

# Design and Access Statement for Solar Development and Associated Works.

Land at Boxted Solar Farm, Land West of Boxted.

On behalf of RES Ltd.

Date: October 2023 | Pegasus Ref: R001v2\_PL

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## Document Management.

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## Contents.

1. INTRODUCTION .....	3
2. APPLICATION SITE AND CONTEXT .....	5
3. DESIGN .....	7
4. ACCESS.....	20
5. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS .....	21

## Appendices contents.

Appendix 1 – Environmental Designations.....	23
Appendix 2 – Field Boundary/Numbers Plan .....	24
Appendix 3 – Constraint Analysis.....	25

# 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. This Design and Access Statement (DAS) has been prepared by Pegasus Group on behalf of RES Ltd (The 'Applicant') to support a full planning application for a solar farm with associated equipment and infrastructure on Land at Boxted Solar Farm, Land West of Boxted.

1.2. The application seeks full Planning Permission for ground-mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) development with the following description of development:

**“Construction and operation of a solar farm with all associated works, equipment, necessary infrastructure and biodiversity net gains.”**

1.3. The Proposed Development would have an export capacity of 20MW and will provide a reliable source of clean renewable energy. The main element of the Proposed Development comprises the construction, operation, management and decommissioning of a grid connected solar farm with associated infrastructure. Planning Permission is sought for a temporary period of 40 years from the date of first exportation of electricity from the Site.

1.4. The purpose of this document is to demonstrate that the Applicant has fully considered the design and access issues as part of the comprehensive preparation of the scheme prior to the submission of the planning application. This report therefore covers the following matters:

- Use;
- Amount;
- Layout;
- Scale;
- Landscape;
- Appearance;
- Access.



- 1.5. This Statement will detail the process behind the design and indicate how through good design, the proposals can be delivered in a sustainable manner to meet local and national objectives of climate change, energy security, biodiversity enhancement, and a prosperous rural economy.
- 1.6. Whilst the DAS is set out to be read as a standalone document, it should be read in conjunction with the entire application submission in order to fully understand the Proposed Development, its potential impacts and planning merits. The accompanying Planning Statement sets out the planning policy context relevant to the design and access issues of this application's proposal.
- 1.7. The purpose of the Proposed Development is to support resiliency and sustainability objectives at both the local and national level. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), and the Babergh Local Plan 2011-2031 Core Strategy in principle support the delivery of renewable energy infrastructure. NPPF Section 14 sets out how the planning system should support a transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate and states that Local Planning Authorities (LPA's) should approve applications for renewable and low carbon development if the impacts are (or can be made) acceptable. For further information please see the accompanying Planning Statement.

## 2. APPLICATION SITE AND CONTEXT

- 2.1. The site is location on land at Braggons Hill, West of Boxted (refer to Plate 1 – Site Location Plan below). Boxted Solar Farm includes approximately 43.7 hectares of agricultural land.



**Plate 1 – Site Location Plan**

- 2.2. The site has been assessed for its suitability and has available grid capacity with a connection proposed within the site to the existing overhead lines. Furthermore, it is considered that the site is suitable for renewable development following initial feasibility works with an engaged landowner.
- 2.3. The site comprises a series of six irregular shaped agricultural fields, divided by mature hedgerows some of which include trees. It is noted that adjacent to the site boundary are several blocks of mature woodland, including Lownage Wood and Park Wood which are identified as Ancient Woodland. The site lies outside of any nationally designated landscape (e.g., National Parks, AONB).
- 2.4. There are no nationally designated sites within or adjacent to the proposed site. The closest Site of Special Interest (SSSI) is Cavendish Wood which is located 2.7km to the southwest of the site.
- 2.5. The site is located predominantly within Flood Zone 1, an area identified as being at lowest risk of flooding.
- 2.6. There are no designated assets (listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments, world heritage sites, registered battlefields, registered parks and gardens) located within the site. It is however acknowledged that there are a number of designated assets in proximity to the site, including the recently designated Grade II Listed Moorhouse Farm located to the north of the site beyond Dripping Pan Wood.
- 2.7. It is also noted that located approximately 485m to the north of the boundary are a group of three listed buildings, all Grade II: Somerton Hall, Hall Cottages and Hare and Hounds. 60m to the east of the site boundary is the Grade II Listed Water Hall and located approximately 200m to the northeast of the proposed site is the settlement of Boxted which contains four Grade II Listed Buildings: Street Farm Cottage, 3 and 4 The Street, Street House and Thatched Cottages.
- 2.8. Boxted is not a Conservation Area. The nearest Conservation Area is the settlement of Hartest around 1.4km to the northeast of the site.
- 2.9. Around 200m south of the site is the parkland of Boxted Hall, a Grade II\* asset itself located further south at around 470m from the site. This parkland is not registered or locally listed, however it does contain assets including the grade I listed Church of All Saints and the grade II listed Hill House. The potential for visibility of the proposed scheme from these assets is notably reduced as they are well-screened by existing vegetation. Further details of heritage can be found within the Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment.
- 2.10. A Constraints Map and Environmental Designations Map can be found in Appendices 1 and 2.
- 2.11. Further details of the Application Site including the planning policy context are contained within the Planning Statement which accompanies this submission to Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council.

### 3. DESIGN

- 3.1. A considerable number of factors have contributed towards the design and layout of the solar farm that is proposed in this application. These are now discussed against the various aspects of Design highlighted within the former Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment's (CABE) guidance document regarding the production of Design and Access Statements.
- 3.2. An important factor in finalising the proposals has been consultation with the community and local stakeholders. This process is summarised in the accompanying Statement of Community Involvement.

#### Layout

##### Scheme Evolution

- 3.3. A thorough constraints analysis was undertaken to inform the final scheme.
- 3.4. In proposing the general layout of the development, great consideration was given to the retention of the established field boundaries on site along with planting of native hedgerows and trees. This helps to ensure that the development is well contained both physically and visually. In addition, a number of other initial constraints were considered, and appropriate offsets applied where necessary. The initial constraints mapping and subsequent design amend works are shown on the below plan extracts on page 10 and within Appendix 3 of this report. The constraints and their consideration as part of the design scheme are as follows:

