



Fosse Green Energy

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

VOLUME

1

Chapter 1: Introduction

October 2024



Prepared for:

Fosse Green Energy Limited

Prepared by:

AECOM Limited

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 This Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report has been commissioned by Fosse Green Energy Limited (the 'Applicant') to present the preliminary environmental assessment for Fosse Green Energy (hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Development'). The purpose of this PEI Report is to inform the Statutory Consultation process.
- 1.1.2 The Proposed Development will comprise the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of a solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generating facility, with on-site Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and other associated infrastructure, with a total capacity exceeding 50 megawatts (MW), along with an import and export connection to the national transmission network at the proposed Navenby substation.
- 1.1.3 The Site within which the Proposed Development will be delivered is located approximately 9km to the south and south west of Lincoln City Centre, in proximity to the villages of Thorpe on the Hill, Witham St Hughs, Haddington, Thurlby, Navenby, and Bassingham. The Site comprises approximately 1,426 hectares (ha) of land, and constitutes the 'Principal Site' (1,065ha of land, which in turn includes the 'Solar PV Array Area' and 'Interconnecting Cable Corridors') and a 'Cable Corridor'. These elements are further described in Section 1.2. The Site is wholly located within North Kesteven District, Lincolnshire.
- 1.1.4 With a generation capacity exceeding 50MW, the Proposed Development is classed as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and therefore requires an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) under the Planning Act 2008 (Ref 1-1). The DCO application for the Proposed Development will be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate following completion of Statutory Consultation and consideration of feedback, completion of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process, and preparation of the other application documents. The decision whether to grant development consent for the Proposed Development will be made by the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero (hereafter referred to as the 'Secretary of State').
- 1.1.5 The Proposed Development is 'EIA development' as defined by the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (the 'EIA Regulations') (Ref 1-2), therefore requiring an EIA to be undertaken. Under Regulation 12 of the EIA Regulations, the Applicant is required to set out in its Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) (which was consulted upon with North Kesteven District Council and Lincolnshire County Council) how it intends to publicise and consult on preliminary environmental information relating to the Proposed Development.

Regulation 12(2) states that the purpose of a PEI Report is to provide sufficient information to enable stakeholders to develop an informed view of the likely significant environmental effects of the development (and of any associated development).

- 1.1.6 Section 8 of Advice Note 7 from the Planning Inspectorate (Ref 1-3) acknowledges that the PEI Report is a compilation of the environmental information available at the point in time that the PEI Report has been produced and explains it does not need to constitute a complete assessment.
- 1.1.7 This PEI Report therefore presents the preliminary findings of the EIA undertaken for the Proposed Development for the purposes of Statutory Consultation in accordance with the Planning Act 2008.
- 1.1.8 This Chapter is supported by the following figures in **PEI Report Volume 2**:
 - a. **Figure 1-1: Proposed Development Location**; and
 - b. **Figure 1-2: Site Boundary Plan**.
- 1.1.9 This Chapter is supported by the following appendices in **PEI Report Volume 3**:
 - a. **Appendix 1-A: EIA Scoping Report**;
 - b. **Appendix 1-B: EIA Scoping Opinion**; and
 - c. **Appendix 1-C: EIA Scoping Opinion Responses**.

1.2 The Proposed Development

- 1.2.1 The Proposed Development will comprise the installation of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels, on-site battery storage energy system (referred to as the BESS), other associated infrastructure, and landscaping and biodiversity measures, with a buried import and export cable to the proposed Navenby substation. The Proposed Development will utilise either a fixed south facing PV arrangement, or single axis tracker arrangement. The BESS will be either decentralised (known as 'direct current (DC) coupled'), with battery containers located throughout the Solar PV Array Areas or centralised within a single compound (known as 'alternating current (AC) coupled'). A more detailed description of the Proposed Development, including options considered in this PEI Report, is provided in **PEI Report Volume 1, Chapter 3: The Proposed Development**, with the consideration of alternatives and progression of the site layout described in **PEI Report Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution**.
- 1.2.2 The Site covering all land required for the Proposed Development comprising the Principal Site and the Cable Corridor, is approximately 1,423ha in size. The location of the Proposed Development is illustrated in **PEI Report Volume 2, Figure 1-1**, with the Site shown in more detail on **PEI Report Volume 2, Figure 1-2**. The land within the Site and its surroundings

are described in **PEI Report Volume 1, Chapter 2: The Site and Surroundings**.

