



Fosse Green Energy

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

VOLUME

1

**Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and
Interactions**

October 2024



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15. Cumulative Effects and Interactions

15.1 Introduction

- 15.1.1 This chapter of the PEI Report addresses the potential for cumulative effects and effect interactions as a result of the Proposed Development.
- 15.1.2 The cumulative effects and effect interactions assessment considers the following types of effect:
- a. **Effect Interactions** – these effects occur where a single receptor is affected by more than impact associated with the Proposed Development, which have been identified as part of the assessments reported within **Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report Volume 1, Chapters 6 to 14**. An example of an in-combination effect could be where a local resident is affected by dust, noise and visual impacts during the construction of a project, with the overall result being a greater adverse effect on amenity than when each individual effect is considered in isolation.
 - b. **Cumulative Effects** – these effects occur where there is the potential for a number of developments that are reasonably foreseeable and/or consented, but not yet forming part of the baseline environment, within close proximity to the Proposed Development to lead to significant cumulative environmental effects on a shared receptor. **PEI Report Volume 1, Chapters 6 to 14** provide preliminary conclusions regarding where there are likely to be significant cumulative effects based on the other schemes outlined in this chapter.
- 15.1.3 The assessment of effect interactions and cumulative effects is based on information available at the time of preparing this PEI Report and will be finalised when the environmental effects and cumulative developments have been confirmed. The finalised assessment will be presented within the Environmental Statement (ES) that will be submitted with the Development Consent Order (DCO) application. Conclusions in this assessment are therefore preliminary and potentially subject to change.
- 15.1.4 This Chapter is supported by the following figures in **PEI Report Volume 2**:
- a. **Figure 15-1: Zone of Influence (Zol) Extents for Assessment of Potential Cumulative Effects;**
 - b. **Figure 15-2: Long List of Cumulative Developments;**
 - c. **Figure 15-3: Short List of Cumulative Developments;** and
 - d. **Figure 15-4: Solar Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects in Relation to the Proposed Development.**

15.1.5 This Chapter is supported by the following appendix in **PEI Report Volume 3**:

a. **Appendix 15-A: Long List of Cumulative Developments.**

15.2 Legislation and Planning Policy

15.2.1 The requirement for cumulative effects and effect interactions assessments is stated in the relevant legislation as detailed below.

15.2.2 Regulation 5(2) of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (Ref 15-1) (EIA Regulations) makes explicit reference to the requirement for an assessment of the effect interactions between types of effect, and states that: *"The EIA must identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner, in light of each individual case, the direct and indirect significant effects of the proposed development on the following factors... (e) the interaction between the factors referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (d)"*.

15.2.3 No further guidance or requirement beyond the need for an assessment of the interrelationships between types of effect is provided.

15.2.4 In terms of cumulative effects, Schedule 4 Part 5 of The Infrastructure Planning EIA Regulations 2017 (Ref 15-1) requires an ES to include: *"A description of the likely significant effects of the development on the environment resulting from, inter alia: ... (e) the cumulation of effects with other existing and/or approved projects, taking into account any existing environmental problems relating to areas of particular environmental importance likely to be affected or the use of nature resources ... The description of the likely significant effects on the factors specified in regulation 5(2) should cover the direct effects and any indirect, secondary, cumulative, transboundary, short-term, medium-term and long-term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects of the development"*.

National Planning Policy

15.2.5 The National Policy Statements for Energy set out the government's policy for delivery of major energy infrastructure.

Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)

15.2.6 Paragraph 4.1.5 of the Overarching National Policy Statement (NPS) for Energy (EN-1) (Ref 15-2) states that *"In considering any proposed development, in particular when weighing its adverse impacts against its benefits, the Secretary of State should take into account:*

- a. *its potential benefits including its contribution to meeting the need for energy infrastructure, job creation, reduction of geographical disparities, environmental enhancements, and any long-term or wider benefits; and*
- b. *its potential adverse impacts, including on the environment, and including any long-term and cumulative adverse impacts, as well as any*

measures to avoid, reduce, mitigate or compensate for any adverse impacts, following the mitigation hierarchy”.

- 15.2.7 NPS EN-1 paragraph 4.1.6 goes further stating *“In this context, the Secretary of State should take into account environmental, social and economic benefits and adverse impacts, at national, regional and local levels.”*
- 15.2.8 NPS EN-1 paragraph 4.2.12 states *“applicants should set out how residual impacts will be compensated for as far as possible. Applicants should also set out how any mitigation or compensation measures will be monitored and reporting agreed to ensure success and that action is taken. Changes to measures may be needed e.g. adaptive management. The cumulative impacts of multiple developments with residual impacts should also be considered.”*
- 15.2.9 NPS EN-1 paragraph 4.3.3 states *“the [EIA] Regulations require an assessment of the likely significant effects of the proposed project on the environment, covering the direct effects and any indirect, secondary, cumulative, transboundary, short, medium, and long-term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects at all stages of the project, and also of the measures envisaged for avoiding or mitigating significant adverse effects.”*
- 15.2.10 NPS EN-1 paragraph 4.3.19 states that consideration should be given to *“how the accumulation of, and interrelationship between effects might affect the environment, economy or community as a whole, even though they may be acceptable when considered on an individual basis with mitigation measures in place”.*

National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3)

- 15.2.11 NPS EN-3 (Ref 15-3) paragraph 2.10.26 outlines *“applicants should consider the cumulative impacts of situating a solar farm in proximity to other energy generating stations and infrastructure.”*
- 15.2.12 NPS EN-3 paragraph 2.10.126 states *“where a cumulative impact is likely because multiple energy infrastructure developments are proposing to use a common port and/or access route and pass through the same towns and villages, applicants should include a cumulative transport assessment as part of the ES. This should consider the impacts of abnormal traffic movements relating to the project in question in combination with those from any other relevant development. Consultation with the relevant local highways authorities is likely to be necessary.”*
- 15.2.13 NPS EN-3 paragraph 2.10.157 details that *“the Secretary of State will consider the landscape and visual impact of any proposed solar PV farm, taking account of any sensitive visual receptors, and the effect of the development on landscape character, together with the possible cumulative effect with any existing or proposed development.”*

