



CLEAN AIR
SOLAR FARM

Welcome to this information booklet on **Clean Air Solar Farm**

JUNE 2026



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Clean Air Solar Farm

Clean Air Solar Farm is a proposed solar photovoltaic (PV) and Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) development in the East Riding of Yorkshire, being brought forward by renewable energy specialists PS Renewables and Perigus Energy.

We are in the early stages of planning the Clean Air Solar Farm project, and your input is important to us. By engaging and speaking with local communities, we aim to develop proposals that consider your knowledge of the area and feedback on the way the project can be shaped to integrate as well as possible with the local surroundings.

We also welcome your views on how best to keep you informed and engaged as the project develops. The more detail that you can provide on your comments, concerns or thoughts, the better we can start to incorporate these.

About Perigus Energy and PS Renewables

Clean Air Solar Farm is a proposed development by renewable energy specialists and joint partners, PS Renewables and Perigus Energy.

Perigus Energy

Perigus Energy is a renewable energy company which develops, constructs and operates onshore wind farms, solar farms and energy storage facilities, in the UK, Ireland, Germany and Spain. Previously known as Ørsted Onshore, Perigus Energy has 578 MW of installed renewable capacity and a further 248 MW in construction across Europe. The company is owned by Copenhagen Infrastructure Partners (CIP).

To find out more, visit perigusenergy.com.



PS Renewables is a highly experienced UK renewable energy developer, established in 2012, with over 1.35GW of consented projects to date and a further 7GW of projects in development today. PS Renewables has extensive Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) experience in the UK, including Sunnica Energy Farm, Longfield Solar Farm, Rosefield Solar Farm and South Brooks Solar Farm. Both companies work together on One Earth Solar Farm in Nottinghamshire/Lincolnshire.

To find out more, visit psrenewables.com.

Meet the team

Find out more about the project team leading plans for Clean Air Solar Farm.



Randall Linfoot
Perigus Energy



Jeremy Hinton
PS Renewables



Niamh Hurley
Perigus Energy



**Scan the
QR code.**

Evolution from Kingfisher Solar Farm to Clean Air Solar Farm

Clean Air Solar Farm is an evolution of the project previously known as Kingfisher Solar Farm.

The proposals for Kingfisher Solar Farm were introduced and consulted on in early 2025 and we'd like to thank everyone that took the time to provide feedback.

What changed

The original Kingfisher Solar Farm was developed to make use of spare grid capacity associated with Ørsted's Hornsea 4 offshore wind project. Since then, plans for Hornsea 4 have changed, meaning how this project would connect to the National Grid also needs to adapt. With partner PS Renewables, the project has secured a new proposed grid connection, independent of Hornsea 4 and with a proposed site boundary enabling us to maximise the amount of renewable energy into the grid demanded by this connection.

The solar PV panel array for Clean Air Solar Farm comprises two areas:

- The northern land parcel of the project will be approximately three miles north of the town of Beverley.
- The southern land parcel of the project will be situated approximately two miles southwest of Beverley.

Both land parcels of the project will connect to the Wanlass Beck substation, which is an extension to the Creyke Beck substation.

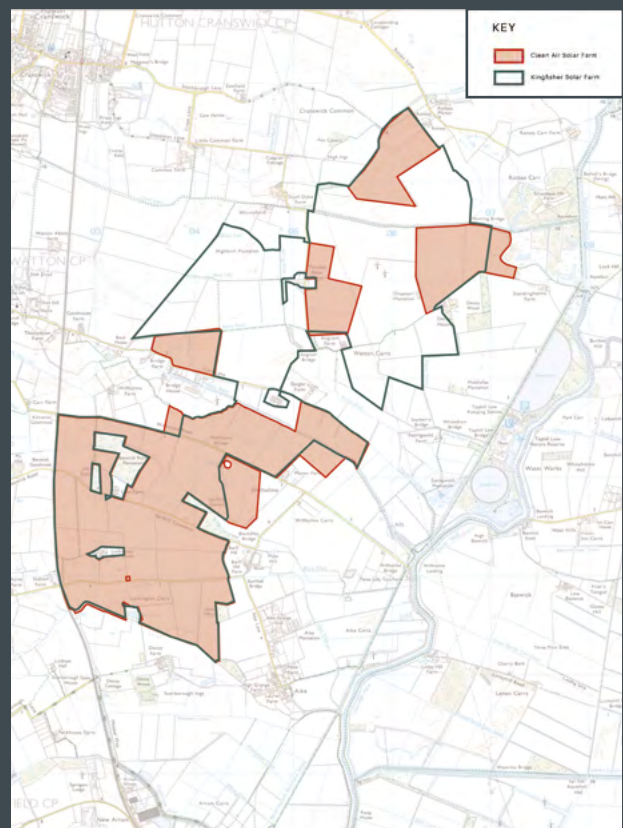
The proposals include a cable route search area. The cable, located within the search area, will connect the land parcels together and onto the Wanlass Back substation. We are also proposing a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) in the southern parcel of land, which stores electricity and releases it when demand for electricity is higher.

Our new name

We recognised that the plans for this project have changed significantly from those shared earlier for Kingfisher Solar Farm. Therefore, a decision was made to choose a new name. Clean Air Solar Farm reflects this fresh start and the new partnership between PS Renewables and Perigus Energy.

Evolution of site boundary

Here is a map that shows how the plans for Kingfisher have evolved into the indicative boundary for the Clean Air Solar Farm northern land parcel.



Summary of feedback from Kingfisher Solar Farm consultation, early 2025

The feedback received during the early, non-statutory consultation for Kingfisher Solar Farm was carefully reviewed and has helped inform our decision-making as the project has evolved into Clean Air Solar Farm.

Thank you to everyone who took part in this consultation.

4

public events

300

attendees to the consultation events

100

consultation responses

18

meetings held, including MP, Ward Councillors, Parish Councils and near neighbours

77%

found the consultation somewhat or very useful

Key themes that were highlighted

- Concern about the impact on local wildlife, particularly birds, and consideration of Tophill Low Nature Reserve.
- Management of flood risk and drainage.
- Traffic, access and construction routes.
- Use of land for horse-riding, walking and other public access.
- Importance of visual impact and the landscape.
- Desire for a fair and independently managed Community Benefit Fund.



As a result of this feedback we are:

- Using these events to gather more detailed feedback on what the community values most about the local area, such as popular recreational routes, so these can be considered in the design.
- Providing an early Community Benefit Fund, managed by a local third party, before our Development Consent Order (DCO) application, to ensure funds can reach the community as soon as possible.
- Asking for focused feedback on how a benefit fund can best support your community.
- Making adjustments where feasible to the design of the project to minimise the visual impact of the solar array for near neighbours.
- Using these events to inform you how we are managing the project including flooding, drainage, traffic, access, construction and ecology.

