

The Great Grid Upgrade

Eastern Green Link 5 (EGL 5)

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Volume 1

Part 4

Chapter 27 Cumulative Effects

Document Reference: EGL5-NGET-CONS-XX-RP-YL-086

May 2026

nationalgrid

Contents

27.	Assessment of Cumulative Effects	1
27.1	Introduction	1
27.2	Relevant Technical Guidance	2
27.3	Consultation and Engagement	3
27.4	Inter-project Cumulative Effects	5
27.5	Intra-project Cumulative Effects	27

Table 27-1	Technical guidance relevant to the assessment of cumulative effects	3
Table 27-2	Summary of the Planning Inspectorate’s EIA scoping opinion responses for Cumulative Effects Assessment	4
Table 27-3	Summary of the Planning Inspectorate’s advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment process	5
Table 27-4	Environmental aspects Cumulative Effects Assessment Zol	7
Table 27-5	Development tiers for identifying ‘Other Developments’	11
Table 27-6	Shortlisted projects for Cumulative Effects Assessment	15

27. Assessment of Cumulative Effects

27.1 Introduction

- 27.1.1 This chapter presents the preliminary findings of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) undertaken to date for the Eastern Green Link (EGL) 5 English Onshore Scheme and the English Offshore Scheme (together “the Project”), with respect to cumulative effects which may arise as a result of the construction, operation (and maintenance), and decommissioning of the Project.
- 27.1.2 The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (the EIA Regulations) (Ref 27.1) require that, in assessing the effects of a particular development, consideration should also be given to the cumulative effects that may arise from the Project in conjunction with other existing and / or approved developments.
- 27.1.3 The Environmental Statement (ES) will assess the potential for significant cumulative effects as a result of the Project in the form of a Cumulative Effects Assessment (CEA). The CEA will be presented as a standalone chapter of the ES and will consider both the English Onshore Scheme and the English Offshore Scheme.
- 27.1.4 In line with Schedule 4, paragraph 5(e) of the EIA Regulations the ES will consider “*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 natural resources*”. Furthermore, it will address Schedule 4, paragraph 5 of the EIA Regulations which states “*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. This description should take into account the environmental protection objectives established at Union level (as they had effect immediately before exit day) or United Kingdom level which are relevant to the project, including in particular those established under the law of any part of the United Kingdom that implemented Council Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC.*”
- 27.1.5 Cumulative effects may arise because of several different factors and combined changes. According to the Institute of Sustainability and Environmental Professionals (ISEP, formerly the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA)), cumulative effects can be defined as “*the additional changes caused by a Proposed Development in conjunction with other similar developments as the combined effect of a set of developments, taken together, in practice ‘effects’ and ‘impacts’ are used interchangeably*” (Ref 27.2).
- 27.1.6 The CEA of the Project will consider the following types of effects:
- **Inter-project cumulative effects** (referred to as ‘cumulative effects with other existing and, or approved development’ in the Planning Inspectorate Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment (Ref 27.3)) are the residual environmental effects of the Project combining and interacting with the residual environmental effects of other committed development(s), affecting the same receptor. For example, effects upon users of the local road network because of traffic flows from the Project and traffic flows from a nearby committed industrial development.

- **Intra-project cumulative effects** (referred to as ‘inter-relationships between aspects’ in the Planning Inspectorate Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment (Ref 27.3)) are potential significant effects resulting from the interaction of a combination of different residual environmental effects, which on their own are not significant, but could combine with other environmental aspects to create a significant effect on a receptor. For example, visual and noise effects during construction affecting users of a nearby Public Rights of Way would be assessed in the Health and Wellbeing chapter.

27.1.7 For the assessment of cumulative effects with other committed developments, the last review of developments to inform the long and short lists detailed within this chapter was undertaken on 26 January 2026. Therefore, any projects that become eligible for consideration after this date will be captured in future reviews to inform the ES.

27.1.8 This chapter should be notably read in conjunction and considered alongside the following technical aspect chapters found in **Volume 1**:

- **Part 2, Chapter 6: Biodiversity to Chapter 16: Health and Wellbeing;** and
- **Part 3, Chapter 17: Coastal and Marine Physical Processes to Chapter 24: Marine Archaeology.**

27.1.9 This chapter is supported by the following figures in **Volume 3**:

- **Part 4, Figure 27-1: Cumulative Effects Assessment Proposed Long List (English Onshore Scheme);**
- **Part 4, Figure 27-2: Cumulative Effects Assessment Proposed Short List (English Onshore Scheme);** and
- **Part 4, Figure 27-3: Cumulative Effects Assessment Proposed Short List (English Offshore Scheme).**

27.1.10 This chapter is supported by the following appendices in **Volume 2**:

- **Part 4, Appendix 27.A: Long List of Other Developments;**
- **Part 1, Appendix 2.A: Regulatory and Planning Context;** and
- **Part 1, Appendix 2.B: Marine Plan Policy Assessment.**

27.2 Relevant Technical Guidance

Technical guidance

27.2.1 The legislation and planning policy that informed the assessment of effects with respect to Cumulative Effects is provided within **Volume 2, Part 1, Appendix 2.A: Regulatory and Planning Context** for the English Onshore Scheme and **Volume 2, Part 1, Appendix 2.B: Marine Plan Policy Assessment** for the English Offshore Scheme. Further information on policies relevant to the English Onshore Scheme is provided in **Volume 1, Part 1, Chapter 2: Regulatory and Policy Overview**. A summary of technical guidance documents relevant to the scope of cumulative effects, which has informed this PEIR and will inform the assessment within the ES, is provided in **Table 27-1**.

Table 27-1 Technical guidance relevant to the assessment of cumulative effects

Technical guidance document	Context
Demystifying Cumulative Effects, Impact Assessment Outlook Journal 2020 (Ref 27.2)	The EIA process requires the consideration of cumulative effects to be undertaken. However, guidance on this area of practice is often lacking, and a variety of methodologies are adopted by different practitioners. Volume 7 of the Impact Assessment Outlook Journal brings together a selection of articles, thought, and opinion pieces on cumulative effects in EIA.
Planning Inspectorate Nationally Significant Infrastructure projects: Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment (2024) (Ref 27.3)	This guidance identifies the nature of planning applications (referred to as ‘Other Developments’) that should be considered in a CEA. It advises that a pragmatic approach should be used, in respect of what is feasible, reasonable and where there is a lack of information to identify impacts and assess effects. The guidance specifies that statutory definitions of EIA screening thresholds can be of assistance when considering whether the temporal scope and scale, and nature of the ‘Other Developments’ identified in the Zone of Influence (Zol) are likely to interact with the Project and result in a cumulative effect.
A Strategic Framework for Scoping Cumulative Effects (2014) (Ref 27.4)	This guidance from the Marine Management Organisation provides a high-level approach to scoping cumulative effects in the marine environment. It has partly been superseded by Planning Inspectorate Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment (2024) but still provides a framework which can be of assistance when considering cumulative effects in the marine environment.

