The Great Grid Upgrade

Grimsby to Walpole

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Volume 2 Part A Introduction and Overview

Chapter 1 Introduction

June 2025

Contents

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1. Introduction

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1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

1.1.1 This Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report has been prepared by Ove Arup and Partners Ltd and AECOM Ltd, on behalf of National Grid Electricity Transmission plc (National Grid) and is intended to give consultees an understanding of the potential likely significant effects (positive or negative) of the Grimsby to Walpole Project (the Project) to enable them to prepare well-informed responses to the statutory consultation. The Project is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP), as defined under section 16 of the Planning Act 2008 (PA 2008) (Ref 1) because it comprises a new electricity line above ground with a length of more than 2 kilometres (km), and with an operating voltage of above 132 kilovolt (kV). This Project is also part of The Great Grid Upgrade – the largest overhaul of the grid in generations.

1.1.2 The proposal by National Grid is to reinforce the transmission network with a new 400 kV electricity transmission line over a distance of approximately 140 km starting from a new 400 kV substation west of the town of Grimsby in North East Lincolnshire and ending at a new 400 kV substation west of the village of Walpole St Andrew and north of the town of Wisbech, in King's Lynn and West Norfolk District. The Project also includes the construction of two new 400 kV Lincolnshire Connection Substations located south-west of Mablethorpe in East Lindsey, up to two new 400 kV substations in the vicinity of the Spalding Tee-Point in South Holland District and the decommissioning (in full or part) of the existing Grimsby West Substation.

1.1.3 National Grid owns, builds and maintains the high voltage electricity transmission network in England and Wales which transports electricity from generators (such as wind farms, solar farms and power stations) to local distribution network operators. Under section 9 of the Electricity Act 1989 (Ref 2), National Grid as the transmission licence holder, is required to develop and maintain an efficient, coordinated and economical electricity transmission system.

1.1.4 National Grid is also required, under section 38 of the Electricity Act 1989, to comply with the provisions of Schedule 9 of the Act. Schedule 9 requires licence holders, in the formulation of proposals to transmit electricity, to:

Schedule 9(1)(a) '…have regard to the desirability of preserving natural beauty, of conserving flora, fauna and geological or physiographical features of special interest and of protecting sites, buildings and objects of architectural, historic or archaeological interest;' and

Schedule 9(1)(b) '…do what [it] reasonably can to mitigate any effect which the proposals would have on the natural beauty of the countryside or on any such flora, fauna, features, sites, buildings or objects'.

1.2 The Need for the Project

1.2.1 The electricity industry in Great Britain is undergoing unprecedented change. The closure of fossil fuel-powered generation and ageing nuclear power stations means

substantial investment in sustainable generation and interconnection capacity is required to maintain energy security and supply standards. Growth in onshore renewable technologies, offshore wind generation, and interconnectors with Europe has resulted in many planned connections, particularly in Scotland, England, and along the East Coast. The UK Government's legally binding "Net Zero" commitment to achieve a 100 per cent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 under the Climate Change Act 2008 requires a decisive transition away from fossil fuels. This has driven and will continue to drive investment in low-carbon energy sources.

1.2.2 Historically, the transmission system relied on coal-powered generation, but the shift to low-carbon energy has resulted in the closure of these power stations, with more closures expected. New generation capacity is geographically distant from these historical hubs, requiring substantial updates to the transmission system to serve urban areas such as the M62 corridor, the Midlands, and the Southeast, which have the highest concentrations of electricity demand. As the UK decarbonises, national energy demand will increase, and fossil fuel generation will be replaced by low-carbon alternatives in new locations.

1.2.3 National Grid must be able to connect new generators and at the same time to ensure the transmission system meets performance and security standards set out in the National Electricity Transmission System (NETS) Security and Quality of Supply Standard (SQSS). This means that where the boundary capacity of the NETS is exceeded against the SQSS (Ref 3), National Grid must resolve the capacity shortfall. This is known as "boundary reinforcement" and relates to boundaries designated B8 and B9 – see further below.