- 1.2.3 The Principal Site covers approximately 1,070ha and is centred on approximate National Grid Reference SK 90388 62514. It will comprise a series of Interconnecting Cable Corridors and Solar PV Array Areas containing ground-mounted solar PV panels, BESS, and associated infrastructure such as internal tracks, inverters, transformers, switchgear, and an onsite substation. The Interconnecting Cable Corridors comprise buried 33 kilovolt (kV) cables which will transport the electricity generated from the solar PV and stored in the BESS to the Onsite Substation, where it is gathered, and the voltage is stepped up prior to transmission via the connecting cable.
- 1.2.4 The Cable Corridor partly overlaps with the Principal Site and covers approximately 404ha; it is the area within which the 400kV connecting cables will be installed, linking the Onsite Substation to National Grid's proposed substation at Navenby, approximately 10km south east of the Principal Site.
- 1.2.5 The objective of the Proposed Development is to maximise the generation of low carbon energy and deliver a scheme that is designed sensitively in the environment. The Proposed Development will help to meet the UK's urgent need for low carbon energy generation as well as the Government's legal and policy obligations with regards to climate change and net zero.
- 1.2.6 Subject to obtaining the necessary consents, construction of the Proposed Development is anticipated to commence in 2031 and would be completed for operation in 2033. For the purposes of this PEI Report, it is anticipated that the Proposed Development will have a 60-year lifetime, with decommissioning therefore expected around 2093 (based on a 2033 commissioning).
- 1.2.7 Further information on Site design and infrastructure is provided in **Chapter 2: The Site and Surroundings**.

1.3 Assessment of Impacts and Mitigation

- 1.3.1 Potential environmental impacts arising from the Proposed Development have been studied systematically as part of the EIA process, and the initial results are presented within this PEI Report. The baseline for the assessment has been derived from surveys and studies carried out within and around the Site. This is explained further in **PEI Report Volume 1, Chapter 5: EIA Methodology and Consultation**, and in the methodology section of each technical assessment chapter (**Chapters 6 to 14**).
- 1.3.2 The ongoing EIA process assesses impacts resulting from the construction, operation (including maintenance), and decommissioning of the Proposed Development, and considers measures to avoid, reduce, or mitigate any likely significant adverse effects on the environment and, where possible,

enhance the environment. It also identifies ‘residual’ effects, defined as effects remaining following the implementation of mitigation measures.

- 1.3.3 Where necessary and appropriate, the technical assessments within this PEI Report (**Chapters 6 to 14**) identify mitigation measures that would be provided as part of the Proposed Development. Over and above any proposed mitigation measures provided as part of the Proposed Development, the Applicant is considering providing various ecological, public access, and flood alleviation enhancement measures, to provide additional benefits across the Site and its surroundings. These enhancement measures are not required to mitigate any likely significant adverse effects of the Proposed Development, as these have already been addressed in the proposed mitigation measures. The Applicant may or may not provide those proposed enhancement measures in the final DCO application depending on feedback, and one of the purposes of the consultation process is to obtain people’s views on the types of measures being considered. For those enhancement measures voluntarily proposed, there would be no change to the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development assessed in this PEI Report if they were to be removed from the DCO application following feedback.

1.4 Structure of this PEI Report

- 1.4.1 The structure of this PEI Report is outlined in **Table 1-1** below.