National Policy Statement for Energy Networks Infrastructure (EN-5)

- 15.2.14 NPS EN-5 (Ref 15-4) paragraph 2.9.10 outlines *“Cumulative adverse landscape, seascape and visual impacts may arise where new overhead lines are required along with other related developments such as substations, wind farms, and/or other new sources of generation.”*

National Guidance

National Planning Policy Framework

- 15.2.15 Although the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ref 15-5) does not contain specific policies for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs), it can still be a material consideration in decision making. Relevant paragraphs in the NPPF related to cumulative assessment are outlined below.
- 15.2.16 Paragraph 49 of the NPPF states *“...arguments that an application is premature are unlikely to justify a refusal of planning permission other than in the limited circumstances where both: The development proposed is so substantial, or its cumulative effect would be so significant...”*.
- 15.2.17 Paragraph 111 states *“development should only be prevented or refused on highways grounds if there would be an unacceptable impact on highway safety, or the residual cumulative impacts on the road network would be severe”*.
- 15.2.18 Paragraph 155 states *“to help increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy and heat, plans should: Provide a positive strategy for energy from these sources that maximises the potential for suitable development, while ensuring that adverse impacts are addressed satisfactorily (including cumulative landscape and visual impacts); ...”*

Planning Inspectorate’s Guidance

As of 20 September 2024, the Planning Inspectorate has published a updated guidance *Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment* (Ref 15-6) outlining a suitable methodology for NSIP projects. This PEI Report chapter is based on this guidance (Ref 15-6). This methodology is presented in Section 15.5.

Local Planning Policy

- 15.2.19 The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (Ref 15-8), adopted in April 2023, refers to cumulative effects in Policy S14 Renewable Energy: *“Proposals for renewable energy schemes, including ancillary development, will be supported where the direct, indirect, individual and cumulative impacts on the following considerations are, or will be made, acceptable. To determine whether its acceptable, the following tests will have to be met:*
- a. The impacts are acceptable having considered the scale, siting and design, and the consequent impacts on landscape character; visual enmity; biodiversity; geodiversity; flood risk; townscape; heritage assets;*

their settings and the historic landscape; and highway safety and rail safety; and

- b. The impacts are acceptable on aviation and defence navigation system/communications; and*
- c. The impacts are acceptable on the amenity of sensitive neighbouring uses (including local residents) by virtue of matters such as noise, dust, odour, shadow flicker, air quality and traffic.”*

15.3 Consultation

- 15.3.1 A request for an EIA Scoping Opinion was sought from the Secretary of State (SoS) through the Planning Inspectorate in 2023 as part of the EIA Scoping process. Consultation responses in relation to cumulative effects and effect interactions are presented in **PEI Report Volume 3, Appendix 1-C: Scoping Opinion Responses**.
- 15.3.2 A Long and Short List of cumulative developments have been prepared and have been consulted upon with North Kesteven District Council and Lincolnshire County Council. The process for defining the Long and Short Lists is outlined in Paragraphs 15.5.8 to 15.5.18. The Long List is presented in **PEI Report Volume 3, Appendix 15-A: Long List of Cumulative Developments** and the Short List of cumulative developments is presented in **Table 15-6** of this Chapter; locations of the cumulative developments are shown on **PEI Report Volume 2 Figure 15-2: Long List of Cumulative Developments** and **Figure 15-3: Short List of Cumulative Developments**.
- 15.3.3 Both authorities have reviewed the lists and provided feedback which was incorporated into the preliminary assessment. Consultation on the Long and Short Lists of cumulative developments with North Kesteven District council and Lincolnshire County Council was undertaken in August–September 2024. The cut-off date for inclusion of developments on the Long and Short Lists presented in this PEI Report was 1 August 2024. An exception to this was made for any proposed developments that were requested for inclusion within the PEI Report by the local authorities. The Long and Short Lists will be reviewed, updated and re-consulted upon with the local authorities at the ES stage.

15.4 Assessment Methodology

- 15.4.1 There is no standard method for assessing cumulative effects and effect interactions. Therefore, a combination of professional judgement and established guidance has been used to define an appropriate scope for the assessment. The Planning Inspectorate’s guidance *Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment* (Ref 15-6) was published in September 2024 and supersedes the Planning Inspectorate’s *Advice Note 17 Cumulative Effects Assessment* (Ref 15-7). The current guidance has been used to inform the scope of the assessment and to assist with the identification of relevant developments to include.

Effect Interactions

- 15.4.2 The assessment of Effect Interactions is based on the methodology described in **PEI Report Volume 1, Chapter 5: EIA Methodology and Consultation** and considers the potential for several direct or indirect effects arising from different aspects of the Proposed Development to give rise to a combined effect on a single receptor. There are no specific, relevant guidelines on how the assessment of effect interactions should be undertaken, and so the assessment will be undertaken on a qualitative basis using the conclusions of the individual assessments presented within **PEI Report Volume 1, Chapters 6–14**, and relying on professional judgement.
- 15.4.3 The significance of in-combination effects upon the environmental receptors and resources will be determined in the ES using professional judgement, with input provided from those responsible for the production of the individual topic assessments (**PEI Report Volume 1, Chapters 6–14**).
- 15.4.4 Only adverse or beneficial residual effects classified as minor, moderate, or major in the individual technical topic assessments will be considered in relation to potential effect interactions. Residual effects classified as negligible are excluded from the assessment of the effect interactions as, by virtue of their definition, they are considered to be imperceptible and are unlikely to lead to a significant in-combination effect.
- 15.4.5 The receptors or resources which may experience in-combination effects are identified in **Table 15-1** below.
- 15.4.6 Where more than one effect (of minor significance or above) on a particular receptor/resource has been identified, the potential for effect interactions has been assessed in Section 15.5.