1.2.4 Generators apply to the National Energy System Operator (NESO) to connect to the NETS. Once agreed, these connections are contractually secured and National Grid is obliged to provide them. The NETS must be designed to handle existing and new connections in peak demand conditions and to have sufficient spare capacity to prevent widespread supply interruptions from defined fault conditions. Performance standards require the system to maintain frequency, avoid overloads, stay within voltage limits, and remain electrically stable during faults.

1.2.5 The NETS in the area of the Project was primarily constructed in the 1960s to connect inland coal-fired power stations. Later, gas-fired stations were connected in areas such as the Humber. However, the Lincolnshire coastal region currently has limited infrastructure, restricting its ability to support new renewable energy connections. In respect of the Project, two clusters of new connections are particularly relevant.

1.2.6 The Creyke Beck generation group includes connections to existing substations and contracted new generation comprising offshore wind, interconnectors, energy storage, and combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) power stations, with a total contracted capacity of approximately 18.7 GW by 2035. The East Coast group, spanning South Humber to North Wash, has a total contracted capacity of approximately 12.7 GW by 2035, including offshore wind, energy storage, solar, and CCGT. Both generation groups face significant transmission capacity shortfalls, requiring approximately 7 GW of reinforcements each to accommodate new connections and comply with the SQSS.

1.2.7 The Project is also needed to provide reinforcement across boundaries B8 and B9. Boundaries split the system into two parts, crossing critical circuit paths that carry power between areas and where power flow limitations may be encountered. Boundaries help identify regions where reinforcement is most needed by enabling

analysis of power transfers between separated areas. The current document Future Energy Scenarios 2023, for which the National Energy System Operator is responsible, reveals substantial capability deficits across these boundaries, with B8 requiring 7,899 MW of additional capacity by 2035 and B9 4,708 MW by 2030 in accommodating the two generation groups. Addressing these deficits will require two 400 kV AC double circuits or six High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) connections for B8, and one 400 kV AC double circuit or three HVDC connections for B9. Maximising current capacity under fault conditions will not resolve the deficits, making reinforcements essential. The Project will provide one of the necessary 400 kV double circuit reinforcements.

1.3 The Requirement for Environmental Impact Assessment

1.3.1 Environmental Impact Assessment is a process required by UK law which brings together information about the likely significant effects of a development. The legal basis for EIA lies in European Community Directive 85/337/EEC2 (EIA Directive) (Ref 4). The EIA Directive was transposed into UK law through several pieces of legislation.

1.3.2 In relation to NSIPs, EIA is required for certain developments under The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (the 'EIA Regulations') (Ref 5). Under the EIA Regulations, EIA is mandatory for development projects defined under Schedule 1. Those development projects defined in Schedule 2 only require EIA if they are likely to have significant effects on the environment by virtue of their nature, size or location. As the Project comprises an overhead with a voltage of 220 kV or more and its length is greater than 15 km, the Project falls within the provisions of Schedule 1. Considering the nature and size of the Project, an EIA will be prepared in line with Regulation 8(1)(b) of the EIA Regulations, National Grid hereby provides notice that the application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) will be accompanied by an Environmental Statement (ES). The ES will be based on the Scoping Opinion, as required by Regulation 14(3)(a) of the EIA Regulations, and this PEI Report has been produced in accordance with Regulation 12 of the EIA Regulations.

1.3.3 Under Regulation 12 of the EIA Regulations, since an Environmental Statement will be required, it is necessary for National Grid to publicise and consult on the PEI. It must also set out in the consultation statement that it will have prepared under section 47 of the PA 2008 (Ref 1) how it will do so.