27.3 Consultation and Engagement

Overview

27.3.1 The CEA has been informed by consultation responses and ongoing stakeholder engagement. This ongoing consultation with relevant stakeholders will continue to inform the assessment at ES. An overview of the approach to consultation is provided in Section 5.9 of **Volume 1, Part 1, Chapter 5: PEIR Approach and Methodology**.

Scoping Opinion

27.3.2 A Scoping Opinion was adopted by the Secretary of State, administered by the Planning Inspectorate, on 13 October 2025 (Ref 27.5). A summary of the relevant responses received in the Scoping Opinion in relation to the cumulative effects, and confirmation of

how these have been addressed within the assessment to date, is presented in **Table 27-2**.

27.3.3 The information provided in the PEIR is preliminary, and not all of the Scoping Opinion comments have been addressed at this stage, however, all comments will be addressed within the ES.

Table 27-2 Summary of the Planning Inspectorate’s EIA scoping opinion responses for Cumulative Effects Assessment

Consultee	Consideration	How addressed in this PEIR
Planning Inspectorate ID 5.3.3	The Scoping Report does not contain a legible reference to the criteria used to determine whether the Town and Country Planning Act (TCPA) applications other than those in category 10(b) would be included, and as such the criteria are not considered to be listed. The ES should present the criteria used and a justification for this. The ES should also consider other schedule 2 development other than those in category 10 (B).	The methodology and criteria proposed to be used for the assessment of cumulative effects within this PEIR and the ES is outlined below in Section 27.4 of this chapter. This includes appropriate criteria for considering developments under TCPA 1990.
Planning Inspectorate ID 5.3.4	The Scoping Report considers two types of cumulative effects, however it does not set out the impact pathways for each aspect that would be considered for the CEA. Given the number of consented and proposed developments alongside existing infrastructure in the study area, the ES should provide a justification how each impact pathway is determined and assessed in the CEA. The ES should also consider impact pathways scoped out for effects from the proposed development as these could incrementally result in significant cumulative effects.	The methodology proposed to be used for the assessment of cumulative effects within this PEIR and the ES is outlined below in Section 27.4 of this chapter.

Technical Engagement

27.3.4 In advance of the ES, engagement would be undertaken with the following key stakeholders relevant to cumulative effects. The long list of ‘Other Developments’ provided in **Volume 2, Part 4, Appendix 27.A: Long List of Other Developments** (in accordance with Stage 1 of the Planning Inspectorate Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment), will be sent to the relevant local planning authority(ies) for their comment. Agreement will be sought prior to progressing the CEA. The key stakeholders include:

- Lincolnshire County Council;
- East Lindsey District Council;

- Marine Management Organisation (MMO);
- Natural England; and
- Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC).

27.4 Inter-project Cumulative Effects

Study area

27.4.1 The study area for inter-project effects comprises a number of Zols. A Zol is the geographic area within which a project is likely to affect environmental receptors. As such, the Zol will vary for different types of receptors. The Zol used for the PEIR is based on relevant distances (according to the individual environmental topics) extending from the draft Order Limits. The Zols for each environmental topic are listed in **Table 27-4** below.

Methodology overview

27.4.2 There is no widely accepted methodology or best practice for assessing inter-project cumulative effects, but various guidance documents, including the Planning Inspectorate Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment (Ref 27.3), will inform the approach to the CEA. This approach will make use of professional judgement, considering the specific receptors and project characteristics.

27.4.3 The assessment will primarily be qualitative based on the available information. Where feasible, partially quantitative assessments such as traffic-related effects may be conducted. In cases lacking information, assumptions will be made using reasonable worst-case scenario based on professional judgment. All assumptions and uncertainties will be clearly stated as part of the CEA and will be presented at ES.

27.4.4 The assessment will also outline key impact pathways to show how the Project may interact with 'Other Developments' by identifying sources of impact, potential receptors and processes leading to inter-project cumulative effects.

27.4.5 **Table 27-3** provides a summary of the CEA stages. For the purposes of this PEIR, Stage 1 and 2 have been completed to facilitate agreement on the shortlist of 'Other Developments' to be taken forward for assessment in the ES. Once this list is finalised, Stages 3 and 4 will be completed, with a detailed CEA included as part of the ES.

Table 27-3 Summary of the Planning Inspectorate's advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment process

Stage	Description
Stage 1: Establishing the Long List of other existing and, or approved development	Each environmental aspect assessment included in the ES will have a Zol within which the potential for inter-project cumulative effects will be considered. These have been established through desk studies and modelling. A desk study of planning applications, development plans and frameworks and other available sources has been completed within this Zol to form a long list of 'Other Developments'. The Zol is measured from the draft Order Limits of the Project. The Long List can be found at Volume 2, Part 4, Appendix 27.A: Long List of Other Developments .

Stage	Description
Stage 2: Establishing a shortlist of other existing and, or approved development	Professional judgement from technical specialists will refine the long list of 'Other Developments' to identify those that could give rise to a significant effect cumulatively with the Project. This will be completed in consultation with relevant stakeholders and form the shortlist of 'Other Developments' to be assessed within the ES. An initial sift has been completed for the PEIR based on currently available information (and justifications for short list selection are outlined within Volume 2, Part 4, Appendix 27.A: Long List of Other Developments) and will be finalised for the ES.
Stage 3: Information Gathering	Information will be gathered on the 'Other Developments' in the shortlist to inform the assessment. This is to be completed for the ES.
Stage 4: Assessment	Each of the environmental aspects will complete an assessment of the relevant 'Other Developments' in the shortlist within their Zol. This is to be completed for the ES.