Table 1-1: PEI Report Structure

Volume	Chapter	Description
Volume 1	Chapter 1: Introduction	This chapter provides an introduction to the requirement for and nature of the PEI Report, the EIA process, and the Proposed Development.
	Chapter 2: The Site and Surroundings	This chapter provides a description of the Site and its surroundings at the time of the statutory consultation.
	Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	This chapter provides a description of the Proposed Development at the time of the statutory consultation.
	Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution	This chapter provides a description of the alternatives to the Proposed Development considered and how the design has evolved.
	Chapter 5: EIA Methodology and Consultation	This chapter details the standard assessment methodology used throughout the technical assessment presented in the PEI Report (Chapters 6 to 14) and outlines the approach to consultation and engagement for the Proposed Development.

Volume	Chapter	Description
	Chapter 6: Climate Change Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation Chapter 9: Water Environment Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	The PEI Report considers the environmental impacts associated with several identified topics, which may result in likely significant environmental effects. Each topic is presented in a separate technical chapter and details the results of the environmental assessment, likely significant effects arising from the Proposed Development, and the proposed avoidance and/or reduction of effects and mitigation measures. The chapters also present a high-level assessment of the potential cumulative effects resulting from other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable projects together (i.e., cumulatively) with the Proposed Development where information is available. The full cumulative effects assessment will be presented within the Environmental Statement (ES). Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics includes consideration of air quality, ground conditions, glint and glare, major accidents and disasters, telecommunications and waste.
	Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions	This chapter documents the effect interactions that lead to combined effects on sensitive receptors.
	Chapter 16: Summary of Environmental Effects	This chapter provides a brief summary of the PEI Report outlining the residual significant effects remaining following the implementation of mitigation.
Volume 2	Figures	This volume contains a set of figures to accompany the PEI Report to aid the reader's understanding.
Volume 3	Technical Appendices	This volume contains a set of appendices provided for reference. These appendices comprise background data, technical reports, tables, figures, and surveys which support the assessments in this PEI Report.
—	Non-Technical Summary (NTS)	The NTS is presented in a separate document and provides a concise description of the Proposed Development, the considered alternatives, baseline, assessment methodology, potential environmental effects and mitigation and enhancement measures. The NTS is designed to provide information on the Proposed Development in an accessible format using non-technical language which can be understood by a wide

Volume	Chapter	Description
		audience and to assist interested parties with their familiarisation of the Proposed Development.

1.5 The Applicant

- 1.5.1 The Applicant, Fosse Green Energy Limited, is a partnership of Windel Energy Limited and Recurrent Energy.
- 1.5.2 Windel Energy Limited, founded in 2018, is a privately held company that specialises in the development and asset management of renewable energy projects and low carbon technologies with live projects ranging from 10MW to 440MW output across England and Wales. Windel Energy Limited work closely with landowners, giving them the opportunity to diversify their income stream by leasing their land for renewable energy developments.
- 1.5.3 Recurrent Energy is one of the world's largest and most geographically diversified utility-scale solar and energy storage project development, ownership and operations platforms. With an industry-leading team of in-house energy experts, Recurrent Energy is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Canadian Solar Inc. and functions as Canadian Solar's global development and power services business. Recurrent Energy has completed the development of 10 gigawatts (GW) of operating utility-scale solar projects and 3.3 gigawatt hours (GWh) of energy storage projects across six continents, with more than 2GW of solar and 56GWh of battery storage projects under development.

1.6 Legislative and Planning Policy

Consenting Process

- 1.6.1 The Proposed Development is defined as an NSIP under Sections 14(1)(a) and 15(2) of the Planning Act 2008 (Ref 1-1) as an onshore generating station in England exceeding 50MW generating capacity.
- 1.6.2 The Planning Act 2008 states that the Secretary of State is responsible for determining the application for development consent, with the power to appoint a single person or a panel from the Planning Inspectorate to manage and examine the application (referred to as the 'Examining Authority'). In its role, the Examining Authority will examine the application for the Proposed Development and make a recommendation to the Secretary of State, who will then decide whether to grant a DCO.
- 1.6.3 In accordance with Section 104(2) of the Planning Act 2008 (Ref 1-1), the Secretary of State is required to have regard to the relevant National Policy Statement (NPS), amongst other matters, when deciding whether or not to grant a DCO.