1.4 Geographical Context

1.4.1 The majority of the Project is located in the East Midlands Region, with part of the Project to the north in Yorkshire and Humber and part of the Project to the south in Norfolk, as illustrated on **PEI Report Volume 2 Part A Figure 1.1 Draft Order Limits and Refined Weston Marsh Substation Siting Zone.** The draft Order Limits and Refined Weston Marsh Substation Siting Zone (hereafter referred to as the Refined Siting Zone) lie across the following six local planning authority areas:

i. North East Lincolnshire Council;

ii. East Lindsey District Council;

iii. Boston Borough Council;

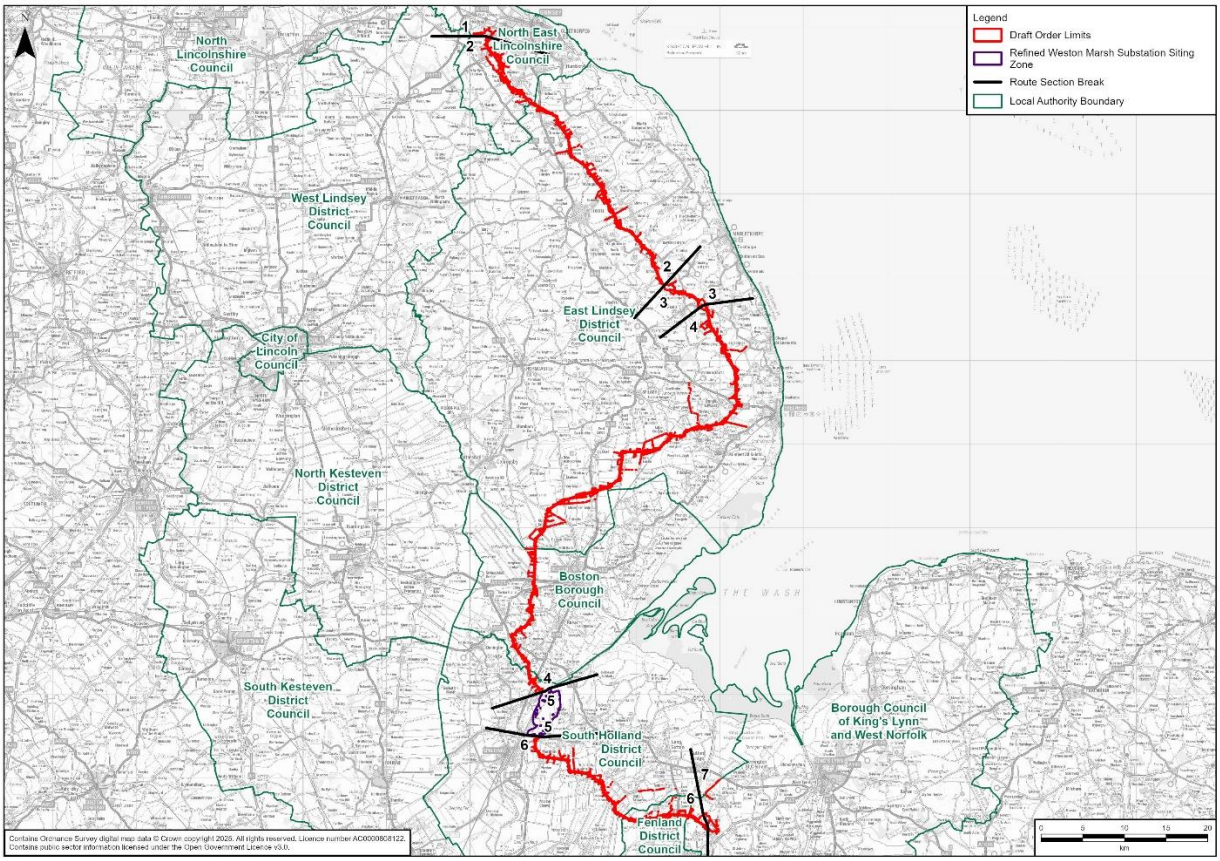
iv. South Holland District Council;

v. Fenland District Council; and

vi. Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk.

Alongside **PEI Report Volume 2 Part A Figure 1.1 Draft Order Limits and Refined Weston Marsh Substation Siting Zone**, **Image 1.1** provides an overview of the draft Order Limits, Refined Siting Zone boundary and the geography of the Project.