Stage 1: Identifying the project's Zol and establishing the long list of 'other existing and, or approved development'

Identifying the Zone of Influence

- 27.4.6 To establish the long list of 'Other Developments', the Zol for each of the environmental aspects has been established through expert opinion and reference to accepted industry guidance and standards relevant to the environmental discipline. **Table 27-4** provides a summary of each Zol. The Zol may be refined as the Project moves forward, for example, to consider updates to the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), which will provide a more accurate reflection of the visibility of the Project and its components in relation to 'Other Developments'. Feedback on the Zols from consultees during statutory consultation will be considered in the detailed CEA in the ES.
- 27.4.7 Planning Inspectorate Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment (Ref 27.3) acknowledges that certain assessments, such as transport and associated operational assessments of vehicular emissions (including Air Quality and Noise), may inherently be cumulative assessments. This is because they may incorporate modelled traffic data growth for future traffic flows. Therefore, only proposed developments within the Affected Road Network (ARN) and the immediate surroundings will be considered as part of the CEA for traffic and transport. This position will be kept under review if any new 'Other Development' is identified that has potential to exceed the previous worst-case assumptions based on growth data (for example, not previously included in modelled forecasts).
- 27.4.8 With regard to English Onshore Scheme ecology and ornithology (as detailed in **Volume 1, Part 2, Chapter 6: Biodiversity**), a 30 km study area was applied to identify Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for certain species of birds and bats. The assessment has not identified any sites with potential effects within this study area. As such, the 30 km study area has not been used to define the cumulative Zol as this would be unrealistic in relation to the potential for likely inter-project cumulative effects. Instead, 10 km from the draft Order Limits was adopted to identify the long list of 'Other Developments'. This distance is also deemed appropriate to capture developments

that may result in inter-project cumulative effects for topics that have more bespoke study areas, such as Traffic and Transport and Socio-economics.

27.4.9 For the English Offshore Scheme, the largest Zol from the topic chapters was used to identify a long list of 'Other Developments'. This was then refined using the maximum Zol for each physical and ecological receptor to provide the short list.

27.4.10 For commercial fisheries, although Zols are useful in determining the potential for spatial overlap between potential inter-project cumulative effects, they cannot be used to define a study area. This is because fishing grounds span a much wider area than a typical Zol. Minor residual effects in more than one area of the grounds could lead to potential significant effects on a fishery. It is therefore considered appropriate to extend the Zol to include the entire area from the coastline to the 12 NM limit between Bridlington and the Wash. This is believed to be the extent of the grounds used by local fishermen who also fish within the English Offshore Scheme and therefore represents the area available they could move to if disrupted by the Project.

Table 27-4 Environmental aspects Cumulative Effects Assessment Zol

Environmental aspect	Spatial Zol (Distance from draft Order Limits)	Justification and scope
English Onshore Scheme Aspects		
Biodiversity	10 km	Internationally designated sites (SPA/SAC/Ramsar)
	2 km	Designated and non-designated sites, Protected habitats and species
Historic Environment	5 km	Reflects the likely maximum geographical extent for significant effects arising from 'Other Developments' that may overlap with the English Onshore Scheme.
Landscape and Visual Amenity	5 km	Reflects the likely maximum geographical extent for significant Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) effects arising from 'Other Developments' that may overlap with the English Onshore Scheme.
Water Environment	500 m	Reflects the nature of the works and the likely maximum spatial extent of effects on common water environment receptors and the land drainage regime.
Geology and Hydrogeology	1.5 km	Reasonable maximum extent over which the Project could potentially contribute to inter-project cumulative effects, considering the nature of the development activities associated with the Project.

Environmental aspect	Spatial Zol (Distance from draft Order Limits)	Justification and scope
Agriculture and Soils	2 km	Direct effects on agricultural land (and associated agricultural enterprises) and soils within the boundary of the Proposed Developments will be assessed, and inter-project cumulative effects up to 2 km from the draft Order Limits of the Project will also be assessed to identify if there are other potential effects from other projects which may occur in the same time period.
Traffic and Transport	ARN	<p>The ARN / study area will include the roads where a change in traffic flows during construction or operation exceeds the following thresholds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rule 1 - Include highway links where traffic flows (or heavy goods vehicles (HGV) flows) are predicted to increase by more than 30%; and • Rule 2 - Include any other specifically sensitive areas where traffic flows (or HGV flows) are predicted to increase by 10% or more <p>The extent of the ARN/ study area to be assessed will be agreed with the Local Highway Authorities.</p>
Noise and Vibration	1 km	1 km from proposed construction sites to enable assessment in accordance with BS 4142 (Ref 27.6), based on guidance contained within ISO 9613-2.
Air Quality	250 m	Dust emissions – spatial scope identified in line with Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) guidance on dust assessment (Ref 27.7).
	200 m	Construction / operational phase vehicle tailpipe and brake emissions - For changes in local air quality during construction: 200 m from roads affected by changes in traffic during construction (the ARN) - For changes in local air quality during operation: 200 m from roads within the affected road network.

Environmental aspect	Spatial Zol (Distance from draft Order Limits)	Justification and scope
Socio-economics, Recreation and Tourism	2 km (maximum)	The likely maximum geographical extent for significant effects to socio-economic, recreation and tourism receptors which may arise from temporary construction works and associated temporary works. This is based on other environmental Zols and potential effects that may affect socio-economic receptors.
Health and Wellbeing	2 km (maximum)	As the assessment of health effects is based on the assessment of other aspects (landscape and visual, noise, air quality, hydrology and socioeconomics) the Zol is based on other environmental aspect Zols.
English Offshore Scheme Aspects		
Coastal and Marine Physical Processes	19.8 km	The area within which all impacts are expected to be constrained informed by tidal excursion which varies across the English Offshore Scheme.
Intertidal and Benthic Ecology Fish and Shellfish Intertidal and Offshore Ornithology	8.8 km	Based on greatest impact distance from the mobilisation of suspended sediment based on sediment dispersion modelling where increases in Suspended Sediment Concentration (SSC) are perceptible (greater than 10 mg/l).
Marine Mammals and Marine Reptiles	20 km	Based on a 20 km Effective Deterrent Range (EDR) associated with Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) clearance (Ref 27.8)
Shipping and Navigation	5 NM (9.26 km)	Based on the Zol for the shipping and navigation chapter
Commercial Fisheries	From Lincolnshire coastline to 12 NM limit between Bridlington and the Wash	Reflects the maximum extent over which displacement of commercial fishing could be experienced.
Other Marine Users	5 NM (9.26 km)	Based on the Zol for the shipping and navigation chapter
Marine Archaeology	2 km	Based on the Zol for the marine archaeology chapter

Exclusion of Greenhouse Gas assessment from Cumulative Effects Assessment and Zol

27.4.11 The current ISEP (formerly IEMA) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) (Ref 27.9) assessment guidance states “All global cumulative GHG sources are relevant to the effect on climate change, and this should be taken into account in defining the receptor (the atmospheric concentration of GHGs) as being of ‘high’ sensitivity to further emissions. Effects of GHG emissions from specific cumulative projects therefore in general should not be individually assessed, as there is no basis for selecting any particular (or more than one) cumulative project that has GHG emissions for assessment over any other.”