Why has this location been chosen?

We undertook an extensive site selection process to identify locations which can support a large-scale solar farm and are capable of maximising the amount of renewable clean energy that is needed in our grid connection agreement - up to 500MW.

Near Wanlass Beck substation

In accordance with relevant policies and guidance, land based on a reasonable radius of the 'Point of Connection' at the Creyke Beck substation extension, Wanlass Beck, was considered.

Availability of land

Following technical and environmental assessments, along with other considerations such as land ownership, availability and deliverability, suitable locations were identified that could meet the project's objectives, while limiting local impacts and avoiding the most environmentally sensitive areas.

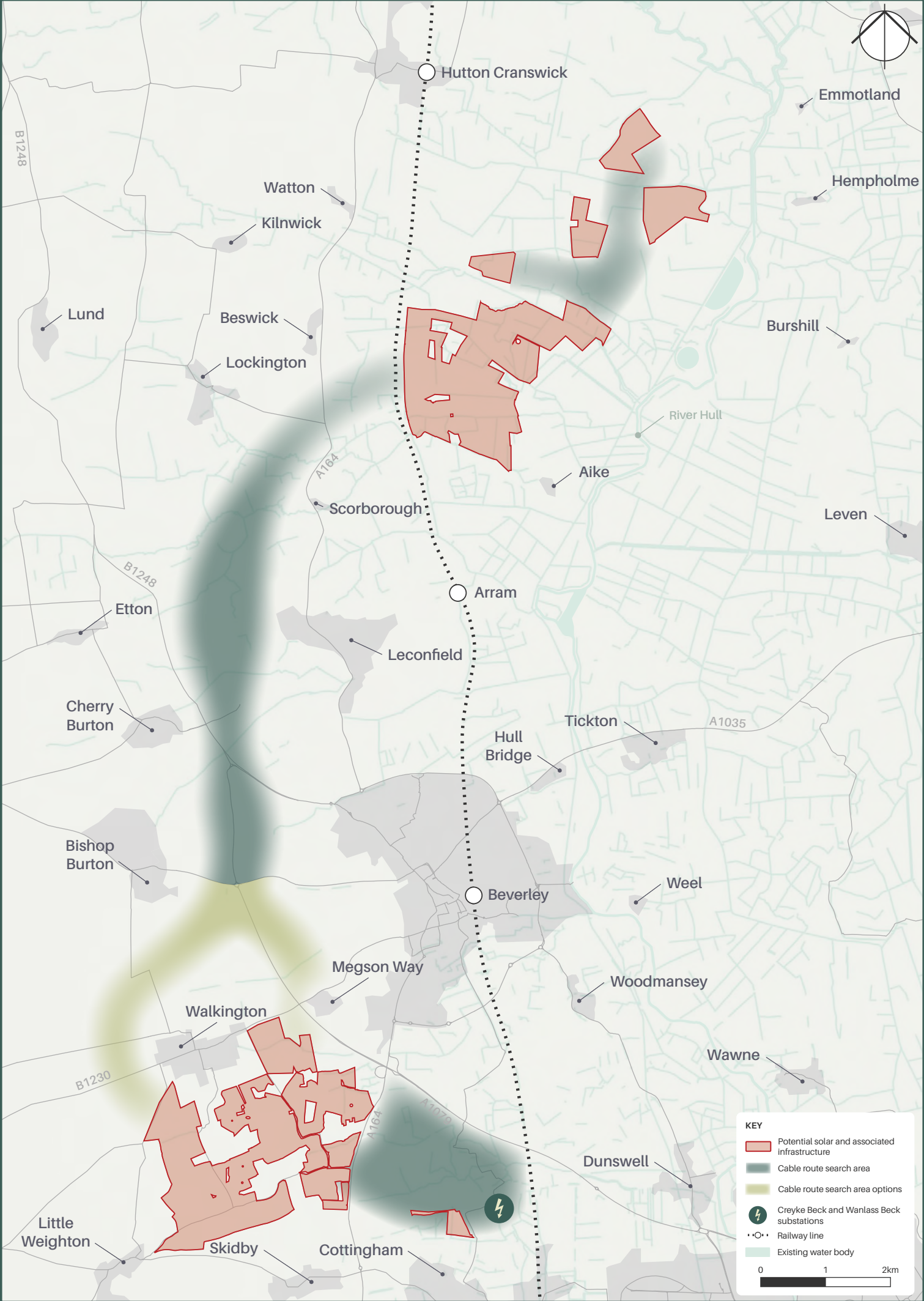
As a result of the assessment of suitable sites within the search area, the northern and southern land parcels were identified as the most suitable locations to generate the up to 500MW energy requirement.

Designing the solar farm and understanding the land

We recognise our plans are near sensitive environmental and heritage features, such as Risby Hall, as well as residential houses near our site boundary. These are important considerations in the design of the solar farm, and site surveys are ongoing to help inform the most appropriate layout and mitigation measures. This reflects the environmentally-led approach we have adopted to inform design decisions – read more about this under **'Development principles and how we approach design.'**

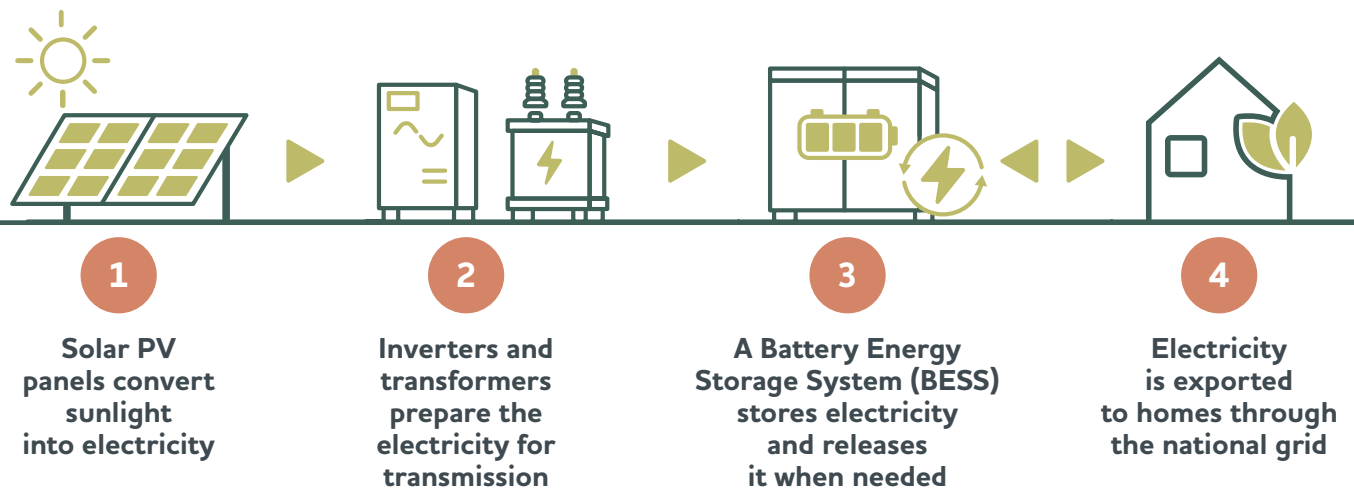
A wide range of environmental constraints and design considerations are being reviewed as part of the planning process, including landscape and visual impacts, ecology, flood risk, agriculture and soils, cultural heritage and archaeology, and transport. Other development proposals in this area, including residential housing, cable routes for offshore wind farms and other infrastructure, are also taken into consideration during our planning process.