Image 1.1 Overview of the draft Order Limits and Refined Weston Marsh Substation Siting Zone



1.4.2 For the purpose of reporting in the PEI Report, the Project has been split into seven Sections, these are:

i. Section 1 New Grimsby West Substation – located within the North East Lincolnshire Council local planning authority area and to the immediate west of Grimsby;

ii. Section 2 New Grimsby West Substation to New Lincolnshire Connection Substation A – located within the North East Lincolnshire Council and East Lindsey District Council local planning authority areas, the start point of which is located to the immediate west of Grimsby and the end point of which is located approximately 2 km east of Claythorpe;

iii. Section 3 New Lincolnshire Connection Substations A and B – located within the East Lindsey District Council local planning authority area, the start point of which is located approximately 2 km east of Claythorpe and the end point of which is located approximately 2.5 km east of Alford;

iv. Section 4 New Lincolnshire Connection Substation B to Refined Weston Marsh Substation Siting Zone – located within the East Lindsey District Council, Boston Borough Council and South Holland District Council local planning authority areas, the start point of which is located approximately 2.5 km east of Alford and the end point of which is located approximately 7 km northeast of Spalding;

v. Section 5 Refined Weston Marsh Substation Siting Zone – located within the South Holland District Council local planning authority area, the start point of which is located approximately 7 km northeast of Spalding and the end point of which is located approximately 2.5 km northeast of Spalding;

vi. Section 6 Refined Weston Marsh Substation Siting Zone to New Walpole B Substation – located within the South Holland District Council and Fenland District Council local planning authority areas, the start point of which is located approximately 2.5 km northeast of Spalding and the end point of which is located south of Walpole Marsh and Walpole Saint Peter and east of Walpole Highway; and

vii. Section 7 New Walpole B Substation – located within the Borough of King's Lynn and West Norfolk local planning authority area, south of Walpole Marsh and Walpole Saint Peter, and east of Walpole Highway.

1.4.3 The Project is located in an area that is predominantly rural, with large parts of the land under arable farming use. The towns of Grimsby, Louth, Boston, and Spalding are located within 5 km of the Project. There are also multiple villages and individual properties near to the Project.

1.4.4 There are numerous overhead lines of varying voltage in the vicinity of parts of the Project; most notable is the existing 400 kV 4 KG overhead line, which routes west out of the existing Grimsby West Substation, parallel to the northern edge of the draft Order Limits, and the existing 400 kV 4ZM which routes through the proposed Refined Weston Marsh Substation Siting Zone. There are also three existing 400 kV substations located within 1.5 km of the draft Order Limits or Refined Siting Zone boundary, these are the existing Grimsby West Substation, Spalding North Substation and Walpole Substation. There is no significant electricity transmission or distribution infrastructure with a voltage greater than 132 kV between Grimsby West and Refined Weston Marsh Substation Siting Zone.

1.4.5 The Project directly interfaces with a number of other National Grid projects[1] including:

i. Eastern Green Link 3 and 4, two new primarily offshore high voltage electricity links, with associated onshore infrastructure, between Scotland and England which will connect to Walpole B Substation;

ii. Eastern Green Link 5, a new primarily offshore high voltage electricity link, with associated onshore infrastructure, between Scotland and England which will connect to Lincolnshire Connection Substation B; and

iii. Weston Marsh to East Leicestershire, a new network reinforcement which will connect to a substation within the Refined Weston Marsh Substation Siting Zone.

[1] It should be noted that while the Grimsby to Walpole Project does not geographically interface with the North Humber to High Marnham Project, the two projects share a Strategic Options Report (Ref 6).

1.4.6 The new Walpole B Substation has been identified as a common connection point for the Eastern Green Link 3 and Eastern Green Link 4 Projects, which are being developed by National Grid to reinforce the electricity transmission system to help deliver the UK Government's Net Zero target.

1.4.7 Therefore, although the proposed new Walpole B Substation is currently included as part of this Project, the need for this substation also exists as a part of the Eastern Green Link 3 and Eastern Green Link 4 Projects. Therefore, the new Walpole B Substation forms part of both the Grimsby to Walpole Project and Eastern Green Links 3 and 4 Projects.