27.4.12 Based on the above, it is recognised that the location of the emission source is not relevant to the impact arising from GHGs and there is no difference in the impact on the global climate for a tCO₂e (tonnes CO₂ equivalent) emitted at one location compared to the same mass emitted anywhere on the planet. Therefore, it is not meaningful to carry out a cumulative assessment of the Project alongside other developments within a specific geographical area. In addition, it is not feasible to assess ‘cumulative effects’ with regards to climate change risk, as the effects of climate change are not contained within a project boundary. A cumulative assessment on GHGs is therefore not meaningful and not presented.

Development tiers and criteria for identifying ‘other existing and, or approved developments’

27.4.13 To identify a preliminary long list of ‘Other Developments’ at Stage 1, the following development types were considered:

- Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) listed on the Planning Inspectorate’s Programme of Projects (Ref 27.10);
- Major developments (as defined under the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order (2015) (Ref 27.11), as amended; and
- Sites allocated in relevant Local Development Plans.

27.4.14 Minor planning applications have been excluded from the assessment, as these relate to developments of small scale and local importance. These developments are highly unlikely to give rise to significant inter-project cumulative environmental effects over and above the Project in isolation.

27.4.15 Planning Inspectorate Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment (Ref 27.3) acknowledges that the approach to defining which ‘Other Developments’ to include in the assessment depends on the availability of information. This will partly depend on the status of the relevant ‘Other Developments’. Therefore, the advice groups ‘Other Developments’ into tiers, which reflect the likely degree of certainty attached to each development occurring, with Tier 1 being the most certain and Tier 3 the least certain. The criteria associated with the three Tiers is set out in **Table 27-5**.

Table 27-5 Development tiers for identifying 'Other Developments'

Hierarchy	Proposed criteria for identifying 'Other Developments' ¹
Tier 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Under construction; ● Permitted application(s), where the project is classified as 'major development', whether under the Planning Act 2008 (PA 2008) or other consent regimes, but not yet implemented; ● Submitted application(s), where the project is classified as 'major development' (and requires EIA), whether under the PA2008 or other consent regimes, but not yet determined; ● Submitted marine licence application(s) on the Marine Case Management System (MCMS) public register where the project includes cable works, dredging or seabed deposits; ● Submitted marine licence exemptions on the MCMS public register where the project includes geophysical survey (specifically sub-bottom profiler); and ● All refusals subject to appeal procedures not yet determined.
Tier 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Projects on the Planning Inspectorate's Programme of Projects or MCMS public register, and/or the relevant local planning authorities planning portal where the project is classified as 'major development', and a scoping report has been submitted.
Tier 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Projects on the Planning Inspectorate's Programme of Projects or MCMS public register, and/or the subject of pre-application discussion with a relevant Local Planning Authority (LPA), where a scoping report has not been submitted. Projects registered on the local planning authority's portal classed as major development but do not require EIA; ● Identified in the relevant Development Plan (and emerging Development Plans - with appropriate weight being given as they move closer to adoption) recognising that much information on any relevant proposals will be limited; and ● Identified in other plans and programmes (as appropriate) which set the framework for future development consents/approvals, where such development is reasonably likely to come forward.

¹ A decreasing level of detail is likely to be available from Tier 1 to Tier 3.

27.4.16 The following criteria builds upon the criteria set out in **Table 27-5** and defines the temporal scope of 'Other Developments' ahead of inclusion in the long list:

- The development is under construction but is not yet completed.
- The development has been permitted within the last five years but is yet to be constructed / implemented. Five years is selected as planning permissions typically expire after a period of three to five years (unless an application for extension is permitted), and there are no made development consent orders which apply within the Zol area. For the PEIR, consideration has been given to the period 26 January 2021 to 26 January 2026; the long list will be reviewed prior to the DCO submission, and any additional Tier 1 to 3 developments that come forward ahead of submission will be included in the ES as appropriate.
- Submitted application(s) for a development that are yet determined, or refused, but are subject to appeal procedures not yet determined. Rejected and withdrawn planning applications have not been progressed to Stage 2 on the assumption that planning approval would not be pursued further. However, any successful appeals or new planning applications brought forward will be assessed in the ES, where applicable.

27.4.17 Information on 'Other Developments' has been gathered from the following relevant sources:

- Local authority planning portals;
- Relevant Local Plans;
- Planning Inspectorate's programme of projects;
- MCMS Public Register;
- Offshore Petroleum Regulator for Environment and Decommissioning Portal Environmental Tracking System Applications; and
- Developer / project websites, where available.

27.4.18 The long list of cumulative developments is presented within **Volume 2, Part 4, Appendix 27.A: Long List of Other Developments** and shown in **Volume 3, Part 4, Figure 27-1**. This represents the baseline for cumulative assessment at this PEIR stage. The information is captured in a template based on Matrix 1 of the Planning Inspectorate's advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment (Ref 27.3) as a basis.

27.4.19 The cutoff date for adding any further developments to the long list at the PEIR stage was 26 January 2026. Therefore, any projects that become eligible for consideration after this date will be captured in future reviews to inform the ES.

27.4.20 Updates to the long list will be made before completing the ES, with new developments added as they are submitted to planning portals. The final cutoff date for these additions will be two months prior to the Project's application submission to enable the assessment to be concluded. In addition, the updated long-list will be screened for any further developments to be added to the shortlist progressed at Stage 2: Shortlist of 'other existing and, or approved development'.

Stage 2: Shortlist of 'other existing and, or approved development'

27.4.21 In accordance with the Planning Inspectorate Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment (Ref 27.3) after Stage 1, threshold criteria should be applied to the long list to establish a proportionate shortlist for the next assessment stage. Professional judgement was used to identify whether potential inter-project cumulative effects were likely to be significant (positive or negative). Only potential significant effects were taken forward to the next stage of assessment.