- 1.6.4 The Overarching NPS for Energy (EN-1) (Ref 1-4), the NPS for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (Ref 1-5) and the NPS for Electricity Networks (EN-5) (Ref 1-6) form the relevant national policy statements for the Proposed Development. NPS EN-3 Renewable Energy includes specific policy relating to solar generating stations. These policy documents have been considered in this PEI Report.
- 1.6.5 In addition, the Secretary of State must have regard to Local Impact Reports (authored by the host councils), prescribed matters, and any matters which the Secretary of State considers are both *'important and relevant'* to their decision.
- 1.6.6 A DCO, if granted, has the effect of providing consent for development, in addition to a range of other consents and authorisations, where specified, as well as removing the need for some consents (such as planning permission). Section 115 of the Planning Act 2008 (Ref 1-1) also states that a DCO can include consent for 'associated development', which is development that is not a NSIP in its own right but is functionally related to the NSIP, such as the BESS. This may be development that supports the construction, operation or decommissioning of the NSIP; which helps to address the impacts of the NSIP; or is of a type normally brought forward with the NSIP.

EIA Regulations

- 1.6.7 The EIA requirement for NSIPs is transposed into law through the EIA Regulations. The EIA Regulations specify development required to undergo EIA, and schemes relevant to the NSIP planning process are listed under either of Schedule 1 or Schedule 2. Development listed under Schedule 1 must be subject to EIA, while development listed under Schedule 2 must only be subjected to EIA if they are considered *"likely to have significant effects on the environment by virtue of factors such as its nature, size or location"*. The criteria on which this judgement must be made are set out in Schedule 3.
- 1.6.8 The Proposed Development does not fall under Schedule 1, but it is considered Schedule 2 development under Schedule 2 Paragraph 3(a) as it constitutes *'Industrial installations for the production of electricity, steam and hot water'* (projects not included in Schedule 1).
- 1.6.9 The Applicant has confirmed to the Planning Inspectorate under Regulation 8(1)(b) of the EIA Regulations that an Environmental Statement (ES) will be provided with the DCO application for the Proposed Development.
- 1.6.10 The issues that the Applicant considers the EIA will need to address were identified in the **EIA Scoping Report** submitted to the Planning Inspectorate on 19 June 2023 (**PEI Report Volume 3: Appendix 1-A**). The EIA Scoping Report was developed following initial consultation with several statutory consultees and was informed by AECOM's EIA experience, having worked on a number of other solar farm projects. The Planning Inspectorate reviewed and consulted on the EIA Scoping Report and adopted (on behalf

of the Secretary of State) a Scoping Opinion on 25 July 2023 which included the formal responses received by the Planning Inspectorate from consultees (**PEI Report Volume 3: Appendix 1-B**). Key issues raised in the Scoping Opinion are summarised and responded to in **PEI Report Volume 3: Appendix 1-C**. All issues raised are being considered during the EIA process.

National Policy Statements

- 1.6.11 The EIA will consider the following NPSs, designated in January 2024, which are matters that will be important and relevant to the Secretary of State's decision as whether to grant a DCO for the Proposed Development:
- a. Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (Ref 1-4);
 - b. National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (Ref 1-4); and
 - c. National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (Ref 1-5).
- 1.6.12 A summary of the relevant considerations for each technical assessment is provided for each environmental topic (**Chapters 6 to 14** of this PEI Report).

