliminary study should be undertaken to identify the extent of land required to meet both operational and environmental needs.*
  2 *In some instances it may be possible to site a substation partially or fully enclosed by existing woodlands.*
  3 *Topographical information should be obtained at an early stage. In some cases a geotechnical survey may be required.*

5 The proposals should keep the visual, noise and other environmental effects to a reasonably practicable minimum.

- ***Notes:***

  1 *Allow sufficient space for screening of views by mounding or planting.*
  2 *Consider appropriate noise attenuation measures where necessary.*
  3 *Use security measures which minimise visual intrusion from lighting.*
  4 *Consider appropriate on-site water pollution prevention measures.*
  5 *Consider adjoining uses and the amenity of local inhabitants.*

6 The land use effects of the proposal should be considered when planning the siting of substations or extensions.

- ***Notes:***

  1 *Issues for consideration include potential sterilisation of nationally important land, eg Grade 1 agricultural land and sites of nationally scarce minerals.*
  2 *Effects on land drainage.*

Design

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.

- ***Notes:***

  1 *With outdoor equipment, a preference should be given normally to a low profile design with low height structures and silhouettes*

appropriate to the background.

2 *Use lightweight narrow section materials for taller structures especially for gantries over about 6 metres in height.*

3 *Commission exterior design and colours appropriate to the surroundings.*

4 *Materials and colours for buildings, equipment and fencing should be chosen to harmonise with local surroundings.*

5 *Where possible avoid the use of prominent insulators by consideration of available colours appropriate to the background.*

6 *Where possible site buildings to act as visual screens for switchgear.*

7 *Ensure that the design of high voltage and low voltage substations is co-ordinated by early consultation between NGC and its customers.*

8 *Where there are particular technical or environmental constraints, it may be appropriate to consider the use of Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS) equipment which occupies less space and is usually enclosed within a building.*

9 *Early consideration should be given to the routeing of utility service connections.*

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.

- ***Notes:***

1 *Assess the benefit of removing redundant substation equipment from existing sites where this would improve their appearance.*

9 The design of access roads, perimeter fencing, earthshaping, planting and ancillary development should form an integral part of the site layout and design to fit in with the surroundings.

<u>Line Entries</u>

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.

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.

END

APPENDIX A

NGC SUBSTATIONS – ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

Introduction

All proposals for significant extensions of existing substations or for new substations and associated development should be the subject of an environmental appraisal and an environmental report should be produced. The project manager will be responsible for ensuring that an appropriate appraisal is undertaken and report prepared, with due regard to expert advice available to the team.

For a major development a scoping exercise should be undertaken with the contribution of appropriate skills to establish the range and depth of the appraisal. It will generally be appropriate at this stage to consider consultation with the local planning authority.

A clear distinction should be drawn between the preparation of an environmental report which will be undertaken in most cases and a full environmental statement (ES) which may on occasion be required under UK environmental assessment legislation, for example where the substation forms part of a major new power station for which an ES may be needed.

Recommended Content of Environmental Reports for Substations

Section 1

Information describing the project during construction, when operational and on de-commissioning including:-

1.1 Purpose and physical characteristics of the project, including details of access and transport arrangements and employment.

1.2 Land use requirements and other physical features of the project.

1.3 Operational features of the project and relevant measurements of emissions such as noise, vibration, light, heat and electric and magnetic fields.

1.4 Main alternative sites considered and reasons for final choice.

Section 2

Information describing the site and its environment including:-

2.1 Physical features such as

-Flora and fauna
-Soil: agricultural quality, geology
-Water courses including land drainage generally
-Climatic factors

-Historic heritage and archaeological sites
-Landscape and topography
-Local recreational uses
-Proximity of population and any other relevant environmental features.