27.4.22 The following inclusion / exclusion criteria was used for the assessment:

- **The scale and nature of 'Other Developments':** In accordance with the Planning Inspectorate Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment (Ref 27.3) statutory definitions of major development and EIA screening thresholds may be of assistance when considering the scale and nature of the other existing and, or approved developments identified in the Zol. Development identified as Schedule 1 and 2 developments in the EIA Regulations have been considered further. Developments not identified as Schedule 1 or 2 developments have been scoped out of the assessment, except where it was considered that potential significant environmental effects may arise in combination with the Project. An example of this might be offshore geophysical surveys.
- **The temporal scope of 'Other Developments':** Information about 'Other Developments' including proposed programme of consenting, construction, operation and decommissioning to determine whether there is overlap and any potential for interaction with the Project has been captured where possible. Where the construction of 'Other Developments' are expected to be completed before construction of the Project commences, and the effects of those projects are fully determined, effects arising from them are considered as part of the future baseline within individual aspect chapters rather than as part of the CEA. The 'Other Developments' which have been considered as future baseline are set out in **Volume 2, Part 4, Appendix 27.A: Long List of Other Developments**.
- **Any other relevant factors:** This considered whether any other factors, such as the sensitivity of the receiving environment or uncertainty in the potential effects merit further assessment of the potential inter-project cumulative effects. Professional judgement was used to avoid excluding 'Other Developments' close to the threshold limits but with characteristics likely to give rise to a significant effect; or which could give rise to an inter-project cumulative effect by virtue of its proximity to the Project. Similarly, professional judgement was applied where 'Other Developments' were considered to not give rise to discernible effects.
- **Consultation:** Requests from relevant stakeholders for the inclusion of specific projects and / or plans within the CEA have been considered.

27.4.23 At this stage, a total of 12 developments for the English Onshore Scheme and nine developments for the English Offshore Scheme have been taken forward to the shortlist for further assessment, as there is potential for them to have inter-project cumulative effects with the Project. A full assessment (Stages 3 and 4) will be undertaken as part of the CEA at the ES stage. This assessment will require a review of EIA documents available for each of the 'Other Developments' to understand the residual effects that could contribute to an inter-project cumulative effect with the Project.

27.4.24 **Table 27-6** sets out the shortlist of 'Other Developments' which will be taken forward into the assessment for the ES and identifies at this PEIR stage for which aspects there could be significant effects. The location of 'Other Developments' to be taken forward into the assessment are shown on **Volume 3, Part 4, Figure 27-2** and **Figure 27-3**.

Other NGET Projects

27.4.25 There are two other NGET projects (EGL 3 and EGL 4 and Grimsby to Walpole) in the area that will overlap temporally and spatially with the Project. These are outlined below as projects for consideration under the short list of Other Developments. The teams undertaking the design development and assessment of these projects are liaising and looking to identify opportunities to share project data, optimise the designs and reduce impacts where possible. The assessment of inter-project effects of the Project with these other projects will be outlined within the ES.

Table 27-6 Shortlisted projects for Cumulative Effects Assessment

ID	Application reference and Brief Description	Status	Tier	Relevant authority	Distance from draft order limits (km) - main Site only (excluding highway modifications)	Aspects with potential for significant cumulative effects
English Onshore Scheme						
1	EN020036 Grimsby to Walpole	Pre-Application	1	Boston Borough Council, South Holland District Council, North East Lincolnshire Council, Lincolnshire County Council, West Lindsey District Council, East Lindsey District Council, Fenland District Council and King's Lynn and West Norfolk District Council	Within draft Order Limits	All English Onshore Scheme aspects reported in Part 2 of this PEIR.
2	EN0210003 Eastern Green Link 3 and Eastern Green Link 4	Pre-Application	1	Lincolnshire County Council, East Lindsey District Council, Norfolk County Council, Cambridgeshire County Council,	Within draft Order Limits	All English Onshore Scheme aspects reported in Part 2 of this PEIR.

ID	Application reference and Brief Description	Status	Tier	Relevant authority	Distance from draft order limits (km) - main Site only (excluding highway modifications)	Aspects with potential for significant cumulative effects
				Boston Borough Council, South Holland District Council, Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk and Fenland District Council		
3	EN0210006 Ossian Transmission Infrastructure ²	Pre-Application (withdrawn as of 27 March 2026)	1	Lincolnshire County Council	Within draft Order Limits	All English Onshore Scheme aspects reported in Part 2 of this PEIR.
4	EN010130 Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind (Generating Station)	Decision: Granted	1	Lincolnshire County Council	1.2	Biodiversity, Cultural Heritage, Landscape and Visual Amenity, Geology and Hydrogeology, Agriculture and Soils, Traffic and Transport, Socio-economics, Recreation and Tourism and Health and Wellbeing.

²Ossian Offshore Wind Farm Ltd withdrew from the DCO pre-application process on 27 March 2026 for its transmission infrastructure, which planned to connect the offshore wind farm to National Grid substations in Lincolnshire. However, they intend to recommence their application for a DCO at a later date and therefore has been retained in this long list for PEIR. A review of the status of Ossian Offshore Wind Farm Ltd's transmission infrastructure plans will be undertaken prior to finalisation of the ES.

ID	Application reference and Brief Description	Status	Tier	Relevant authority	Distance from draft order limits (km) - main Site only (excluding highway modifications)	Aspects with potential for significant cumulative effects
5	EN0110008 Theddlethorpe Flexible Generation Project	Pre-Application	1	East Lindsey District Council	1.2	Biodiversity, Cultural Heritage, Landscape and Visual Amenity, Geology and Hydrogeology, Agriculture and Soils, Traffic and Transport, Socio-economics, Recreation and Tourism and Health and Wellbeing.
6	PL/0081/24 Welton Aggregates Ltd - Land northwest of Highfield Quarry, Bluestone Heath Road, Welton le Marsh: To extend the quarry into agricultural land lying immediately to the northwest of the existing quarry.	Approved	1	Lincolnshire County Council	5.7	Biodiversity and Traffic and Transport.
7	PL/0037/23 Manby BGE Ltd - Land at Manby Airfield, off Manby Middlegate, Manby: To construct a gas to grid anaerobic digester and fertiliser production facility comprising nine digester tanks,	Approved	1	Lincolnshire County Council	10.5	Traffic and Transport

ID	Application reference and Brief Description	Status	Tier	Relevant authority	Distance from draft order limits (km) - main Site only (excluding highway modifications)	Aspects with potential for significant cumulative effects
8	N/003/00013/21 - Land East of Spendluffe Avenue Alford: Outline erection of up to 21 no. dwellings.	Approved	1	East Lindsey District Council	0.1	All English Onshore Scheme aspects reported in Part 2 of this PEIR.
9	03409/25/FUL LJ Fairburn And Son Ltd - Land At Poultry Unit Asserby Road Asserby Lincolnshire: Erection of 4 no. poultry units, excavation of land to form an attenuation pond, construction of a vehicular access road and associated	Awaiting Decision	1	East Lindsey District Council	Within draft Order Limits	All English Onshore Scheme aspects reported in Part 2 of this PEIR.