These matters will continue to be rigorously assessed as the proposals evolve and will help inform the final design of the project.



What will the project include?

Clean Air Solar Farm would use ground-mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) panels to generate electricity from sunlight. The project would also include supporting infrastructure including two substations, required to transform electricity generated by the solar farm and export it to the national grid via Wanlass Beck substation.



We are also proposing the inclusion of a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), subject to National Grid requirements. A BESS stores electricity and releases it when needed, helping to support a flexible and reliable electricity network.

The BESS would be designed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, including the Fire and Rescue Service, as part of the DCO process. BESS are widely used across the UK and are designed in line with strict industry standards and health and safety legislation. They include built-in safety features such as cooling systems, fire detection and continuous monitoring.

These measures are standard design requirements to ensure the system operates safely and that any issues can be identified and managed quickly. An Outline Battery Safety Management Plan will also be submitted with the DCO application and agreed with the relevant fire and rescue authority. This will set out how safety and risk management measures will be implemented in line with best practice.

The main elements of the project would include:

- Ground mounted solar PV panels converting sunlight into electricity.
- A BESS compound up to 225m x 200m in footprint within the southern land parcel.
- Supporting infrastructure such as inverters, transformers, cabling and switchgear.
- An onsite substation up to 200m x 150m in footprint in both the northern and southern land parcels.
- A below-ground cable route connecting the project to the national grid at Wanlass Beck substation.
- Fencing enclosing the operational areas of the site along with mammal gates, and pole mounted, internal facing, motion-activated CCTV around the perimeter of the operational site.
- Access points to the site during construction and for routine maintenance when the solar farm is operational.
- New planting around the site perimeter and within the solar PV area to improve biodiversity.
- During construction, temporary compounds will be required.

Development principles and how we approach design

The design of the solar farm components is crucial to minimising impacts on local communities, as well as the local environment, while making the most of the benefits provided by the project. The project has adopted the following preliminary design principles to guide the development of the design. The principles are organised into four categories, in line with best practice guidance, reflecting the holistic scope of design.

CLIMATE



- Maximise the amount of clean energy provided to the national grid.
- Craft a project that is resilient to the impacts of climate change (such as flooding and drought).
- Take opportunities to limit the amount of embodied carbon across the project.

PEOPLE



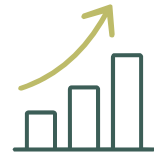
- Engage in open discussion with communities and take their views into account.
- Find out what is important to people about the local area and seek to protect it.
- Consider how people engage with their local environment and retain these patterns and practices where possible.

PLACES



- Respect and, where possible, enhance landscape character and cultural heritage.
- Support local ecology and enhance biodiversity, enriching ecosystems where possible.
- Craft a design that is responsive to people's visual amenity.

VALUE



- Take opportunities throughout the project lifecycle to contribute to the local economy.
- Provide resource for research and development.
- Consider enhancements to recreation and access across the site.

Our commitments

As the design evolves, we intend to further add to our commitments.

Now:

- Deliver a meaningful consultation, giving you as much opportunity to contribute to our proposals as possible.
- The locations for the solar farm components will be carefully identified, taking account of ongoing environmental, community, and engineering considerations. Care will be given to minimise impacts on sensitive features.

During construction:

- Operate responsibly as a good neighbour, with care, respect and due diligence given to working hours, noise, construction traffic, safety and site maintenance.
- Apply human rights due diligence across all operations and supply chain.
- Work with local suppliers and create local job opportunities where possible.

At the end of this project:

- Aim to recycle 100% of the solar panels.
- Subject to landowner agreement, completely remove all above-ground infrastructure and below-ground, including concrete, up to a depth of 1m.



In the community

Communicating

The Clean Air Solar Farm team is committed to engaging with local communities throughout the development process. You will hear more from us during this critical pre-application process, and the project team is always on hand to respond to enquiries. The more feedback we have, the more information we have to help shape the project.



Pre-application community benefit fund

We have established a new annual community benefit fund that is available now while the project is in the pre-application phase to secure a DCO. This will be managed by local charity Two Ridings Community Foundation. To apply for the 2026 fund, visit our website cleanairsolarfarm.co.uk.



Longer-term community benefit fund

Should the project receive a successful planning consent, a longer-term community benefit fund will be established which will last the lifespan of the project. Over its lifetime, we hope that this ongoing investment into the community will provide significant benefits locally.



How funds will be allocated

We would like your input to help influence how these programmes of community benefits are allocated. In the feedback form available at these events and online, we would like to understand which areas you feel would benefit most from this support.

Working locally

The project will create temporary jobs during construction and permanent jobs during operation. We will give further details on this during our statutory consultation phase later this year. We are committing to hiring local people for these roles wherever we can.

During construction, we will need to commission work with suppliers. It is our intention to use local suppliers wherever possible. We are also exploring opportunities for improved or permissive access routes within the site, subject to further design development and consultation.

Skills

We are preparing an Outline Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan to set out how opportunities for local employment, skills and supply chain involvement could be supported where possible. At this early stage of the project, we have provided secondary schools in the area with a lesson plan for Key Stage 3 and 4 Geography students, to learn more about solar energy and what is happening in their local area.

These commitments are part of our ambition to deliver a positive, long-term legacy for the area.

The DCO process

Clean Air Solar Farm is a proposed development with an anticipated export capacity of up to 500 megawatts (MW) of renewable electricity, enough to power approximately 160,000 UK homes.

Due to its generating capacity being above 100MW, the project is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP). NSIPs are determined through a formal planning process set out in the Planning Act 2008, which requires an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) to build, operate and decommission the project. There is engagement with the East Riding of Yorkshire Council throughout the whole process. However, the decision to award a DCO is made by the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero, rather than the local planning authority.

You can find out more about the process of applying for a DCO on the National Infrastructure Planning website: national-infrastructure-consenting.planninginspectorate.gov.uk

Ongoing local engagement will serve to inform and influence the development of our proposals.