1.4.8 **PEI Report Volume 2 Part A Chapter 5 Project Description** outlines the environmental features that are present within, and in proximity to, the draft Order Limits and Refined Siting Zone boundary. Some of the most notable environmental features include the following:

i. Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape (Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)), located to the west of the draft Order Limits and Refined Siting Zone;

ii. The Humber Estuary Special Areas of Conservation, Site of Special Scientific Interest and Special Protection Area (SPA), located to the east of the draft Order Limits and Refined Siting Zone;

iii. The Greater Wash SPA, located to the east of the draft Order Limits and Refined Siting Zone;

iv. Source Protection Zones 1, 2 and 3, located within the draft Order Limits;

v. Flood Risk Zones 2 and 3, located within the draft Order Limits and Refined Siting Zone;

vi. Areas of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land, located within the draft Order Limits and Refined Siting Zone; and

vii. various heritage assets including listed buildings and scheduled monuments, located in close proximity to the draft Order Limits and Refined Siting Zone.

1.5 Purpose of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report

1.5.1 Regulation 12(2) of the EIA Regulations defines preliminary environmental information as information that has been compiled by the applicant and '*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)'.*

1.5.2 The Planning Inspectorate's Advice Note Seven: Environmental Impact Assessment: process, preliminary environmental information and environmental statements (Advice Note Seven) (Ref 7), paragraph 8.4 states:

'There is no prescribed format as to what PEI should comprise and it is not expected to replicate or be a draft of the ES. However, if the Applicant considers this to be appropriate (and more cost effective) it can be presented in this way… 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'.

1.5.3 This PEI Report has been prepared in accordance with Advice Note Seven (Ref 7), and is intended to give consultees an understanding of the potential likely significant effects of the Project (positive or negative), to enable them to prepare well-informed responses to the statutory consultation. All data, conclusions and assessments are by their nature preliminary and are based on the current early Project design as described within this PEI Report. All assessment work has applied (and any ongoing work continues to apply) a precautionary principle, in that where limited information is available (in terms of the proposals for the Project and baseline information), a realistic worst-case is assessed. The final assessment will be presented within the ES submitted with the DCO application. This will consider and take into account the representations made during the statutory consultation and ongoing engineering design informed by the EIA process.

1.5.4 Regulation 14(3)(a) of the EIA Regulations states that the ES must *'where a scoping opinion has been adopted, be based on the most recent scoping opinion adopted'*. The PEI Report has been informed by the EIA Scoping Opinion published by the Secretary of State on 10 September 2024 insofar as is appropriate.

1.5.5 Any significant effects identified within the PEI Report are identified on a preliminary basis and may be subject to change as environmental assessments progress. Therefore, likely significant effects provisionally identified within this PEI Report may later be found to not be significant following further design development and identification of further mitigation measures reported in the ES.

1.6 Structure of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report

1.6.1 This PEI Report consists of three volumes containing the following:

i. **PEI Report Volume 1** contains the Non-Technical Summary (NTS) which presents the findings of the preliminary environmental assessment in a manner that is easily understood by the general public;

ii. **PEI Report Volume 2 Part A** presents the introduction and overview of this PEI Report, as well as the supporting figures;