	<b>Constraint</b>	<b>Consideration as Part of Design</b>
1	Internal Site Access	Existing field entrances have been used within the site. Where necessary these field entrances have been widened marginally to accommodate construction vehicles. These areas will be allowed to grow back during the operation of the solar farm. This scheme was developed with the ecologist and arboricultural surveyors who ensured that all impacts on the existing hedgerows and trees were minimised.
2	Trees and Hedgerows	A tree survey has been undertaken on the site and appropriate root protection zones have been accounted for within the scheme. Appropriate offsets have been given to hedgerow protection and ecological enhancements have been incorporated with the finalised scheme.
3	Ancient Woodland	It is acknowledged that Park Wood and Lownage Wood, adjacent to the southern boundary of the site, are designated as Ancient Woodlands. As such, an appropriate buffer of has been applied to the scheme. The same



		buffer distance has also been applied to Dripping Pan Wood, following feedback received by the Local Planning Authority.
4	Inverters and Substation	The location of the project substation, inverters and corresponding battery storage elements of the scheme have been located within areas considered to be least visually intrusive as a result of the Landscape and Visual Assessment and topographical survey. Furthermore, solutions have been proposed to further mitigate against any visual impacts to local residential receptors. The surfacing of the hardstanding areas has also been reviewed to ensure adequate access and drainage.
5	Fencing Strategy	In order to mitigate against the visual impact of the proposed fencing strategy, it was determined that palisade fencing as proposed for security purposes for the substation compound was too visually intrusive within this setting. As such a weld mesh fence detail has been proposed which is more transparent within the landscape. Deer fencing is proposed around the perimeter of the solar farm.
6	Existing Ecological Features	A number of existing ecological features have been identified on the site. An appropriate buffer from these features have been applied as part of the design.
7	Noise	A Noise Impact Assessment has been undertaken, the results of which are detailed within the submitted report and summarised within the Planning Statement. The locations of the inverters, battery storage units and associated infrastructure have been strategically located away from residential receptors and there are <b>no adverse impacts predicted to occur at any times during operation of the proposed development.</b>

### Final Scheme

- 3.5. The final scheme as submitted is detailed on the Infrastructure Layout (Figure 4 – Drawing Number O4806-RES-LAY-DR-PT-004 Rev 2). The submitted plan outlines the positions of all infrastructure within the Site and accompanying drawings (Figure 07 to Figure 16) set out their dimensions.
- 3.6. A network of internal tracks around the solar panels will be laid to allow vehicle access to the supporting equipment (mainly inverters and the substation) to allow for maintenance. Access tracks will be kept to a minimum around the site and will be 4m wide and made of gravel over a crushed rock capping although these details are to be confirmed during the detailed design. The layout and extent of

the roads is limited to that necessary to provide access and maximises efficiency. An alternative site access for emergency use will be taken via Moorhouse Farm, during the operational stage of the Proposed Development.

- 3.7. The associated equipment siting has also considered the impact on the appearance of the area. Where practicable, to accommodate the sites, the electrical layout has been carefully designed. As such, the equipment is set away from the boundaries of the fields, ensuring that there is separation from the existing vegetation and any sensitive ecological features. The existing and proposed mitigation planting will contribute towards visual screening of the site.