Table 15-1: List of Sensitive Receptors and the Potential for Effect Interactions

Category	Description	Potential effects	Potential for Effect Interaction
Community facilities	Users of community facilities neighbouring the Proposed Development.	Air quality, noise and vibration, socio-economics and land use, traffic and transport, and landscape and visual effects.	Yes – following review of the preliminary assessments presented within PEI Report Volume 1, Chapters 6–14 , there is potential for effect interactions to arise on community facilities as a result of combined noise and vibration, socio-economic, traffic and transport and landscape and visual effects.
Residential properties	Existing neighbouring residential properties within the immediate vicinity of the Proposed Development.	Air quality, noise and vibration, socio-economics and land use, traffic and transport and landscape and visual effects.	Yes – following review of the preliminary assessments presented within PEI Report Volume 1, Chapters 6–14 , there is potential for effect interactions to arise on residential properties as a result of combined noise and vibration, socio-economic, traffic and transport and landscape and visual effects.
Business premises	Nearby businesses and their workers.	Air quality, noise and vibration, socio-economics and land use, traffic and transport and landscape and visual effects.	Yes – following review of the preliminary assessments presented within PEI Report Volume 1, Chapters 6–14 , there is potential for effect interactions to arise on business premises as a result of combined noise and vibration, socio-economic, traffic and transport and landscape and visual effects.
Local highway network	Users of local roads surrounding the Proposed Development.	Traffic and transport and landscape and visual effects.	No – although there is potential for effect interactions to arise as a result of combined traffic and transport and landscape and visual effects, as traffic and transport effects are assessed within this PEI Report to have only negligible effects on the local highway network, a notable interaction together with

Category	Description	Potential effects	Potential for Effect Interaction
			the landscape and visual effects is not expected.
Public transport network	Users of local public transport network (i.e., buses, rail).	Traffic and transport and landscape and visual effects.	No. The effects on public transport users is not assessed in this PEI Report as the Proposed Development is anticipated to have only negligible effects on users of the local public transport network. There is therefore limited potential for effect interactions on the public transport network.
Non-motorised user routes	Users of footways, public rights of way and bridleways.	Traffic and transport, Air Quality, Noise and Vibration, socio-economics and landscape and visual effects.	No – although there is potential for effect interactions to arise as a result of combined traffic and transport, air quality, noise and vibration and landscape and visual effects, following a review of the assessments presented within this PEI Report, effects of minor magnitude and above have only been reported for landscape and visual amenity, effects on non-motorised users from noise and vibration and air quality have been scoped out of the assessment due to the limited potential for effects and only negligible effects have been reported for socio-economics. Therefore, a notable effect interaction on non-motorised user routes is not anticipated.
Ecology	Ecological receptors and habitats in the local and regional area including protected species and designated habitats.	Air quality effects, noise and vibration effects, ecology and nature conservation effects,	Yes (although noting that ecology assessments inherently already cover combined effects of dust, noise, pollution on individual ecological receptors). This assessment is therefore included within PEI

Category	Description	Potential effects	Potential for Effect Interaction
		and water environment effects.	Report Volume 1, Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation and is not assessed further in Table 15-2 and Table 15-3.
Heritage assets	Built heritage assets, such as Conservation Areas, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, listed buildings and locally listed buildings and buried heritage assets.	Cultural heritage effects, Air quality effects, noise and vibration effects and landscape and visual effects.	Yes. Landscape and visual and noise and vibration effects on the setting of built heritage assets is already considered within PEI Report Volume 1, Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage and is therefore not assessed further in Table 15-2 and Table 15-3
Landscape character areas	Geographical areas which have readily identifiable characteristics	Air quality effects, noise and vibration effects, traffic and transport effects, and landscape and visual effects.	No – although there is potential for effect interactions to arise as a result of combined traffic and transport, air quality, noise and vibration and landscape and visual effects, following a review of the assessments presented within this PEI Report, effects of minor magnitude and above have only been reported for landscape and visual amenity on Landscape character areas. Effects from noise and vibration, traffic and transport and air quality have not been identified during the preliminary assessment due to the limited potential for effects. Therefore, a notable effect interaction on landscape character areas is not anticipated.
Surface water features and surface water bodies	The quality of water and hydromorphology of features such as rivers, streams, ditches and catchments.	Ecology and nature conservation effects, and water environment effects.	No – although there is potential for effect interactions to arise as a result of combined ecology and nature conservation and water environment effects, following a review of the assessments presented within this PEI Report, no residual effects of minor

Category	Description	Potential effects	Potential for Effect Interaction
			magnitude and above have been reported for either topic on surface water features and surface water bodies. Therefore, a notable effect interaction is not anticipated.
Groundwater resources	Water contained within the soils beneath the Site and in the local area, including Secondary A and Secondary (undifferentiated) aquifers.	Water environment effects.	No. Groundwater is not affected by any other environmental or social parameters.
Climate	The global climate	Climate change effects.	No. Climate is not affected by any other environmental or social parameters.

Cumulative Effects

- 15.4.7 The cumulative effects assessment is based on the methodology described in **PEI Report Volume 1, Chapter 5: EIA Methodology and Consultation**. This has been developed in accordance with the Planning Inspectorate's guidance *Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment* (Ref 15-6) on the assessment of cumulative effects which identifies a four-stage approach, which has been adopted for this assessment and is summarised in **Plate 15-1**.



Plate 15-1: Staged Approach to the Cumulative Assessment

15.5 Assessment

Effect Interactions

- 15.5.1 There is potential for both adverse and beneficial effect interactions associated with the Proposed Development, for example, adverse combined noise and visual impacts on receptors that are located in close proximity to the Proposed Development during the construction phase. The combined effects of different environmental impacts from the Proposed Development on a single receptor are determined when the environmental assessments for the separate environmental topics have been completed. The assessments are at a preliminary stage and therefore the likelihood of effect interactions resulting in significant environmental effects will be reported in the ES, following completion of the individual environmental topic assessments.

- 15.5.2 An exercise which outlines the effects on receptors or receptor groups has been undertaken to determine the potential for effect interactions and therefore any combined effects.
- 15.5.3 **Table 15-2** below summarises the potential effect interactions during the construction and decommissioning phases (which are assumed to have the same impacts).
- 15.5.4 **Table 15-3** summarises the potential effect interactions during the operation and maintenance phase. Effects of negligible significance have not been considered in the assessment, as by their nature it is not considered likely that they would have the potential to interact with other impacts to cause an effect interaction.
- 15.5.5 Where no potential effect interactions are listed in **Table 15-2** and **Table 15-3** for a sensitive receptor or resource listed as having the potential for effect interactions in **Table 15-1**, this is because the preliminary assessment did not identify any effect interactions from more than one source of effect, or there has therefore been no effect interactions identified for that specific receptor or resource.

