

Legend

- Landlord Boundary
- Site Boundary
- Perimeter Fence
- Customer Substation
- ▶ Site Access
- Transformer Station
- PV Array
- Screening
- T-Boot



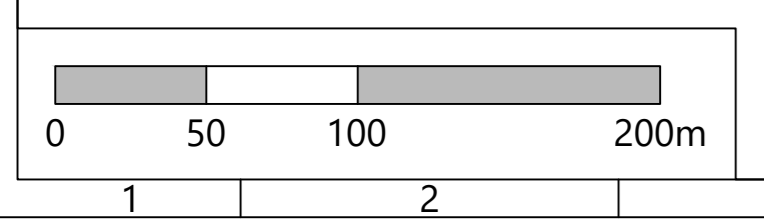
New pylon to be installed to connect to existing 132kV network

33kV/132kV Compound including Customer Transformer and DNO Circuit Breaker

G	Updated using General Layout RevZ	CC	19/11/2024
F	Updated using General Layout RevZ	CC	31/10/2024
E	Updated using General Layout RevY	CC	18/09/2024
D	Updated using General Layout RevW	CC	15/08/2024
C	Updated using General Layout RevS	CC	18/12/2023
B	Updated using General Layout RevR	CC	22/11/2023
A	Created using General Layout RevQ	CC	05/10/2023

REVISION	DESCRIPTION	BY	DATE																												
<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Site Address</td> <td>Project</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Engine Lane</td> <td>Grimethorpe</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Barnsley</td> <td>Planning Layout</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S72 7BN</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Number</td> <td>P007033-11-PlanningLayout</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Type</td> <td>Site Layout</td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Scale</td> <td>Sheet</td> <td>Revision</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1:2500</td> <td>1 OF 1</td> <td>G</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Drawn</td> <td>Checked</td> <td>Approved</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CC</td> <td>CC</td> <td>CC</td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table>				Site Address	Project	Engine Lane	Grimethorpe	Barnsley	Planning Layout	S72 7BN		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Number</td> <td>P007033-11-PlanningLayout</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Type</td> <td>Site Layout</td> </tr> </table>		Number	P007033-11-PlanningLayout	Type	Site Layout	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Scale</td> <td>Sheet</td> <td>Revision</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1:2500</td> <td>1 OF 1</td> <td>G</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Drawn</td> <td>Checked</td> <td>Approved</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CC</td> <td>CC</td> <td>CC</td> </tr> </table>		Scale	Sheet	Revision	1:2500	1 OF 1	G	Drawn	Checked	Approved	CC	CC	CC
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Appendix 3: NPPF Flood Risk Vulnerability and Flood Zone Compatibility

Flood Risk Vulnerability Classifications (recreated from the NPPF Planning Practice Guidance)

