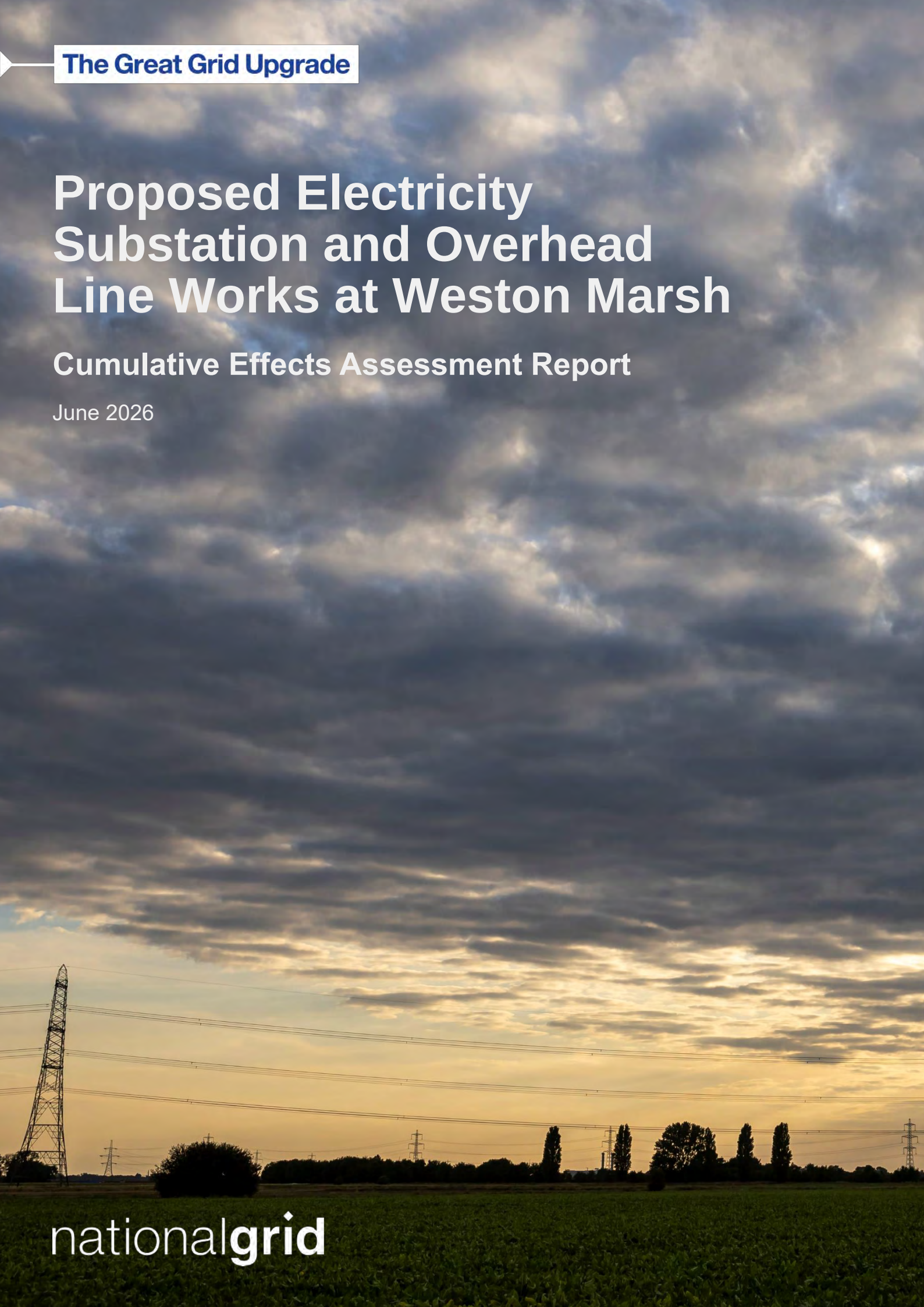
The Great Grid Upgrade

Proposed Electricity Substation and Overhead Line Works at Weston Marsh

Cumulative Effects Assessment Report

June 2026



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Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

1.1.1 This Cumulative Effects Assessment Report (CEA Report) has been prepared on behalf of National Grid Electricity Transmission plc (National Grid).

1.1.2 National Grid are proposing to undertake works to construct a new electricity substation, new sections of overhead line and modification of existing overhead lines west of the Spalding Tee-Point in the Weston Marsh area, within the administrative boundary of South Holland District Council (SHDC) in Lincolnshire.

1.2 Summary of the Scheme

1.2.1 In totality, the Scheme consists of four components, each planned to be progressed via separate consenting routes. These are summarised in **Table 1.1**.

Table 1.1 Components of the Scheme

Works Required	Consenting Regime
Construction of the new Air Insulated Substation (AIS) – 400kV Weston Marsh Substation A, associated landscaping and environmental mitigation works, drainage, highways and other associated works	Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (TCPA) (Ref 1) Component referred to as '**Substation Works'**
Construction of new sections of overhead line to connect the new substation into the existing 4ZM overhead line Removal of a section of the existing 4ZM overhead line Other associated works	Section 37 of the Electricity Act 1989 (Ref 2) and deemed consent pursuant to section 90(2) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 Component referred to as '**S37 4ZM Overhead Line Works**'
Construction of a new section of overhead line to connect the existing 2WS overhead line into the new substation. Removal of a section of the existing 2WS overhead line Other associated works	Section 37 of the Electricity Act 1989 and deemed consent pursuant to section 90(2) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 Component referred to as '**S37 2WS Overhead Line Works**'
Reconductoring works required on the existing 4ZM overhead line Two spans of temporary overhead lines.	The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015 (Ref 3) and The Overhead Lines (Exemption) (England and Wales) Regulations 2009 (Ref 4) Component referred to as '**Exempt Overhead Line Works'**

1.2.2 The Substation Works will require consent from SHDC under the TCPA.

1.2.3 The S37 4ZM Overhead Line Works and S37 2WS Overhead Line Works (collectively referred to as 'the S37 Overhead Line Works') will require consent from the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero under S37 of the Electricity Act 1989 (Section 37).

1.2.4 The Exempt Overhead Line Works constitute permitted development under Part 15 Class B of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015 and The Overhead Lines (Exemption) (England and Wales) Regulations 2009.

1.2.5 The Scheme Site Boundary, which consists of the land required to construct and operate the Scheme in its entirety, is illustrated on **Figure 1**. The areas of land required to construct and operate each individual component described in **Table 1.1** are also illustrated on **Figure 1**.

1.2.6 The Scheme in its totality is a standalone development to enable connection of the Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind Farm to the national electricity transmission system. Each component stated in **Table 1.1** above is required for the Scheme to fully function as part of the National Electricity Transmission System (NETS).

1.3 The Purpose of the Report

1.3.1 An EIA screening request was made to SHDC under the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (Ref 5) for the Substation Works. SHDC determined that these works do not constitute EIA development and therefore an Environmental Statement (ES) is not required in support of the Planning Application.

1.3.2 Notwithstanding this conclusion, the purpose of this report is to present an assessment of the potential for the Scheme to result in intra and inter-project effects upon the environment, as requested during pre-application engagement with SHDC.

1.3.3 Cumulative effects can occur due to either intra-project effects or inter-project effects. The definitions of intra-project and inter-project effects are included below:

- Intra-project cumulative effects (sometimes referred to as combined or interactive effects): these effects occur where a single receptor is affected by more than one source of effect from the Scheme. An example of this would be residential properties experiencing effects on amenity due to a combination of traffic, noise and visual intrusion from a single Scheme at the same time.
- Inter-project cumulative effects: these effects could occur where a single receptor experiences effects from a number of separate developments, including the Scheme. This potentially includes effects which in isolation are not significant, but when considered together could create a significant cumulative effect on a common receptor. An example of this would be two projects that in isolation, result in minor effects on landscape character, but when considered cumulatively would result in a moderate adverse effects, which is significant.

1.3.4 The assessment considers the Scheme in its entirety. To inform the assessment, a screening exercise has been undertaken to identify other developments within the Scheme's Zone of Influence (ZoI) which have potential to result in cumulative effects. An initial long-list of identified committed developments is included in **Appendix A**. This has been refined into the short-list of other existing and, or approved

developments for further consideration. The short-list of developments is also illustrated on **Figure 2**. Further information is provided in Section 3 Assessment Methodology.

1.3.5 Other supporting assessments which have informed the CEA Report are set out in **Table 1.2**.

Table 1.2 Supporting documentation

Title	Document Reference
Agricultural Land Classification Report	GWNC-ARC-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000002
Air Quality Assessment and Screening Assessment	GWNC-WSP-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000004
Ecological Impact Assessment	GWNC-ARU-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000005
Habitats Regulations Assessment Stage 1 Screening Report	GWNC-ARU-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000014
Phase 1 Geo-environmental Desk Study	GWNC-WAA-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000001
Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment	GWNC-ARU-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000017
Landscape and Visual Appraisal	GWNC-GIL-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000001
Noise and Vibration Assessment	GWNC-ATG-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000001
Socio-economic Impact Assessment	GWNC-ARU-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000019
Transport Statement	GWNC-ARU-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000018
Surface Water Drainage Strategy	GWNC-WSP-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000001
Flood Risk Assessment	GWNC-WSP-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000002
Water Framework Directive Assessment	GWNC-WSP-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000003
Bat Survey Report	GWNC-ARU-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000008
Badger Survey Report (Confidential)	GWNC-ARU-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000007
Aquatic Survey Report	GWNC-ARU-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000006
Breeding Bird Survey Report	GWNC-ARU-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000009
Non-breeding Bird Survey Report	GWNC-ARU-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000010
Otter and Water Vole Survey Report	GWNC-ARU-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000012
Great Crested Newt Survey Report	GWNC-ARU-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000011
Habitat Classification Survey Report	GWNC-ARU-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000013

1.4 Report Structure

1.4.1 This report comprises of the following sections:

- **Section 1:** Introduction;
- **Section 2:** Legislative and Policy Framework;
- **Section 3:** Assessment Methodology;
- **Section 4:** Assessment of Intra-Project Effects;
- **Section 5:** Assessment of Inter-Project Effects;
- **Section 6:** Summary.

2. Legislative and Policy Framework

2.1 Overview

2.1.1 Legislation and national and local planning policy relevant to the Scheme is described in the **Planning, Design and Access Statement**. Key legislation and policy specifically relevant to the CEA Report is summarised in the following sections.

2.2 National Legislation and Policy

Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017

2.2.1 Whilst the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) screening opinion from SHDC concluded that the Scheme is not EIA development, the principles of The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (EIA Regulations) (Ref 5) with respect to cumulative effects assessment have been followed in completing this assessment.

2.2.2 The direct and indirect effects of the Scheme on the following factors has been assessed in an appropriate manner:

- Population and human health;
- Biodiversity, with particular attention to species and habitats protected under Directive 92/43/EEC(a) and Directive 2009/147/EC(b);
- Land, soil, water, air and climate;
- Material assets, cultural heritage and the landscape;

2.2.3 The CEA Report has considered the interaction between these factors and also assessed the potential 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.

National Planning Policy Framework

2.2.4 The revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ref 6) sets out government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. Paragraph 198 states that:

> *"Planning policies and decisions should also ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment, as well as the potential sensitivity of the site or the wider area to impacts that could arise from the development."*

2.3 Regional and Local Policy

The need for the consideration of cumulative effects is well founded in regional and local planning policy, with many policies highlighting the inherent need to consider cumulative effects when assessing the potential impact of a development. Regional and local plans or policies relevant to the potential cumulative effects of the Scheme are included in the South East Lincolnshire Local Plan (Ref 7).