Table 15-2: Potential Effect Interactions during the Construction and Decommissioning Phases

Sensitive Receptor (Refer to Table 15-1)	Description of Residual Effects	Effect Interaction	Additional Mitigation Proposed
Residential properties, business premises and community facilities	Landscape and Visual: Minor to major adverse landscape and visual effects (magnitude of effect varying by receptor) associated with views of construction activity. Traffic and Transport: Minor adverse transport effects associated with severance, pedestrian delay, driver delay, non-motorised user amenity, road safety and large loads. Socio-Economics: Minor adverse socio-economic effects associated with the impact of construction of the Proposed Development on amenity of residents, business premises and users of community facilities. Noise and Vibration: Significant noise effects associated with increased noise and vibration as a result of construction activity at specific noise sensitive receptors.	There is the potential for effect interactions on residential properties, business premises and community facilities as a result of the combined impact of visual, transport and access, socio-economic and noise and vibration. However, these effects would be temporary, occurring only during the construction and decommissioning phases. Effect interactions would be slightly lower during the decommissioning phase than construction phase due to matured vegetation screening the Proposed Development. The potential effect interaction is not anticipated to be of a greater magnitude than the significant effect in isolation. This is because there are no thresholds against which this can be assessed, therefore it will be subjective perception of impacts. The minor adverse traffic and transport and socio-economics effects are not considered likely to add to the landscape and visual or noise and vibration effects in a way that it would substantially change the perception of the effect of the Proposed Development. Similarly,	No additional mitigation is proposed beyond that described in PEI Report Volume 1, Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual, Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration, Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use and Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport.

Sensitive Receptor (Refer to Table 15-1)	Description of Residual Effects	Effect Interaction	Additional Mitigation Proposed
		although some receptors with adverse effects from landscape and visual changes may also experience noise and vibration impacts, these impacts are temporary and transient, with the worst case impacts assessed only experienced at a particular receptor for a few months, after which the construction phasing will move elsewhere in the site.	

Table 15-3: Potential Effect Interactions during the Operational Phase

Receptor	Description of Potential Effect Interactions	Effect Interaction	Additional Mitigation Proposed
Residential properties, business premises and community facilities	Noise : significant noise effects associated with increased noise as a result of operational activity at specific noise sensitive receptors. Landscape and visual: minor to moderate adverse landscape and visual effects (magnitude of effect varying by receptor) during Year 1 and minor to moderate landscape and visual amenity effects at Year 15 associated with views of the Proposed Development.	There is the potential for significant effect interactions as a result of the combined impact of noise and vibration and landscape and visual amenity on residential properties, business premises and community facilities. The duration of these effects is long-term but reversible following decommissioning of the Proposed Development and the combined effect is not anticipated to be of a greater magnitude than the significant visual and noise and vibration effects in isolation.	No additional mitigation is proposed beyond that described in PEI Report Volume 1, Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual, Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration.

Cumulative Effects

- 15.5.6 The assessment of cumulative effects arising from the Proposed Development in combination with other proposed schemes is based upon a review of current submitted planning and DCO applications as well as a study of planning policy documents.
- 15.5.7 Cumulative effects are generally unlikely to arise unless other development sites are in close proximity to the Proposed Development. However, the nature of potential effect and the actual distance at which two developments cumulatively impact a receptor depends on the nature of the impact (e.g. cumulative Landscape and Visual effects could occur for the Proposed Development at a greater distance than noise and vibration effects).
- 15.1.1 The cumulative effects assessment for the Proposed Development has been completed, following a staged approach, at a preliminary high level (the cumulative effects assessment stages are described in Paragraph 15.4.7 and **PEI Report Volume 1, Chapter 5: Environmental Impact Assessment Methodology and Consultation**) and is focussed on the identification of relevant developments and land allocations within the Zol which have the potential to generate significant cumulative effects. Sections below provide details on Stages 1 and 2 completed to date, and further work on Stages 3 and 4 will be completed for the ES.

Stage 1: Establishing the Long List of Other Developments

- 15.5.8 Given the scope and scale of the Proposed Development, the Stage 1 activities focus on establishing the Proposed Development's likely Zol associated with each of the environmental topic areas being assessed within the EIA. **Table 15-4** sets out the Zol identified within each environmental topic, which is in line with industry guidance and standards for assessment.

Table 15-4: Zol extents for assessment of potential cumulative effects

Environmental Topic Zone of Influence (Zol)

Climate Change	Not applicable as the global climate is the Zol considered (PEI Report Volume 1, Chapter 6: Climate Change).
Cultural Heritage	1km from the Site Boundary for non-designated heritage assets and 3km from the Site Boundary for designated heritage assets (see PEI Report Volume 1, Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage).
Ecology	Statutory sites of international nature conservation value within 10km of the Site Boundary ¹ . Statutory designated national nature conservation sites, Ancient Woodland and other notable habitats and records of protected or notable species within 2km of the Site Boundary (PEI Report Volume 1, Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation).

¹ There are no statutorily designated sites within 10km of the Site. The closest European site is Birklands and Bilhaugh Special Area of Conservation, which is approximately 23km from the Site.