2.2 The policy framework

The policy framework including all relevant statutory designations such as national nature reserves, sites of special scientific interest, national parks, areas of outstanding natural beauty, heritage coasts, special protection areas, special areas of conservation, regional parks, country parks, national forest parks, local nature reserves, areas affected by tree preservation orders, water protection zones, minerals protection zones, nitrate sensitive areas, conservation areas, listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments, and designated areas of archaeological importance. It should also include references to Structure, Unitary and Local plan policies applying to the site and the surrounding area which are relevant to the proposed development as well as to any international designations.

Section 3

Assessment of effects on the surrounding area and landscape including:-

3.1 Visual effects, emissions during normal operation, noise, light, impact on local roads and transport.

3.2 Effects of the development on buildings, the architectural and historic heritage and archaeological features.

3.3 Loss of, and damage to flora, fauna and geology.

3.4 Land use/resource effects such as
- quality and quantity of agricultural land to be taken
- sterilisation of mineral resources and alternative uses of the site.

3.5 Changes to hydrographic characteristics.

3.6 Air and Climate

3.7 Indirect matters such as
- traffic (road, rail, air, water) related to the development,
- development associated with the project, eg new roads, sewers, power lines, pipelines, telecommunications etc.

Section 4

Mitigation measures

4.1 Where significant adverse effects are identified, a description of the measures to be taken to avoid, reduce or remedy those effects, eg

a) site planning;

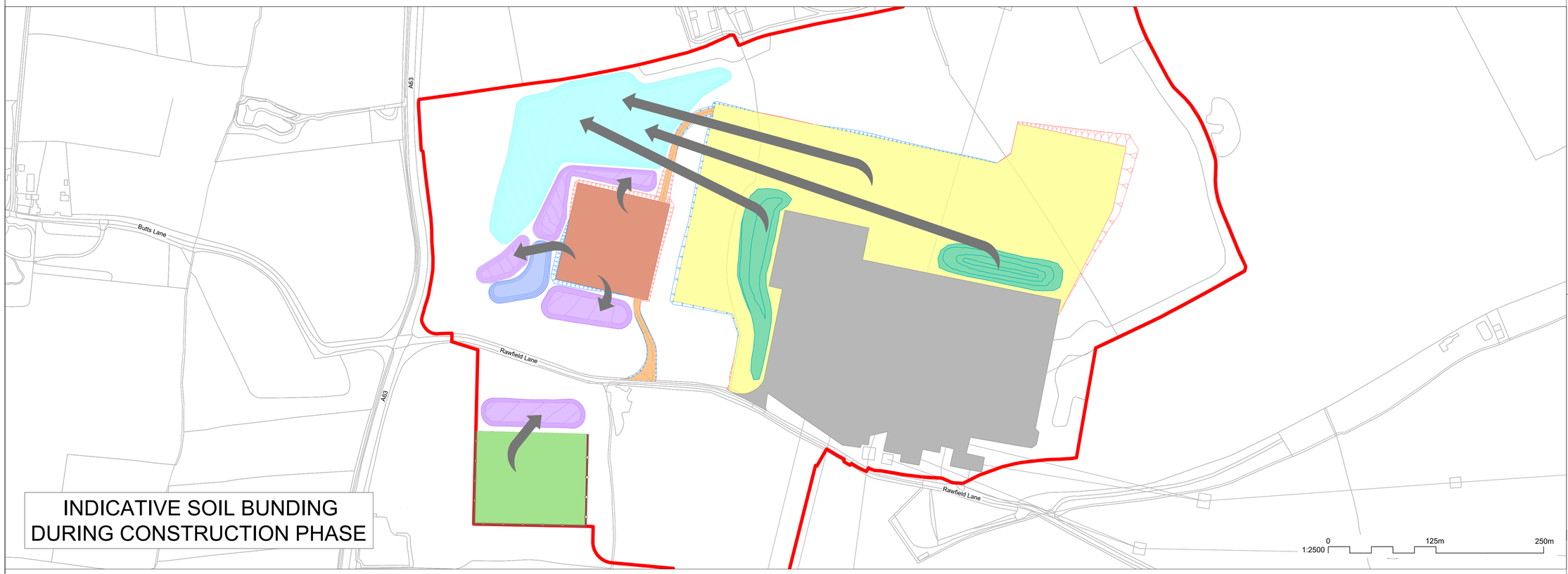
b) technical measures eg equipment selection, recycling of waste or redundant parts, pollution control and treatment, containment (eg shielding of transformers and bunding)