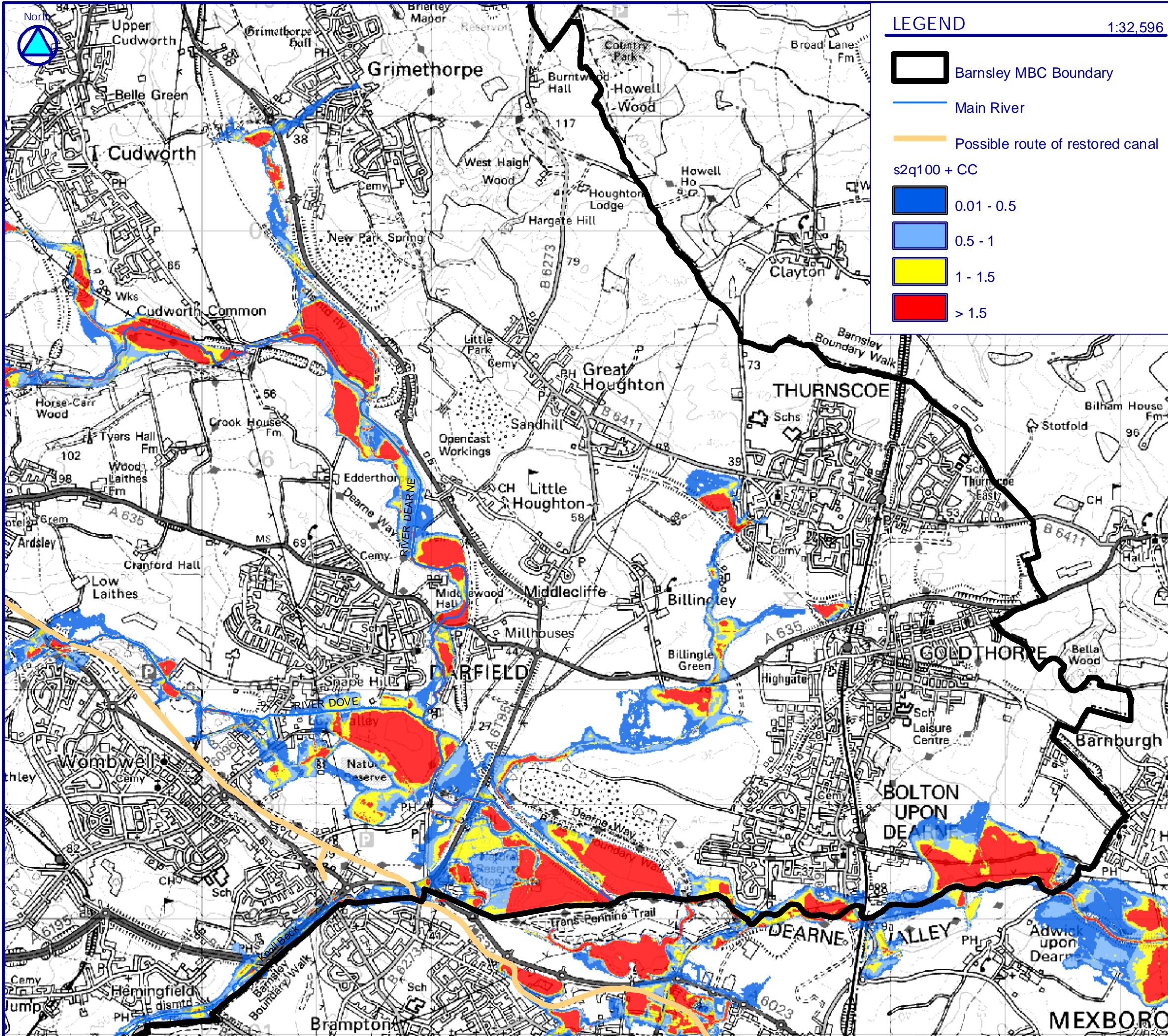
Vulnerability Classification	Description
Essential infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essential transport infrastructure (including mass evacuation routes) which has to cross the area at risk. • Essential utility infrastructure which has to be located in a flood risk area for operational reasons, including infrastructure for electricity supply including generation, storage and distribution systems; including electricity generating power stations, grid and primary substations storage; and water treatment works that need to remain operational in times of flood. • Wind turbines. • Solar farms.
Highly Vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police and ambulance stations; fire stations and command centres; telecommunications installations required to be operational during flooding. • Emergency dispersal points. • Basement dwellings. • Caravans, mobile homes and park homes intended for permanent residential use. • Installations requiring hazardous substances consent. (Where there is a demonstrable need to locate such installations for bulk storage of materials with port or other similar facilities, or such installations with energy infrastructure or carbon capture and storage installations, that require coastal or water-side locations, or need to be located in other high flood risk areas, in these instances the facilities should be classified as 'Essential Infrastructure'.)
More Vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospitals • Residential institutions such as residential care homes, children's homes, social services homes, prisons and hostels. • Buildings used for dwelling houses, student halls of residence, drinking establishments, nightclubs and hotels. • Non-residential uses for health services, nurseries and educational establishments. • Landfill* and sites used for waste management facilities for hazardous waste. • Sites used for holiday or short-let caravans and camping, subject to a specific warning and evacuation plan.
Less Vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police, ambulance and fire stations which are not required to be operational during flooding. • Buildings used for shops; financial, professional and other services; restaurants, cafes and hot food takeaways; offices; general industry, storage and distribution; non-residential institutions not included in the 'more vulnerable' class; and assembly and leisure. • Land and buildings used for agriculture and forestry. • Waste treatment (except landfill* and hazardous waste facilities). • Minerals working and processing (except for sand and gravel working). • Water treatment works which do not need to remain operational during times of flood. • Sewage treatment works, if adequate measures to control pollution and manage sewage during flooding events are in place. • Car parks.
Water-Compatible Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood control infrastructure. • Water transmission infrastructure and pumping stations. • Sewage transmission infrastructure and pumping stations. • Sand and gravel working. • Docks, marinas and wharves. • Navigation facilities. • Ministry of Defence installations. • Ship building, repairing and dismantling, dockside fish processing and refrigeration and compatible activities requiring a waterside location. • Water-based recreation (excluding sleeping accommodation). • Lifeguard and coastguard stations. • Amenity open space, nature conservation and biodiversity, outdoor sports and recreation and essential facilities such as changing rooms. • Essential ancillary sleeping or residential accommodation for staff required by uses in this category, subject to a specific warning and evacuation plan.