Environmental Topic Zone of Influence (Zoi)

Water Environment	Up to 1km from the Site Boundary (PEI Report Volume 1, Chapter 9: Water Environment).
Landscape and Visual Amenity	Up to 2km from the Site Boundary (PEI Report Volume 1, Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity).
Noise and Vibration	Up to 500m from the Site Boundary (PEI Report Volume 1, Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration).
Socio-Economics	Up to 2km from the Site Boundary (PEI Report Volume 1, Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land use).
Land Use and Soils	The Site Boundary. However, as the soil receptor is perceived to be a national resource, the assessment of cumulative effects on soils has considered all of Lincolnshire.
Traffic and Transport	Transport Study Area as shown in PEI Report Volume 2, Figure 13-1: Transport Study Area (PEI Report Volume 1, Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport) .
Air Quality	Up to 250m for dust and emissions from the Site Boundary or within 50m of the routes used by construction vehicles on the public highway, and up to 500m from the Site entrance(s) (PEI Report Volume 1, Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics, Section 14.2).
Glint and Glare	Up to 1km from the Site Boundary (see PEI Report Volume 1, Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics, Section 14.3).
Ground Conditions	Up to 500m from the Site Boundary (see PEI Report Volume 3, Appendix 14-B: Phase 1 Preliminary Risk Assessment, Section 14.4).
Materials and Waste	A Zoi for materials and waste is not set in the cumulative assessment since a detailed cumulative assessment is not conducted for all materials and waste for the reasons outlined in PEI Report Volume 1, Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics, Paragraph 14.5.67) – this is due to Waste Planning Authorities accounting for additional provision of waste as a result of local development within their Waste Management Plans. This therefore does not need to be duplicated as part of the Cumulative Effects Assessment process.
Major Accidents and Disasters	10km from the Site Boundary (PEI Report Volume 1, Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics, Section 14.6).
Telecommunications and Utilities	The Site Boundary (PEI Report Volume 1, Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics, Section 14.7).
Electromagnetic Fields	The Site Boundary (PEI Report Volume 1, Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics, Section 14.8).

15.5.9 A 10km search area was used to establish the Long List of Other Developments. A search for the following types of development was completed by reviewing relevant planning databases held by the Planning

Inspectorate, North Kesteven District Council, Newark and Sherwood District Council, Lincolnshire County Council and Nottinghamshire County Council:

- a. Development currently under construction, approved applications which have not yet been implemented (covering the past five years and taking account of those that received planning consent over three years ago and are still valid but have not yet been implemented), or developments that have been registered with the council or relevant determining authority, and which meet one of the below criteria (b) to (e);
- b. Listed on the National Infrastructure Planning Programme of Projects within 10km of the Site Boundary;
- c. Applications for EIA development within 5km of the Site Boundary;
- d. Other, non-EIA applications for ground based solar and/or BESS development within 5km of the Site Boundary; and
- e. Other schemes that do not meet the above criteria but which the Applicant wishes to include or a statutory stakeholder specifically requests is included. This may include development allocations identified in the relevant Development Plan (and emerging Development Plans) for example, which are aspirational but have not yet reached pre-application or application stage.

15.5.10 Each development within the Long List of Other Developments was reviewed to determine its status at the time of undertaking the assessment (01 August 2024) and was assigned a final status and tier, as described in **Table 15-5**, informed by the Planning Inspectorate's guidance *Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment* (Ref 15-6).

Table 15-5: Tier Status Criteria

Tier	Stage	
Tier 1	Under Construction	Decreasing level of detail likely to be available 
	Permitted application(s), whether under the Planning Act 2008 or other regimes, but not yet implemented;	
	Submitted application(s) whether under the Planning Act 2008 or other regimes, but not yet determined.	
	All refusals subject to appeal procedures not yet determined.	
Tier 2	Projects in the Planning Inspectorate's Programme of Projects.	
Tier 3	Projects in the Planning Inspectorate's Programme of Projects where a scoping report has not been submitted.	
	Identified in the relevant development plan (and emerging Development Plans – with appropriate weight being given as they move closer to adoption) recognising that there will be limited information on the relevant proposals.	
	Identified in other plans and programmes (as appropriate) which set the framework for future developments	

Tier	Stage
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	consents/approvals, where such a development is likely to come forward.
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15.5.11 The Long List of Cumulative Developments is presented in **PEI Report Volume 3, Appendix 15-A**.

Stage 2: Establishing a Short List of Other Developments

15.5.12 This stage involves reviewing the long list of Other Developments to identify those to be taken forward (shortlisted) into the cumulative assessment. This short list of cumulative developments is provided in **Table 15-6**.

15.5.13 The shortlisting process involves the application of inclusion/exclusion criteria and is informed by the professional judgement of the environmental specialists undertaking the EIA and through engagement with the relevant local authorities.

15.5.14 Developments and projects that are already in existence, i.e., those which are completed and operational, will be considered to form part of the environmental baseline conditions within which the Proposed Development will be implemented (and will be treated as such within the EIA).

15.5.15 Similarly, where other developments are expected to be completed prior to construction of the Proposed Development, and where effects of those projects are fully determined, these will also be considered within the environmental baseline adopted in the EIA.

15.5.16 In determining which of the developments should be shortlisted, a minimum level of information is necessary. In accordance with the Planning Inspectorate's guidance *Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment* (Ref 15-6), generally only developments with at least an EIA Scoping Report or ES available shall be considered for shortlisting (**Table 15-5**).

15.5.17 However, exceptions to this may be made. For example, if any non-EIA development is identified in close proximity, large in scale and/or particularly sensitive, this will also be considered for shortlisting. With particular reference to solar development, given the presence of the Proposed Development and other solar NSIPs in close proximity.

15.5.18 It should be noted that the long list is subject to ongoing review and update, and thus further developments may be scoped into the assessment and considered as part of the ES. This is particularly relevant to application 24/1106/RESM², 24/1080/EIAPRE³ and the future planning application for the proposed Navenby Substation, all of which the Applicant is aware of but at the time of writing this PEI Report, sufficient information is not available within the public domain to complete a preliminary cumulative effects

² 24/1106/RESM comprises an application for the development of Cells 7A and 7B at Witham St Hughs.

³ 24/1080/EIAPRE comprises an EIA Screening request for the proposed Navenby Heath Substation.

assessment. These applications will therefore be reviewed and assessed within the ES as appropriate.

Stage 3: Gathering Information

15.5.19 This stage will involve reviewing the available information relating to the shortlisted developments to establish the details of their likely environmental effects.

15.5.20 This will consider factors including: the Zol of environmental topics assessed; the planned timescales for construction, operation and (where relevant) decommissioning; and details of their potential or likely significant effects.