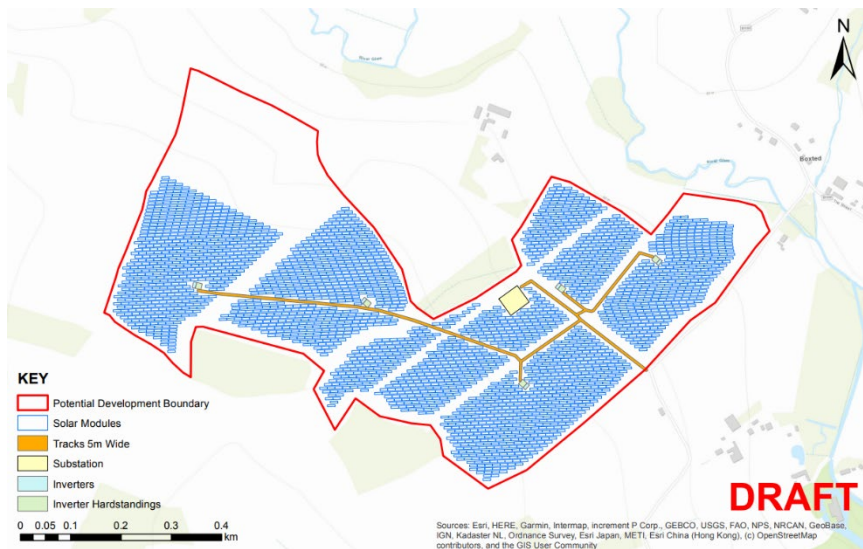


Plate 2 - Preliminary Design shown at Public Exhibition

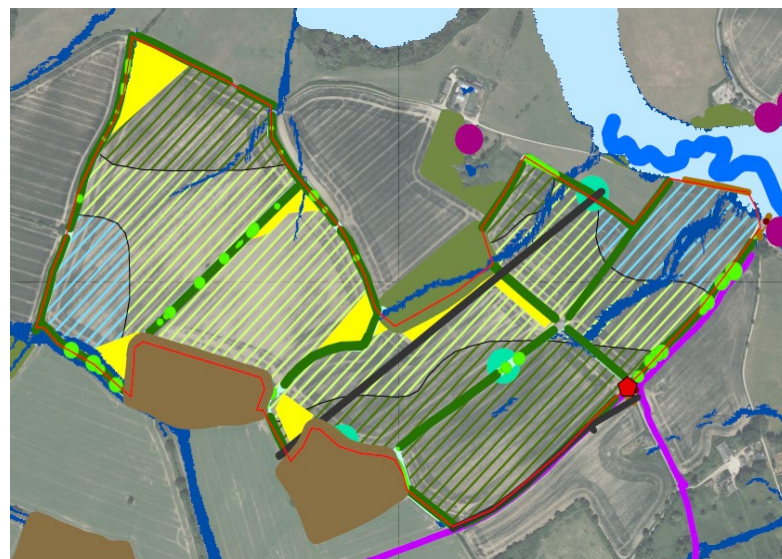


Plate 3 - Initial Constraints Mapping - Post Public Exhibition

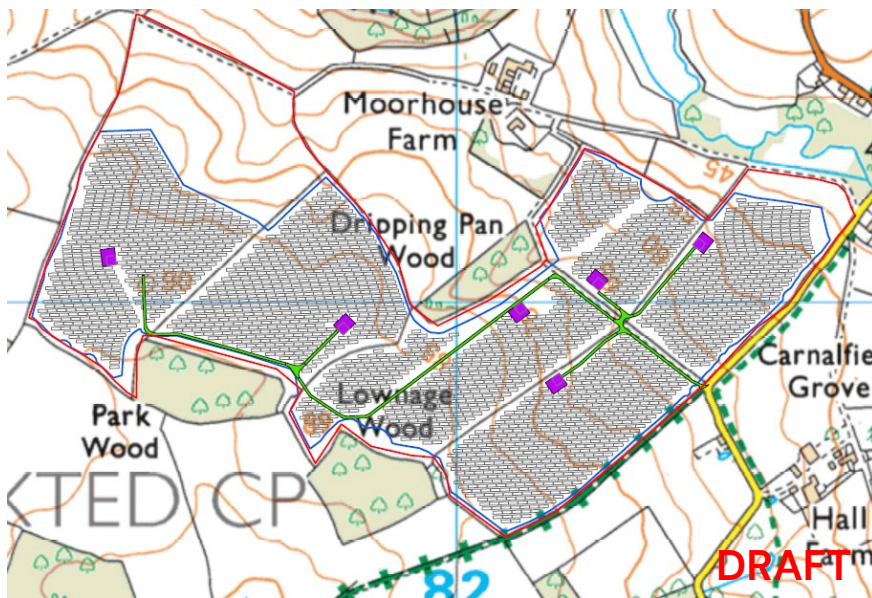


Plate 4 - Design Chill Layout

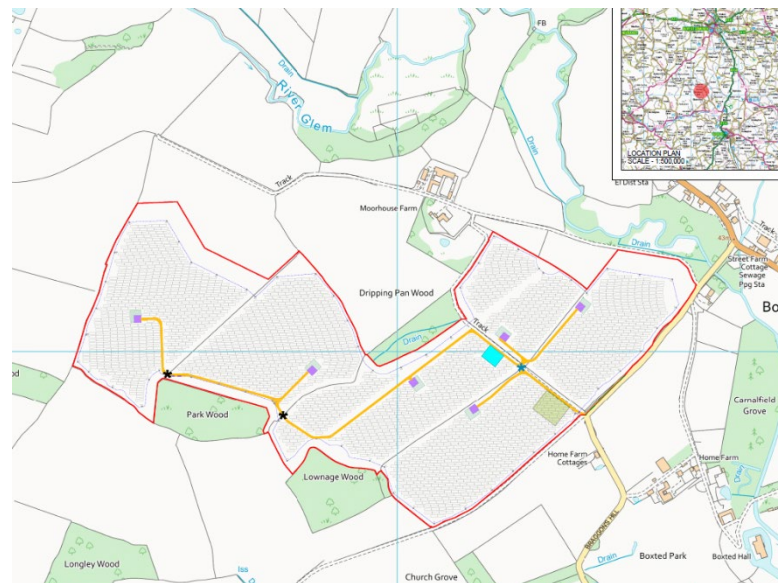


Plate 5 - Final Submitted Scheme

### Scale

- 3.8. The scale of the development on site has been determined by the equipment necessary to efficiently and viably generate renewable energy. All of the plant buildings on site will be at or below single storey level (i.e. approximately at or below 3m in height). When viewed from nearby public vantage points, the scale of development will not be overbearing due to its limited height and relatively benign appearance (i.e. lack of movement and external illumination).
- 3.9. Each array of panels within the field will be mounted on a simple metal framework and have a maximum height of no more than 3.5m above existing ground level. The main purpose of the mounting structure is to hold the modules in the required position without undue stress. It is capable of withstanding appropriate environmental stresses for the location, such as wind or snow loading.
- 3.10. The proposed ancillary buildings are designed to be as small as possible while still being capable of undertaking their required electrical function within the site. Such structures will not be prominent within the surroundings and will be smaller than many isolated stores and barns typically found in the countryside environment.

### Biodiversity

- 3.11. The Environmental Enhancement Strategy sets out a number of biodiversity enhancements throughout the site. Habitat creation and enhancement measures within the site include:
- Enhancement of existing hedgerows through in-fill planting;
  - Creation of grassland under solar arrays and within area fenced for security;
  - Creation of grassland on land outside of the fence, to field boundary;
  - Planting of native trees and native shrubs.
- 3.12. The supporting Biodiversity Net Gain Statement outlines the Biodiversity Net Gains that can be achieved on site. This concludes that there is a 99.18% net gain in habitat units on site and a 48.08% net gain in hedgerows units on site. The details of the habitat creation and ongoing management are detailed in the submitted Landscape Masterplan.
- 3.13. Appropriate offsets from existing features on site have been reflected within the design of the scheme. It is considered that necessary mitigation has been reflected in the scheme. Where necessary a Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) can be conditioned to any planning consent.

### Landscape

- 3.14. The impact upon the local landscape has been given careful consideration in putting forward the proposed scheme. While a scheme of this size will inevitably be visible and have an effect on landscape character as set out in the Landscape and Visual Assessment (LVA) which forms part of the submission, the development has been located so to minimise effects as far as possible.
- 3.15. Landscape mitigation proposals, include the following:
- Offsetting from the existing field boundaries and hedgerow to avoid impact on the root protection areas. A generous buffer has been incorporated to allow for maintenance.
  - Hedgerow along the southern boundary of the site to be infilled wherever necessary with proposed native hedgerow species to ensure dense coverage along boundary length. Hedgerow to be managed to a minimum of 4m height.
  - Extensive planting of native hedgerow trees across the site to reflect existing landscape features and strengthen historical field boundaries.
  - Creation of new woodland blocks throughout the northern edges of the site to reflect existing landscape character; selected standard trees to be scattered throughout the proposed woodland mixes to add height and structure at implementation.
- 3.16. The proposed Landscape Masterplan (Appendix 11 of submitted LVA) illustrates that sections of the boundary vegetation will be infilled and strengthened including the planting of native tree species which would restrict any potential views from outside the site.
- 3.17. Further consideration of the landscape and visual effects is contained within the LVA.

### Use

- 3.18. It is proposed that the use of the Application site will be for the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning of a ground mounted 20MW solar farm, comprising solar PV panels and associated infrastructure.
- 3.19. The solar photovoltaic modules would convert sunlight into electricity. The modules do this by capturing photons, or particles of light, and using their energy to knock electrons free from their bonds, thus allowing them to move again and generate a flow of current. A solar PV module consists of a layer of silicon cells, and anodised aluminium frame, a glass casing, and various wiring to allow current to flow from the silicon cells. Silicon is a non-metal with conductive properties that allows it to absorb and convert sunlight into electricity. When light interacts with a silicon cell, it causes electrons to be set into motion, which initiates a flow of electric current.

- 3.20. The addition of battery storage units as part to the proposed development is to increase the flexibility and generation opportunities for the proposed development. This addition would enable excess generation from the solar farm to be stored, then released back to the grid network during times of no or low generation from the solar panels.
- 3.21. The proposed Solar Farm will result in an additional land use during the temporary 40-year period. Due to the nature of the development, such as the raised panels and separation distance between each row of panels, the land can be grazed by sheep, therefore allowing a dual use for both farming and renewable electricity production to occur in tandem. Due to the temporary and reversible nature of the development the agricultural use will also be retained in the long term.
- 3.22. As noted above the Site will be capable of dual use farming during its operational period, with small livestock (such as sheep) able to graze the land between and amongst the panels.
- 3.23. In addition, the minimal physical intrusion of the development itself will mean that the panels can be removed after their 40-year lifetime and the land will revert swiftly to full agricultural use. In this respect, the proposed scheme will result in a less permanent impact than most other forms of development.
- 3.24. Due to the land required for such projects, these will generally need to be located outside of urban area and within the countryside, where the capacity to accommodate such development exists. At end of the 40-year period the land is not considered 'Brownfield' or Previously Developed Land.
- 3.25. Upon decommission of the Proposed Development, the land will be rested for the use of future generations.
- 3.26. This Design and Access Statement, and the accompanying documents including the Site Selection Report set out why it is considered that this particular Site is well suited to accommodate the proposed use.

### **Amount and Fabrication**

- 3.27. The extent of the proposed development has been refined and finalised having consideration of potential environmental effects. A thorough constraint analysis was undertaken for the site and informed the final layout, the result of constraint analysis can be seen at Appendix 3. The proposed development benefits from landscape and ecological enhancements, including new and in-filled hedgerow planting. Species rich grassland is proposed on the land beneath and surrounding the panels. Furthermore, provision of bat roost boxes, bird nest boxes and barn owl boxes within the development would ensure that the resident populations are accommodated, and further species move into the site.
- 3.28. The proposed development on the site will consist primarily of a steel framework to support the panels. In addition, inverter/substation, mesh fencing to the substation and deer fencing are proposed with CCTV system to restrict access and protect the scheme from theft and vandalism, as described below.