c) aesthetic and ecological measures eg
   - mounding, design, colour, landscaping, tree planting
   - measures to preserve particular habitats or create alternative habitats
   - recording of archaeological sites
   - measures to safeguard historic buildings or sites.

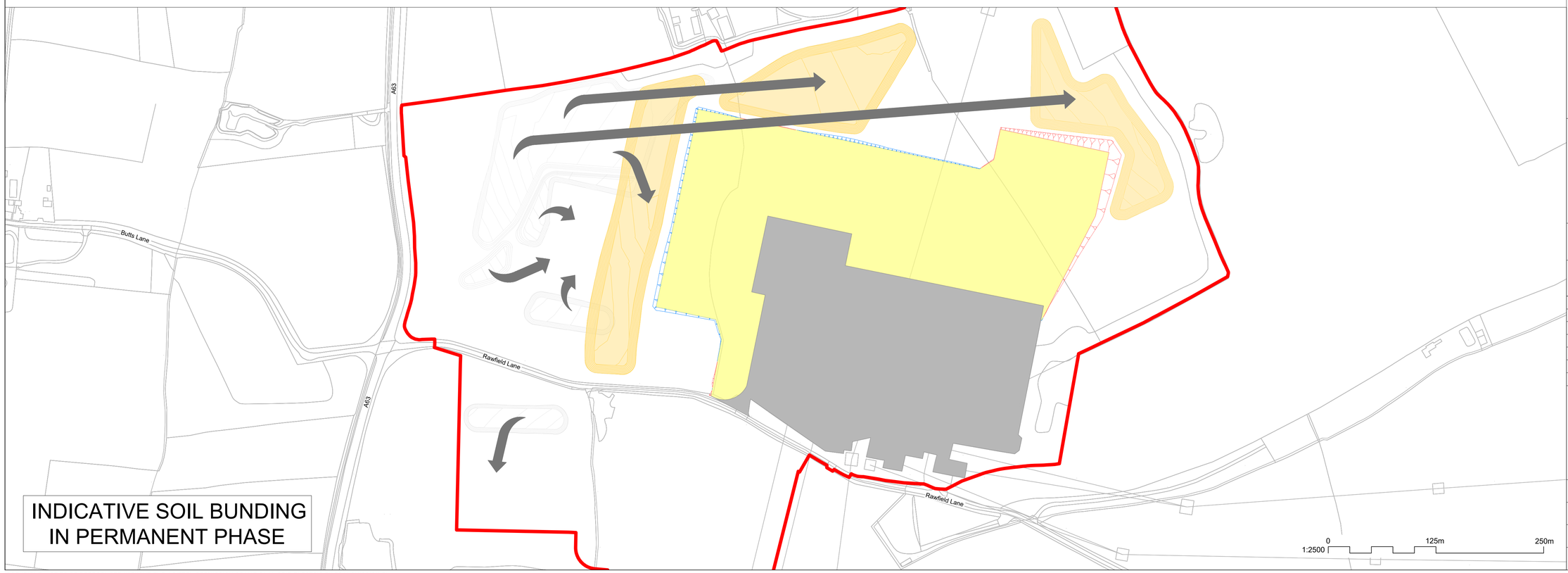
END

Appendix C Illustrative Plan: Indicative Soil Bunding for Construction and Permanent Phases

NATIONAL GRID (YORKSHIRE GREEN ENERGY ENABLEMENT PROJECT)
ILLUSTRATIVE PLAN: INDICATIVE SOIL BUNDING FOR CONSTRUCTION AND PERMANENT PHASES - MONK FRYSTON
REGULATION 5(2)(o)
SHEET 1 OF 1