Flood Zone Compatibility (recreated from the NPPF Planning Practice Guidance)

Flood Zone	Vulnerability Classification				
	Essential infrastructure	Highly Vulnerable	More Vulnerable	Less Vulnerable	Water Compatible
Flood Zone 1 (Low Probability)	Development is appropriate	Development is appropriate	Development is appropriate	Development is appropriate	Development is appropriate
Flood Zone 2 (Medium Probability)	Development is appropriate	<p>To be deemed appropriate an exception test is required to demonstrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development will be safe for its life time without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and where possible reduce overall flood risk the sustainability benefits of the development to the community outweigh the flood risk. 	Development is appropriate	Development is appropriate	Development is appropriate
Flood Zone 3a (High Probability)	<p>To be deemed appropriate an exception test is required to demonstrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development will be safe for its life time without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and where possible reduce overall flood risk <p>the sustainability benefits of the development to the community outweigh the flood risk.</p> <p>Additionally, essential infrastructure should be designed and constructed to remain operational and safe in times of flood.</p>	Development should not be permitted	<p>To be deemed appropriate an exception test is required to demonstrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development will be safe for its life time without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and where possible reduce overall flood risk the sustainability benefits of the development to the community outweigh the flood risk. 	Development is appropriate	Development is appropriate

Flood Zone	Vulnerability Classification				
	Essential infrastructure	Highly Vulnerable	More Vulnerable	Less Vulnerable	Water Compatible
Flood Zone 3b (The Functional Floodplain)	<p>To be deemed appropriate an exception test is required to demonstrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development will be safe for its life time without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and where possible reduce overall flood risk the sustainability benefits of the development to the community outweigh the flood risk. <p>Additionally, development should be designed and constructed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> remain operational and safe for users in times of flood; result in no net loss of floodplain storage; not impede water flows and not increase flood risk elsewhere. 	Development should not be permitted	Development should not be permitted	Development should not be permitted	<p>Development is appropriate if designed and constructed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> remain operational and safe for users in times of flood; result in no net loss of floodplain storage; not impede water flows and not increase flood risk elsewhere.

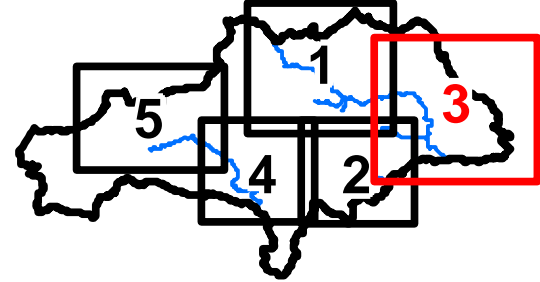
Appendix 4: Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council Climate Change Mapping



LEGEND 1:32,596

- Barnsley MBC Boundary
- Main River
- Possible route of restored canal
- s2q100 + CC**
- 0.01 - 0.5
- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 1.5
- > 1.5

KEYPLAN



Note:
This map shows the potential scale of flood inundation for a range of severe overtopping flood events and different standards of flood defence. They do not include the impact of a breach or failure of these defences.