National Planning Policy Framework

- 1.6.13 The National Planning Policy Framework (Ref 1-6) (NPPF) updated in December 2023 sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are to be applied. It is a material consideration in planning decisions under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (Ref 1-15). Paragraph 5 of the NPPF makes it clear it does not contain specific policies for NSIPs and that applications in relation to NSIPs are to be determined in accordance with the decision making framework set out in the Planning Act 2008 (Ref 1-1) and relevant NPSs, as well as any other matters that are considered both important and relevant. However, Paragraph 5 goes on to confirm that the NPPF may be a matter that is relevant for the purposes of assessing DCO applications. The EIA for the Proposed Development therefore has regard to the relevant policies of the NPPF as part of the overall framework of national policy.
- 1.6.14 It is acknowledged that there has been a recent consultation by the Government on proposed reforms to the NPPF and other changes to the planning system, including matters that relate to NSIPs. The ES will consider the latest version of the NPPF in the DCO application.

Local Planning Policy

- 1.6.15 Policies in Local Plans may be considered 'important' and 'relevant' matters and can influence the content of local impact reports (prepared by the relevant local authorities pursuant to Section 56A of the Planning Act 2008 following submission of the DCO application) which the Secretary of State

must have regard to in its decision making in accordance with Section 104(2) of the Planning Act 2008.

- 1.6.16 The Proposed Development lies within the administrative area of North Kesteven District Council, and at county level within Lincolnshire County Council.
- 1.6.17 Whilst the NPSs are the primary consideration in deciding applications for NSIPs, the local Development Plan is also an important and relevant matter. The relevant Development Plan documents for the land in which the Site is located includes the following documents:
- a. Central Lincolnshire Local Plan, adopted 13 April 2023 (Ref 1-8);
 - b. Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan including the Core Strategy & Development Management Policies Plan adopted in June 2006 and the Site Locations Plan adopted in December 2017 (Ref 1-9);
 - c. Thorpe on the Hill Neighbourhood Plan, made March 2018 (Ref 1-10);
 - d. Eagle and Swinethorpe Neighbourhood Plan, preparing draft plan (Ref 1-11);
 - e. Bassingham Neighbourhood Plan, made November 2017 (Ref 1-12); and
 - f. Swinderby Neighbourhood Plan, preparing draft plan (Ref 1-13).

Consideration of Planning Policy in EIA

- 1.6.18 This PEI Report describes the national and local planning policies that are relevant to the assessment. It does not assess the accordance of the Proposed Development with planning policy. This will be undertaken and set out in the Planning Statement, which will be a separate document submitted as part of the DCO application.
- 1.6.19 The purpose of considering the planning policy in the EIA is twofold:
- a. To identify policies that could influence the sensitivity of receptors (and therefore the significance of effects) and any requirements for mitigation; and
 - b. To identify planning policies that could influence the methodology of the EIA. For example, a planning policy may require the assessment of an impact or the use of a specific methodology.
- 1.6.20 A summary of national and local planning policy relevant to each technical assessment is provided within the relevant chapters (**Chapters 6 to 14**) for each environmental topic.

Other Relevant Policy

- 1.6.21 Other policies which are likely to be important and relevant matters to the Secretary of State's decision and are considerations for the technical

assessments include 'A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment (published in 2018 and updated in 2021), commonly referred to as The 25 Year Environment Plan (Ref 1-16), and the Energy White Paper: Powering our Net Zero Future (2020 (Ref 1-17)).

- 1.6.22 The 25 Year Environment Plan first published in 2018 and last updated in February 2023 sets out the Government's 25-year plan to improve the environment within a generation. The plan highlights the Government's support for the reduction of the UK's carbon footprint; protection and enhancement of the natural environment; and ensuring land is managed with environmental gains.
- 1.6.23 The Energy White Paper, published in December 2020, sets out how the UK will reach net zero emissions by 2050. It identifies the Government's aim for a fully decarbonised, reliable, and low-cost power system by 2050. This Paper therefore highlights the Government's commitment to solar and battery storage to achieve net zero targets and the need to provide this urgently.
- 1.6.24 In 2023 the UK Government published the Mission Zero Independent Review of Net Zero (Ref 1-18), which aimed to determine how the UK can "*deliver on its net zero commitments by demonstrating how to deliver and implement most effectively and efficiently a plan for or future energy transition*". The review highlights "*the importance of delivering future energy security through the greater use of domestically generated renewable and clean sources of power*" and Objective 11: Accelerating Renewables recommends that a taskforce and deployment roadmaps are set up in 2023 for solar energy generation to reach up to 70 gigawatts (GW) by 2035 (i.e., 70,000MW).
- 1.6.25 In March 2023, the UK Government published a policy paper on Powering Up Britain (Ref 1-19). It emphasises the importance of energy security and the new Department for Energy Security and Net Zero's aim to replace the reliance on fossil fuels with "*cheaper, cleaner, domestic sources of energy*". The policy states that the goal is "*to quintuple our solar power by 2035*".
- 1.6.26 It is acknowledged that a new Government was elected in July 2024. Relevant new policy issued by the new Government at the time of preparation of the ES will be considered accordingly.