2.3.1 This specifically includes Policy 31: Climate Change and Renewable and Low Carbon Energy, which stipulates that with the exception of Wind Energy, the development of renewable energy facilities, associated infrastructure and the integration of decentralised technologies on existing or proposed structures will be permitted provided, individually, or cumulatively, there would be no significant harm to:

- visual amenity, landscape character or quality, or skyscape considerations;
- residential amenity in respect of: noise, fumes, odour, vibration, shadow flicker, sunlight reflection, broadcast interference, traffic;
- highway safety (including public rights of way);
- agricultural land take;
- aviation and radar safety;
- heritage assets including their setting; and
- the natural environment.

3. Assessment Methodology

3.1 Overview

3.1.1 This CEA draws upon the conclusions set out within the supporting deliverables listed in **Table 1.2**, which consider the Scheme in isolation, to inform a supplementary assessment of potential cumulative effects which could occur as a result of the Scheme during either construction or operation.

3.1.2 As set out in further detail within the Planning, Design and Access Statement (TCPA application) and Section 37 Statement (S37 applications), decommissioning of the Scheme has not been assessed. To date, relatively few transmission projects have been decommissioned since the main expansion of such infrastructure in the 1950s and 1960s. Decommissioning would only be undertaken if there were substantial changes to how electricity is transmitted around the country or significant changes to the sources of generation and areas of demand. There are currently no specific plans to decommission the Substation Works. Therefore, where decommissioning is referenced within the CEA, this is in relation to any potential cumulative effects due to decommissioning of other existing and/or committed developments during the operational phase of the Scheme.

3.2 Intra-Project Effects Methodology

3.2.1 The assessment of the potential effects of a number of individual environmental impacts upon the same receptor (intra-project cumulative effects) has adopted the following two-stage approach:

1) a screening exercise to determine whether receptors assessed within each of the individual aspect assessments listed in **Table 1.2**, is exposed to more than one type of environmental effect; and
2) where receptors are likely to be exposed to two or more types of effect, an intra-project assessment considering whether the combination of effects is likely to lead to intra-project effects which are significant.

3.3 Inter-Project Effects Methodology

3.3.1 Although the Scheme does not constitute a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP), the CEA Report has drawn upon the approach contained within the Planning Inspectorate's Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment (Ref 8). This is considered suitable best practice guidance to undertake a robust assessment of potential inter-project cumulative effects associated with the Scheme. A four-stage approach has been adopted.

Stage 1a: Establishing the Zone of Influence

3.3.2 The initial Study Area for inter-project cumulative effects is based upon the ZoI. This is the geographical area within which the Scheme and associated activities may result in direct or indirect, positive or negative impacts upon receptors. This ZoI has

been defined using professional judgement based upon the scale, and nature of the Scheme proposals during construction and operation. The ZoI metric represents a buffer distance extending from the Scheme Site Boundary and varies for each environmental topic due to the nature of the assessed receptors (e.g. whether they are mobile or otherwise) and the adopted methodologies. Each ZoI adopted for this CEA Report is included in **Table 3.1** below, including the supporting rationale.

Table 3.1 ZoI for Environmental Topics

Environmental Topic	ZoI	Rationale
Agriculture and Soils	500 m	Beyond this distance from the Scheme Site Boundary, there is not considered to be potential for significant cumulative effects due to construction or operation of Scheme.
Air Quality	250 m	250m is applied for assessing impacts from construction dust and particulate matter on soiling and human health, including emissions from Non-Road Mobile Machinery and plant. Cumulative effects beyond this distance are unlikely due to dispersion and the anticipated deposition of dust and particulate matter generated by the Scheme within this ZoI. For construction and operational phase vehicle emissions, a screening distance of 200 m from any roads considered to be affected by changes in traffic associated with these phases is adopted.
Ecology and Biodiversity	20 km	The study area is regarded as the industry leading standard for the assessment of cumulative effects; significant effects beyond this distance are unlikely. The ZoI reflects the potential foraging range of mobile species which may be features of designated ecological sites, including bird species associated with Internationally Designated Sites.
Geology and Hydrogeology	1 km	The study area for the assessment was 500 m from the Scheme Site Boundary, therefore any developments within 1 km would have a Study Area that would cross into this area.
Historic Environment	1 km 5 km	1 km for Non-Designated Heritage Assets 1km for Historic Landscape 5km for Designated Heritage Assets Beyond this distance from the Scheme Site Boundary, there is not considered to be potential for significant cumulative effects due to construction or operation of Scheme.

Environmental Topic	ZoI	Rationale
Landscape and Visual	5 km	A 5 km study area is used for landscape and visual to ensure that intervisibility between developments is considered and focuses on those which could result in significant effects. Beyond this distance, although individual developments may result in significant effects, significant cumulative effects are unlikely with the Scheme.
Noise and Vibration - Construction	300 m	300m is the study area for construction noise, whilst 100m is the study area for construction vibration based on guidance from BS 5228-1 and BS 5228-2. Significant adverse effects would only be expected well within these distances and therefore this suitably captures overlap of effects between projects.
Noise and Vibration - Operation	1 km	1 km is the study area for operational noise, based on guidance from BS ISO 9312-2. Significant adverse effects would only be expected well within this distance and therefore suitably captures the overlap of effects between projects.
Socio-economics	Within the Substation Works Site Boundary	Beyond the Substation Works Site Boundary, there is not considered to be potential for significant cumulative socio-economic effects arising from the construction or operation of the Scheme.
Traffic and Movement	Not applicable	Not applicable – the assessment reported within the Transport Statement is inherently cumulative.
Water Environment	1 km	Beyond this distance from the Scheme Site Boundary, there is not considered to be potential for significant cumulative effects due to construction or operation of the Scheme.

1b Identifying the Long List of Other Developments

3.3.3 Based upon the maximum ZoI identified in **Table 1.3**, criteria have been applied to establish an initial long list of developments (included in **Appendix A**) for further screening regarding their potential to result in cumulative effects when considered in combination with the Scheme.

3.3.4 Due to their small scale nature, and the rural location of the Scheme, minor planning applications have been excluded from the long list exercise. These include housing developments of one to nine houses, housing land of less than five hectares, non-residential developments of less than 1000 m^2, or non-residential land of less than one hectare.

Categorising Level of Certainty

3.3.5 The CEA Report should be undertaken at a level of detail proportionate to the information available, which is typically dependent on the level of maturity of projects identified. For example, more detailed information would typically be available for projects under construction when compared to those for which applications are yet to be submitted. For this reason, best practice guidance utilises three Tiers to assign certainty to other existing and, or approved development, in accordance with the Planning Inspectorate's Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment (Ref 8), which are summarised in **Table 3.2**.

Table 3.2 Other Existing or Approved Development for Inclusion in the Inter-project Cumulative Effects Assessment

Tier	Development
Tier 1	Developments that represent near-term change beyond the Future Baseline, typically including: • Schemes under construction; • Permitted applications not yet implemented; • Submitted applications not yet determined; and • Refusals subject to undetermined appeals. For smaller schemes under construction, professional judgement may assume completion before the cut off (and therefore treat them as Future Baseline), whereas large/NSIP scale schemes may require scrutiny of construction/operation dates to decide whether they remain Tier 1 or move to Future Baseline.
Tier 2	Other existing and/or approved development that is reasonably foreseeable and has entered the PINS programme of projects but for which an application is not yet submitted at the time of the relevant application.
Tier 3	The earliest stage least certain developments that may contribute to cumulative effects in the future, including: • Projects on the PINS programme where a Scoping Report has not been submitted; • Allocations identified in adopted or emerging development plans; and • Relevant proposals identified in other plans and programmes that set the framework for future consents where such development is likely to come forward.

Data Sources

3.3.6 An initial search of applications held on the relevant planning authority websites and the Planning Inspectorate's Programme of Projects was undertaken based upon considered applications within the last five years, and the search cut-off date for consideration in the CEA Report was February 2026.

3.3.7 The following sources of information were reviewed to establish which other developments could potentially result in cumulative effects, when considered in combination with the Scheme:

- The Planning Inspectorates register of applications (Ref 9);
- South Holland District Council planning portal (Ref 10);
- Boston Borough Council planning portal (Ref 11);
- East Lindsey District Council planning portal (Ref 12);
- Fenland district council planning portal (Ref 13); and
- Lincolnshire County Council planning portal (Ref 14).

3.3.8 Further information regarding the preparation of the long list included in **Section 3**.

Stage 2: Short Listing

3.3.9 Following Stage 1, high-level information on projects included in the long-list was gathered to inform a scoping exercise to refine the initial long-list. This has included collation of available information on project scale, location and design and construction and operational timescales.

3.3.10 Any applications that were identified as being likely to be constructed and operational prior to the proposed construction start date of the Scheme (2028) were excluded from further consideration in the CEA Report and have instead been considered as part of the future baseline.

3.3.11 Professional judgement was used during the assessment to determine whether Committed Developments should be scoped in or out of the assessment. The following inclusion/exclusion criteria has been applied in determining the short list:

- Temporal Scope: other projects with an overlapping construction phase (2028 – 2031) have been scoped into the assessment. Planning applications considered include those submitted within a five-year period prior to the submission of the planning application for the Scheme. This is because planning permissions typically expire after a period of three to five years without implementation. The status of planning applications has been captured to include committed projects and those applications that remain undetermined but could still provide forthcoming Committed Developments.
- Sensitivity of the receiving environment: where there are potential source-pathway-receptor linkages between the Scheme and other development, cumulative effects have been considered further. Other development with no clear source-pathway-receptor linkage have been scoped out of the assessment.
- Scale and nature: development identified as Schedule 1 and 2 developments in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (Ref 5) has been considered further. Development not identified as Schedule 1 or 2 developments has typically been scoped out of the assessment, except where professional judgement has identified specific scenarios where there is potential for significant cumulative effects arising in combination with the Scheme (e.g. close proximity).
- Location: in addition to the scale of other committed developments, their proximity to the Scheme Site Boundary is typically the other key factor which determines

whether inter-project cumulative effects are likely. Therefore the Short-list Scoping Criteria within **Table 3.3** has been applied.

Table 3.3 Short-list Scoping Criteria

Development Category		Housing unit (no)	Housing land (ha)	Non-residential (m^2 floor space)	Non-residential (ha)	Distance from dev. boundary
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects		All	All	All	All	20 km
Transport and Works Act Orders		All	All	All	All	5 km
Mineral and Waste EIA application						
Transport allocations in non-statutory plans e.g. Local Transport Plans						
Applications or Allocations	Large Scale major	> 200	> 4	> 10,000	> 2	5 km
	Medium Scale major	10–199	0.5–4	1,000–10,000	1–2	1 km

3.3.12 The Short List of Other Committed Developments is presented in **Section 4** within **Table 5.1**.

Stage 3 – Information Gathering

3.3.13 Stage 3 involved more detailed gathering of information for developments that were identified on the short list, through collating publicly available information from the respective planning portals, which included the results of any environmental assessments completed for the short-listed developments.

Stage 4 – Assessment

3.3.14 The impacts of the developments included in the short-list have been considered alongside those predicted due to construction and operation of the Scheme in isolation. The focus of this assessment is to determine whether any new or materially different significant cumulative effects are likely to occur, which are additional to any significant effects identified due to either the Scheme or the short-listed developments in isolation.