Indicative Timeline

June 2026

As the project requires an Environmental Impact Assessment, we will submit a Scoping Report to the Planning Inspectorate which sets out how different aspects of the environment will be assessed. It is submitted to and agreed with regulatory bodies such as the Environment Agency and Natural England.

Autumn 2026

A Statutory Consultation will take place on the refined proposals. This is an opportunity for you to provide further feedback and views before the project proposals are finalised.

2027

The DCO application will be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate for consideration, alongside an Environmental Statement and supporting documents. This will then proceed to an Examination period where the proposals are reviewed in detail. You can take part in the Examination by making representations and attending relevant hearings.

2028

A decision will be made by the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero on whether to grant development consent.

2030 (subject to approval)

If consent is granted, construction of Clean Air Solar Farm is anticipated to begin. This would involve preparing the site and installing solar PV panels and associated infrastructure.

2033 (subject to approval)

The project is anticipated to become operational, generating renewable electricity for the national grid.

End of operational life

After its operational lifespan of 60 years, Clean Air Solar Farm would be decommissioned and the land returned to its original state.



How we approach the environment



In the planning process for a DCO application, we are required to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

For Clean Air Solar Farm, considering the environment at every stage is a fundamental part of both the project approach and the values guiding its development.

The EIA is used to understand how the project could affect the environment and surrounding communities, and to help shape the design so that impacts are avoided, reduced, or managed wherever possible. It acts as both an assessment process and a design tool, helping projects make better-informed and more sustainable decisions from an early stage.

The survey scope is agreed with relevant statutory bodies to ensure that our approach aligns with best-practice.

The EIA will consider aspects of the environment, including:

- Ecology and biodiversity.
- Landscape and visual amenity.
- Heritage and archaeology.
- Flood risk.
- Transport and access.
- Noise and air quality.
- Climate and soils.

Environmental surveys

A comprehensive programme of surveys, including ecological field surveys is underway, covering a wide range of habitats and species. We follow recognised best practice guidance to ensure a robust and proportionate assessment.

Surveys include:

- Habitat surveys across the site.
- Bat activity surveys.
- Targeted surveys for protected and notable species, including badgers, otters and water voles.
- Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) surveys to understand land quality.
- Archaeological surveys, including geophysical investigations and targeted evaluation where required.
- Hydrology.
- Breeding and wintering bird surveys.

Additional surveys across other disciplines, such as noise, landscape and visual assessment, and transport, are also informing the evolving design.

How we approach flooding

Flood risk is an important consideration in the design of the project and is being carefully reviewed as part of ongoing technical studies. We are working closely with the Environment Agency, the Lead Local Flood Authority and other relevant bodies to ensure that flood risk is fully understood and appropriately managed.

The project layout will be developed with flood risk in mind, seeking to place infrastructure in lower-risk areas where practicable and ensuring that any flood risk can be safely managed through the design.

In locations where development within areas at some flood risk cannot be avoided, the design will ensure that flood water can continue to flow and be safely stored without increasing flood risk elsewhere. This could include measures such as raising panels above expected flood levels or making localised ground adjustments to maintain flood storage within the site.

Any measures proposed will be informed by detailed flood risk assessment and agreed with relevant authorities as the design progresses.

Where are we now?



A Scoping Report will soon be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate, which sets out the proposed approach to the EIA and the environmental topics that will be assessed in detail.



The Planning Inspectorate will review the Scoping Report and provide a Scoping Opinion to confirm the scope of the assessment. We have been consulting with statutory consultees, such as the Environment Agency, on the approach to our environmental surveys and assessments.



Survey work is ongoing and the findings are being used to inform the evolving design of the proposals.



We are aiming to publish a preliminary report on the emerging environmental impacts and proposed mitigation at our Statutory Consultation in the autumn.

When is environmental work undertaken

Environmental considerations do not stop at the planning stage. A DCO project is managed through a series of environmental commitments across its full lifecycle.

This includes environmental and human factors such as landscape, ecology, noise, traffic, and amenity.

Construction

Environmental controls would be implemented and monitored throughout the build period to manage impacts such as dust, noise, ecology, traffic, and effects on local amenity.

Operation

The site would continue to be managed to ensure any ongoing environmental and human impacts are appropriately controlled and monitored.

Decommissioning

The site would be restored to a condition similar to its existing state, in line with agreed requirements and commitments.

Building the project

The construction period is expected to take 2-3 years.

- Clean Air Solar Farm will support some local roles, either through temporary employment in aspects of the construction or through procurement of some materials locally. We will seek to support the local supply chain where possible.
- An outline Construction Traffic Management Plan will form part of our planning application, showing how we will manage transport movements to minimise impacts on local residents and roads. This document will be developed in line with community consultation feedback and discussions with statutory stakeholders, including the East Riding of Yorkshire Council's Highways department.
- An outline Construction Environmental Management Plan will also form part of our application, which would set out site-specific procedures and mitigation measures to monitor and control environmental impacts.
- We will appoint a Community Liaison Officer during construction, who will lead discussions with local communities and act as the primary point of contact should there be any queries or complaints.



How we will achieve Biodiversity Net Gain

What is Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)?

Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) is an approach that seeks to ensure new development leaves biodiversity in a better condition than it was before development took place. Clean Air Solar Farm is being designed to contribute to measurable improvements in biodiversity within the boundary of the site, through habitat creation, enhancement and long-term management.



How BNG is calculated

Baseline ecological surveys are being used to understand the existing habitats across the site as they are now. This information is assessed using the statutory biodiversity metric, which measures changes in habitat extent and condition. This helps inform how the project can deliver net gains for biodiversity in line with national policy requirements.



How biodiversity will be improved

Much of the site is currently intensively farmed agricultural land, characterised by the cultivation of crops and the use of fertilisers and pesticides, which limits the diversity of flora and fauna present. The introduction of solar infrastructure will replace this current land use and create opportunities to establish new habitats beneath, around and between the solar panels, resulting in a more varied and wildlife-rich environment.

Where possible, habitat design will prioritise ecological connectivity and locally relevant priority species. Evidence shows that well-designed solar farms can deliver significant biodiversity benefits, as demonstrated by studies undertaken by organisations such as the RSPB and leading universities (University of Cambridge and Lancaster University).

Local considerations

We will prioritise locally important species and habitats, ensuring that ecological mitigation and enhancement measures respond to local ecological priorities, working closely with Natural England and local wildlife trusts. This approach supports the delivery of meaningful biodiversity improvements and ecological resilience, rather than focusing solely on achieving a minimum BNG percentage, which may not fully reflect the benefits of a diverse range of habitat creation and enhancement measures.





The cable route search area

The cable route connects the project to the electricity grid, allowing electricity generated on site to be exported to homes and businesses and meet growing energy demands.