Stage 4: Assessment

15.5.21 Those developments which meet the criteria set out in the above stages shall be incorporated into the cumulative assessment. This will involve identifying where effects are likely to occur and assessing the significance of those effects on environmental receptors and resources, taking into account any mitigation measures.

15.5.22 A preliminary assessment has been undertaken for stages 3 and 4 and is included in the relevant topic chapters (**PEI Report Volume 1, Chapters 6–14**). This will be reviewed, updated and developed for the ES submitted as part of the DCO application (see Next Steps section below).

Table 15-6: Shortlist of Cumulative Developments

Longlist ID	Application reference	Applicant	Description	Distance from the Proposed Development (m)	Tier	Status	Justification for inclusion
5	15/1347/OUT Associated applications: 24/0456/RESM / 22/0174/RESM / 21/0276/RESM/ 22/1478/RESM	Mrs Anne Bisson Mr Hadyn Short Mr Chris Clingo Mr Cheetan Solanki	Erection of up to 1,100 dwellings and 150 care/retirement units (C2/C3), the formation of a roundabout to Camp Road, A46 junction improvement works, public open spaces and associated service infrastructure (outline with means of access) Associated applications: - Reserved matters application for construction of private access road to Sheepwalks Farm pursuant to outline application 15/1347/OUT-Erection of up to 1,100 dwellings and 150 care/retirement units (C2/C3), the formation of a roundabout to Camp Road, A46 junction improvement works, public open spaces and associated service infrastructure (outline with means of access) - Reserved matters application for the erection of 154 dwellings (Cell 6) with layout, scale, appearance, landscaping and access to be considered pursuant to outline planning application 15/1347/OUT - Erection of up to 1,100 dwellings and 150 care/retirement units (C2/C3), the	123	1	Approved	Due to the location, scale and nature of development and potential overlap in construction phases.

Longlist ID	Application reference	Applicant	Description	Distance from the Proposed Development (m)	Tier	Status	Justification for inclusion
			formation of a roundabout to Camp Road, A46 junction improvement works, public open spaces and associated service infrastructure (outline with means of access) (Resubmission of 20/1659/RESM) - Application for approval of reserved matters for 181 dwellings (Cells 2a, 3a and 3b) comprising details of appearance, landscaping, layout and scale pursuant to Outline Planning Permission 15/1347/OUT - Erection of up to 1,100 dwellings and 150 care/retirement units 1(C2/C3), the formation of a roundabout to Camp Road, A46 junction improvement works, public open spaces and associated service infrastructure (outline with means of access) - Application for the approval of reserved matters for 182 dwellings (cells 1a, 1b and 1c) comprising details of appearance, landscaping, layout and scale pursuant to Outline Planning Permission 15/1347/OUT - Erection of up to 1,100 dwellings and 150 care/retirement units (C2/C3), the formation of a roundabout to Camp Road, A46 junction improvement works,				

Longlist ID	Application reference	Applicant	Description	Distance from the Proposed Development (m)	Tier	Status	Justification for inclusion
			public open spaces and associated service infrastructure (outline with means of access)				
8	18/0760/OUT / 21/1045/RESM	Mr P Norton / Mrs J Thompson	Residential development of up to 144 dwellings and associated works (outline with means of access) / Reserved matters application for the erection of 144 no. dwellings and associated works with details of internal access road layout, appearance, landscaping, layout & scale pursuant to outline permission 18/0760/OUT	1,006	1	Approved	Due to the scale and nature of development and potential overlap in construction phases.
12	18/1346/EIASCR	Mr Michael Braithwaite	Outline for 150-200 dwellings - Screening Opinion	1,683	3	Screening Opinion	
13	18/1560/EIASCO	Kate Armstrong	Development of a 55km potable water pipeline from Lincoln to Grantham with associated infrastructure including partially buried 20 million litre bulk potable water storage tank, 3km connecting pipeline to Anglian Water (AWS) site at Bracebridge Heath (Bracebridge Spur), connecting sections of pipeline to the existing Central Lincs Trunk Main, partially buried 3million litre break tank and the erection of 3 pumping stations (the Grantham Resilience Pipeline Project).	0	1	Scoping Opinion	Due to the location, scale and nature of development and potential overlap in construction phases.

Longlist ID	Application reference	Applicant	Description	Distance from the Proposed Development (m)	Tier	Status	Justification for inclusion
33	20/1523/FUL	St Modwen Development Ltd	Hybrid planning application consisting of full planning permission for Phase 4 - the erection of four units comprising uses E, B2 and B8 with associated access, car parking and landscaping and outline permission with all matters reserved for phases 5 to 7 consisting of the proposed erection of commercial units comprising use classes E, B2 and B8	615	1	Approved	Due to the location and nature of development and potential overlap in construction phases.
34	20/1736/RESM	Countryside Properties (UK) Ltd	Residential development of 70 no. affordable dwellings (Cell 2B). Reserved Matters application comprising details of appearance, landscaping, layout and scale pursuant to outline planning permission 15/1347/OUT - Erection of up to 1,100 dwellings and 150 care/retirement units (C2/C3), the formation of a roundabout to Camp Road, A46 junction improvement works, public open spaces and associated service infrastructure (outline with means of access)	257	1	Approved	Due to the location, scale and nature of development and potential overlap in construction phases.
37	21/1245/FUL	Patrick Dean Ltd	Installation of a 100.3kW ground mounted solar PV installation comprising of 264 solar panels.	942	1	Approved	Due to the location and nature of development

Longlist ID	Application reference	Applicant	Description	Distance from the Proposed Development (m)	Tier	Status	Justification for inclusion
							and potential overlap in construction phases.
49	22/0520/FUL	Mr Colin Coulson	Installation of a ground based solar PV array (approximately 6kW)	364	1	Approved	Due to the location and nature of the development.
52	22/0899/FUL	Mrs Natalie Durney-Knight	Proposed hybrid planning application for the proposed Elsham to Lincoln Pipeline Scheme (potable water supply) with full planning consent sought for a proposed 57 kilometre pipeline between Elsham and Lincoln, a 1.5 kilometre spur at Welton and associated above ground infrastructure at Elsham; and outline consent for associated above ground infrastructure at Welton with all matters reserved except for access.	5,700	1	Approved	Due to the scale and nature of the development and potential for construction phases to overlap.
54	22/1376/FUL	Mr Peter Sowerby	Erection of 148 dwellings with associated outbuildings/garages and landscaping/open space and affordable housing and including conversion of existing (retained) building to shop and offices	1,314	1	Approved	Due to the location, scale and nature of the development and potential for construction