3.3.15 In completing this assessment, the apportionment of effect between the Scheme and the other existing developments has been considered based on professional judgement - e.g. is the contribution to the effect demonstrably related to one development, or is there an equal contribution from multiple developments.

3.3.16 The assessment has also considered whether certain assessments as reported in the deliverables set out within **Table 1.2** are inherently cumulative and have been undertaken on a worse-case basis (e.g. transport and associated air quality/noise vehicular emissions assessments). In such circumstances no additional cumulative assessment has been undertaken;

3.3.17 Likely cumulative effects have been identified by considering whether:

1) there would be a change in the scale of impacts and associated effects reported for the Scheme in isolation, when also taking into consideration the likely impacts of the shortlisted developments.

2) there would be a change in the scale of impacts and associated effects reported for shortlisted developments in isolation, when also taking into consideration any likely impacts of the Scheme.

3.4 Assessment Assumptions and Limitations

3.4.1 The following assumptions and limitations apply to the intra-project and inter-project cumulative effects assessments respectively:

Assumptions

Intra-project Assessment

3.4.2 Negligible effects identified in topic assessment reports are assumed to have no ability to interact with another identified effect and have been excluded from consideration.

Inter-project Assessment

3.4.3 The following assumptions have been adopted for the inter-project assessment:

- It has been considered reasonably likely that developments which have been granted permission before 2021 will have been completed before the commencement of construction works for the Scheme. Any developments which fall within this category are therefore assumed to be operational and have been considered part of the future baseline environment.

Limitations

3.4.4 The following limitations are applicable to this CEA Report:

- As set out within the EIA Screening Report submitted to SHDC on and the subsequent Screening Opinion, the Scheme is not considered to constitute EIA development. Therefore a full EIA has not been undertaken and an ES has not been produced. Whilst a range of assessments have been completed to support the consent applications, these do not constitute a full EIA in that the magnitude of impacts and nature of effects has not been defined in all instances.

- For the purposes of the CEA Report, the assessment has been conducted utilising information only available within the public domain, such as the Planning Inspectorate's website or Local Planning Authority planning portals.

4. Assessment of Intra-Project Effects

4.1 Screening

4.1.1 Intra-project cumulative effects (sometimes referred to as combined or interactive effects) occur where a single receptor is affected by more than one source of effect or aspect of the Scheme. An example of an intra-project effect would be where residents of neighbouring properties may be affected by dust, noise, and traffic disruption during the construction of the Scheme, with the result being a greater level of disruption than each individual effect alone.

4.1.2 A review of the technical reports submitted with the application, as listed in **Table 1.2** has been undertaken to identify where impacts (changes) in a specific aspect of the environment as a result of the Scheme, could result in indirect effects upon another aspect of the environment. The results of this relationship are illustrated in **Table 4.1**.

4.1.3 Specifically, the **Table 4.1** matrix this indicates where those topics listed on the Y axis, are also influenced by changes in aspects listed the X axis. For example, in addition to direct impacts upon ecology receptors (e.g. habitat loss), ecology effects could also occur due to changes in air quality, noise and vibration or water quality.

4.1.4 Following the screening exercise, potential intra-project cumulative effects could occur upon receptors considered by the following aspects:

- Ecology and Biodiversity;
- Historic Environment;
- Socio-economics;
- Water Environment; and
- Population and Human Health

Table 4.1 Intra-project (combined) Effects Screening Assessment [1]

Topic	Agriculture and Soils	Air Quality	Arboriculture	Ecology and Biodiversity	Geology and Hydrogeology	Historic Environment	Landscape and Visual	Noise and Vibration	Socio-economics	Transport	Water Environment	Population and Health
Agriculture and Soils												
Air Quality												
Arboriculture												
Ecology and Biodiversity		Potential intra-project effect	Potential intra-project effect					Potential intra-project effect			Potential intra-project effect	
Geology and Hydrogeology												
Historic Environment							Potential intra-project effect	Potential intra-project effect				
Landscape and Visual												
Noise and Vibration												
Socio-economics		Potential intra-project effect					Potential intra-project effect	Potential intra-project effect		Potential intra-project effect		
Transport												
Water Environment				Potential intra-project effect	Potential intra-project effect							
Population and Health		Potential intra-project effect					Potential intra-project effect	Potential intra-project effect		Potential intra-project effect		

[1] Grey cells indicate a potential intra-project effect

4.2 Ecology and Biodiversity

4.2.1 The methodology adopted within the **Ecological Appraisal** (EcIA) (document reference GWNC-ARU-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000005) embeds the consideration of potential in-combination effects within the core assessment. This includes the consideration of potential indirect effects upon ecological receptors, namely designated sites and protected or notable species.

4.2.2 Potential disturbance and displacement effects due to noise and vibration, visual intrusion and lighting impacts during construction are reported within the EcIA in relation to birds, otters, badger and bats. As set out in section 5.2 of the EcIA, these impacts would be managed through appropriate control measures, which are described further within the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (Outline CEMP)**. Based upon these measures, significant effects due to disturbance and displacement of species are not likely. Given that the in-combination assessment is embedded within the EcIA, no further assessment is included within this CEA Report.

4.2.3 Similarly, potential disturbance and displacement effects due to noise and vibration, visual intrusion and lighting impacts during operation are also reported in the EcIA, again in relation to birds, otters, badger and bats. Given the nature of the operation of the Scheme, which would typically be un-manned, the intermittent requirements for routine maintenance and the embedded measures included in the design, significant disturbance and displacement effects during operation are unlikely. The embedded design measures include those described within the **Lighting Strategy** (document reference GWNC-WSP-ZZZZ-ZZZZZZ-STG-PM-000001). Given that the in-combination assessment is embedded within the EcIA, no further assessment is included within this CEA Report.

4.2.4 In-combination effects upon ecological receptors could also potentially include habitat degradation due to changes in air quality and water quality. These impacts are considered within the **EcIA**, informed by the findings of the **Air Quality Assessment and Screening Assessment (AQA)** (document reference GWNC-WSP-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000004) and the **Water Framework Directive (WFD) Assessment** (document reference GWNC-WSP-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000003).

4.2.5 The AQA identifies ecological receptors within 200 m of the Scheme Site Boundary that could be sensitive to air quality impacts during construction. These receptors have the potential to be impacted by fugitive dust from on-site construction (including the enabling works) and off-site track-out by construction vehicles. These sites include Surfleet Bank Local Wildlife Site, to the north, and Vernatt's Drain and Surfleet Seas End Saltmarsh Local Wildlife Sites, to the west of the Scheme. The AQA concludes that there is a low risk of impacts to these sites during earthworks, construction, or through track-out and that no significant effects are likely due to changes in air quality.

4.2.6 The EcIA has assessed the potential effects of changes in water quality upon habitats, including those which are hydrologically linked to the Site. This includes assessment, within Section 5.5 of the EcIA, of the potential contamination of habitats through pollution, changes in air quality, increased dust and changes in water quality. The control measures set out within the Outline CEMP are considered suitably robust to ensure that the scale and low likelihood of these changes would not result in

significant effects upon ecological receptors. This is the case whether these impacts are considered in isolation, or in-combination.

4.3 Historic Environment

4.3.1 The methodology adopted within the **Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment (DBA)** (document reference GWNC-ARU-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000017) inherently considers potential in-combination effects. This is given that the assessment of potential effects upon historic environment assets includes an assessment of changes in setting due to the Scheme, and whether this would impact their significance. This element of the assessment specifically includes consideration of the visibility of the Scheme, drawing on the findings of the **Landscape and Visual Appraisal** (document reference GWNC-GIL-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000001) and other indirect impacts from increased noise, light, construction plant/activities and traffic.

4.3.2 As reported within the Historic Environment DBA, whilst the combination of noise, light, construction activities and traffic would temporarily alter the setting of heritage assets, this would result in less than substantial harm to their significance during construction.

4.3.3 During operation, the potential for in-combination effects would be limited due to the nature of operational and maintenance activities. The Scheme would typically be un-manned during operation and the proposed infrastructure generates minimal noise as set out within the **Noise and Vibration Assessment** (document reference GWNC-ATG-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000001). Therefore changes to setting due to operational noise and the presence of operational plant and traffic are unlikely. Permanent changes to setting are more specifically associated with the visibility of the Scheme once operational. Whilst the addition of the proposed Substation Works and S37 Overhead Line Works would permanently alter the wider rural setting of a number of heritage assets, this would not impact the ability to understand the assets. These changes would result in less than substantial harm to their significance. The proposed landscape and visual mitigation planting would also, once established, screen most views of the new infrastructure and therefore significant effects are not expected.

4.3.4 Given that the assessment of potential in-combination effects upon setting are embedded within the DBA, no further assessment is included within this CEA Report and reference should be made to the DBA for further detail.

4.4 Socio-Economics, Recreation and Tourism

4.4.1 The appraisal reported within the **Socio-economic Impact Assessment (SEIA)** (document reference GWNC-ARU-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000019) did not identify any impacts or effects of concern that could not be readily mitigated. The assessment considered impacts on development land, users of PRoW and recreational routes, affected communities and the labour market and employment within defined Study Areas.

4.4.2 The SEIA identifies the potential for temporary intra-project effects during the construction phase, arising from construction-related disturbance to socio-economic, recreation and tourism receptors. These effects may occur due to construction noise and vibration, dust, visual disturbance and construction traffic movements, and could

lead to temporary disturbance to nearby communities, particularly those in closest proximity to the Substation Works Site Boundary, development land and users of PRoW and promoted recreational routes. These effects would be temporary and there is a limited number of receptors within close proximity to the Scheme Site Boundary, due to the rural location.

4.4.3 There is an existing tourism business immediately adjacent to the Scheme Site Boundary off Marsh Road (Wigwam Holidays), providing temporary holiday accommodation. The works immediately adjacent to this business are unlikely to result in significant disruption and are limited to utility works. Land to the west and south is included for ecological mitigation only and would be comparable to existing agricultural activities. Reconductoring works on the existing 4ZM overhead line approximately 400m to the north would be short-term and transient along the required extent. Users of this site may experience in-combination effects due to visual intrusion, noise, and lighting, given that the main working area associated with the Substation Works is approximately 475-500m from this business. However given this distance and based upon the control measures set out within the **Outline CEMP**, no significant in-combination effects are likely.

4.4.4 Overall, the SEIA concludes that the scale, extent and duration of construction-related effects would be limited and temporary in nature. Embedded design measures and targeted mitigation, including those set out within the **Outline CEMP** and **Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP)** (document reference GWNC-AEC-ZZZZ-ZZZZZZ-PLN-PM-000001), would be implemented to manage construction activities, maintain access and minimise disturbance. On this basis, it is concluded that the Scheme is not likely to result in any significant in-combination effects upon socio-economic, recreation and tourism receptors.

4.5 Water Environment

4.5.1 The methodology adopted in the **Water Framework Directive Assessment** (document reference GWNC-WSP-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000003) considers the potential for in-combination effects on the aquatic environment. The report identifies potential impacts to water quality that could result in impacts to the aquatic environment. The CEMP for the Scheme includes a range of mitigation measures to address this, including the re-establishing of riparian vegetation, following pollution prevention guidelines, offline diversion of watercourses, the use of silt fences, cut off drains and settling ponds, maintaining buffer zones, and monitoring water pH.