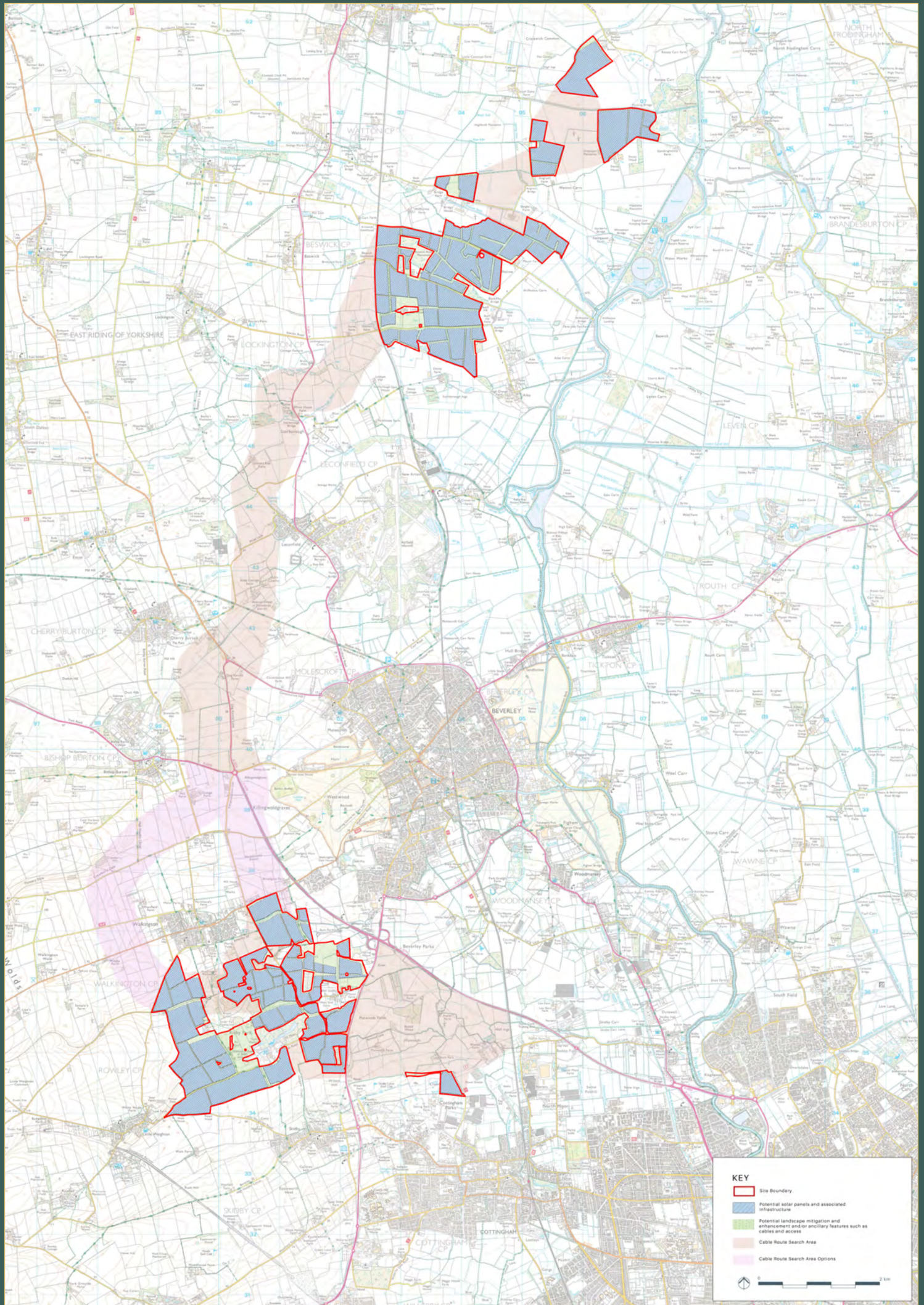
We are currently investigating the suitability of land for the underground cable route, considering environmental constraints, technical feasibility, land availability and design options. Therefore, at this early stage we are sharing a cable route search area. This is the area we are scoping for a cable route and within which it will be located. As a search area it is therefore wider than a normal cable route, which is a conscious decision to ensure we gather extensive data and insight, including proactively engaging with other stakeholders where relevant, before narrowing to a proposed cable route.

We are additionally investigating two options for taking the cable to the west or to the east of Walkington.

Ongoing environmental assessments, engineering and technical design work, as well as your feedback, will help influence the chosen cable route. The cable route will seek to avoid environmentally sensitive areas, including residential areas and irreplaceable habitats such as ancient woodland. The cable route will also be coordinated with other relevant development proposals to ensure all projects can be constructed and operated as planned.

At our Statutory Consultation in the autumn, we will share our proposals for the cable route, whereby the corridor pictured will be significantly narrower.

The map shows the current cable route search area and illustrates two potential route options around Walkington (east and west) – the cable will only be routed along one of these routes, not both. The map represents a flexible search area rather than a fixed or final design.



Indicative Masterplan: Northern Land Parcel

The indicative masterplan shows the current plan for how the northern land parcel could be used.