Longlist ID	Application reference	Applicant	Description	Distance from the Proposed Development (m)	Tier	Status	Justification for inclusion
							phases to overlap.
58	22/1785/FUL	Mr Robert Jays	Erection of 18 no. affordable houses with associated infrastructure	528	1	Approved	Due to the location and nature of the development.
63	EN010149	Springwell Energy Farm Limited	Springwell Solar Farm is a proposed new solar farm with battery storage and supporting grid connection infrastructure in North Kesteven, Lincs.	0	2	Pre-Application	Due to the distance, scale and nature of the development.
86	23/0584/EIASCR 23/0390/EIASCO	Hannah Woodall	Erection of 400MW Battery Storage Development incorporating 324no. Containerised Battery Storage Units, 54no. transformer/inverter blocks and 8 back up auxiliary transformers, 4no. storage containers for spare parts etc, substation comprising 4-6no. switchgear units, a control room and a HV compound with 2 Step-up Transformers, associated access tracks, inverter, switchgear substations, boundary treatments and CCTV - Request for Scoping Opinion	0	3	Screening Opinion	Due to the location, scale and nature of the development.
87	EN010162	Great North Road Solar Limited	Solar photovoltaic array generating station, battery energy storage system and grid connection infrastructure, with	8,800	2	Pre-Application	Due to the scale and

Longlist ID	Application reference	Applicant	Description	Distance from the Proposed Development (m)	Tier	Status	Justification for inclusion
			a maximum generation capacity of 800MW.				nature of the development.
88	EN010159	One Earth Solar Farm	The project comprises the construction of a Solar Farm and collated Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) that would allow for the generation, export and storage of electricity exceeding 50 MW. The project include works to facilitate the construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of a solar photovoltaic (PV) array electricity generating facility and BESS including PV modules and mounting structures, on-site supporting equipment including inverters, transformers and switchgears, on-site substations and underground cabling to connect to the National Grid substation, associated infrastructure including fencing, drainage and storage containers and biodiversity and landscaping enhancement measures, together with temporary development during the construction phase.	8,172	2	Pre-Application	Due to the scale and nature of the development.
89	PL/0055/23	Lincolnshire County Council	To install a solar PV array development and associated infrastructure to generate electricity for the operation of	500	1	Approved	Due to the location, scale and nature of

Longlist ID	Application reference	Applicant	Description	Distance from the Proposed Development (m)	Tier	Status	Justification for inclusion
			Swinderby Quarry plant machinery and site offices.				the development.
90	23/0628/OUT	Cemex UK Properties Ltd	Residential development of up to 120 no. dwellings (outline with all matters reserved)	1,839	1	Awaiting decision	Due to the scale and nature of the development and potential for construction phases to overlap.
95	PL/0087/23	Lincolnshire County Council	For construction of the North Hykeham Relief Road (NHRR) between the A46 Hykeham Roundabout and the A15 Sleaford Road Roundabout at the end of the Lincoln Eastern Bypass, with junctions at South Hykeham Road, Brant Road and Grantham Road. The Proposed Scheme will comprise 8km of dual all-purpose carriageway with a 70mph speed limit (120kph design speed) and associated structures, earthworks, drainage, street lighting, traffic signals, utility diversions and installations, pipeline diversion, temporary materials processing, landscaping, and highway features	0	1	Approved	Due to the location, scale and nature of the development and potential for construction phases to overlap.

Longlist ID	Application reference	Applicant	Description	Distance from the Proposed Development (m)	Tier	Status	Justification for inclusion
98	EIA/02/04	Tarmac Trading Limited	For variation of conditions 2, 28 and 29 under planning permission 14/0385/CCC - to enable a proposed revision of the restoration scheme and a change to the silt management arrangements approved at Whisby Quarry	599	3	Screening Opinion	Due to the distance of the development, the potential for construction phases to overlap and request for inclusion by Lincolnshire County Council.
99	EIA/03/24	Conrad Energy	For the installation of floating Solar PV arrays plus terrestrial based ancillary infrastructure and equipment, cable route and access	499	3	Screening Opinion	Due to the scale and nature of the development and potential for construction phases to overlap.
101	24/0075/EIASCR	Forepower Lincoln 250 Limited	Erection of 240MW Battery Storage Development incorporating approximately 75no. inverter skids, approximately 75 no. battery skids, approximately 4no. switchrooms, DNO	840	3	Screening Opinion	Due to the scale and nature of the development and potential



Longlist ID	Application reference	Applicant	Description	Distance from the Proposed Development (m)	Tier	Status	Justification for inclusion
			equipment compound, CCTV Security Cameras, internal access road and DNO access road Request for Screening Opinion				for construction phases to overlap.
102	24/0959/FUL	Ministry of Defence	Erection of a new office and training building, together with associated ancillary buildings, access (including the provision of a haul road), parking, landscaping, and all other associated works (e.g. the erection of boundary fences, external lighting, drainage, installation of a ground-mounted solar panel array and solar electrical substation as well as associated engineering, and ground modelling work).	3,627	1	Awaiting decision	Due to the scale and nature of the development and potential for construction phases to overlap.