4.5.2 The measures identified in the report are also considered to mitigate any potential impacts to geology and hydrogeology. These measures are included within the CEMP and identify measures that will mitigate any potential impacts. It is unlikely that any residual effects would result in significant in-combination environmental effects to a receptor.

4.5.3 The **Phase 1 Geo-environmental Report** (document reference GWNC-WAA-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000001) identifies various potential pathways and receptors for the water environment. The risk categorisation for these receptors is rated as either low or very low. This considers that various mitigation measures are included in the CEMP, and therefore the risk of significant environmental effects as a result of the Scheme through in combination effects between the water environment and geology and hydrogeology are unlikely.

4.6 Population and Health

4.6.1 As noted above in under socio-economics, recreation and tourism, there is potential for in combination effects to neighbouring users, which includes residents of properties within the locality of the Scheme Site Boundary (<300m).

4.6.2 Due to the rural nature of the area, the number of properties close to the Scheme Site Boundary (<300m) is low and limited to individual properties located along Stone Gate and Marsh Road, east of the existing 4ZM overhead line, south of the existing 2WS overhead line and at the southern end of the Site, north of the A151 High Road. Of these, the majority are located over 500m from the main construction works associated with the Scheme, including the site of the Weston Marsh Substation A.

4.6.3 In-combination effects upon residential receptors during construction could potentially occur through reduction in air quality, including an increase in dust, increased noise and vibration during construction activities, visual impacts during construction, increased light intrusion, and an increase in traffic and associated emissions.

4.6.4 These impacts are assessed in isolation within the appropriate technical reports, which include the **AQA**, the **Noise and Vibration Assessment**, the **Lighting Strategy**, and the **Transport Statement**. No significant effects have been identified within these assessments when considering potential impacts in isolation, primarily due to the distance of receptors from the main working areas and the mitigation measures set out within the **Outline CEMP**. These are summarised in **Table 4.2** for completeness.

4.6.5 Whilst in-combination impacts would result in temporary adverse effects upon residential amenity, given the absence of any significant effects in isolation, the management measures proposed within the **Outline CEMP**, the rural nature of the Site and surrounding area and the distance of the majority of residential receptors from the Scheme Site Boundary, it is not likely that the Scheme would result in any significant in-combination effects upon population and health.

Table 4.2 Summary of predicted impacts upon worst case residential receptors – in isolation

Discipline	Worst case receptor location	Effects in isolation at worst case receptor location	Key Mitigation
Noise	Residential properties 160m to 270m from the Scheme Site Boundary	**Construction** - With standard mitigation measures, noise levels can be readily mitigated to non-significant levels during both weekday and weekend periods. **Operation** – noise effects during operation of the Scheme were scoped out of the assessment as they would be negligible due to embedded design measures.	**Construction** – Adoption of Best Practicable Means as defined by The Control of Pollution Act 1974 and adherence with the measures specified within the CEMP during construction, including NV01 – NV03. **Operation** – use of low noise generating operational plant and equipment and triple insulated conductors.
Air Quality/Dust	Residential properties within 250m of the Scheme Site Boundary (dust)	**Construction** - Construction dust effects assessed at residential receptors within 250m of the Scheme Site Boundary are judged to be not significant. Changes in pollutant concentrations due to vehicle emissions were screened out of the assessment, given projected volumes do not exceed the best practice detailed assessment thresholds. **Operation** – air quality effects during operation and maintenance of the Scheme would be negligible due to low volumes of associated traffic.	**Construction** - Development of a Dust Management Plan (DMP) and adherence with the measures specified within the DMP and the CEMP during construction, including AQ01 – AQ06. **Operation** – no operational mitigation specific to air quality is required due to the predicted negligible effects of the Scheme.
Light	No detailed impact assessment at receptor locations has been completed. The closest properties to areas where site lighting would be implemented are on Marsh Road.	**Construction** – no detailed assessment has been undertaken but impacts due to temporary construction task lighting and security lighting would be minor given distance to residential facades and existing retained vegetation providing partial screening. **Operation** – sensitive operational lighting design has been adopted as detailed further within the **Lighting Strategy**. Light spill at 15m from the substation fence would not exceed 1 lux.	**Construction** - Adherence with the measures specified within the CEMP throughout construction, including LV05, LV06 and LV07. **Operation** – Weston Marsh Substation A would not normally be lit during hours of darkness and no lighting is required for the overhead line works. Further embedded design measures are detailed within the **Lighting Strategy**.
Visual disturbance	Properties in the community of Weston, including Weston Barn House, Crowtree Farm, Crowtree Cottages, Pickmere, Welland House Farm and Top Yard.	**Construction** – temporary adverse effects upon views due to the presence of construction activities. Vegetation surrounding properties would screen and filter views for the majority of receptors. Views from Crowtree Cottages are however more open. Effects are predicted to be minor adverse during construction with the exception of Crowtree Cottages (moderate). **Operation** – for the majority of receptors, there would be mid-range views towards Weston Marsh Substation A, which would be a small part of the view and filtered by scattered vegetation. Additional mitigation planting is proposed to screen the substation. Effects are predicted to be minor adverse.	**Construction** - adherence with the measures specified within the DMP and the CEMP during construction, including LV01 – LV07. **Operation** - additional landscape screening planting as illustrated on the **Indicative Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Proposals**, to screen views of the Weston Marsh Substation A during operation
Traffic severance	Properties located along identified construction traffic routes, including Marsh Road and Stone Gate.	**Construction** - the percentage impact of construction traffic on the main roads is generally low. While the percentage differences on Stone Gate and Marsh Road are much higher, the overall construction traffic flows are modest and the impact is considered unlikely to impact on highway operation. **Operation** – traffic effects during operation of the Scheme were scoped out of the assessment as they would be negligible due to very low volumes of associated traffic.	**Construction** – use of a dedicated on-site haul road to reduce flows that would otherwise be required to utilise Marsh Road and Stone Gate. Adherence with the measures specified within the CEMP and CTMP during construction. **Operation** - no operational mitigation specific to air quality is required due to the predicted negligible effects of the Scheme.

5. Assessment of Inter-Project Effects

5.1 Short-listed Developments

5.1.1 A total of 19 other existing and, or approved development have been included in the short list for further consideration, based upon the criteria set out in **Table 3.3**. The resulting list of other existing and, or approved development is included in **Table 5.1**.

Table 5.1 Short List of Committed Developments Considered

Development	Category	Planning Authority	Planning Application Reference	Status	Tier	Distance from the Scheme Boundary	Development Description
Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind	NSIP	Planning Inspectorate	EN010130	Application granted on 6 July 2023, decided on 10 February 2026	Tier 1	Interfaces directly with the Scheme Site Boundary	The Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind Project comprises an offshore wind farm and associated offshore and onshore infrastructure including offshore and onshore high voltage electricity cables, onshore and offshore electricity substation(s), connection(s) to the National Grid and ancillary and temporary works.
Meridian Solar Farm	NSIP	Planning Inspectorate	EN010169	Application submitted on 20 March 2026 – pending determination	Tier 1	Interfaces directly with the Scheme Site Boundary	Meridian Solar Farm will comprise the construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of a solar photovoltaic (PV) and electrical battery storage generating facility with a generation capacity of up to 750MW. This will include the associated development and infrastructure required to facilitate a connection to the National Grid.
Land East of Surfleet Bank and West of Woad Farm Surfleet Spalding	Planning application	Lincolnshire County Council SHDC	H17-1097-23 PL/0065/24	Application submitted – pending determination	Tier 1	Approx. 37m	Proposed plant based protein extraction facility and anaerobic digestor plant
Beacon Farm Wisemans Gate Weston Spalding PE12 6JD	Planning application	SHDC	H22-1011-23	Application granted on 15 January 2024	Tier 1	Approx. 800 m	Erection of 2 new industrial units. (Use Classes B2 and B8)
Land off Monks House Lane Spalding PE11 3LH	Planning application	SHDC	H16-0584-25	Application submitted June 2025 – pending determination	Tier 1	Approx 6.8 km	Hybrid application: Full planning application for the erection of 160 dwellings and associated infrastructure, demolition of existing buildings and outline planning application for the erection of up to 274 dwellings.

Development	Category	Planning Authority	Planning Application Reference	Status	Tier	Distance from the Scheme Boundary	Development Description
Beacon Fen Energy Park	NSIP	Planning Inspectorate	EN010151	Application submitted April 2025 – recommendation by 23 May 2026	Tier 1	Approx. 11.2 km	A 400MW solar photovoltaic farm incorporating up to 600MVA Battery Energy Storage System and on-site substation and electrical connection, including solar PV panels up to 4.5m in height; single stacked BESS units up to 4.5m in height; security perimeter fencing; hedgerow improvements; ecological enhancements; above and/or below ground electrical cable connection at up to 400kV; associated development and ancillary works.
Heckington Fen Solar Park	NSIP	Planning Inspectorate	EN010123	Application granted on 24 January 2025	Tier 1	Approx. 14.9 km	Construction, operation and decommissioning of a solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generating facility exceeding 50 megawatt (MW) output capacity, together with associated energy storage. The installed capacity of the solar generation is expected to be in the order of 500MW.
Grimsby to Walpole	NSIP	Planning Inspectorate	EN020036	Application yet to be submitted	Tier 2	Interfaces directly with the Scheme Site Boundary	Comprises 6. No. new substations and approximately 140km of new 400 kV overhead line between Grimsby in the north, to a new substation at Walpole in the south.
Weston Marsh to East Leicestershire	NSIP	Planning Inspectorate	EN0210007	Application yet to be submitted (EIA Scoping stage only)	Tier 2	Interfaces directly with the Scheme Site Boundary	A new circa 60 kilometre 400kV overhead electricity transmission line which is planned to connect into the Weston Marsh Substation infrastructure (to be constructed under the Grimsby to Walpole Project) and route west to a new 400kV transmission substation (WMEL-B) near Wartnaby in Leicestershire, via a new 400kV transmission substation (WMEL-A) near Corby Glen in Lincolnshire.
Eastern Green Link 3 and 4 (EGL 3 and EGL 4)	NSIP	Planning Inspectorate	EN0210003	Application yet to be submitted	Tier 2	Approx. 1.1 km	Eastern Green Link 4 (EGL4) comprises a converter station in the Walpole area of Norfolk alone or together with a switching station and a converter station in the East Lindsey area of Lincolnshire, along with associated development.
Lincolnshire Reservoir	NSIP	Planning Inspectorate	WA010003	Application yet to be submitted	Tier 2	Approx. 11.7 km	Reservoir exceeding 30 million cubic metres of water storage, together with associated development including water transfer pipelines, abstraction facilities, pumping stations, treatment works, renewable energy generation, access roads, parking, wildlife and environmental areas, leisure and recreation and education facilities.
Land west of Spalding Road	Planning Application Policy Allocation	SHDC	H14-1218-21 PIN045	Approved 13 October 2023	Tier 3	Approx. 4.5 km	Policy Allocation for 676 dwellings - and Hybrid planning application seeking full planning permission for 100 new homes, landscaping and infrastructure and outline planning permission (all matters reserved except access) for up to 300 new homes, landscaping and infrastructure.