INDICATIVE SOIL BUNDING DURING CONSTRUCTION PHASE



INDICATIVE SOIL BUNDING IN PERMANENT PHASE

Legend

- ORDER LIMITS
- PROPOSED SUBSTATION
- EXISTING SUBSTATION
- EXISTING LANDSCAPE BUND
- TEMPORARY EARTH BUND (SEE NOTE 6)
- TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION COMPOUND
- OVERHEAD LINE CONTRACTOR CONSTRUCTION COMPOUND
- TEMPORARY ACCESS ROAD
- TEMPORARY DRAINAGE POND (REQUIRED DURING CONSTRUCTION ONLY)
- PERMANENT LANDSCAPE BUND
- SCREENING AREA (SEE NOTE 7)
- EARTHWORKS - CUT
- EARTHWORKS - FILL
- DIRECTION OF THE SPOIL MOVING
- 2.4M HIGH SOLID TIMBER SCREEN FENCING

Notes

1. THIS DRAWING IS SCALED AT PAPER SIZE A1, THEREFORE ANY PRINTS TAKEN AT SMALLER SIZES WILL AFFECT ACCURACY OF THE MEASUREMENT UNITS AND SHOULD NOT BE SCALED AGAINST.
2. FOR ADDITIONAL DETAIL ON THE PLAN SUITES, PLEASE REFER TO DOCUMENT 2.3 (APP-007) PLAN GUIDANCE DOCUMENT, LOCATED IN VOLUME 2 OF THE DCO APPLICATION.
3. NO UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE, STORAGE OR COPYING.
4. ALL SPATIAL COORDINATES RELATE TO THE ORDNANCE SURVEY, BRITISH NATIONAL GRID (OSGB36).
5. THIS DRAWING DEPICTS A REPRESENTATION OF HOW SOIL BUNDS MAY BE MANAGED DURING BOTH CONSTRUCTION AND PERMANENT/ OPERATIONAL PHASES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT. DUE TO SITE CONSTRAINTS THERE IS A REQUIREMENT TO MOVE SPOIL TO A TEMPORARY LOCATION DURING CONSTRUCTION AND THEN PLACE IN THE SHOWN PERMANENT LANDSCAPE BUND LOCATIONS DURING OPERATION. THE EPC CONTRACTOR MAY PROPOSE ALTERNATIVE TEMPORARY STORAGE LOCATIONS WITHIN THE DEFINED ORDER LIMITS.
6. SOIL REMOVED FROM PROPOSED SUBSTATION AREA REQUIRED TO BE TEMPORARILY STORED IN SHOWN LOCATION UNTIL CONSTRUCTION PHASE COMPLETE. SOIL TO BE RELOCATED IN THE PERMANENT LANDSCAPING LOCATIONS SHOWN AT THE END OF THE CONSTRUCTION PHASE.
7. TEMPORARY TOPSOIL USED TO SCREEN THE CONSTRUCTION COMPOUND TO BE REINSTATED TO IT'S ORIGINAL LOCATION ONCE CONSTRUCTION WORKS ARE COMPLETE.

Coordinate System: British National Grid

Sheet X Centroid Coordinate: 455675

Sheet Y Centroid Coordinate: 457427

Issue	Date	Remarks	Drawn	Checked	Approved
A	06/06/23	FOR DISCUSSION	PS	SF	EMD

Title

NATIONAL GRID (YORKSHIRE GREEN ENERGY ENABLEMENT PROJECT) ILLUSTRATIVE PLAN: INDICATIVE SOIL BUNDING FOR CONSTRUCTION AND PERMANENT PHASES - MONK FRYSTON
REGULATION 5(2)(o)
SHEET 1 OF 1