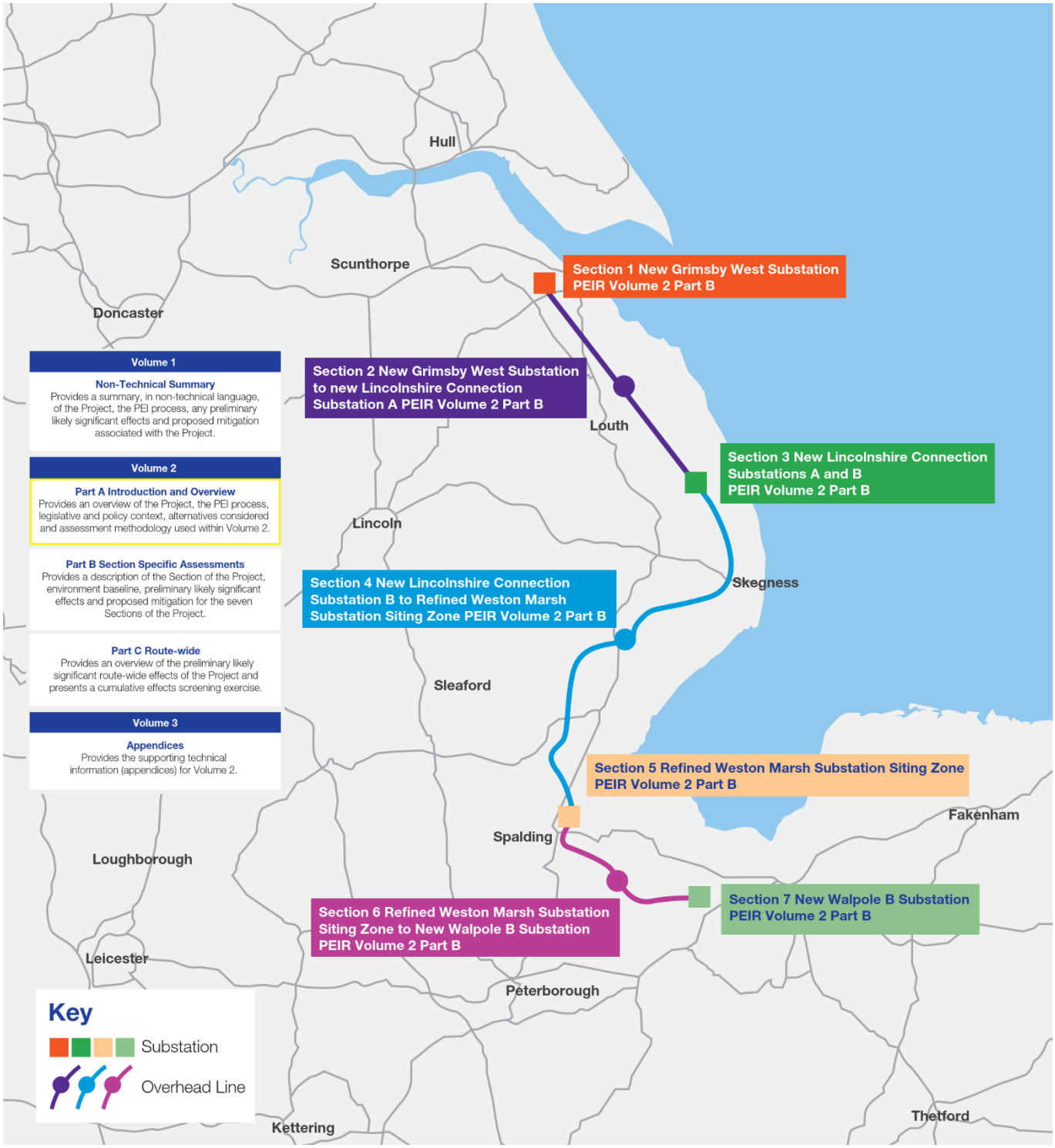
iii. **PEI Report Volume 2 Part B** contains the environmental assessment for the seven Sections, as well as the supporting figures;

iv. **PEI Report Volume 2 Part C** contains route-wide assessments for some of the environmental topics, as well as the supporting figures; and

v. **PEI Report Volume 3** contains the technical appendices in support of **PEI Report Volume 2.**

1.6.2 The structure of the PEI Report is demonstrated by **Image 1.2** below.

Image 1.2 PEI Report Structure



1.6.3 Section-specific assessments, contained within **PEI Report Volume 2 Part B**, have been undertaken for the majority of environmental topics within this PEI Report to allow information to be accessible on a local level by stakeholders, and to enable understanding of the Project's impacts at a local level.

1.6.4 A route-wide assessment approach, contained within **PEI Report Volume 2 Part C**, has also been implemented for some of the environmental topics to enable certain effects to be assessed at a geographical scale greater than that presented within **PEI Report Volume 2 Part B**.

1.6.5 Together, the section specific assessments and the route-wide assessment provide information reasonably required to develop an informed view of the likely significant environmental effects of the Project, as well as associated development.