Development	Category	Planning Authority	Planning Application Reference	Status	Tier	Distance from the Scheme Boundary	Development Description
Wardentree Lane, Spalding	Policy Allocation	SHDC LCC	SP001 WA25-SH	Application yet to be submitted	Tier 3	Approx. 2.6 km	Proposed main employment area B1, B2, B8 uses (SHDC) and waste site (LCC) (see Policies Map Inset Map No 2)
Land north of the Vernatts Drain	Policy Allocation	SHDC	PIN024	Application yet to be submitted	Tier 3	Approx. 5.3 km	Housing site (Phase 2 and 3) to be delivered alongside PIN045 (Phase 1) (see Policies Map Inset Map No 2)
Clay lake enterprise park	Policy Allocation	SHDC LCC	SP012 WA26-SH	Application yet to be submitted	Tier 3	Approx. 5.4 km	Proposed main employment area B1, B2, B8 uses (SHDC) and waste site (LCC) (see Policies Map Inset Map No 2)
Holbeach Food Enterprise Zone	Policy Allocation	SHDC	HO002	Application yet to be submitted	Tier 3	Approx. 4.2 km	Proposed main employment area B1, B2, B8 and D1 uses (see Policies Map Inset Map No 5)
Holbeach West	Policy Allocation	SHDC	HOB048	Application yet to be submitted	Tier 3	Approx. 4.7 km	Housing site (see Policies Map Inset Map No 5)
Land north of Bourne Road	Policy Allocation	SHDC	MON008	Application yet to be submitted	Tier 3	Approx. 6.8 km	Housing site (see Policies Map Inset Map No 2)
Walpole Flexible Energy Generation, Land near Walpole Marsh, Wisbech, PE14 7JL	NSIP	Planning Inspectorate	EN0110009	Application yet to be submitted	Tier 3	Approx. 19.9km	Walpole Flexible Generation: up to 2GW generation capacity comprising flexible thermal generation and associated battery energy storage system

5.2 Agriculture and Soils

5.2.1 As set out in **Table 3.1**, the Scheme's ZoI for Agriculture and Soils is 500 m. Beyond this distance from the Scheme Site Boundary, there is not considered to be potential for significant cumulative effects due to construction or operation of Scheme.

5.2.2 This section therefore reports potential cumulative effects when considering the Scheme in conjunction with those developments listed in **Table 5.1** which are within the Agriculture and Soils ZoI.

Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind

5.2.3 The Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind Project (ODOW) would result in the permanent and temporary loss of Best and Most Versatile (BMV) Land during the construction phases. As reported within Chapter 25 of the ODOW Project ES (Ref 15), the effect of this project on BMV agricultural land has been assessed as major adverse and is therefore significant in isolation. Chapter 23 of the ODOW ES (Ref 16) reported a minor adverse effect upon soils due to the ODOW in isolation, which was reported as not significant.

5.2.4 A BMV Quantitative Cumulative Assessment was submitted at Deadline 4 of the ODOW Project DCO examination (Ref 17). The Scheme was not considered within this BMV Quantitative Cumulative Assessment, but it did include the Meridian Solar Farm, Heckington Fen Solar Farm, Beacon Fen Solar Farm and Lincolnshire Reservoir NSIPs included in this CEA Report short-list. When quantifying the cumulative loss as a result of 22 NSIPs in the East Midlands Region, this assessment concluded no additional significant cumulative effects to those attributed to ODOW in isolation, at a regional or national scale.

5.2.5 As both the Scheme and the Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind Project would impact agricultural land and soil function, the potential for cumulative effects has been considered. Since the Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind Project has been assessed as having a major adverse and therefore significant effect, the cumulative effect in combination with the Scheme is not considered to be materially different to that reported within the ODOW ES.

Meridian Solar Farm

5.2.6 As with the ODOW Project, the Meridian Solar Farm Project would result in permanent and temporary loss of BMV agricultural land and soil function. Chapter 5 of the Meridian Solar Farm ES (Ref 18) concludes that this project would result in moderate adverse effects upon Grade 1 and 2 agricultural land, which are significant; and minor to negligible adverse effects upon soil resources, which are not significant. Cumulative effects in terms of the impact of the Meridian Solar Farm Project in conjunction with other solar schemes in Lincolnshire were also considered, with the ES concluding that "*…the regional distribution and relative area of land use change means that the cumulative effects (impact of geographical scaling) from the use of agricultural land and BMV land are assessed as not significant*".

5.2.7 Given that the effect of the Meridian Solar Farm Project on agricultural land has been assessed as significant, the cumulative effect when considered in combination with the Scheme is not considered to be materially different to that reported within the Meridian Solar Farm ES.

Grimsby to Walpole

5.2.8 The Grimsby to Walpole Project DCO application has not yet been submitted and therefore an ES has not yet been published. However, the Supplementary Preliminary Environmental Information (SPEI) Report for the Weston Marsh Area (Ref 19) was published in support of consultation undertaken between 18 November and 19 December 2025. The SPEI Report was based upon the entirety of the works within Section 5 of the Grimsby to Walpole Project, which include Weston Marsh Substation A, Weston Marsh Substation B and all associated connections. Chapter 8 of the SPEI Report included an initial assessment of the effects upon Agriculture and Soils. In the context of the Scheme, the assessment scenario considered in the Grimsby to Walpole SPEI Report was therefore inherently cumulative, given it included construction of Weston Marsh Substation A.

5.2.9 This initial assessment concluded that the Grimsby to Walpole Project would result in temporary and permanent effects on both BMV land and soil function, which were assessed as major adverse and which were considered to be significant.

5.2.10 The DCO application for the Grimsby to Walpole Project is anticipated to be submitted in June 2027 and will be supported by an ES. The ES will include an updated assessment based upon refined design information to that available at the time of the SPEI Report.

WMEL

5.2.11 The WMEL Project is at an early stage of development. Stage 1 consultation has not yet been undertaken and draft Order Limits and PEI are yet to be published. There is potential for the draft Order Limits for this Project to overlaps with the Scheme Site Boundary. However assessment of potential cumulative effects as a result of the Scheme in-combination with the WMEL Project upon agriculture and soils cannot reasonably be completed at this stage, due to the limited availability of information relating to design and likely environmental effects. The potential cumulative effects associated with the WMEL Project will be assessed within the ES and HRA submitted in support of the WMEL Project's DCO application in due course and considered in further detail during the DCO examination.

Other Developments

5.2.12 The proposed plant-based protein extraction facility on Land East of Surfleet Bank and West of Woad Farm, Surfleet, Spalding is 'pending determination'. Provisional mapping indicates that this project would be sited on Provisional ALC Grade 1 Agricultural land; project documents indicate that the project would result in permanent land take of 14.33 ha. No supporting assessment of effects upon agriculture and soils has been identified for this development, but this area constitutes a very small percentage of ALP BMV within the region.

Conclusion

5.2.13 As set out within the **Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Report** (document reference GWNC-ARC-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000002), of the total land area affected by the Scheme, 19.69 ha would be used permanently, all of which is ALC Grade 1 land. This represents 0.03 % of the land classified as Provisional Grade 1 land, and 0.004 % of land classified as Best and Most Versatile (defined as land mapped as Provisional ALC Grades 1, 2 and 3), in Lincolnshire.

5.2.14 As set out in the above paragraphs, significant effects upon agricultural land have been reported within the published environmental assessments for all short-listed projects within the agriculture and soils ZoI, in isolation. The reported significant effects set out above in relation to developments listed in **Table 5.1** have or will be considered by the relevant consenting authorities during the determination period.

5.2.15 The additional temporary (111 ha) and permanent (19.7 ha) loss of agricultural land associated with construction and operation the Scheme, would not result in any additional significant cumulative effects upon BMV or soil function to those effects reported within the respective assessments for these existing and/or other committed developments and for the Scheme in isolation.

5.2.16 Adherence to soil management plans would ensure that areas required temporarily to construct the Scheme would be reinstated to agricultural use post construction and that permanent loss of agricultural land and soil function is limited to the area of the substation compound, including the permanent access track, sustainable drainage areas and landscape planting areas.

5.3 Air Quality

5.3.1 As set out in **Table 3.1**, the Scheme's ZoI for Air Quality is 250 m for assessing impacts from construction dust and particulate matter on soiling and human health. This includes emissions from Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM) and plant. During the construction phase, cumulative effects associated with dust and particulate matter releases may arise where one or more construction sites are located up to 500 m from the construction boundary of the Scheme (where the respective ZoIs would overlap), their construction phases run concurrently and there are sensitive receptors (human and ecological) present within 250 m of each site (as set out in the Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) Guidance on the assessment of dust from demolition and construction (Ref 20).

5.3.2 In addition, cumulative effects associated with an increase in ambient pollutant concentrations may arise where construction and/or operational traffic associated with the Scheme and other sites travel along the same routes on the local road network, or routes that are in close proximity and there are sensitive receptors present within 200 m of the routes. The traffic screening approach is based on Environmental Protection UK (EPUK) / IAQM Land-Use Planning & Development Control Guidance (Ref 21) and Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) LA 105 guidance (Ref 22). Beyond the ZoI distance from the Scheme Site Boundary, the potential for significant cumulative effects due to construction or operation of Scheme are unlikely.

Vehicle Emissions

5.3.3 The traffic data provided for use in the air quality assessment of construction phase traffic impacts were inherently cumulative given that 'do minimum'[2] flows included traffic associated with the construction of the ODOW Project and Meridian Solar Farm Project. Contributions arising from the remaining (smaller) committed developments were captured through the application of standard traffic growth factors

[2] i.e. those future baseline flows for the assessment years (2028-2031) that do not include projected construction traffic for the Scheme.

used to generate future year traffic; this approach ensures that contributions from other developments are not 'double counted'. Further details of the cumulative traffic data is provided in Section 5.11.

5.3.4 A review of the traffic data projections developed for the Scheme indicates that the predicted change in traffic flows during construction would not exceed the screening thresholds outlined in the EPUK / IAQM Planning Guidance (Ref 21) for requiring a detailed air quality assessment. Therefore, it is judged unlikely that there would be any inter-project construction traffic effects between the Scheme and the committed developments identified. This is due to the anticipated scale of the contribution of Scheme construction traffic to pollutant concentrations adjacent construction traffic routes.

5.3.5 In addition, the operational and maintenance vehicle movements attributable to the Scheme are expected to be low and infrequent and would not substantially contribute to changes in traffic flows or vehicle redistribution that meets the EPUK / IAQM screening criteria (Ref 20).

Construction Dust

5.3.6 Of the committed developments identified for consideration within the cumulative construction dust assessment, the following are located within 250 m of the Scheme and have sensitive receptors present within 250 m of each development:

- ODOW;
- Meridian Solar Farm;
- Grimsby to Walpole Project;
- WMEL; and
- Land East of Surfleet Bank and West of Woad Farm Surfleet Spalding

5.3.7 For the committed developments set out above, information on the opening year and duration of the construction works is not confirmed. Therefore, as a precautionary and conservative approach it is assumed that there would be potential for temporal overlap in the construction phases of these committed developments and the Scheme.

5.3.8 A review of the publicly available planning application documents for the committed developments has indicated that a construction dust risk assessment has been undertaken for each, in accordance with the IAQM Construction Dust Guidance (Ref 20) and as a result, appropriate mitigation have been identified and included within the associated management plans. A summary of the construction dust risk level, used to inform the selection of mitigation measures for each committed development, is summarised below:

- ODOW – high risk for dust soiling, low risk for human health impacts and medium risk for ecological impacts. Mitigation measures are set out in the ODOW Outline Air Quality Management Plan, provided as part of the Outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) (Ref 23);
- Meridian Solar Farm – high risk for dust soiling, and low risk for human health and ecological impacts. Mitigation measures are set out in the Outline CEMP (CEMP) (Ref 24);

- Grimsby to Walpole Project – high risk for dust soiling, and medium risk for human health and ecological impacts. Mitigation measures are set out in the Preliminary CoCP (Ref 25);
- WMEL – no preliminary environmental information has yet been published for this project.
- Land East of Surfleet Bank and West of Woad Farm Surfleet Spalding – medium risk for dust soiling and low risk for human health. No sensitive ecological receptors were identified in this construction dust assessment. Mitigation measures are set out in the Air Quality Assessment (Ref 26).