3.29. The design principles of the solar farm are:

- The solar panels would be laid out in straight arrays from east-west across the field enclosures.
- The maximum top height of the solar panels would be 35m. Full panel details are shown on the submitted Typical PV Module and Rack Details (Figure 8 – Drawing Number O4806-RES-SOL-DR-PT-001 Rev 1).
- The panel framework will be driven into the soil removing the need for deep foundation. Such supporting systems are designed to avoid the use of concrete foundations and are reversible.
- Individual rows are separated by a minimum of 2m. To prevent shading.
- The solar panel modules are bi-facial ground mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) panels which are black in colour.
- The solar panel module frame would be constructed of anodized aluminium alloy.
- A galvanised steel post mounting system will support the solar array.
- Centralised inverters are used and are situated across the site, as shown on the submitted Infrastructure Layout (Figure 4 – Drawing Number O4806-RES-LAY-DR-PT-004 Rev 2) and Typical Inverter Substation (Figure 13 – Drawing Number O4806-RES-SOL-DR-PT-003 Rev 1).
- 2 x battery storage containers each measuring approx. 6m x 2.5m x 3m (length x width x height) at each inverter location (Figure 14 – Drawing Number O4806-RES-BAT-DR-PT-001 Rev 1).

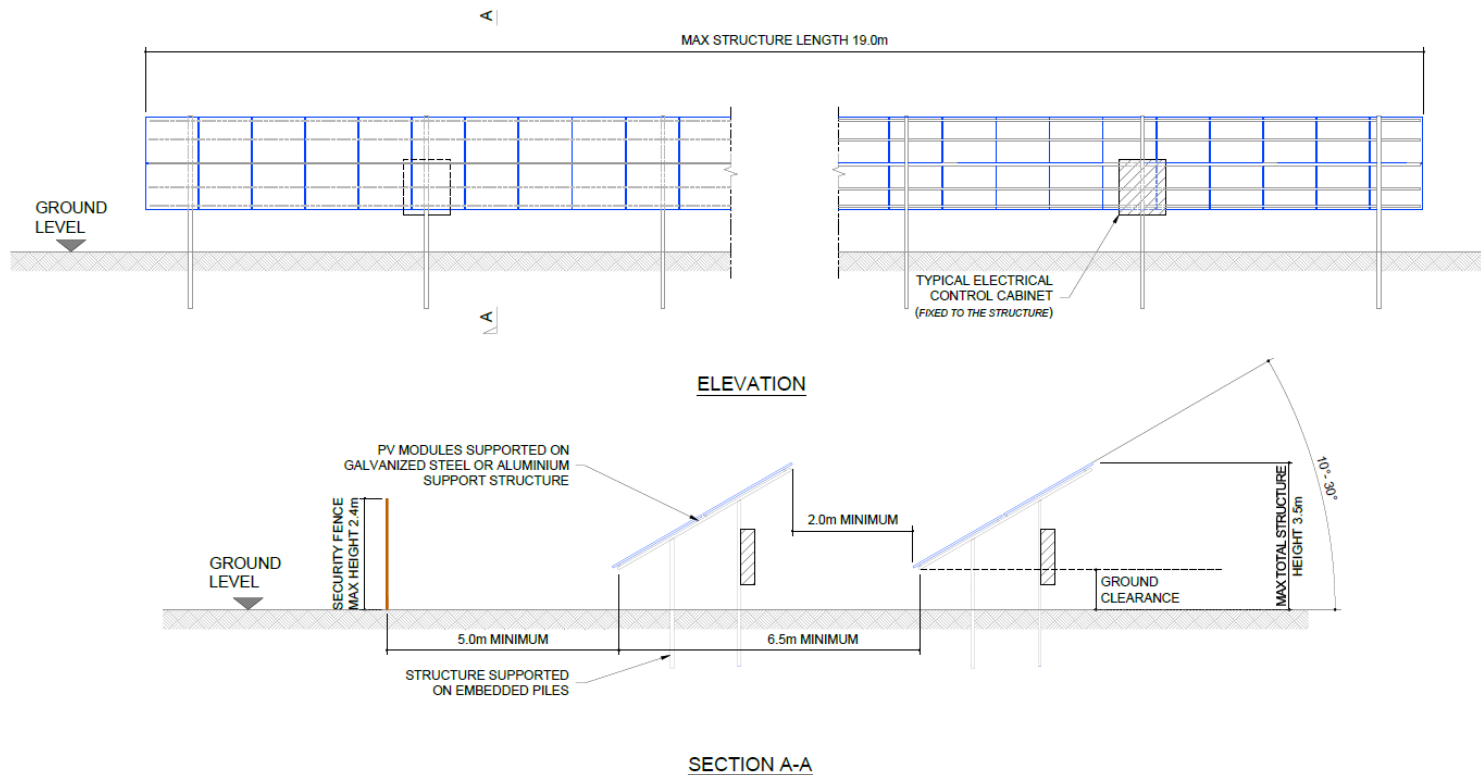


Plate 6 – Typical PV Module and Rack Details (Ref: 04806-RES-SOL-DR-PT-001 Rev 1)

### Inverters and Transformers

- 3.30. A series of inverters are proposed through the Site. The inverters convert direct current (DC) generated by the PV panels into alternating current (AC). Transformers then convert low voltage output from the inverters to high voltage suitable for feeding into the network.
- 3.31. Typically, the inverters are housed in prefabricated metal containers, finished in either a grey or white colour. The containerised solution makes their removal at the end of the operational life easier. Each unit measures c. 5m x 3m x 3m (L x W x H) and would be positioned on a hardcore based on top of blocks as detailed on the Typical Inverter Substation (Figure 13 – 04806-RES-SOL-DR-PT-003 Rev 1).