Typical range of defence standards for the River Don and Deane is to protect up to a 1 in 30year (3%) return period.

s2 = 1 in 2year Standard of Defence
q100 = 1 in 100year or 1% probability flood event.
Climate Change scenario represents 20% increase of flood flow.

This map should be considered in support of the Environment Agency Flood Zone Maps to aid the Sequential and Exception Tests.
It should not be considered in isolation without reference to the other SFRA Flood Risk Maps.

Please see the Section 6 of the SFRA for further details.

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MAP H - 3

s2q100 + Climate Change

Appendix 5: Yorkshire Water Sewer records

YORKSHIRE WATER PROTECTION OF MAINS AND SERVICES

1. The position of Yorkshire Water Services Ltd (YWS) apparatus shown on the existing mains record drawing(s) indicates the **general** position and nature of our apparatus and the accuracy of this information cannot be guaranteed. Any damage to YWS apparatus as a result of your works may have serious consequences and you will be held responsible for all costs incurred. Prior to commencing major works, the exact location of apparatus must be determined on site, if necessary by excavating trial holes. The actual position of such apparatus and that of service pipes which have not been indicated must be established on site by contacting the Customer Helpline on 0845 124 24 24 for both water and sewerage.
2. The public sewer and water network is lawfully retained in its existing position and the sewerage and water undertaker is entitled to have it remain so without any disturbance. The provisions of section 159 of the Water Industry Act 1991 provides that the undertaker may "inspect, maintain, adjust, repair or alter" the network. Those rights are given to enable the undertaker to perform its statutory duties. Any development of the land or any other action that unacceptably hindered the exercise of those rights would be unlawful. The provisions contained in Section 185 of the Water Industry Act 1991 state that where it is reasonable to do so, a person may require the water supply undertaker to alter or remove a pipe where it is necessary to enable that person to carry out a proposed change of use of the land. The provisions contained in Section 185 also require the person making the request to pay the full cost of carrying out the necessary works.
3. Ground levels over existing YWS apparatus are to be maintained. Sewers in highways will **generally** be laid to give 1200mm of cover from finished ground level working to kerb races, other permanent identification of the limits of the road or to an agreed line and level. Substantial increases or decreases to this 1200mm depth of cover will result in the sewer being re-laid at your expense. Water mains and services will **generally** be laid with a minimum of 750mm depth of cover however some mains and services usually those installed over 50 years ago may have less ground cover.
4. If surface levels are to be decreased / increased significantly the effects on existing water supply apparatus will be carefully considered and if any alterations are necessary, the costs of the alterations will be recharged to you in full. Outlets on fire hydrants must be no more than 300mm below the new levels and all surface boxes must be adjusted as part of the scheme.
5. To enable future repair works to be carried out without hindrance; any pipe, cable, duct, etc. installed parallel to a water main or service pipe should not be installed directly over or within 300mm of a water main or service pipe or 1000mm of a waste water asset. Where a pipe, cable, duct, etc. crosses a main or service it should preferably cross perpendicular or at an angle of no less than 45° and with a minimum clearance of 150mm. These requirements apply to activities within an existing highway and are relevant to the installation of pipes, cables, ducts, etc. up to and including 250mm in diameter (*see illustration below*). Necessary protection measures for installations greater than 250mm in diameter and/or in private land will need to be agreed on an individual basis. Installations within a new development site must comply with the National Joint Utilities Group publication Volume 2: NJUG Guidelines On The Positioning Of Underground Utilities Apparatus For New Development Sites.
6. All excavation works near to YW apparatus should be by hand digging only.
7. Backfilling with a suitable material to a minimum 300mm above YW apparatus is required.
8. Adequate support must be provided where any works pass under YW apparatus.
9. Jointing chambers, lighting columns and other structures must be installed in such a way that future repair or maintenance works to YW apparatus will not be hindered.
10. Apparatus such as; railings, sign posts, etc. must not be placed in such a way that they prevent access to or full operation of controlling valves, hydrants or similar apparatus. YWS surface boxes must not be covered or buried. Any adjustment, alteration or replacement of manhole covers must be agreed on site prior to the commencement of the works with a YWS Inspector who may be contacted via our Call Centre on 0845 124 24 24.
11. Explosives shall not be used within 100 metres of any Yorkshire Water Services apparatus or installations.
12. Vibrating plant should not be used directly over any apparatus. Movement or operation by vehicles or heavy plant is not to be permitted in the immediate vicinity of YWS plant or apparatus unless there has been prior consultation and, if necessary, adequate protection provided without cost to YWS.
13. **Under no circumstances** should thrust boring or similar trenchless techniques commence until the actual position of the Company's mains/services along the proposed route have been confirmed by trial holes.
14. Any alterations to the highway should be notified following the procedures outlined in the New Road and Street Works Act 1991 Code of Practice; Measures Necessary Where Apparatus Is Affected By Major Works (Diversionary Works).
15. You will be held responsible for any damage or loss to YWS apparatus during and after completion of work, caused by yourselves, your servant or agent. Any damage caused or observed to YWS plant or apparatus should be immediately reported to YWS. Should YW incur any costs as a result of non-compliance with the above, all costs will be rechargeable in full.
16. You should ensure that nothing is done on the site to prejudice the safety or operation of YWS employees, plant or apparatus.
17. In accordance with the New Roads and Street Works Act 1991, Chapter 22, Part 3, Section 80. The location of any identified YW asset "*which is not marked, or is wrongly marked, on the records made available*" should be communicated back to Yorkshire Water. The location of the apparatus should be identified on copies of the supplied plans which should be returned to Yorkshire Water (Asset Records Team) with photographic supporting evidence where possible.
18. The Government has decided that responsibility for private sewers serving two or more properties and lateral drains (the section of pipe beyond the boundary of a single property, connecting it to the public sewer) will be transferred to the water companies on Oct 1 2011.