1.7 IEMA Quality Mark

- 1.7.1 AECOM is a Registered Impact Assessor within the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) and holds the IEMA EIA Quality Mark as recognition of the quality of its EIA product and continuous training of environmental consultants. In accordance with Regulation 14(4) of the EIA Regulations a Statement of Competence will be included within the ES, to demonstrate that the



environmental statement has been prepared by competent experts. The Statement of Competence will include a description of the relevant experience and qualifications of the experts who prepare the ES.

1.8 Purpose of the PEI Report

- 1.8.1 This PEI Report has been prepared to accompany formal consultation under Sections 42 and 47 of the Planning Act 2008 (Ref 1-1).
- 1.8.2 'Preliminary environmental information' is defined in the EIA Regulations as information "which (a) has been compiled by the applicant; and (b) is reasonably required for the consultation bodies to develop an informed view of the likely significant environmental effects of the development (and of any associated development)".
- 1.8.3 Planning Inspectorate Advice Note 7 (EIA: Process, Preliminary Environmental Information, and Environmental Statements) (Ref 1-3) notes: *"A good PEI document is one that enables consultees (both specialist and non-specialist) to understand the likely environmental effects of the Proposed Development and helps to inform their consultation responses on the Proposed Development during the pre-application stage."*
- 1.8.4 In order to enable consultees to understand the likely environmental effects of the Proposed Development, this PEI Report presents preliminary findings of the environmental assessments undertaken to date and does not represent a final project design or include final environmental assessment conclusions.
- 1.8.5 The various assessments have considered the environmental effects of the Proposed Development systematically in accordance with current industry good practice and relevant guidance.
- 1.8.6 The Applicant is seeking the views of consultees on the information contained within this report, and there are opportunities for both the EIA and the project design to be refined up to submission of the DCO application to take account of those views.
- 1.8.7 Following statutory consultation on this preliminary environmental information, and once the design is further refined, this PEI Report will be developed into a final ES taking into consideration comments raised during the consultation. The ES will be submitted as part of the suite of documents that form the DCO application.
- 1.8.8 **Table 1-2** below summarises where the requirements of Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations (Ref 1-13) have been addressed in the PEI Report.

Table 1-2: Requirements of Part 1 of Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations

Requirement	Location in this PEI Report
A description of the location of the development	Chapter 1: Introduction (this chapter) Chapter 2: The Site and Surroundings
A description of the physical characteristics of the whole development including, where relevant, requisite demolition works, and the land-use requirements during the construction and operational phases.	Chapter 3: The Proposed Development
A description of the main characteristics of the operational phase of the development (in particular any production processes), for instance, energy demand and energy used, nature and quantity of the materials and natural resources used.	Chapter 3: The Proposed Development
An estimate, by type and quantity, of expected residues and emissions (water, air, soil and sub-soil pollution, noise, vibration, light, heat, radiation and types of waste produced.) during the construction and operation phases.	Chapter 3: The Proposed Development Chapter 6: Climate Change Chapter 9: Water Environment Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics
A description of the reasonable alternatives considered which are relevant to the proposed project and its specific characteristics, and an indication of the main reasons for selecting the chosen option, including a comparison of the environmental effects.	Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution
A description of the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment (baseline scenario) and an outline of the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the development as far as natural changes from the baseline scenario can be assessed with reasonable effort on the basis of the availability of environmental information and scientific knowledge.	Chapters 6–14 (technical assessments) Baseline Conditions sections
A description of the factors specified in regulation 5(2) likely to be significantly affected by the development: population, human health, biodiversity, land, soil, water, air, climate, material assets, cultural heritage, and landscape.	Chapters 6–14 (technical assessments) Likely Impacts and Effects sections