ID	Application reference and Brief Description	Status	Tier	Relevant authority	Distance from draft order limits (km) - main Site only (excluding highway modifications)	Aspects with potential for significant cumulative effects
	infrastructure, and demolition of existing poultry unit.					
10	03724/25/OUT Lindum Group Ltd and Messrs A & W Laughton - Land at Southfield Farm Legbourne Road Louth Lincolnshire: Outline erection of up to 335 no. dwellings and demolition of existing agricultural buildings (with means of access to be considered).	Awaiting Decision	1	East Lindsey District Council	2.9	Biodiversity, Cultural Heritage, Landscape and Visual Amenity and Traffic and Transport.
11	N/172/02265/04 Erection of 16 no. pairs of semi-detached houses each with detached single garage, 23 no. detached houses each with integral single garage, 18 no. pairs of semi-detached houses, 2 no. blocks of 4 no. houses, 6 no. blocks of 3 no. houses, 1no. block of 3no. houses and 2no.	Approved	1	East Lindsey District Council	2.6	Biodiversity, Cultural Heritage, Landscape and Visual Amenity and Traffic and Transport.

ID	Application reference and Brief Description	Status	Tier	Relevant authority	Distance from draft order limits (km) - main Site only (excluding highway modifications)	Aspects with potential for significant cumulative effects
	<p>detached single garages, 1 no. detached house with an attached single garage and 1 no. pair of semi-detached houses one with a detached single garage, (total 123) erection of walls 2.0 metres in height, erection of fences 1.8 metres and 1.2 metres in height, provision of parking, construction of estate roads and construction of a vehicular access in accordance with amended plans received on 25th January 2006, 31st May 2006, 18th July 2006 and 4th October 2006.</p>					
12	<p>N/092/01017/20 Outline erection of up to 141no. dwellings (with means of access, landscaping and layout to be considered).</p>	Approved	1	East Lindsey District Council	4.1	Biodiversity, Cultural Heritage, Landscape and Visual Amenity and Traffic and Transport.

ID	Application reference and Brief Description	Status	Tier	Relevant authority	Distance from draft order limits (km) - main Site only (excluding highway modifications)	Aspects with potential for significant cumulative effects
13	02594/25/OUT Outline planning application (with all matters reserved except for means of access) for the erection of up to 200 dwellings, with public open space, landscaping, sustainable drainage system (SuDs) and associated infrastructure.	Awaiting decision	1	East Lindsey District Council	Adjacent towards south	Biodiversity, Cultural Heritage, Landscape and Visual Amenity, Water Environment, Geology and Hydrogeology, Agriculture and Soils, Noise and Vibration, Air Quality, Traffic and Transport, Socio-economics, Recreation and Tourism and Health and Wellbeing.
English Offshore Scheme						
1	MLA/2021/00392 Saltfleet to Gibraltar Point Beach Management 2022 - 2031	Completed (Discharging Conditions)	1	Marine Management Organisation (MMO)	Within draft Order Limits	Coastal and Marine Physical Processes, Intertidal and Subtidal Benthic Ecology, Fish and Shellfish, Intertidal and Offshore Ornithology, Marine Mammals and Marine Reptiles, Shipping and Navigation, Commercial Fisheries, Other Marine Users and Marine Archaeology

ID	Application reference and Brief Description	Status	Tier	Relevant authority	Distance from draft order limits (km) - main Site only (excluding highway modifications)	Aspects with potential for significant cumulative effects
2	EN0210003 Eastern Green Link 3 and Eastern Green Link 4	Pre-Application	1	Planning Inspectorate	Within draft Order Limits	Coastal and Marine Physical Processes, Intertidal and Subtidal Benthic Ecology, Fish and Shellfish, Intertidal and Offshore Ornithology, Marine Mammals and Marine Reptiles, Shipping and Navigation, Commercial Fisheries, Other Marine Users and Marine Archaeology
3	Endurance CO2 Storage Facility and Pipelines	Agreement / Option for Lease	3	North Sea Transition Authority (NSTA)	Within draft Order Limits	Coastal and Marine Physical Processes, Intertidal and Subtidal Benthic Ecology, Fish and Shellfish, Intertidal and Offshore Ornithology, Marine Mammals and Marine Reptiles, Shipping and Navigation, Commercial Fisheries, Other Marine Users and Marine Archaeology
4	EN010125 Dogger Bank South Offshore Wind Farms	Decision	1	Planning Inspectorate	Within draft Order Limits	Coastal and Marine Physical Processes, Intertidal and Subtidal Benthic Ecology, Fish and

ID	Application reference and Brief Description	Status	Tier	Relevant authority	Distance from draft order limits (km) - main Site only (excluding highway modifications)	Aspects with potential for significant cumulative effects
5	EN0210006 Ossian Transmission Infrastructure	Pre-Application (withdrawn as of 27 March 2026)	1	Planning Inspectorate	Within draft Order Limits	Shellfish, Intertidal and Offshore Ornithology, Marine Mammals and Marine Reptiles, Shipping and Navigation, Commercial Fisheries, Other Marine Users and Marine Archaeology Coastal and Marine Physical Processes, Intertidal and Subtidal Benthic Ecology, Fish and Shellfish, Intertidal and Offshore Ornithology, Marine Mammals and Marine Reptiles, Shipping and Navigation, Commercial Fisheries, Other Marine Users and Marine Archaeology
6	EN010144 Dogger Bank D Wind Farm	Pre-Application	1	Planning Inspectorate	Within draft Order Limits	Coastal and Marine Physical Processes, Intertidal and Subtidal Benthic Ecology, Fish and Shellfish, Intertidal and Offshore Ornithology, Marine Mammals and Marine Reptiles, Shipping