Preliminary Assessment

- 15.5.23 An assessment of the cumulative effects of the Proposed Development along with these other developments (**Table 15-6**) is presented in each technical chapter (**PEI Report Volume 1, Chapters 6 to 13**) and throughout **PEI Report Volume 1, Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics**. Within the majority of technical chapters, no likely significant effects have been identified through the cumulative effects assessment where they were not already predicted for the Proposed Development in isolation. Nor are any significant effects associated with the Proposed Development made greater (e.g. Moderate to Major) when considering these other developments alongside the Proposed Development. Therefore, for these chapters, it is considered that there will not be any new likely significant effects associated with cumulative effects that are not already accounted for by the assessment of the Proposed Development.
- 15.5.24 For the assessment of cumulative noise and vibration effects (**PEI Report Volume 1, Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration**), there is potential for a significant cumulative effect on noise sensitive receptors (R32 (Station Road Properties, Thorpe on the Hill), R33 (Eagle Lane Properties, Thorpe on the Hill) and R37 (Scotland Farm/ Gamekeepers Cottage, Eagle Lane)) as a result of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development and the construction and operation of ID99⁴. There are currently no significant effects anticipated on these noise sensitive receptors as a result of noise and vibration during construction, decommissioning and operation of the Proposed Development alone, but when considering the Proposed Development with cumulative development ID99 under worst-case assumptions, a significant cumulative noise and vibration effect may arise. Further information on ID99 will be required to reach a full conclusion and this will be further assessed at the ES stage, when more information is expected to be available on ID99.
- 15.5.25 For the assessment of cumulative Landscape and Visual Amenity effects (**PEI Report Volume 1, Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity**, Section 10.10), there is potential for significant cumulative landscape and visual effects during both construction, operation and decommissioning, as is the case for the Proposed Development alone. During construction, the following significant cumulative effects are anticipated:
- Significant cumulative effects are anticipated on landscape character at a district level as a result of the Proposed Development and solar development at Whisby Quarry (ID98, ID99);
 - Significant cumulative effects are anticipated on landscape character at a local level as a result of the Proposed Development and water pipeline (ID13, ID52) as well as solar and battery storage developments (ID37, ID86 and ID101);

⁴ ID99 comprises an application for the installation of floating Solar PV arrays plus terrestrial based ancillary infrastructure and equipment, cable route and access.

- c. Significant cumulative visual effects may arise for receptors that experience views of construction across the Principal Site in combination with the solar development at Whisby Quarry (ID 98, ID99) and the residential developments north of Witham St Hughs (ID5, ID34 and ID33);
- d. Significant cumulative visual effects may arise for receptors that experience views of construction across the Cable Corridor in addition to the proposed water pipeline (ID13, ID15).
- e. Significant cumulative visual effects may arise for receptors that experience views of construction across the Cable Corridor in addition to the proposed solar and battery storage developments (ID37, 86 and ID101).
- f. Cumulative effects are likely to occur at a national level, where the Proposed Development, Springwell Energy Farm, Great North Road Solar and One Earth Solar (ID 63, 87, 88) are under construction at the same time.

15.5.26 During operation, the following significant cumulative effects are anticipated:

- a. Significant cumulative effects on landscape character at a district level, where the Proposed Development and solar development at Whisby Quarry (ID 98, 99) represent substantial change in land use.
- b. Significant cumulative effects on landscape character at a local level, where the Proposed Development and housing development north of Bassingham (ID 55) represent substantial change in land use and and/or the presence of infrastructure within a traditionally agricultural landscape.
- c. Significant cumulative visual effects may arise for receptors that experience views across the Principal Site in combination with solar development at Whisby Quarry (ID 98, 99).
- d. Significant cumulative visual effects may arise for receptors that experience views across the Principal Site in combination with housing development north of Bassingham (ID 55).
- e. Significant cumulative visual effects may arise for receptors that experience views across the Principal Site in combination with the residential developments north of Witham St. Hughs (ID 5, 34, 33).

15.5.27 Although not possible to predict at this stage, the effects of decommissioning of the Proposed Development are likely to be like the effects experienced during construction, albeit with the benefit of established perimeter planting.

15.5.28 The extent of any potential significant cumulative landscape and visual effect will be confirmed once information relating to other developments is further defined, and the layout of the Principal Site is finalised, at the ES stage.

15.5.29 It is acknowledged that there may be the potential for beneficial cumulative effects associated with biodiversity net gain (BNG) across the county of Lincolnshire due to the number of solar projects in the county which would

each be required to commit to at least 10% BNG from 2025. The potential for cumulative BNG effects will be further assessed at the ES stage following completion of the detailed BNG calculation for the Proposed Development to be submitted with the DCO application.

Next Steps

- 15.5.30 The initial long list and short list (Stage 1 and 2 of the Planning Inspectorate's Guidance *Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment* (Ref 15-6)) will be further refined, aided by consultation with North Kesteven District Council and Lincolnshire County Council, to ensure that all developments with the potential to result in significant cumulative effects when considered together with the Proposed Development are assessed by each of the environmental topic within the ES.
- 15.5.31 The EIA process will further develop the preliminary assessment undertaken for Stages 3 and 4 of the Planning Inspectorate's Guidance *Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment* (Ref 15-6) by gathering detailed information relating to the developments within the short list. Potentially significant cumulative effects will be identified and assessed in combination with the Proposed Development.
- 15.5.32 The ES will report the results of the assessment with particular consideration given to any significant cumulative effects that are identified, and the need for mitigation. These effects will be reported within the individual topic chapters as relevant in line with the Planning Inspectorate's guidance (Ref 15-6), including the final other development lists, reported within an ES appendix and summarised within a cumulative effects and interactions chapter.

15.6 References

- Ref 15-1 The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017.
- Ref 15-2 Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2023). Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1).
- Ref 15-3 Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2023). National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3).
- Ref 15-4 Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2023). National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5).
- Ref 15-5 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2023). National Planning Policy Framework.
- Ref 15-6 The Planning Inspectorate (2024) Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/nationally-significant-infrastructure-projects-advice-on-cumulative-effects-assessment>
- Ref 15-7 The Planning Inspectorate (2019). Advice Note 17: Cumulative effects assessment relevant to nationally significant infrastructure projects (version 2). Available at: <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/legislation-andadvice/advice-notes/advice-note-17/>
- Ref 15-8 Lincolnshire County Council (2023). Central Lincolnshire Local Plan. Lincolnshire County Council, Lincoln.
- Ref 15-9 The Planning Inspectorate (n.d.). National Infrastructure Planning Database. Available at <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/>
- Ref 15-10 The Planning Act 2008.