Requirement

Location in this PEI Report

A description of the likely significant effects of the development on the environment resulting from, inter alia:

The construction and existence of the development;

The use of natural resources considering as far as possible the sustainable availability of these resources;

The emission of pollutants, noise, vibration, light, heat and radiation, the creation of nuisances, and the disposal and recovery of waste;

The risks to human health, cultural heritage or the environment;

The cumulation of effects with other existing and/or approved projects;

The impact of the project on climate and the vulnerability of the project to climate change;

The technologies and the substances used.

The description of the likely significant effects on the factors specified in regulation 4(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.

Chapters 6–14 (technical assessments) Likely Impacts and Effects sections.

Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions

A description of the forecasting methods or evidence, used to identify and assess the significant effects on the environment, including details of difficulties encountered compiling the required information and the main uncertainties involved.

Chapters 6–14 (technical assessments) Proposed Development Design, Impact Avoidance, Mitigation and Enhancement Measures, and Limitations or Assumptions sections

A description of the measures envisaged to avoid, prevent, reduce or, if possible, offset any identified significant adverse effects on the environment and, where appropriate, of any proposed monitoring arrangements during both the construction and operational phases.

Chapters 6–14 (technical assessments) Design, Impact Avoidance, Mitigation and Enhancement Measures sections

A description of the likely significant adverse effects of the development on the environment deriving from the vulnerability of the development to risks of major accidents and/or disasters which are relevant to the project concerned.

Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics Section 14.6 Major Accidents and Disasters

A non-technical summary of the information provided under paragraphs 1 to 5 of this Part.

Non-Technical Summary

Requirement

Location in this PEI Report

A reference list detailing the sources used for the descriptions and assessments

Chapters 1–16 References section

1.9 References

- Ref 1-1 HMSO (2008) The Planning Act 2008, Available at:
https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/29/pdfs/ukpga_20080029_en.pdf.
- Ref 1-2 HMSO (2009) Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009. Available at:
<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/2264/contents/made>.
- Ref 1-3 Planning Inspectorate (2020). Advice Note Seven: Environmental Impact Assessment: process, preliminary environmental information and environmental statements (version 7).
- Ref 1-4 Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (2023). Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1). Available at:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/overarching-national-policy-statement-for-energy-en-1> .
- Ref 1-5 Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (2023). National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3). Available at:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-policy-statement-for-renewable-energy-infrastructure-en-3>
- Ref 1-6 National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5). Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-policy-statement-for-electricity-networks-infrastructure-en-5> .
- Ref 1-7 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2021) National Planning Policy Framework, Available at:
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1005759/NPPF_July_2021.pdf
- Ref 1-8 Lincolnshire County Council, "Central Lincolnshire Local Plan 2023". Available at: <https://www.n-kesteven.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2023-04/Local%20Plan%20for%20adoption%20Approved%20by%20Committee.pdf>
- Ref 1-9 Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan including the Core Strategy & Development Management Policies Plan adopted in June 2006 and the Site Locations Plan adopted in December 2017. Available at:
<https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/planning/minerals-waste>.
- Ref 1-10 Thorpe on the Hill Neighbourhood Plan made March 2018. Available at:
[Neighbourhood Plan sent to NKDC 5 Jan 2018 \(n-kesteven.gov.uk\)](https://www.n-kesteven.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2018-03/Thorpe%20on%20the%20Hill%20Neighbourhood%20Plan%20made%20March%202018.pdf)
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