1.6.6 A more detailed overview of the structure of this PEI Report is outlined in **Table 1.1** below.

Table 1.1 Preliminary Environmental Information Report structure

PEI Report Volume/Part/Chapter	Content
Volume 1 NTS	A concise and standalone document which provides a description of the Project, EIA process and its findings in a manner that is easily understood by the general public.
Volume 2 PEI Report	Contains the PEI Report, as well as the supporting figures.
Part A Introduction and Overview	Contains the introduction and overview of this PEI Report.
Chapter 1 Introduction	Provides an introduction to the Project and sets out the purpose and structure of the PEI Report.
Chapter 2 Legislative, Regulatory and Planning Policy Context	Presents a review of the legislation and policy relevant to the Project.
Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered	Outlines the evolution of the Project, reasonable alternatives considered and the reasons for selecting the preferred Project.
Chapter 4 Approach to Preliminary Environmental Information	Presents a description of the overall EIA methodology that is proposed for the Project, including temporal durations and approach to mitigation.
Chapter 5 Project Description	Describes the Project including permanent features and associated temporary works. It describes the general characteristics of the Project, outlines areas of flexibility in relation to design parameters, and how the Project would be constructed, operated and maintained.
Part B Section Specific Assessments	Presents the section specific assessments for each environmental topic.
Section 1 New Grimsby West Substation	**PEI Report Volume 2 Part B Section Specific Assessments** report on the effects of the Project that are likely to occur at a section-specific level. Each Section contains the following chapters: • Chapter 1 Overview of the Section and Description of the Project; • Chapter 2 Landscape; • Chapter 3 Visual; • Chapter 4 Ecology and Biodiversity;
Section 2 New Grimsby West Substation to New Lincolnshire Connection Substation A	
Section 3 New Lincolnshire Connection Substations A and B	

PEI Report Volume/Part/Chapter	Content
Section 4 New Lincolnshire Connection Substation B to Refined Weston Marsh Substation Siting Zone	• Chapter 5 Historic Environment; • Chapter 6 Water Environment and Flood Risk; • Chapter 7 Geology and Hydrogeology; • Chapter 8 Agriculture and Soils; • Chapter 9 Traffic and Movement; • Chapter 10 Noise and Vibration; • Chapter 11 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism; • Chapter 12 Air Quality; and • Chapter 13 Summary.
Section 5 Refined Weston Marsh Substation Siting Zone	
Section 6 Refined Weston Marsh Substation Siting Zone to New Walpole B Substation	
Section 7 New Walpole B Substation	
Part C Route Wide Assessments	Provides the route-wide assessments for some of the environmental topics.
Chapter 1 Introduction	**PEI Report Volume 2 Part C Route-wide Assessments** report on the effects of the Project that are likely to occur at a geographical scale greater than that presented within **PEI Report Volume 2 Part B Section Specific Assessments**.
Chapter 2 Landscape	
Chapter 3 Ecology and Biodiversity	
Chapter 4 Historic Environment	
Chapter 5 Water Environment and Flood Risk	
Chapter 6 Agriculture and Soils	
Chapter 7 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	
Chapter 8 Health and Wellbeing	
Chapter 9 Climate Change	
Chapter 10 Cumulative Effects	Presents the cumulative effects assessment methodology along with an initial indication of potential cumulative effects associated with the Project.
Volume 3 Technical Appendices	Provides the Appendices which support **PEI Report Volume 2 Part A, Part B** and **Part C**.

1.7 Competence

1.7.1 Regulation 14(4) of the EIA Regulations (Ref 5) requires that an ES is prepared by *'competent experts'* and that the ES is accompanied by a competent expert statement outlining the relevant expertise or qualifications of such experts. National Grid has taken the same approach to the compilation of the PEI Report.

1.7.2 This PEI Report has been prepared and coordinated by a team from leading organisations who are members of the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment EIA Quality Mark Scheme (Ref 8). This is an independently reviewed voluntary standard, requiring organisations to commit to excellence in their EIA activities. All specialists have demonstratable expertise in their fields. These credentials are demonstrated by a competent expert statement, as detailed in **PEI Report Volume 3 Part A Appendix 1A Competent Expert Statement**.

1.8 Other Assessments

1.8.1 In addition to the EIA, the DCO application for the Project requires other standalone assessments to support the application and meet the requirements of other relevant policies. Three such assessments are the Flood Risk Assessment, Water Framework Directive Assessment and the Habitats Regulations Assessment.