nationalgrid

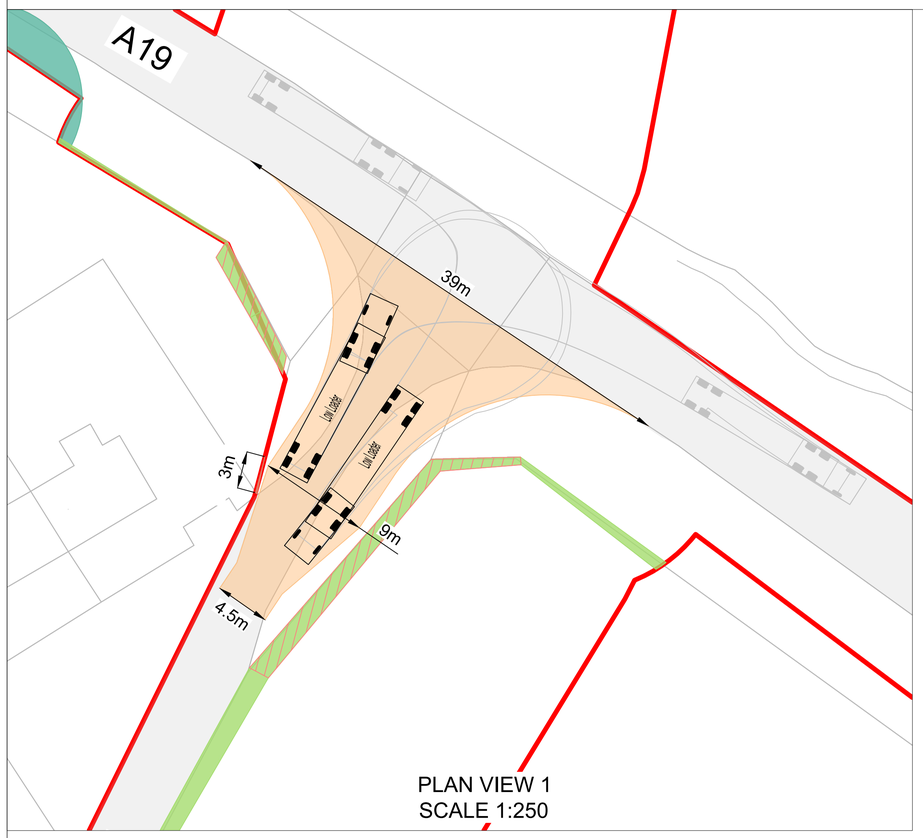
Application Number: EN020024

National Grid Drawing Reference: DCO_D4/ISH2/AP15

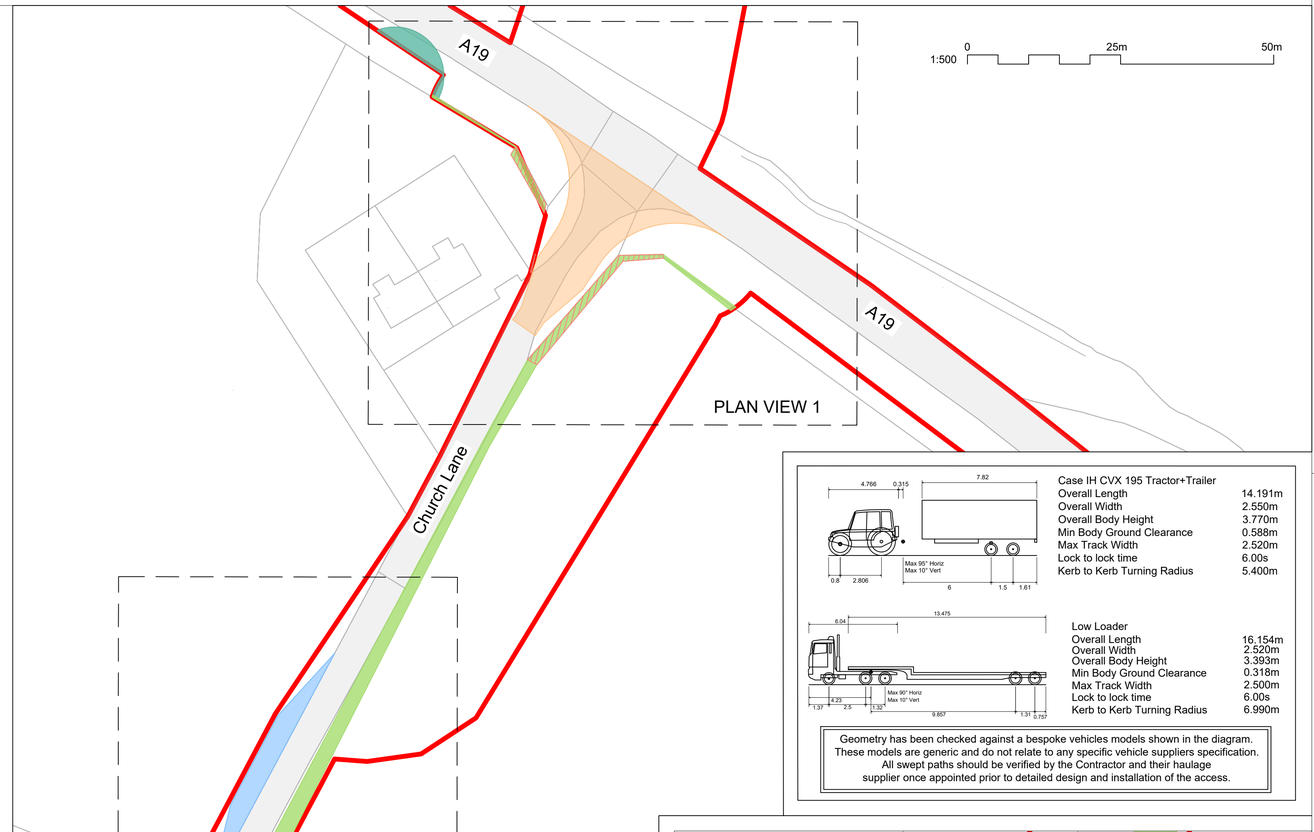
Scale	Sheet Size	Sheet	Issue
1:2500	A1	SHEET 1 OF 1	A

Appendix D Illustrative Plan: SP005 Access During Construction Phase

NATIONAL GRID (YORKSHIRE GREEN ENERGY ENABLEMENT PROJECT)
ILLUSTRATIVE PLAN: SP005 ACCESS DURING CONSTRUCTION PHASE - OVERTON
REGULATION 5(2)(o)
SHEET 1 OF 1