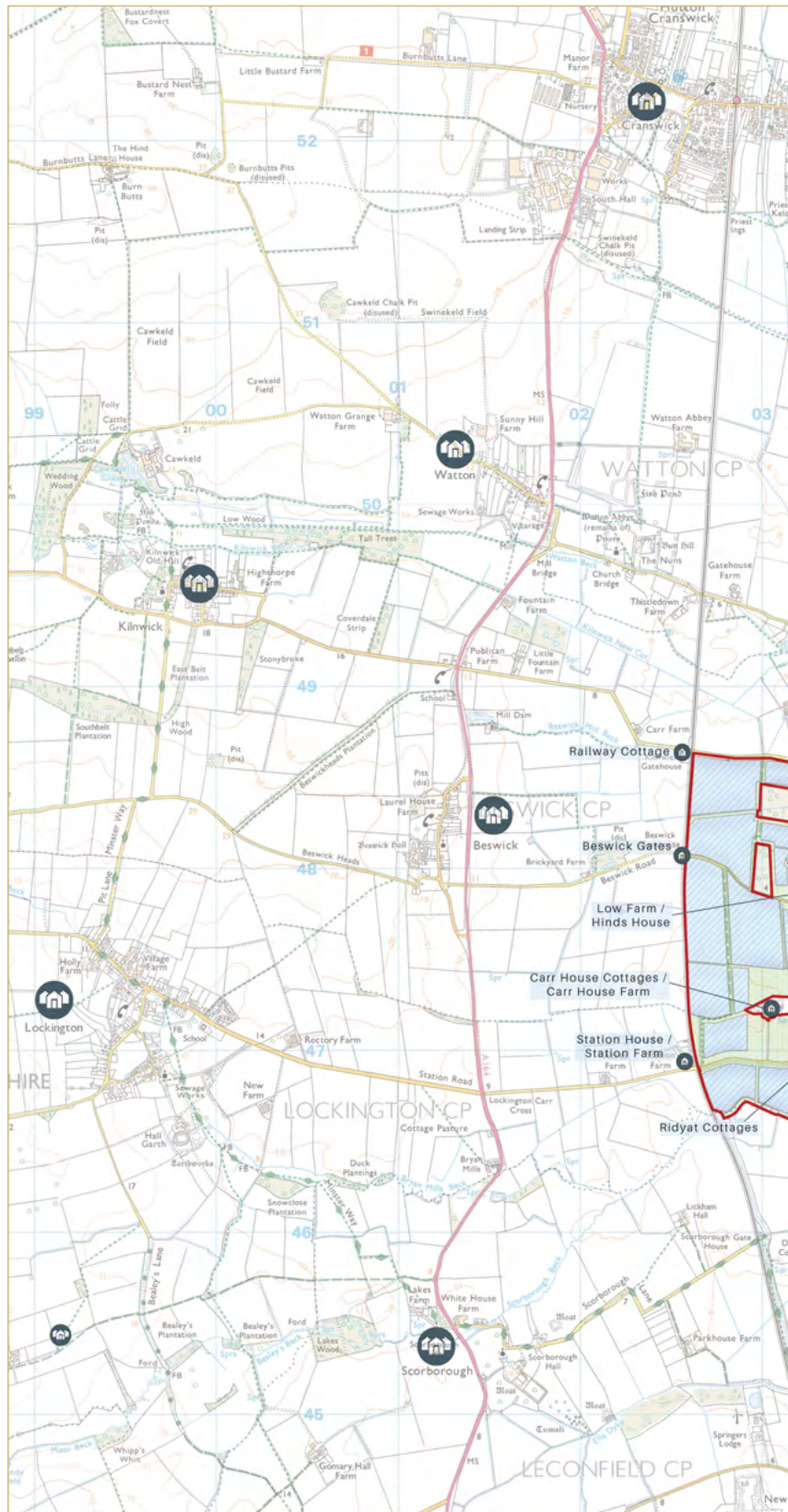
The areas shown in blue demonstrate the potential extent of solar farm infrastructure within this parcel, including solar arrays, cabling, a substation and associated infrastructure. Within these areas we are still to determine how this infrastructure will be arranged and not every area will be suitable for every component.

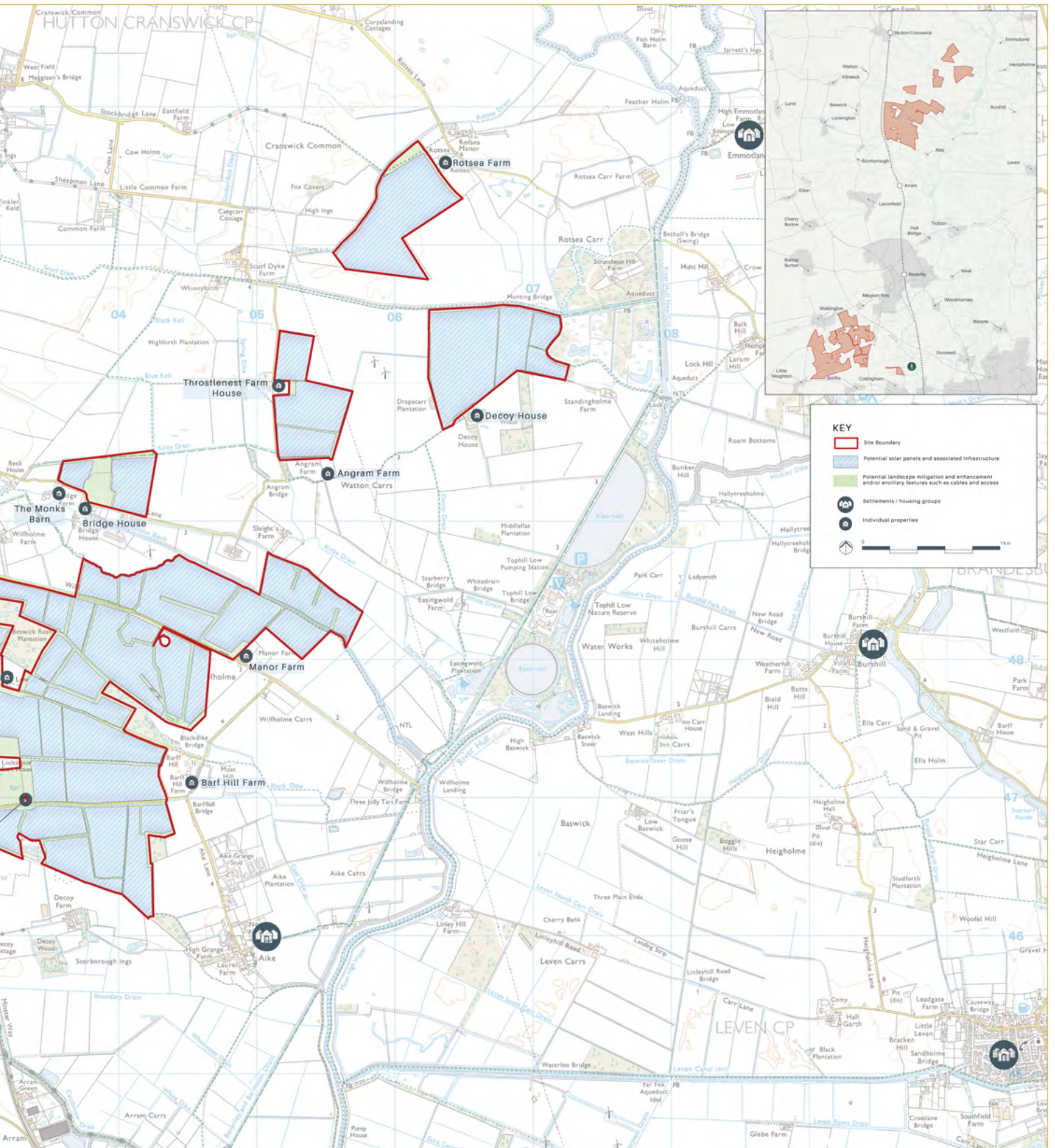
The areas in green show the land to remain free of solar farm infrastructure and may be used in other ways, such as potential areas focused on biodiversity.

In designing this masterplan, we have included mitigation for environmental constraints and offsets from the site boundary. These changes take account of:

- Views from residents living near the site boundary.
- Natural screening from existing vegetation or the shape of the land.
- Presence of existing energy infrastructure.
- Feedback from the Kingfisher Solar Farm consultation.