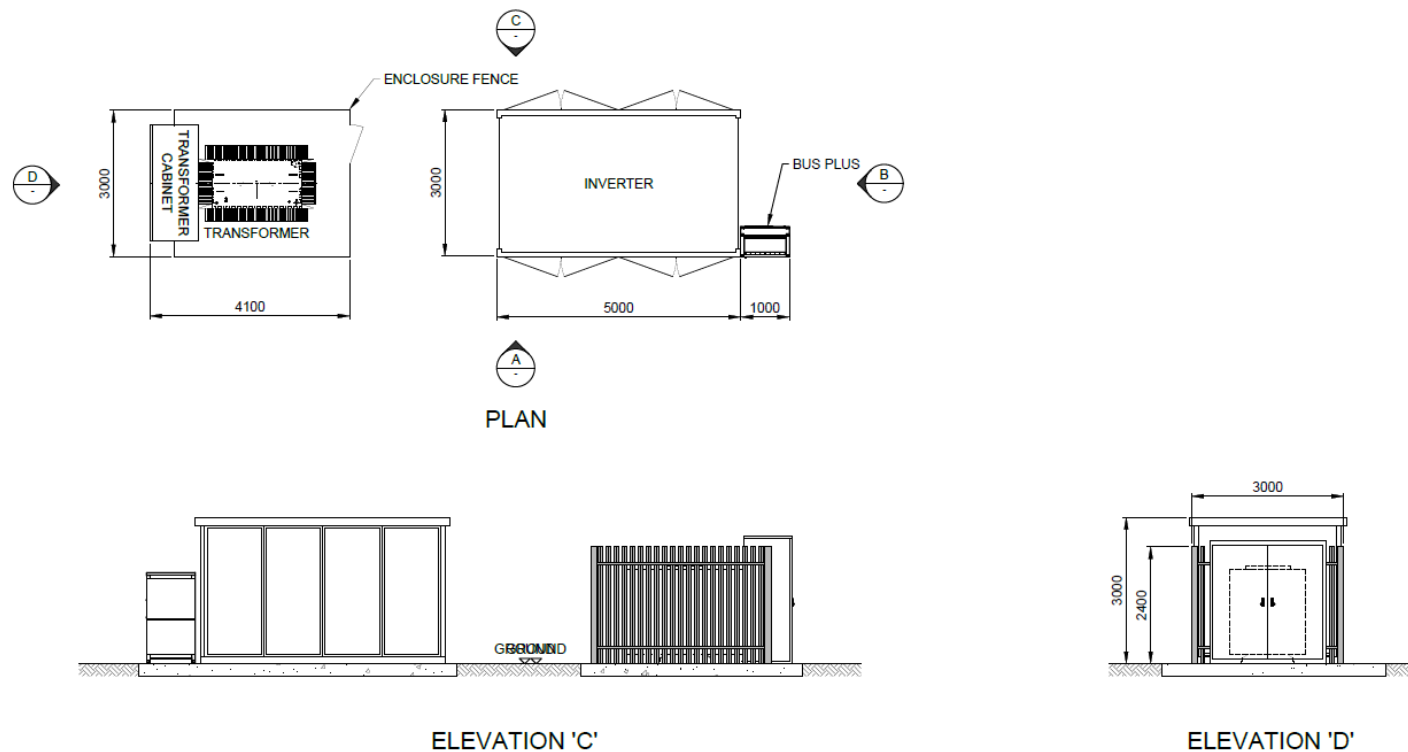


Plate 7 – Typical Inverter Substation (Ref: O4806-RES-SOL-DR-PT-003 Rev 1)

Battery Storage Containers

3.32. It is proposed to include 2 x battery storage containers each measuring approx. 12.1m x 2.4m x 2.9m (length x width x height) at each inverter location. Each inverter location will include the following equipment:

- Hardstanding (for set down);
- 1 x inverter which includes: inverter and busplus cabinet, and transformer. Each inverter is approx. 3m width x 5m length x 3m height;
- 4 x DC Converter cabinets; and

- 2 x battery storage containers (with HVAC) attached at the short end. Each container is approx. 2.4m width x 12.1m length x 2.9m height.

3.33. The battery containers are typically modified ISO-style shipping containers set on concrete foundations, with heating ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) units. The containers are generally finished in a shade of white or grey.

3.34. The addition of battery storage units would enable excess generation from the solar farm to be stored, then released back to the grid network during times of no or low generation from the solar panels.

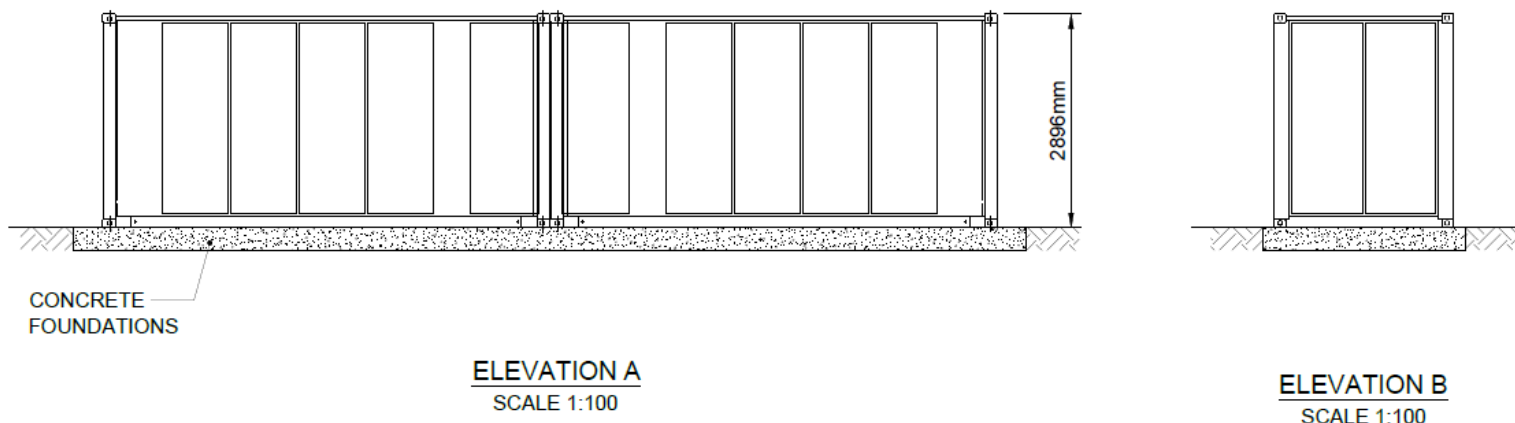


Plate 8 – Battery Storage Enclosure (Ref: O4806-RES-BAT-DR-PT-001 Rev 1)

Point of Connection

- 3.35. The point of connection is located towards the centre of the site. Cabling will run from the inverter stations to the project substation, where the electricity will be exported to the existing overhead line to the distribution networks.
- 3.36. The insulated DC cables from the solar modules will be routed in channels fixed on the underside of the framework. The DC string cables will run along the entire underside of each row. The electrical cabling from each array will be concealed through shallow trenches linking the modules to the inverter substations and then to the main substation. The cable trench may also carry earthing and communications cables and will be backfilled with fine sands and excavated materials to the original ground level.

Perimeter Fencing and Security

- 3.37. The solar farm would be set within agricultural stock proof wire fencing up to 2.4m in height with wooden supporting posts placed at intervals as detailed on the submitted Perimeter Deer Fence (Figure 10 – Drawing Number O4806-RES-SEC-DR-PT-002 Rev 1). The deer fencing would follow the outer field boundaries containing the solar panels.
- 3.38. In addition to fencing, it is proposed that 3.5m high pole mounted CCTV security cameras as detailed on the submitted CCTV Typical Details (Figure 11 – Drawing Reference O4806-RES-SEC-DR-PT-003 Rev 1) would be positioned at intervals along the inside edge of the fencing (between the fence and the arrays), to capture activity within and along the fence line. Small mammal access points will be prescribed at various locations along any fencing to allow the passage of wildlife across the site.
- 3.39. The 2.4m high perimeter fencing and pole-mounted CCTV system serves an important purpose in protecting the valuable equipment within the application site. The CCTV system proposed (as detailed on Figure 11) will be capable of recording clear images that will meet the standards as set out in the Home Office Publication 28/09 CCTV Operational Requirement Manual 2009 as well as the UK Police Requirement for Digital CCTV Systems 09/05.
- 3.40. The substation compound, located centrally within the site, will be bound by security fencing. This would comprise a 2.4m high wire mesh fence. This type of fencing has been selected as it is deemed to be less visually intrusive than a palisade fence. Full details of this fence are provided on Typical Security Fence Detail (Figure 9 – Drawing Number O4806-RES-SEC-DR-PT-001 Rev 1)
- 3.41. The distance between the proposed fencing and existing vegetation would vary across the site. The buffer will use ecological enhancement measures.