PLAN VIEW 1
SCALE 1:250

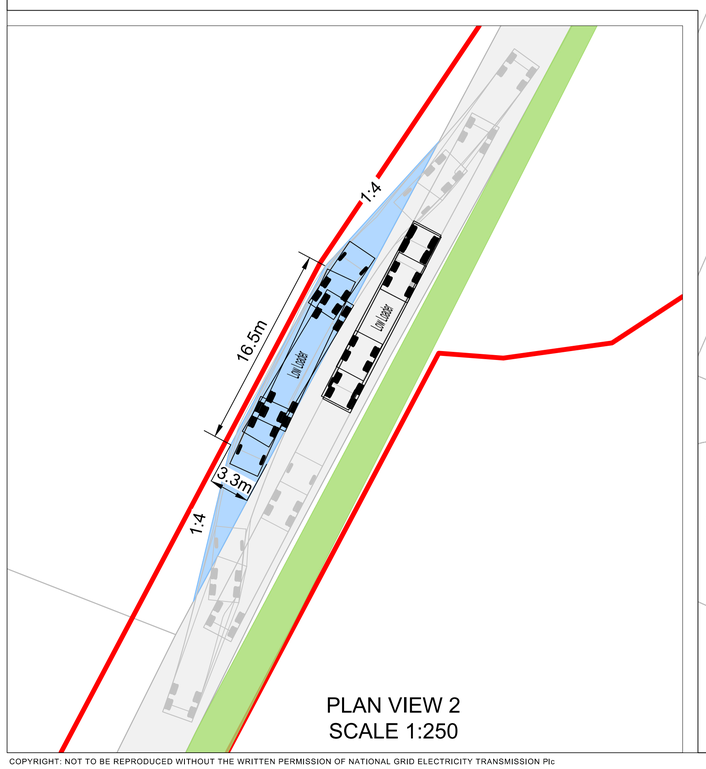


Case IH CVX 195 Tractor+Trailer	
Overall Length	14.191m
Overall Width	2.550m
Overall Body Height	3.770m
Min Body Ground Clearance	0.588m
Max Track Width	2.520m
Lock to lock time	6.00s
Kerb to Kerb Turning Radius	5.400m

Low Loader	
Overall Length	16.154m
Overall Width	2.520m
Overall Body Height	3.393m
Min Body Ground Clearance	0.318m
Max Track Width	2.500m
Lock to lock time	6.00s
Kerb to Kerb Turning Radius	6.990m

Geometry has been checked against a bespoke vehicles models shown in the diagram. These models are generic and do not relate to any specific vehicle suppliers specification. All swept paths should be verified by the Contractor and their haulage supplier once appointed prior to detailed design and installation of the access.

PLAN VIEW 3
SCALE 1:250



PLAN VIEW 2
SCALE 1:250

Legend

- ORDER LIMITS
- EXISTING HEDGEROW
- EXISTING TREE CANOPY
- EXISTING ROADS
- PROPOSED PASSING BAY. TEMPORARY WIDENING WORKS REQUIRED
- PROPOSED BELLMOUTH
- HEDGEROW TO BE REMOVED
- POTENTIAL HEDGE REMOVAL DUE TO BEING IN CLOSE PROXIMITY OF PROPOSED TEMPORARY ROAD WORKS

Notes

1. THIS DRAWING IS SCALED AT PAPER SIZE A1, THEREFORE ANY PRINTS TAKEN AT SMALLER SIZES WILL AFFECT ACCURACY OF THE MEASUREMENT UNITS AND SHOULD NOT BE SCALED AGAINST.
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3. NO UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE, STORAGE OR COPYING.
4. ALL SPATIAL COORDINATES RELATE TO THE ORDNANCE SURVEY, BRITISH NATIONAL GRID (OSGB36).
5. THIS SKETCH IS TO DEPICT THE PROPOSED OVERHEAD LINE ACCESS AND ANY TEMPORARY WIDENING WORKS ANTICIPATED DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PHASE OF THE PROJECT. WHILST THIS SHOWS INDICATIVE PASSING BAY AND BELLMOUTH REQUIREMENTS, FINALISATION OF THESE DETAILS WILL BE COMPLETED DURING DETAILED DESIGN WHERE LOCATION, SIZE AND GEOMETRY OF THESE WORKS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE. ALL WORKS WILL REMAIN WITHIN THE SHOWN ORDER LIMITS.

Reference drawings

Coordinate System: British National Grid

Sheet X Centroid Coordinate: 455754

Sheet Y Centroid Coordinate: 457492

Issue	Date	Remarks	Drawn	Checked	Approved
A	06/06/23	FOR DCO SUBMISSION	PS	SF	EMD

Title

NATIONAL GRID (YORKSHIRE GREEN ENERGY ENABLEMENT PROJECT) ILLUSTRATIVE PLAN: SP005 ACCESS DURING CONSTRUCTION PHASE - OVERTON REGULATION 5(2)(o) SHEET 1 OF 1

nationalgrid

Application Number: EN020024

National Grid Drawing Reference: DCO_D4/ISH2/AP26

Scale	Sheet Size	Sheet	Issue
AS SHOWN	A1	SHEET 1 OF 1	A

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No. 4031152