ID	Application reference and Brief Description	Status	Tier	Relevant authority	Distance from draft order limits (km) - main Site only (excluding highway modifications)	Aspects with potential for significant cumulative effects
						and Navigation, Commercial Fisheries, Other Marine Users and Marine Archaeology
7	EN021005 Morven Hawthorn Pit Grid Connection Project	Pre-Application	1	Planning Inspectorate	Within draft Order Limits	Coastal and Marine Physical Processes, Intertidal and Subtidal Benthic Ecology, Fish and Shellfish, Intertidal and Offshore Ornithology, Marine Mammals and Marine Reptiles, Shipping and Navigation, Commercial Fisheries, Other Marine Users and Marine Archaeology
8	EN010130 Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind (Generating Station)	Decision	1	Planning Inspectorate	1.1	Coastal and Marine Physical Processes, Intertidal and Subtidal Benthic Ecology, Fish and Shellfish, Intertidal and Offshore Ornithology, Marine Mammals and Marine Reptiles, Shipping and Navigation, Commercial Fisheries, Other Marine Users and Marine Archaeology

ID	Application reference and Brief Description	Status	Tier	Relevant authority	Distance from draft order limits (km) - main Site only (excluding highway modifications)	Aspects with potential for significant cumulative effects
9	EN0110008 Theddlethorpe Flexible Generator	Pre-Application	2	Planning Inspectorate	11.3	Coastal and Marine Physical Processes, Marine Mammals and Marine Reptiles, Commercial Fisheries

Stage 3: Information gathering

27.4.26 Further information on the shortlisted developments will be gathered to inform Stage 4: Assessment of 'Other Developments' of the CEA from accessible third-party sources within the public domain. This includes:

- Proposed design and location information;
- Construction and operational timescales; and
- Results of any environmental assessments completed.

27.4.27 Output from Stage 3: Information gathering will be presented as part of the ES assessments. Details from the information gathering exercise will be tabulated in the format presented in Matrix 2 provided in Annex 2 of the Planning Inspectorate's Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment (Ref 27.3).

Stage 4: Assessment of Other Developments

27.4.28 The assessment of 'Other Developments' will examine deviations from the baseline conditions at common receptor(s) for changes introduced by the Project in conjunction within one or more 'Other Developments' in the shortlist. This phase aligns with Stage 4 of the Planning Inspectorate Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment (Ref 27.3).

27.4.29 The assessment will be based on residual effects identified in the technical aspect assessments of the ES, as well as available environmental information for 'Other Developments'. The results of the assessment will be documented and presented in Matrix 2 provided in Annex 2 of Planning Inspectorate Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment (Ref 27.3).

27.4.30 The assessment of inter-project cumulative effects will consider the following:

- Duration/extent/type of effect;
- Frequency of the effect;
- Value and resilience of the receptor affected; and
- Likely success of mitigation.

27.4.31 By integrating the qualitative assessment outlined in the ES with environmental data accessible for 'Other Developments', conclusions will be reached regarding the probability of significant inter-project cumulative effects, i.e. those over and above, or different to, those identified for the Project on their own.

27.4.32 Stage 4 of the assessment will be progressed and reported in the ES and will accord with the methodology presented in Planning Inspectorate Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment (Ref 27.3). The assessment will be undertaken with information which is available at the time of assessment. Consequently, there may be information gaps for some of the 'Other Developments' proposals. Where this occurs, such gaps will be discussed and acknowledged within the assessment.

27.4.33 All shortlisted Tier 1 and Tier 2 'Other Developments' will be assessed. The assessment for Tier 3 'Other Developments' will be high level in comparison to Tier 1 and 2, owing to the information which will be available.

Preliminary Assessment Key Assumptions and Limitations

27.4.34 The following limitations and assumptions have been identified:

- The assessment presented in this chapter is based on publicly available information obtained to date and is therefore limited by the level of information available. The assessment will be reviewed and updated prior to finalisation of the ES.
- There may be instances where 'Other Developments' screened into the shortlist provide information for some technical aspects but not for others. In such cases, the assessment for the respective 'Other Developments' may be limited to only those topics with sufficient information available. However, wherever feasible, attempts will be made to conduct an assessment based on available information, supplemented by assumptions and professional judgment. Such instances will be stated in the ES as appropriate.
- While information may be accessible for 'Other Developments', its compatibility may be limited due to differences in assessment methodologies or criteria used in the technical topic assessments. In cases where such discrepancies hinder or prevent the CEA, it will be clearly stated in the ES.

Further assessment within the ES

27.4.35 As previously noted, Stages 1 and 2 have been completed for this PEIR. Stages 3 and 4 will be undertaken as part of the EIA and will be presented in the cumulative effects chapter of the ES.

27.5 Intra-project Cumulative Effects

Study Area

27.5.1 The intra-project cumulative effects study area is the same as that presented within each of the aspect chapters assessed in this PEIR.

Baseline Conditions

27.5.2 Each environmental aspect chapter provides a description of the current and future baseline conditions.

Methodology Overview

27.5.3 Paragraph 5(2)(e) of the EIA Regulations requires that the EIA consider the interaction of environmental effects associated with the Project. The intra-project cumulative effects assessment considers likely significant effects from multiple impacts and activities from the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project on the same receptor, or group of receptors.

27.5.4 intra-project cumulative effects can be the following:

- Project lifetime effects: i.e., those arising throughout more than one phase of the Project (construction, operation, and decommissioning) to interact to potentially create a more significant effect on a receptor than if just one phase were assessed in isolation.

- Receptor led effects: assessment of the scope for all effects to interact, spatially and temporally, to create inter-related effects on a receptor (or group). Receptor-led effects might be short term, temporary or transient effects, or incorporate longer term effects.

27.5.5 There is no standard approach to the assessment of intra-project cumulative effects, although it should be carried out with reference to guidance and to professional judgement. The assessment of intra-project cumulative effects will be based on the information and study areas within the aspect chapters (**Volume 1, Part 2, Chapter 6: Biodiversity** to **Chapter 16: Health and Wellbeing** and **Volume 1, Part 3 Chapter 17: Coastal and Marine Physical Processes** to **Chapter 25: Marine Archaeology**). The methodology for assessing intra-project cumulative effects will encompass the following considerations.