### **Appearance**

- 3.42. Visual effects of the proposed development have been assessed in the LVA. In addition to this existing vegetation, as part of the landscape enhancement proposals for the site, sections of existing hedgerow are to be strengthened to further restrict and prevent views of the proposed development. In the longer term, as a result of the mitigation planting, visual effects would be reduced. As it establishes, the layering effect of the vegetation will successfully integrate the proposed development into the landscape, particularly during the initial summer months.
- 3.43. The bi-facial solar panels themselves have a dark blue face with a matte silver-coloured anodized aluminium frame. The purpose of the panels is to absorb and not reflect light. Modern PV panels benefit from an anti-reflective coating to limit the glint and glare associated with much earlier versions of the technology. The panels are mounted on a steel or aluminium framework that is galvanized and does not glint or gleam in the light.
- 3.44. The appearance of the solar farm and the associated equipment are, in the most part, dictated by their electrical function and purpose.

### **Other Matters**

### Fire Risk and Management

- 3.45. It is proposed to use Lithium-ion battery technology which has already been deployed on multiple storage projects across the UK and in a wide range of other uses including electric vehicles to smartphones.
- 3.46. The fire risk associated with Lithium-ion battery technology is called “Thermal Runaway” which is a self-perpetuating chain reaction in which excessive heat keeps creating more heat, potentially resulting in fire. There is, however, significant control measures in place to reduce risk considerably. These include:
- Battery technology must pass an industry test standard (U L9540A) which ensures there is no likelihood of explosion, fire would be contained within the affected battery rack and wall surfaces around the affected battery rack would not reach temperatures 60 degrees above existing temperature.
  - All RES-designed battery systems must also comply with a European Standard (IEC 62485-5:2020) containing tests to ensure no external fires are allowed outside of the affected battery rack.
  - Fire suppression systems fitted on each battery container.
  - 24/7 monitoring from an offsite control centre.
  - Battery enclosures would have a fire rating of a minimum of 90 minutes.
  - Any battery failures are repaired offsite with a new sealed module to replace the faulty module.
  - A fire management response plan will be prepared in conjunction with the battery supplier and the local Fire Service, if the scheme is consented.

## 4. ACCESS

- 4.1. Construction access will be provided from Braggons Hill in the location of the existing agricultural access, to be upgraded and widened at the entrance to accommodate two-way traffic. It is proposed that construction traffic will route from the A134 which is designated as a strategic lorry route on the 'Recommended Lorry Route Network Map' by Suffolk County Council. At the junction with the A1092, vehicles will turn onto the A1092 and proceed southwest for circa 2km along the A1092. Construction traffic will then turn right onto the B1066, on which construction traffic will proceed north for circa 5km towards Boxted. Traffic will then turn left onto Braggons Hill before turning right into the site access.
- 4.2. The components which are required to construct the scheme will arrive on standard Heavy Good Vehicles (HGVs). The level of traffic during the temporary construction period would equate to approximately 92 two-way per day. The construction route is suitable to accommodate larger vehicle trips.
- 4.3. A maximum of up to 25 construction operatives are forecast to be onsite during peak times of the construction period. A turning area will be provided on the site within the contractors compound (Ref: O4806-RES-CTN-DR-PT-001 Rev 1). Parking will be contained within the site and no parking will occur on the local highway.
- 4.4. Operational access for the purpose of maintenance visits will be provided via the same access as using during construction.
- 4.5. During the operational phase of the Proposed Development, an alternative site access for emergency use has been discussed with the Local Authority, and as such will be taken via Moorhouse Farm.
- 4.6. After commissioning, there is anticipated to be around 15 Light Goods Vehicles (LGVs) accessing the site per year, equating to 30 two-way trips. These would typically be made by a light van or 4x4 type vehicle. Space will remain within the site for such a vehicle to turn around to ensure that reversing will not occur onto the local highway network.
- 4.7. A detailed Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) has been prepared to demonstrate how the site will be accessed during the construction period.

## 5. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1. The Design and Access arrangements of the proposed development have been assessed. It is considered that due to the appearance of the scheme and the natural screening afforded to the site alongside the landscape and ecological enhancements proposed, the development proposals will not have an unacceptable adverse effect on the visual amenity value of the wider countryside.
- 5.2. The site and extent of development have been carefully selected. It is naturally screened and supplemented by additional planting which will result in only limited views of the site being possible. Landscape considerations are outlined within the submitted Landscape and Visual Appraisal.
- 5.3. The equipment forming the development proposals have been selected on the basis of maximising efficiency and productivity, but also to minimise visual effect where possible.
- 5.4. Safe access can be taken into the Site from the public highway off Braggons Hill on existing access roads established to the Site. Mitigation measures will be employed to ensure construction traffic is managed appropriately as outlined within the submitted Construction Traffic Management Plan.
- 5.5. Overall, the proposals are appropriate in terms of design and access and the development represents a necessary step towards meeting the UK's legally binding climate change and renewable energy obligations. It is therefore considered that the application before Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council is to be supported and Planning Permission granted.