5.3.9 On the assumption that these measures will be implemented effectively for the duration of the construction phase of the committed developments, no significant cumulative construction dust effects are anticipated.

Conclusion

5.3.10 It is worth noting that a 'high' construction dust risk has been identified for the Scheme and mitigation measures commensurate with a 'high' risk site have been used to inform the **Outline CEMP** for the Scheme.

5.3.11 With the assumed adoption of best practice dust control and NRMM controls across all committed developments and the Scheme, no significant cumulative effects are anticipated. Furthermore, as set out within the section 4.2 of the **Outline CEMP**, National Grid will coordinate with developers/ contractors of other projects in the vicinity of the Scheme. This will include but is not limited to the Outer Dowsing Project Delivery Team. The meetings would ensure that activities are coordinated, and concurrent activities which could generate dust and particulate matter, for example, are reduced as far as practicable.

5.4 Ecology and Biodiversity

Ecological Impacts of the Scheme

5.4.1 The baseline ecology conditions for the Scheme are summarised in the following reports:

- Habitat Classification Report (document reference GWNC-ARU-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000013);
- Great Crested Newt Survey Report (document reference GWNC-ARU-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000011);
- Otter and Water Vole Survey Report (document reference GWNC-ARU-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000012);
- Breeding Bird Survey Report (document reference GWNC-ARU-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000009);
- Non-breeding Bird Report (document reference GWNC-ARU-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000010);
- Badger Survey Report (document reference GWNC-ARU-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000007);

- Bat Survey Report (document reference GWNC-ARU-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000008); and,
- Aquatic Survey Report (document reference GWNC-ARU-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000006).

5.4.2 An Ecological Impact Assessment been prepared to assess the potential effects of the Substation Works on Ecological Receptors (document reference GWNC-ARU-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000005).

5.4.3 In addition, a report to inform Habitats Regulations Assessment – Stage 1 Screening has been prepared to assess the potential for likely significant effects upon European Designated Sites for the Scheme, both alone and in combination with other plans and projects (document reference GWNC-ARU-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000014).

Statutory Designated Sites

5.4.4 The HRA report identified the following European designated sites relevant to the Scheme: the Wash SPA, the Wash Ramsar Site and the Wash and North Norfolk Coast SAC. Potential pathways of effect considered were loss of functionally linked land (construction phase), disturbance displacement (construction phase), injury/mortality from overhead line collisions (operational phase), changes in water quality (construction and operational phase), changes in water level and flow (construction and operational phases), introduction and spread of invasive non-native species (INNS) (construction phase), airborne pollution (construction phase), and barriers to movement (construction and operational phases). The HRA concluded that there would be no likely significant effects upon the European designated Sites from the Scheme alone. Therefore, no significant effects upon the Wash SPA, the Wash Ramsar or the Wash and North Norfolk Coast SAC are predicted from the Scheme.

5.4.5 Surfleet Lows SSSI, the Wash SSSI and Vernatts LNR are within 5 km of the Scheme. There are no pathways of effect between Surfleet Lows SSSI and Vernatts LNR and no effects are predicted. The Wash SSSI is hydrologically connected to the Scheme via the River Welland and is designated for breeding and non-breeding birds, common seal and wetland and saltmarsh habitats. A Surface Water Drainage Strategy (document reference GWNC-WSP-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000001) and CEMP for the Scheme will minimise impacts on the water environment. The SSSI is over 200 m from any qualifying/supporting habitats of the SSSI. There will therefore be no significant effects on The Wash SSSI resulting from atmospheric pollution. Due to the separation distances from The Wash SSSI it is considered very unlikely that material amounts of dust originating from Scheme would reach the designated site (including via linking watercourses). Measures detailed within a CEMP will avoid the introduction or spread of INNS.

5.4.6 The EcIA for the Substation Works identified no significant effects on the Wash SSSI from loss of functionally linked land. The S37 4ZM Overhead Line Works, S37 2WS Overhead line works and Exempt Overhead Line works could result in disturbance of breeding and non-breeding birds within functionally linked land, however the duration of the construction works will be short term and no significant impact on the Wash SSSI is predicted. To avoid potential collision risk during the operational phase of the Scheme, bird diverters will be used, noting that the overhead line works are to the existing 2WS and 4ZM infrastructure.

Non-Statutory Designated Sites

5.4.7 The Scheme (the Exempt Overhead Line Works element) overlaps with Surfleet Bank Local Wildlife Site designated for its botanical importance. In the absence of mitigation, direct and indirect impacts on this designated site could occur. Measures to control pollution effects, as described within the Outline CEMP, will be secured within the final CEMP. Proposed temporary scaffold locations to facilitate reconductoring of the existing 4ZM overhead line are outside of the designated site and will be in-situ for a short-term period. Mitigation options for this designated site will be refined further during development of the detailed construction and logistics plans.

5.4.8 With the application of National Grid's best practice working methods and the control measures outlined in the EcIA for the Substation Works, no direct or indirect impacts are anticipated for any other non-statutory designated sites as a result of the Scheme.

Habitats

5.4.9 Habitats identified within the Scheme Site Boundary are summarised in Appendix A of the Habitat Classification Report. Habitats of ecological importance within the Scheme Site Boundary are reedbed (UKHab code f2e), other neutral grassland (UKHab code g3c), *Lolium-Cynosurus* neutral grassland (UKHab code g3c6), modified grassland (UKHab code g4), hedgerow (priority habitat) (UKHab code h2a6), rivers (UKHab code r2a), coastal saltmarsh (UKHab code t2a), lowland mixed deciduous woodland (UKHab code w1f) and line of trees (UKHab code w1gg).

5.4.10 Measures to protect habitats of ecological importance during construction as described within the Outline CEMP, will be secured within the final CEMP. An area of reedbed which overlaps with the Exempt Overhead Line Works Site boundary will be cut back outside of the breeding season, prior to construction, to minimise risk of use by Schedule 1 nesting birds. This habitat will be allowed to regenerate naturally once construction is complete.

5.4.11 Lowland mixed deciduous woodland will be managed to facilitate the S37 4ZM Overhead Line Works and the Exempt Overhead Line Works, with localised areas of removal. It is proposed that a Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) will be developed for the Scheme in its entirety prior to construction, which will set out further details of vegetation management beneath overhead lines. New habitats will be created, as illustrated on the Indicative Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Proposals (document reference GWNC-GIL-SS50-XXXXXX-PLN-ES-000001) and will include woodland mix and woodland edge mix.

Protected and Notable Species

5.4.12 Measures detailed within the Outline CEMP will avoid significant impacts upon amphibians, reptiles, breeding birds, non-breeding birds, badger, bats, otter, water vole, aquatic ecology, fish and other notable species which may be present such as brown hare and hedgehog. Where impacts to protected species cannot be avoided, the relevant licence from Natural England will be sought to permit derogation from legislation (Outline CEMP measure B01). Embedded mitigation and an operational lighting strategy will minimise impacts on species during operation.

Cumulative Assessment of the Scheme and Other Projects

5.4.13 As set out in **Table 3.1**, the Scheme's ZoI for Ecology and Biodiversity is 20 km. Beyond this distance from the Scheme Site Boundary, there is not considered to be potential for significant cumulative effects due to construction or operation of Scheme.

Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind (ODOW)

Construction Phase

5.4.14 The southern extent of the ODOW DCO Limits overlaps with the Scheme, due to the onshore cable connection which is routed to Weston Marsh Substation A. The construction phase for the onshore cable is projected to take up to 42 months (Ref 27), commencing in 2027, as such there is the potential for the construction phases of the projects to overlap. The cable duct installation works for ODOW are continuous, with each work front progressing a section at a time. In any given location, once the cable ducts have been installed, the trench will be backfilled, and the work front will continue moving onto the next section to minimise the amount of land being worked on at any one time. The haul road will, however, need to be retained along much of the cable corridor to maintain access to the work fronts.

International Statutory Designated Sites

5.4.15 The ODOW HRA Screening Report (Ref 28) assessed the potential for the onshore elements of the project to have likely significant effects upon the following European designated sites:

- Humber Estuary SPA – Likely significant effects on all qualifying features;
- Humber Estuary SAC – No potential for likely significant effects on any qualifying features;
- Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe Dunes and Gibraltar Point SAC – Potential for likely significant effects on all qualifying features;
- The Wash SPA – Potential for likely significant effects on all qualifying features;
- The Wash Ramsar Site – Potential for likely significant effects on all qualifying features;
- The Wash and North Norfolk Coast SAC – potential for likely significant effects on all qualifying features;
- Greater Wash SPA – Potential for likely significant effects on all qualifying features;
- Gibraltar Point SPA – Potential for likely significant effects on all qualifying features;
- Gibraltar Point Ramsar Site - Potential for likely significant effects on some coastal habitats, waterfowl, invertebrates and plants;
- North Norfolk Coast SPA – Potential for likely significant effects on pink-footed goose;
- North Norfolk Coast Ramsar – Potential for likely significant effects on pink-footed goose.

5.4.16 As both the Scheme and the Outer Dowsing project have the potential to impact the Wash SPA, Ramsar site and the Wash and North Norfolk Coast SAC, the potential for cumulative effects on these sites has been considered. Potential cumulative pathways of effect include loss of functionally linked habitat, disturbance displacement and spread of INNS during construction.

Loss of functionally linked habitat

5.4.17 ODOW will involve the delivery of one onshore substation containing the electrical components for transforming the power supplied from the windfarm to 400kV. The substation comprises arable farmland to the north of the River Welland adjacent to the A10, approximately 2.7 km to the north-west of the Weston Marsh Substation. Given that the permanent farmland loss associated with ODOW falls within the Impact Risk Zones (IRZ) and foraging ranges of the SPA/Ramsar bird species (Ref 29), there is the potential for cumulative impacts with the Scheme. However, the Report to Inform Appropriate Assessment accompanying the DCO submission indicates that there will be no adverse effects of ODOW on The Wash SPA/Ramsar regarding habitat loss, both alone and in-combination. This conclusion was reached in relation to both lapwing and golden plover, and no mitigation measures were deemed necessary (Ref 30).

Disturbance displacement

5.4.18 There is the potential for temporary disturbance to SPA/Ramsar birds using functionally-linked habitats adjoining the Outer Dowsing Order Limits, much of which traverses arable farmland and, to a lesser extent, wet grassland. However, where significant abundances or assemblages of qualifying birds are shown to use habitats within a 500 m disturbance zone, the development will need to deliver adequate measures (e.g. screening or use of noise dampeners on construction machinery) to mitigate disturbance impacts.

5.4.19 As highlighted by the non-breeding bird survey data obtained for the Scheme, there is no evidence that the habitats adjoining the Scheme have an important functional link to The Wash SPA/Ramsar and, therefore, a contribution to disturbance impacts (even those that are immaterial alone) will not occur. By extension, this implies that there is no potential for in-combination disturbance impacts.