Private pumping stations will also transfer during the period 1 October 2011 – 1 Oct 2016. Records of these assets may not yet be shown on the existing mains record drawing(s). If you encounter any of these assets you must inform Yorkshire Water Services Ltd (YWS).

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20. This information is for guidance only and the position and depth of any YW apparatus is approximate only. Likewise, the nature and condition of any YW apparatus cannot be guaranteed. YW has no responsibility for recording the locations of privately owned apparatus. As of 1 October 2011, there may be some lateral drains and/or public sewers which are not documented on YW records but may still be present. For the avoidance of doubt, this information is not a substitute for appropriate professional and/or legal advice. YW accepts no responsibility for any inaccuracy or omissions in this information. The actual position of YW apparatus must be determined on site by excavating trial holes by hand. YW requires a minimum of two working days' written notice of the intention to excavate any trial holes before any excavation can be undertaken. If there are any queries in this respect please contact Yorkshire Water on 0845 124 24 24.

Property Identifier










Sewer Legend

	Combined Sewer		S24 Combined Sewer
	Surface Water Sewer		S24 Surface Water Sewer
	Foul Sewer		S24 Foul Sewer
	Section 104 Sewer		Rising Main
	Overflow Sewer		Abandoned Sewer
	Syphone Sewer & Vacuum Sewer		
	Pumping Station		Public Sewer Treatment Works

Please note that the direction of flow arrows may not always appear depending on the scale of the map.

Water Legend

	Water Main 4" and below
	Water Main 4" and above
	Raw Water Main
	Private Water Main
	Fire Hydrant
	Pumping Station
	The assets in this area are the responsibility of another Water Undertaker