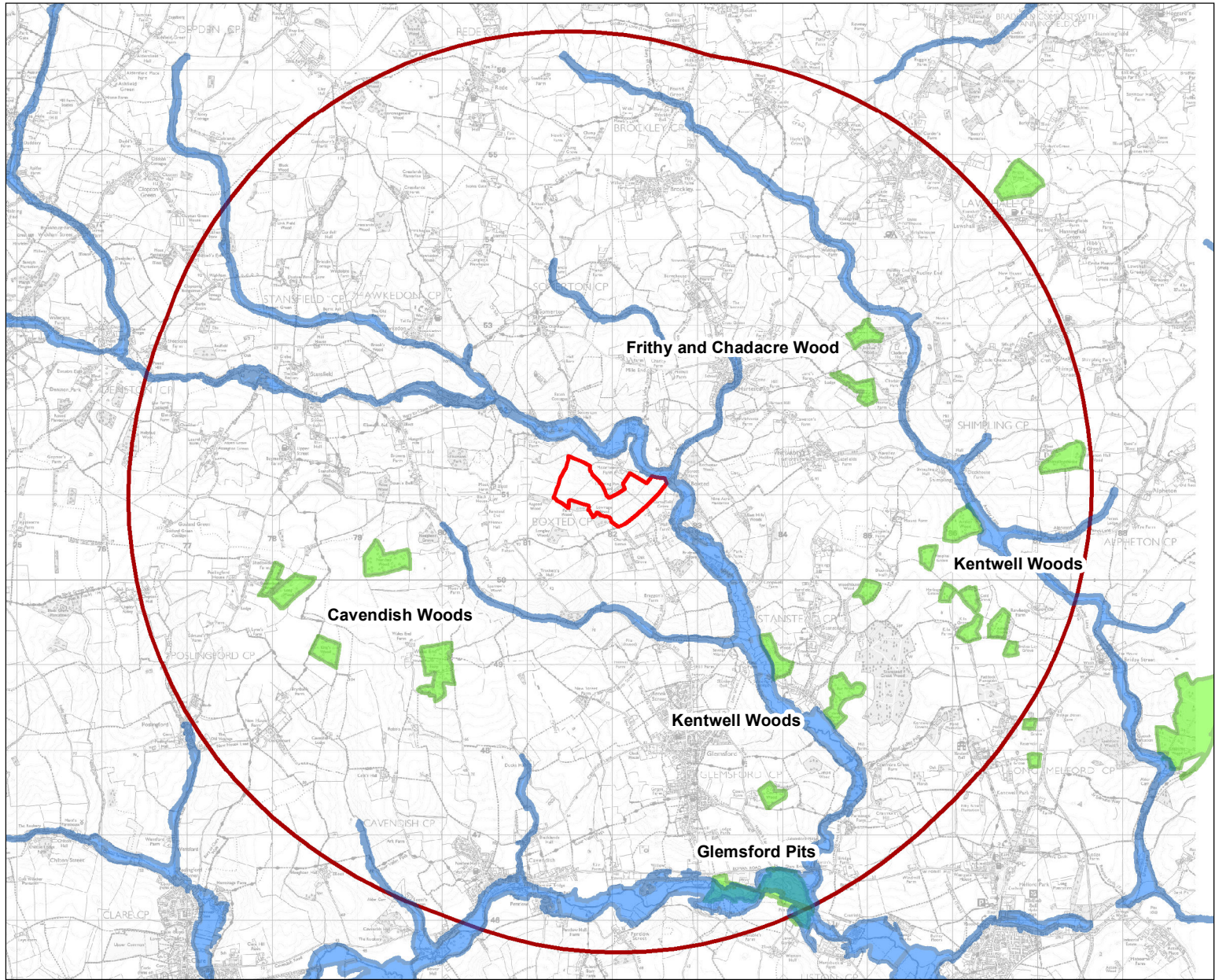


# Appendix



## Appendix 1 – Environmental Designations





**KEY**

- Site
- 5km Study Area
- SSSI
- Flood Zone 3

Revisions:  
First Issue- 08/06/2022 RGO

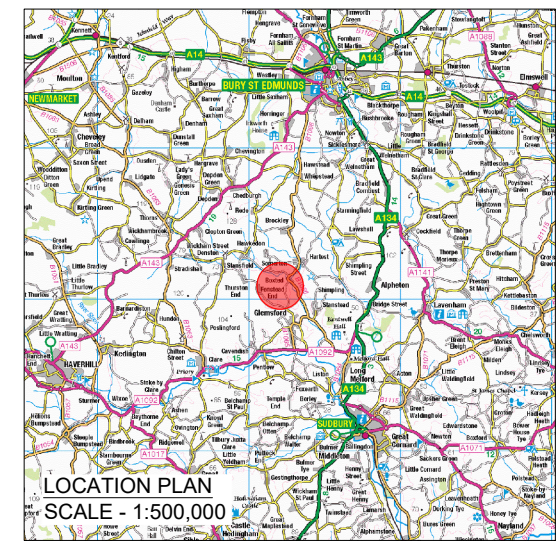
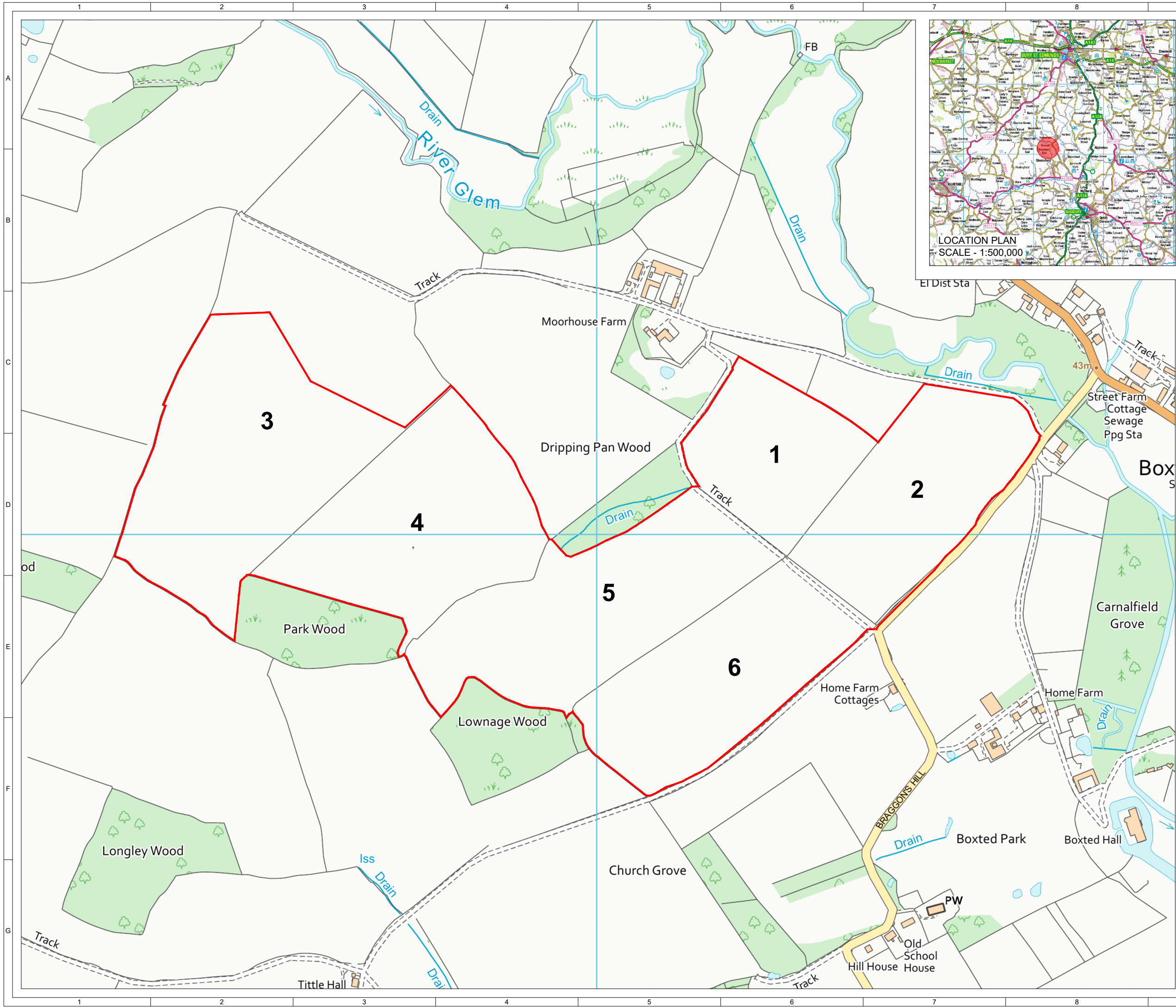
**Figure 3: Environmental Designations**  
**Boxted Solar**