The map opposite is an early-stage layout and will continue to be refined as environmental surveys, technical work and consultation feedback progress.





Indicative Masterplan: Southern Land Parcel

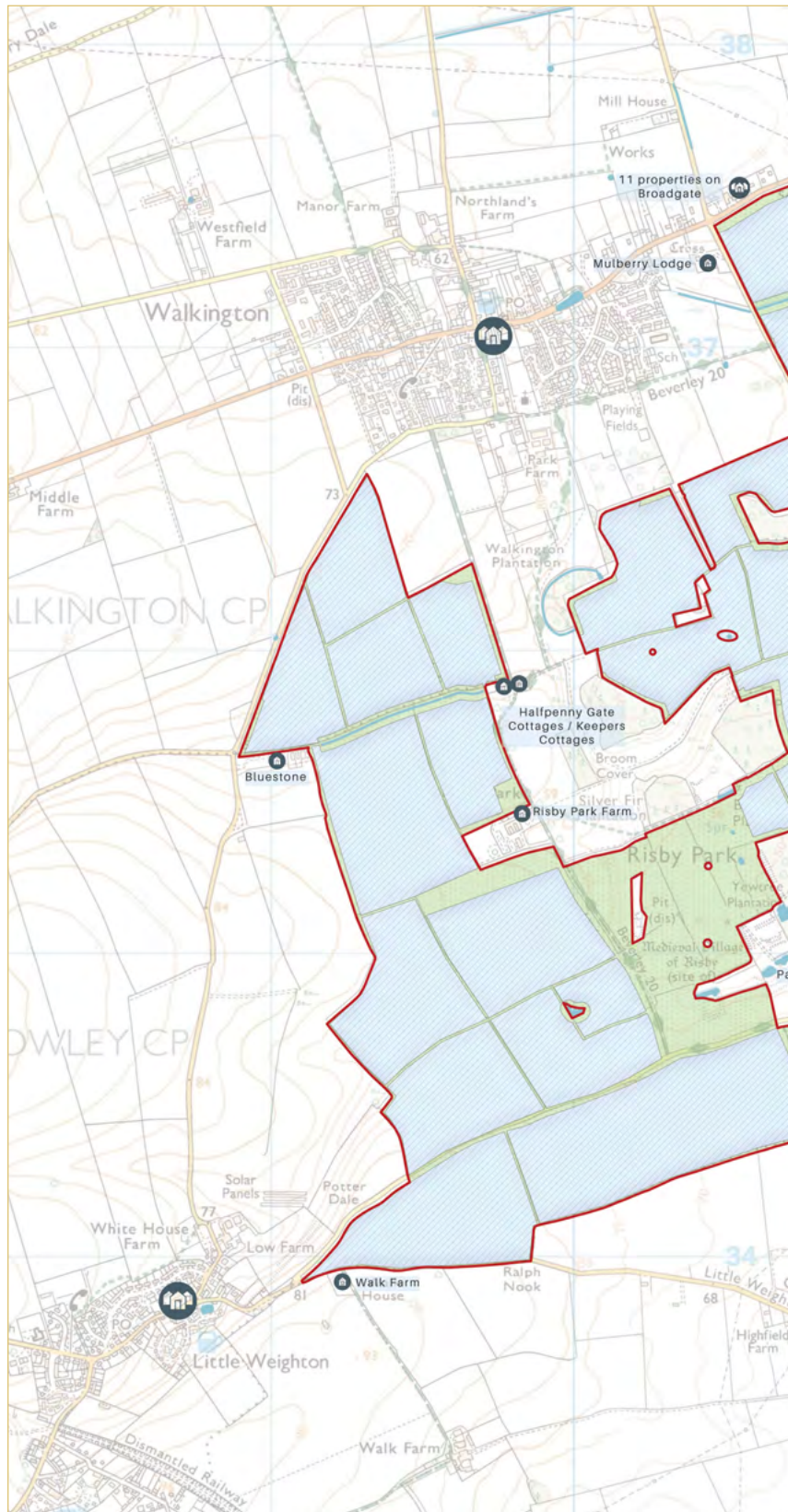
The indicative masterplan shows the current plan for how the southern land parcel could be used.

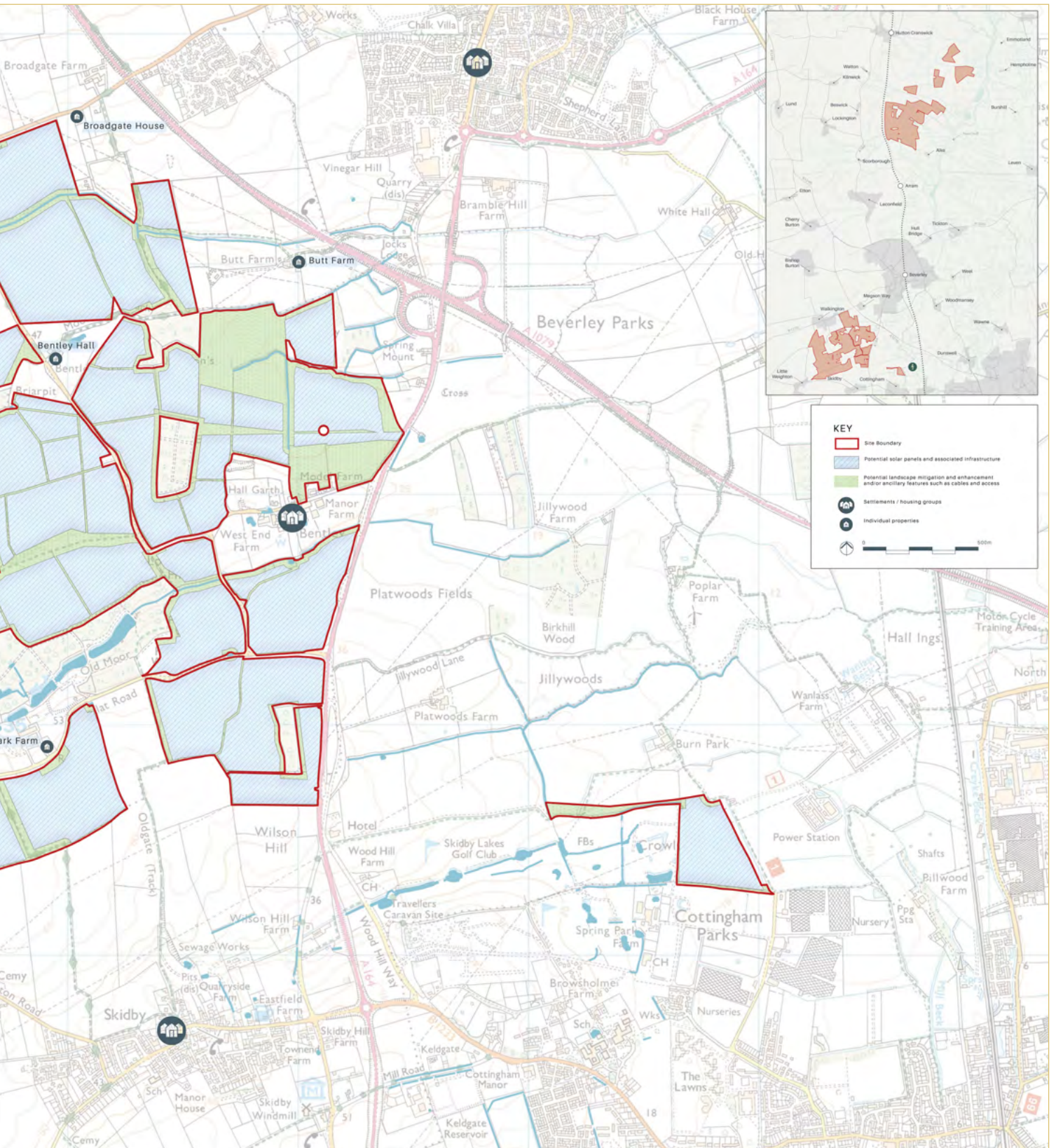
The areas shown in blue demonstrate the potential extent of solar farm infrastructure within this parcel, including solar arrays, cabling, a substation, Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and associated infrastructure. Within these areas we are still to determine how this infrastructure will be arranged and not every area will be suitable for every component.