Introduction and Spread of Invasive Non-Native Species

5.4.20 The ODOW and the Scheme have the potential to introduce or spread INNS to watercourses linking to The Wash SPA/Ramsar and the Wash and North Norfolk Coast SAC. However, each development proposal with linking hydrological pathways to the SPA, SAC and Ramsar site will deliver its own bespoke biosecurity measures to comply with general environmental legislation. Therefore, it is considered that there is no potential for in-combination effects to occur regarding the introduction/spread of INNS.

Other Designated Sites

5.4.21 The Wash SSSI is within the ZoI for both ODOW and the Scheme. Control measures will be implemented for both projects to minimise impacts on the water environment. The ES for Outer Dowsing identified the potential for indirect effects upon designated sites as a result of changes in water quality and air quality. The ODOW Outline CoCP includes measures to control changes in water quality and includes an Outline Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) as part of the embedded mitigation for the project,

and the Air Quality Chapter concludes that this is sufficient to render effects not significant in EIA terms. As both Outer Dowsing and the Scheme include embedded measures to control changes in air and water quality, no significant cumulative effects are predicted.

5.4.22 The Outer Dowsing ES did not report any significant effects upon the Wash SSSI. The underground cable crossing of the River Welland by Outer Dowsing will be installed using trenchless methods, minimising potential disturbance. As noted in paragraph 5.4.2, the S37 4ZM Overhead Line Works, S37 2WS Overhead line works and Exempt Overhead Line works could result in disturbance of breeding and non-breeding birds within functionally linked land, however, the duration of the works for the Scheme will be short term and no significant impact on the Wash SSSI is predicted. To avoid potential collision risk during the operational phase of the Scheme, bird diverters will be used. It is considered that with mitigation, no significant cumulative effects would occur.

Habitats

5.4.23 ODOW will result in impacts upon habitats within the Weston Marsh area, where vegetation clearance is required during construction along the underground cable route. However as reported within Chapter 21 of the ODOW ES (Ref 29), the project is not predicted to result in any significant effects upon ecology when considered in isolation, based upon the nature of the affected habitats (primarily cropland), reinstatement of affected habitats and the control measures set out within the ODOW ES.

5.4.24 The Scheme, as with the interfacing elements of ODOW, is located primarily within cropland which is of negligible ecological importance. Impacts upon terrestrial habitats due to construction would be relatively localised and the outlined control measures and additional mitigation measures are anticipated to avoid significant effects either in isolation or cumulatively.

5.4.25 Given that a trenchless methodology is proposed to facilitate the underground cable crossing of the River Welland and based upon the management measures identified in both the ODOW ES and summarised within this report, significant cumulative effects upon aquatic habitats are not likely.

Protected and Notable Species

Otter

5.4.26 Outer Dowsing identified an otter holt (SLR_70) within the connection area at the southern extent of the Order Limits (referred to in the ODOW ES as ECC 14). The Scheme also identified a potential otter holt approximately 150 m from this location on the same watercourse. The field surveys undertaken for the Scheme also identified a potential otter holt in this location. However as reported in the Otter and Water Vole Survey Report for the Scheme, an internal inspection on 10 February 2026 recorded that the internal area of the hole had collapsed, with rat sized burrows within. Monitoring to date has not identified any signs of otters recorded at the hole.

5.4.27 A licence from Natural England will be required if an otter holt will be lost or damaged, or if otter will be disturbed. Mitigation will be required to make sure the population of the species is maintained at a favourable status. A derogation licence from Natural England will be sought by the project(s) if otter holts will be impacted. If required, mitigation would be detailed within the licence application. With mitigation

and licensing the otter population will be maintained and the Scheme would not result in any significant cumulative effects. National Grid will continue to engage with ODOW to ensure integration of any potential licensing requirements.

Bats

5.4.28 Outer Dowsing identified trees within the connection area, however, they did not have access to survey these for bats. The same trees have been surveyed to inform the Scheme and were found to have no potential roost features or negligible suitability for roosting bats. Therefore, cumulative impacts upon roosting bats would not result in a significant cumulative effect.

Bat surveys for the Scheme assessed the bat assemblage to be of Local importance. The Scheme will result in the loss of hedgerow and woodland and the diversion of ditch habitat which are suitable for foraging and commuting bats. Outer Dowsing will also result in loss of habitats during the construction phase, however once the cable ducts have been installed, the trench will be backfilled and habitats will be reinstated. As the amount of habitat lost is considered to represent a small fraction of the habitat available to foraging bats in the local landscape, the cumulative temporary and permanent loss of habitat will have a minor adverse effect on foraging and commuting bats which is not significant.

Badger

5.4.29 Badgers are known to be present within the wider landscape surrounding the Scheme, and evidence of badger activity has been recorded within suitable habitats in the vicinity of the Scheme Site Boundary. The southern extent of the ODOW Order Limits, including the onshore cable corridor, overlaps with the Scheme Site Boundary, giving rise to the potential for cumulative effects on badgers during the construction phase.

5.4.30 While the southern extent of the ODOW onshore cable corridor overlaps with the Scheme Site Boundary, neither project identifies residual effects that would affect the integrity of badger setts, territories or population viability within the overlapping area. Mitigation measures would be implemented by both projects, including pre-construction badger surveys, avoidance of active setts where practicable, the establishment of appropriate buffer zones and reinstatement of temporarily affected habitats. Where impacts to setts cannot be avoided, appropriate licensing would be secured from Natural England, and mitigation would be detailed within the relevant licence applications.

5.4.31 With mitigation and licensing in place, the badger population would be maintained at a favourable conservation status, and residual cumulative effects would be not significant.

Birds

5.4.32 A range of breeding birds and non-breeding birds (over winter) are found within the Scheme Site Boundary and the wider landscape. The southern extent of the Outer ODOW Order Limits, including the onshore cable corridor, overlaps with the Scheme Site Boundary, giving rise to the potential for cumulative effects on birds (breeding and non-breeding) during the construction phase.

5.4.33 While the southern extent of the ODOW onshore cable corridor overlaps with the Scheme Site Boundary, neither project identifies residual effects that would affect the conservation status of breeding or non-breeding birds in the overlapping area.

5.4.34 Embedded and additional mitigation measures are proposed by both projects. This includes seasonal and spatial restrictions by ODOW and adherence to legal requirements, including pre-construction surveys for Schedule 1 nesting species. As illustrated on the Indicative Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Proposals for the Scheme and discussed in the EcIA, the Scheme includes provision of compensatory habitat for farmland birds. Consequently, the cumulative effect is considered to be not significant when considering both the Scheme and ODOW.

Great crested newt

5.4.35 No waterbodies within 250 m of the Scheme have recorded great crested newt (GCN) to date, no water bodies located within 250 m of the Order Limits of Outer Dowsing returned a positive eDNA result and the majority of terrestrial habitats being impacted are sub-optimal (i.e. cropland). No cumulative effects on GCN are predicted and effects are not significant.

European eel

5.4.36 Assessments completed in support of ODOW and the Scheme have identified European eel are likely to migrate via the River Welland. Trenchless techniques (HDD) will be used in install the ODOW underground cable below the River Welland, therefore direct impacts, such as killing of fish, are unlikely. The HDD compounds are located c.100 m from the river Welland and piling impacts are likely to be intermittent over a short duration, and therefore the risk of eels being present and disturbed during the works is considered to be low. Works associated with the Scheme at the River Welland are limited to reconductoring of the existing 4ZM overhead line, which will be completed over a short-term period and in accordance with the measures specified in the Outline CEMP for the Scheme. No significant cumulative effects are therefore predicted due to the Scheme and Outer Dowsing. It is also noted that none of the other short-list developments include works within the River Welland locality.

Operational Phase

5.4.37 ODOW is assumed to be operational for approximately 35 years. As cables will be installed below ground and habitats along the cable connection route reinstated, no significant cumulative effects on ecology receptors during the operational phase are predicted.

Decommissioning Phase

5.4.38 At the end of the operational lifetime of the ODOW, it is anticipated that cables would be left in-situ to avoid adverse effects on the environment and communities (Ref 27). Therefore, the would be no cumulative effects upon ecology receptors as a result of the operation of the Scheme acting in-combination with the impacts of decommissioning of ODOW.

Summary

5.4.39 With embedded and additional mitigation, the Scheme is not likely to result in significant cumulative effects upon ecology and biodiversity when considered in combination with ODOW.

Meridian Solar Farm

Construction Phase

5.4.40 The Meridian Solar Farm ES sets out the potential impacts of the project upon Ecology and Biodiversity. The Order Limits for Meridan Solar Farm overlap with the Scheme at the northern extent of the 'Grid Connection' 400kV Overhead Line (Ref 31).

Designated sites

5.4.41 The Meridian Solar Farm HRA (Ref 32) assessed the potential for the project to have Likely significant effects upon the following European designated sites:

- The Wash and North Norfolk Coast Special Area of Conservation (SAC) - No potential for likely significant effects on any qualifying features;
- The Wash Special Protection Area (SPA) - Potential for likely significant effects via direct impacts on individuals of qualifying species (collision risk);
- The Wash Ramsar - Potential for likely significant effects via direct impacts on individuals of qualifying species (collision risk);
- Baston Fen SAC; Nene Washes SAC - No potential for likely significant effects on any qualifying features;
- Nene Washes SPA - Potential for likely significant effects via direct impacts on individuals of qualifying species (collision risk); and
- Nene Washes Ramsar - Potential for likely significant effects via direct impacts on individuals of qualifying species (collision risk);

5.4.42 As detailed in the HRA Screening report for the Scheme potential likely significant effects were considered for the following European designated sites:

- The Wash SPA;
- The Wash Ramsar Site; and,
- The Wash and North Norfolk Coast SAC.

5.4.43 The HRA screening report for the Scheme concluded that there were no likely significant effects upon the Wash SPA, Ramsar Site or the Wash and North Norfolk Coast SAC from the Scheme alone.

5.4.44 As both the Scheme and the Meridian Solar Farm project have the potential to impact the Wash SPA and Ramsar Site, the potential for cumulative effects has been considered with loss of functionally linked land, disturbance displacement and spread of INNS considered potential construction phase pathways, as described below.

5.4.45 Meridian Solar Farm project has potential for the loss of functionally linked habitat associated with The Wash SPA/Ramsar site. However given the similar nature of the habitats impacted by the Scheme and the Meridian Solar Farm, and the fact that the Meridian Solar Farm development lies even further from the SPA/Ramsar, it is considered that permanent functionally linked habitat loss is equally unlikely across both developments. Indeed, wintering bird surveys undertaken in support of the Meridian Solar Farm Project, which will result in the loss of a much larger extent of arable farmland than the Scheme, indicate that there is no evidence of functional

linkage of the wider arable landscape to the south of the Scheme to The Wash SPA/Ramsar.

5.4.46 As highlighted by the non-breeding bird survey data obtained for the Scheme, there is no evidence that the habitats adjoining the Scheme have an important functional link to The Wash SPA/Ramsar and, therefore, a contribution to disturbance impacts (even those that are immaterial alone) will not occur. By extension, this implies that there is no potential for significant cumulative disturbance effects.

5.4.47 The Meridian Solar Farm Project and the Scheme have the potential to introduce or spread INNS to watercourses linking to The Wash SPA/Ramsar and the Wash and North Norfolk Coast SAC. However, each development proposal with linking hydrological pathways to the SPA, SAC and Ramsar sites, will deliver its own bespoke biosecurity measures to comply with general environmental legislation. Therefore, it is considered that there is no potential for significant cumulative to occur regarding the introduction/spread of INNS.