Client: RES Ltd  
 DRWG No: P21-2950\_03 Sheet No: - REV: -  
 Drawn by: RGO Approved by: DT  
 Date: 08/06/2022  
 Scale: 1:70,000 @ A3



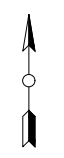
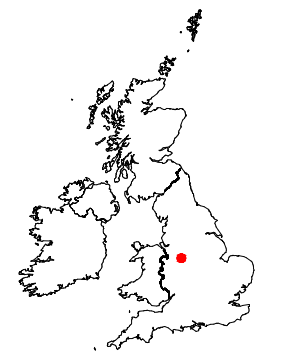


## Appendix 2 – Field Boundary/Numbers Plan



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2023 LICENCE NUMBER 0100031673.

KEY:  
SITE BOUNDARY



1	FG	BY APPD	ML	2023-10-17	First Issue
ISSUE	DRAWN	CHKD	APPD	DATE	REVISION NOTES

PURPOSE	COORDINATES
PERMITTING	OSGB 1936
SCALE	DATUM
1:5,000 @A3	N/A
LAYOUT DRAWING	T-LAYOUT NO
N/A	N/A

PROJECT TITLE  
**BOXTED SOLAR**

DRAWING TITLE  
**FIGURE 3  
FIELD NUMBERS**

RES DRAWING NUMBER	REV
04806-RES-LAY-DR-PT-003	1

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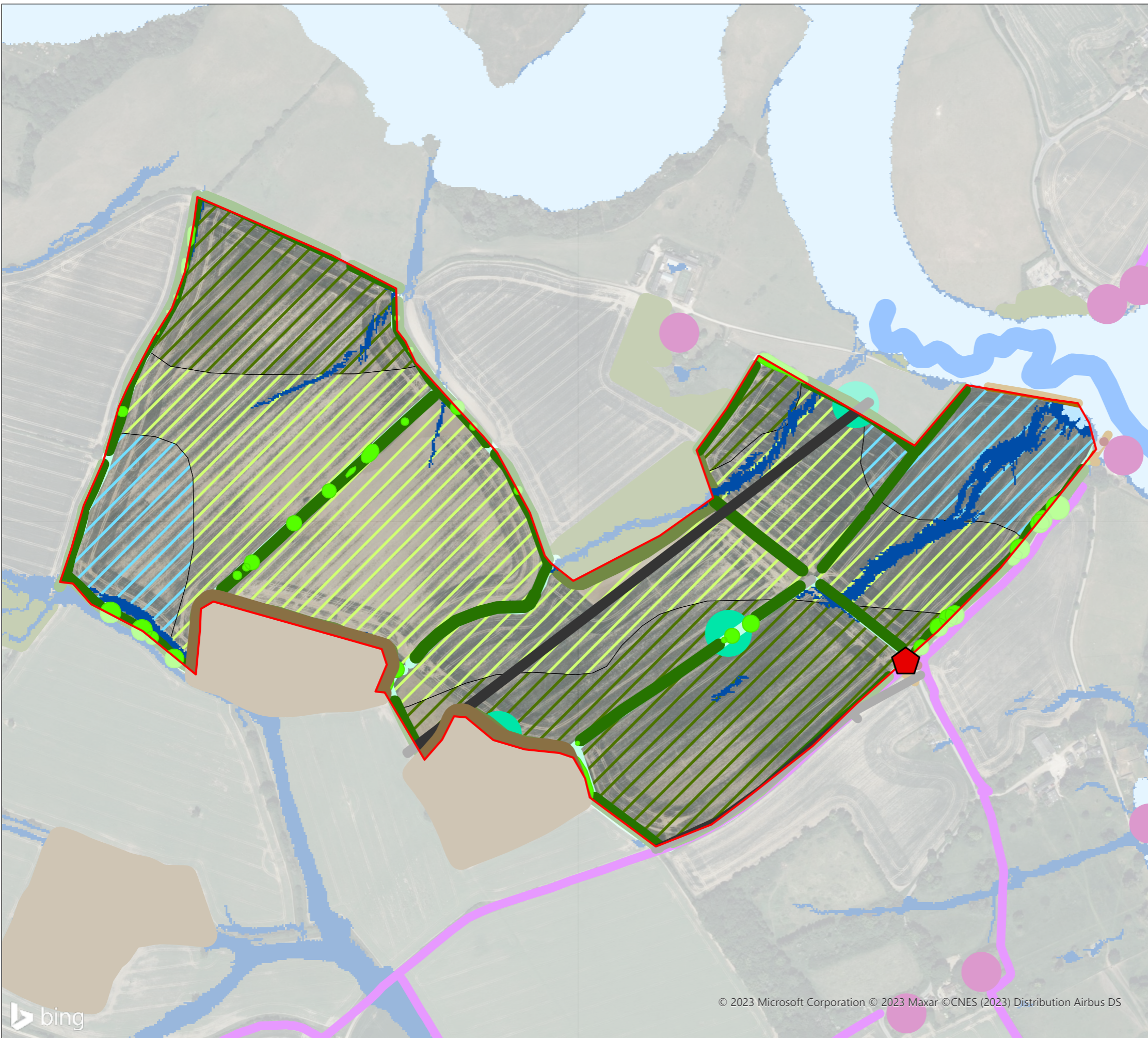


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## Appendix 3 – Initial Constraint Analysis

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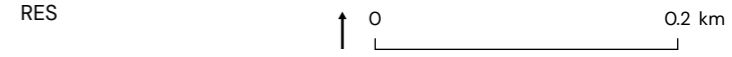


**KEY**

- Site Boundary
- Constraint Layers**
- Electricity\_topo\_5mBuffer
- Gullies\_topo\_5mBuffer
- Telecom\_topo\_5mBuffer
- Manholes\_topo\_5mBuffer
- Flood Zone 2
- River Easement\_9m
- Risk of Flooding from Surface Water Extent 1:1000
- Field\_Ditch\_easement\_3m
- Tree RPAs
- Hedgerow\_extents\_5mBuffer
- OS Local Woodland 10m Buffer; Woodland\_extents\_10mBuffer
- Ancient\_Woodland\_15mBuffer
- ListedBuilding\_25mBuffer
- PROWS\_5mBuffer
- Ecology\_30mBuffer
- ⬠ Access Point
- Agricultural Land Classification**
- Grade 2
- Grade 3a
- Grade 3b

**CONSTRAINT ANALYSIS**

BOXTED SOLAR FARM



DATE	SCALE	TEAM	APPROVED
26/10/2023	1:5,000@A3	CS	DT

SHEET	REVISION
-	A

DRAWING NUMBER  
P21-2950\_EN\_01



Town & Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended)  
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

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