The areas in green show the land to remain free of solar farm infrastructure and may be used in other ways, such as potential areas focused on biodiversity.

When designing this masterplan, we have included mitigation for key environmental constraints. This includes the consideration of cultural heritage and archaeology, and offsets have been incorporated around Risby Park in recognition of the designated assets in this area.

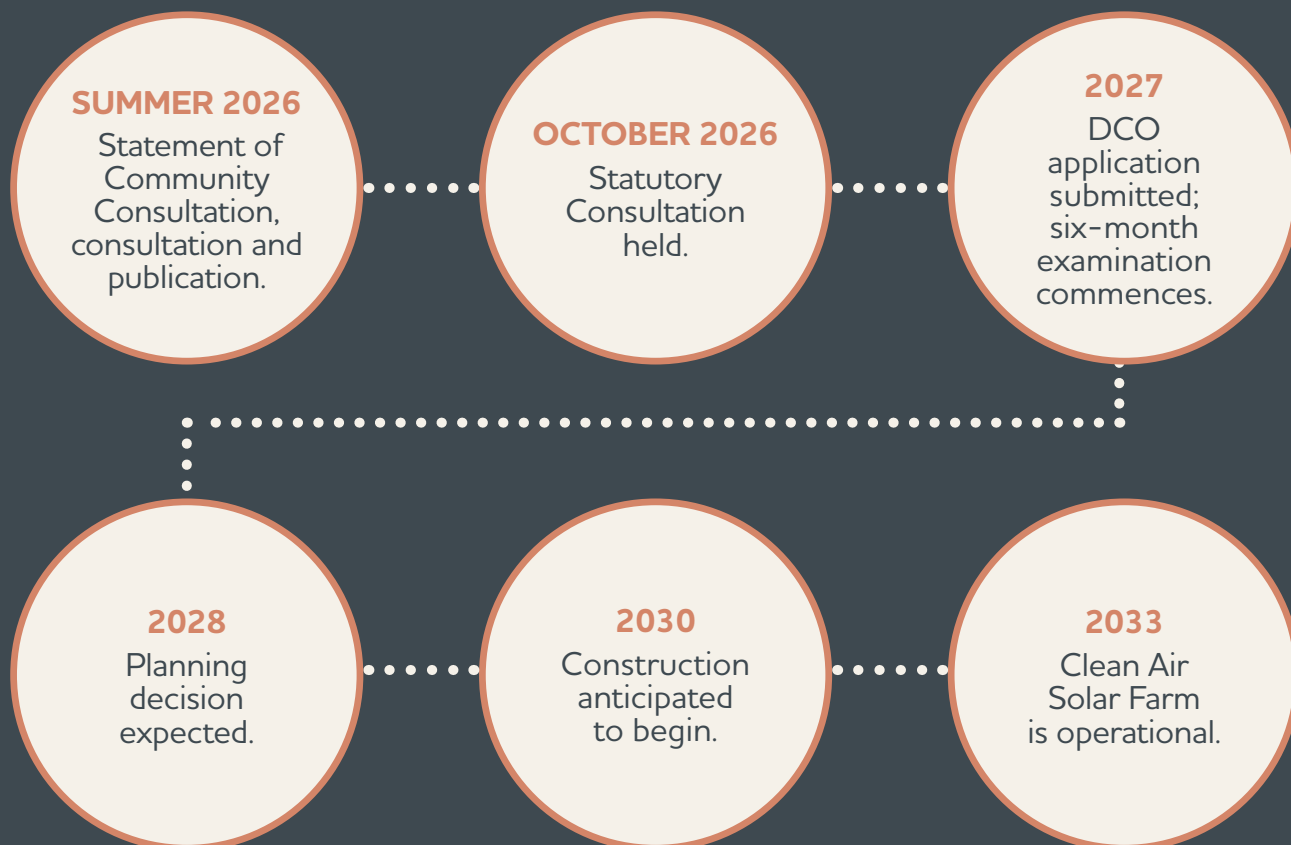
The map opposite is an early-stage layout and will continue to be refined as environmental surveys, technical work and consultation feedback progress.





What are the next steps?

The indicative timeline below outlines the anticipated next steps for the project.



Provide your feedback

It is important that we work with you on the proposals for the Clean Air Solar Farm project. Your input at this early stage is very important. You can complete our online feedback form by visiting cleanairsolarfarm.co.uk/consultation or scanning the QR code opposite.

To help us best consider your comments ahead of our consultation in the autumn, we kindly ask for returns by Monday 13th July 2026.

If you require assistance or have accessibility needs, please let our team know and we will be happy to help.

References to a Statutory Consultation and a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) are based on the current legal requirements, which the Government is currently in the process of reforming. The exact approach may therefore differ subject to forthcoming Government guidance; however, we fully intend to still consult in the autumn as planned.

Keeping in touch

You can find out more information and contact the project team via the following methods:

Address: **Freepost CLEAN AIR SOLAR FARM**
(no stamp required)

Tel: **+44 3303 0100 97**

Email: **info@cleanairsolarfarm.co.uk**

Web: **www.cleanairsolarfarm.co.uk**

Scan the QR code



**Thank you for
your engagement
with our project.**





CLEAN AIR
SOLAR FARM

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