1.8.2 Whilst the outcomes of these assessments may be drawn upon when undertaking the EIA (and vice versa), the scope of these other assessments will be discussed and agreed with appropriate regulatory authorities in line with their own regulatory requirements and relevant policy and legislation. These additional documents will be submitted alongside the DCO application.

1.8.3 Where appropriate, the environmental topic chapters in this PEI Report outline where the findings of one of the additional assessments are to be drawn upon when undertaking the EIA, and any proposed scope of the relevant additional assessment is set out to facilitate consultation with relevant consultees in relation to this PEI Report.

1.9 Net Gain Commitments

1.9.1 Under the Environment Act 2021 (Ref 9) it will be mandatory for all (terrestrial) NSIPs to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG). The previous government committed to introducing BNG requirements for NSIPs submitted from November 2025. The requirement is to achieve at least 10 per cent measurable net gain, which is to be secured for at least 30 years. The detail of BNG requirements for NSIPs will be set out within a Biodiversity Gain Statement. The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) is developing a draft Biodiversity Gain Statement and will publish a public consultation on its content in due course.

1.9.2 National Grid's Environmental Action Plan 2021-2026 (Ref 10) makes a commitment to achieving at least 10 per cent gain in environmental value (including biodiversity) on all construction projects by 2026.

1.9.3 This commitment requires delivery of quantifiable enhancement for biodiversity from the pre-development baseline, measured using the Defra statutory biodiversity metric (Ref 11) with actions formalised and secured by long-term management arrangements with external organisations and partners.

1.9.4 A Biodiversity Net Gain Strategy will be provided to support the final submission of the DCO application.

1.10 Stakeholder Engagement

1.10.1 Engagement and consultation with technical stakeholders and the local community is a key element of the EIA process and will inform the design and assessment of the Project. Detail on the approach to consultation can be found in the **Grimsby to Walpole Statement of Community Consultation**.

1.10.2 This PEI Report will be issued as part of Statutory Consultation which will be held in 2025. This PEI Report will enable consultees to develop an informed view of the likely significant environmental effects of the Project and help to inform their responses to the Statutory Consultation.

References

Ref 1 Planning Act 2008 [online]. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/29/part/3 [Accessed 15 August 2024].

Ref 2 Electricity Act 1989 [online]. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1989/29/contents [Accessed 15 August 2024].

Ref 3 National Energy System Operator (2025) NETS Security and Quality of Supply Standards v2.10 [online]. Available at: https://www.neso.energy/industry-information/codes/security-and-quality-supply-standard-sqss/sqss-code-documents [Accessed 15 April 2025].

Ref 4 European Council (1985) Council Directive 85/337/EEC on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment. Official Journal of the European Communities, L175, pp. 40–48.

Ref 5 The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 [online]. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/572/contents/made [Accessed 15 August 2024].

Ref 6 National Grid Electricity Transmission (2023) Grimsby to Walpole and North Humber to High Marnham Strategic Options Report [online]. Available at: https://www.nationalgrid.com/document/352606/download [Accessed 7 January 2025].

Ref 7 Planning Inspectorate (2020) Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects - Advice Note Seven: Environmental Impact Assessment: process, preliminary environmental information and environmental statements [online]. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/nationally-significant-infrastructure-projects-advice-note-seven-environmental-impact-assessment-process-preliminary-environmental-information-an [Accessed 15 August 2024].

Ref 8 Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment. EIA Quality Mark Scheme [online]. Available at https://www.iema.net/corporate-programmes/eia-quality-mark [Accessed 22 April 2024].

Ref 9 Environment Act 2021 [online]. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/contents [Accessed 15 August 2024].

Ref 10 National Grid Electricity Transmission (2024) Our 2021-2026 Environmental Action Plan [online]. Available at: https://www.nationalgrid.com/electricity-transmission/who-we-are/our-environmental-plan-and-performance#:~:text=We%20have%20developed%20a%20new,be%20crucial%20to%20addressing%20it [Accessed 15 August 2024].

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