Assessment approach

27.5.6 The methodology for assessing intra-project cumulative effects will encompass the following key stages:

Stage 1:

27.5.7 Common receptors for environmental aspects will be identified, and consideration given to whether the aspect effects on any common receptors are likely to combine. This will identify:

- The common receptor(s) from the individual aspect assessments (such as social features including local residents, communities, and businesses as well as environmental features such as a watercourse, a group of listed buildings or protected species);
- The impact source pathways that can affect the common receptor(s); and
- The potential spatial and temporal overlap of the common receptors identified.

27.5.8 Where the same receptor is identified in more than one chapter, this may indicate a spatial overlap of effects. Where impact source pathways and spatial and temporal overlaps exist, this indicates a potential intra-project cumulative effect.

Stage 2:

27.5.9 This stage will identify the significance each type of effect has on each receptor. Those receptors exposed to two or more types of effect, with a significance of effect greater than negligible, will be taken forward to the third stage. It should be noted that some elements of the preliminary assessment inherently consider intra-project cumulative effects. For example, the terrestrial ecology and nature conservation assessment of effects takes into account the potential for multiple impacts affecting particular features such as disturbance effects on faunal receptors resulting from noise and vibration, visual disturbance and lighting. Where this is the case, this is described within the individual aspect chapter and will not be considered further.

Stage 3:

27.5.10 The final stage includes the main intra-project cumulative effects assessment, considering if the combination of effects is likely to lead to significant effects on the receptor being considered. This assumes that all environmental measures (design

measures and control and management measures) as outlined in each environmental topic chapter are in place before assessing the effects. This is in accordance with guidance from ISEP (formerly IEMA) as part of preparing a proportional assessment (ISEP, 2017) (Ref 27.12). If potential significant intra-project cumulative effects are identified, further environmental measures and monitoring requirements will be identified and incorporated into the Project, if feasible, to mitigate likely significant intra-project cumulative effects.

Significance criteria

27.5.11 While there is no standard approach to the assessment of intra-project cumulative effects, it should be carried out with reference to guidance and professional judgement. Professional judgement will be used to determine the potential for intra-project cumulative effects, with effects identified as significant or not. This will draw on the experience of different technical specialists and technical guidance and methodology applicable to the aspect of relevance to determine the likely cumulative effect on the receptor as a whole, and whether the intra-project cumulative effect is likely to be significant.

Assessment limitations and assumptions

27.5.12 The assessment of intra-project cumulative effects resulting from the Project will concentrate on residual effects during the construction, operation decommissioning phases, post- implementation of environmental measures mandated by DCO requirements or other mechanisms as appropriate.

27.5.13 Assumptions relevant to individual aspect assessments are reported in individual aspect chapters in this PEIR.

Further assessment within the ES

27.5.14 As the PEIR is presenting a preliminary assessment (and significance of identified effects within aspects assessments are not defined for all aspects), an assessment of intra-project cumulative effects is not presented in this chapter as it is not possible to progress this assessment past Stage 2.

27.5.15 The detailed assessment within the ES will consider receptors which are likely to experience effects of minor, moderate or major significance in the individual environmental topic chapters. Receptors with negligible effects will not be included within the assessment. If the same receptor is identified in more than one ES chapter (such as an ecologically designated site), this will indicate a spatial overlap of effects which will then be checked for a temporal overlap. If both spatial and temporal overlaps exist, then the receptor would be assessed for intra-project cumulative effects.

27.5.16 If potential significant intra-project cumulative effects taking into account environmental measures are identified, further environmental measures and monitoring requirements will be identified and incorporated into the Project, if feasible, to mitigate likely significant intra-project cumulative effects. Continued consultation with relevant stakeholders ahead of progressing the ES will allow for refinement of the CEA.

Bibliography

Ref 27.1 UK Government (2017). 'The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017', UK Statutory Instruments. No. 572. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2017/572/contents/made> [Accessed 16 April 2026]

Ref 27.2 ISEP (formerly IEMA) (2020). 'Demystifying Cumulative Effects, Impact Assessment Outlook Journal'. Vol. 7. Available at: <https://www.isepglobal.org/content/impact-assessment-outlook-journal-volume-7-demystifying-cumulative-effects-july-2020/> [Accessed 16 April 2026]

Ref 27.3 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> [Accessed 16 April 2026]

Ref 27.4 UK Government (2014). 'A Strategic Framework for Scoping Cumulative Effect'. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/a-strategic-framework-for-scoping-cumulative-effects-mmo-1055> [Accessed 16 April 2026]

Ref 27.5 Planning Inspectorate (2025). Scoping Opinion: Proposed Eastern Green Link 5. Available at: <https://nsip-documents.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/published-documents/EN0210010-000042-Scoping%20Opinion.pdf> [Accessed 16 April 2026]

Ref 27.6 British Standards Institution (2019). 'BS 4142:2014+A1:2019: Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound'. Available at: <https://knowledge.bsigroup.com/products/methods-for-rating-and-assessing-industrial-and-commercial-sound> [Accessed 16 April 2026]

Ref 27.7 Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) (2014). 'Guidance on the assessment of dust from demolition and construction', version 1.1. Available at: <https://iaqm.co.uk/text/guidance/construction-dust-2014.pdf> [Accessed 16 April 2026]

Ref 27.8 JNCC (2020). 'Guidance for assessing the significance of noise disturbance against Conservation Objectives of harbour porpoise SACs (England, Wales & Northern Ireland)'. Available at: <https://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/2e60a9a0-4366-4971-9327-2bc409e09784/JNCC-Report-654-FINAL-WEB.pdf> [Accessed January 2026]

Ref 27.9 ISEP (formerly IEMA) (2022). 'Assessing Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Evaluating Their Significance'. Available at: https://www.iema.net/media/xmgpooopk/2022_iema_greenhouse_gas_guidance_eia.pdf [Accessed 16 April 2026]

Ref 27.10 Planning Inspectorate (2026). Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects listed on the Planning Inspectorate's Programme of Projects. Available at: <https://national-infrastructure-consenting.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/project-search> [Accessed 16 April 2026]

Ref 27.11 UK Government (2015). Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2015/595/contents> [Accessed 16 April 2026]

Ref 27.12 ISEP (formerly IEMA) (2017). 'Delivering Proportionate EIA: A Collaborative Strategy for Enhancing UK Environmental Impact Assessment Practice'. Available at: <https://www.iema.net/media/zi2e44qq/delivering-proportionate-eia.pdf> [Accessed 16 April 2026]

National Grid plc
National Grid House,
Warwick Technology Park,
Gallows Hill, Warwick.
CV34 6DA United

Registered in England and Wales
No. 4031152
nationalgrid.com