5.4.48 The Grid Connection Route of Meridian Solar Farm falls partially within the IRZs for Surfleet Lows SSSI, The Wash SSSI, and Cowbit Wash SSSI (Ref 33). Effects upon SSSI's due to the Meridian Solar Farm Project were reported in the ES as not significant, when considered in isolation and cumulatively with a number of the short-listed developments (Ref 33).

5.4.49 As reported within the EcIA, the Impact Risk Zones (IRZ's) for Surfleet Lows SSSI and The Wash SSSI also partially overlap with the Scheme. There are no significant effects upon these SSSI when considering the Scheme in isolation, based upon implementation of control measures detailed within the relevant CEMP's. Similarly, when assessing the additional incremental changes due to the Scheme cumulatively with the impacts of the Meridian Solar Farm Project, no significant cumulative effects upon the identified SSSIs as a result of the Scheme have been identified.

5.4.50 No significant cumulative effects are predicted for any statutory or non-statutory designated sites as a result of Meridan Solar Farm and the Scheme.

Habitats

5.4.51 The Scheme is located primarily in cropland of negligible ecological importance. It is anticipated that with the application of measures set out within the Outline CEMP and based upon the inclusion of habitat mitigation areas within the Scheme Site Boundary, that significant effects due to construction activities would be avoided. This remains the case when considering the Scheme in combination with the Meridian Solar Farm, given the nature of the habitats affected by both developments, assumed CEMP measures (Ref 34) and the additional mitigation (habitat creation/enhancement) to be implemented by both projects to address their effects in isolation.

Protected and Notable Species

Bats

5.4.52 The Meridian Solar Farm ES did not identify any affected trees within the Grid Connection area. Trees potentially impacted by the Scheme have been surveyed as set out within the Bat Survey Report and some were found to have PRF-M suitability and require further survey in 2026 to confirm if they support roosting bats.

5.4.53 Bat surveys for the Scheme assessed the bat assemblage to be of Local importance. The Scheme will result in the loss of hedgerow and woodland and the diversion of ditch habitat which are suitable for foraging and commuting bats. The Meridian Solar Farm Project will also result in loss of habitats during the construction phase, however this is considered to be a minor adverse effect on bats. When considering the Scheme and Meridian Solar Farm Project cumulatively, it remains the case that the temporary and permanent loss of habitat is likely to have a minor adverse effect on foraging and commuting bats. Therefore, cumulative effects upon roosting bats due to the Scheme and the Meridian Solar Farm Project are not significant.

Badger

5.4.54 Residual effects on badgers reported for the Meridian Solar Farm Project ES are minor adverse and not significant, with no impact on the favourable conservation status of the species (Ref 33).

5.4.55 Although the Meridian Solar Farm grid connection overlaps with the Scheme Site Boundary, the residual effects identified for both projects are localised and short-term, and suitable badger habitat remains widespread throughout the surrounding landscape. No reliance on shared sensitive resources or populations has been identified.

5.4.56 Therefore no significant cumulative effects on badger are predicted to arise from the Scheme in combination with the Meridian Solar Farm Project.

Birds

5.4.57 A range of breeding birds and non-breeding birds (over winter) are found within the Scheme Site boundary and the wider landscape. The northern extent of the Meridian Solar Farm grid connection overlaps with the Scheme Site Boundary, giving rise to the potential for cumulative effects on birds (breeding and non-breeding) during the construction phase.

5.4.58 The Meridian Solar Farm ES reports temporary negligible to minor adverse effects upon birds which are not significant, both in isolation and when considered cumulatively alongside other developments (Ref 33).

5.4.59 The Scheme is also not likely to result in any significant residual effects that would affect the conservation status of breeding or non-breeding birds.

5.4.60 Embedded and additional mitigation measures would be implemented by the Meridian Solar Farm Project, including a Farmland Bird Mitigation Strategy (Ref 35), seasonal restrictions, sensitive lighting, planting of scrub/shrub and adherence to legal requirements, including pre-construction surveys for Schedule 1 nesting species. Based upon the implementation of these measures alongside the compensatory habitat for farmland birds as included within the Scheme proposals and the adherence to the measures specified in the Outline CEMP, significant cumulative effects upon birds due to the Scheme and the Meridian Solar Farm Project are not likely.

Great crested newt

5.4.61 No waterbodies within 250m of the Scheme have recorded GCN to date and eDNA testing returned negative results for all ponds tested in support of the Meridian Solar Farm Project, indicating absence of GCN (Ref 33). In addition, the majority of terrestrial habitats being impacted by both the Meridian Solar Farm Project and the

Scheme are sub-optimal (i.e. cropland). Based upon these factors, no cumulative effects are predicted upon GCN.

Otter

5.4.62 The Meridian Solar Farm ES reports that the residual effects of the Project on otter during construction would be minor adverse and not significant, both due to the project in isolation and when considered cumulatively, with residual effects limited to temporary localised interaction with watercourses. No signs of otter were recorded within the Grid Connection area which interfaces with the Scheme Site Boundary (Ref 36).

5.4.63 The residual effects on otters as a result of the Scheme are predicted to be negligible and not significant, with no effect on the favourable conservation status of the species. No evidence of otter was recorded within the overlapping areas of the two developments, and residual effects identified for each project do not extend beyond the construction phase or affect the continuity or function of the wider watercourse network.

5.4.64 No significant cumulative effects on otter are predicted to result from the Scheme in combination with the Meridian Solar Farm Project.

Water vole

5.4.65 The Meridian Solar Farm ES reports that the residual effects of the Project on water vole during construction would be minor adverse and not significant, both due to the project in isolation and when considered cumulatively. No signs of water vole were recorded within the Grid Connection area which interfaces with the Scheme Site Boundary (Ref 36).

5.4.66 Therefore, neither the Scheme nor the Meridian Solar Farm Project recorded evidence of water vole within the overlapping boundaries. Residual effects on water voles for each development are not significant, with no impact on population viability. Residual effects are localised to temporary interactions with minor watercourse, within a managed drainage networks that is largely ephemeral and offers limited suitability for supporting significant water vole populations.

5.4.67 No significant cumulative effects on water vole are predicted to result from the Scheme in combination with the Meridian Solar Farm Project.

Aquatic ecology

5.4.68 Meridian Solar farm scoped out fish and macroinvertebrates and is not predicted to result in any significant effects upon aquatic ecology receptors.

5.4.69 Where new watercourse crossings in the form of culverts or upgrades to existing culverts are required, the least impacting design that is reasonably practicable is proposed (e.g. arch rather than box culverts, and box culverts in preference to pipes etc.). The OCEMP includes standard construction control measures to mitigate potential adverse effects on fish. The final CEMP(s) will address avoidance of impacts on watercourses ensuring the habitat integrity for notable fish species such as European eel and river lamprey. The Site largely comprises a managed fenland drainage network of ditches/drains that are generally ephemeral, reducing the likelihood of supporting significant fish populations.

5.4.70 The effects of the Scheme upon aquatic ecology receptors are not significant and no additional significant effects are likely when considering the developments cumulatively.

Operational Phase

5.4.71 During operation and with mitigation applied, the Meridian Solar ES identified negligible – minor (not significant) effects upon designated sites and birds

5.4.72 Once operational, the S37 Overhead Line works would result in a net increase of just three pylons in the locality of the existing 2WS and 4ZM overhead lines which meet at Spalding Tee-Point.

5.4.73 While no bespoke mitigation will be needed to address collision risk associated with the Scheme, bird diverters will be delivered as a positive environmental measure. These will focus on the short existing section of overhead line that traverses the River Welland (approximately 50 m), with an additional precautionary buffer of 50 m either side of the river. With the implementation of mitigation, residual cumulative effects will be not significant (Negligible).

Decommissioning Phase

5.4.74 Meridian Solar Farm is not predicted to result in any significant effects upon ecology during decommission, with land returned to baseline conditions. There would be no cumulative effects upon ecology receptors as a result of the operation of the Scheme acting in-combination with the impacts of decommissioning the Meridian Solar Farm Project.

Summary

5.4.75 With embedded and additional mitigation, the Scheme is not likely to result in significant cumulative effects upon ecology and biodiversity when considered in combination with the Meridian Solar Farm Project.

Grimsby to Walpole

5.4.76 The Grimsby to Walpole Project draft Order Limits overlap with the Scheme Site Boundary. The relationship between the Scheme and the Grimsby to Walpole Project is described in further detail within the **Planning Design and Access Statement**. The Grimsby to Walpole Project DCO Application has not yet been submitted and therefore an ES has not yet been published. The Supplementary Preliminary Environmental Information (SPEI) Report for the Weston Marsh Area (Ref 19) was however published in support of the Grimsby to Walpole consultation undertaken between 18 November and 19 December 2025. Volume 2, Part B, Chapter 4 of the SPEI Report included an initial assessment of the effects upon Ecology and Biodiversity (Ref 38) which concluded that that significant effects could not be excluded for a number of ecological receptors due to data gaps associated with ongoing surveys (such as designated sites, habitats, bats, otter, water vole and aquatic receptors) and the ongoing design and assessment of the Project, including the design of any required ecological mitigation areas.

5.4.77 As previously noted, in the context of the Scheme, the assessment scenario considered in the Grimsby to Walpole Project SPEI Report was inherently cumulative, given it included construction and operation of Weston Marsh Substation

A, along with additional works in the Weston Marsh area to construct and operate a new Weston Marsh Substation B and associated connections.

International Statutory Designated Sites

5.4.78 The HRA for the Scheme has assessed the potential for likely significant effects upon European designated sites alone and in combination with other plans and projects. This includes consideration of the Scheme in-combination with the Grimsby to Walpole Project, based on publicly available information. In addition to Weston Marsh Substation A, the proposed Grimsby to Walpole substations Weston Marsh Substation B and Walpole B fall within the IRZs of several qualifying bird species in The Wash SPA/Ramsar, most notably golden plover, lapwing and pink-footed goose.

5.4.79 Non-breeding bird survey data for the habitats within and adjoining the aforementioned two additional new substations are being analysed and will inform any mitigation requirements for the Grimsby to Walpole Project. Preliminary data suggest that the habitats within the footprint of the two additional substations do not constitute important functionally linked habitat, making material in-combination effects with the Scheme unlikely.

5.4.80 As highlighted by the non-breeding bird survey data obtained for the Scheme, there is no evidence that the habitats adjoining the Scheme have an important functional link to The Wash SPA/Ramsar. This implies that there is no potential for significant cumulative effects due to loss of functionally linked land or disturbance effects.

5.4.81 Embedded mitigation is proposed for both the Scheme (as specified within the **Outline CEMP**) and the Grimsby to Walpole Project, as set out within the Preliminary Code of Construction Practice (Ref 39). It is anticipated that these measures would avoid or minimise changes in water quality, air quality or spread of INNS, as discussed further within the **Habitat Regulations Assessment Stage 1 Screening Report**. As such, cumulative effects on European Designated Sites due to the Scheme and the Grimsby to Walpole Project are not predicted to be significant. Further assessment will be completed through completion of the HRA and ES required for the Grimsby to Walpole Project, which will be submitted in support of the DCO application.

Other Designated Sites

5.4.82 The Wash SSSI is within the ZoI for both the Scheme and the Grimsby to Walpole Project. Embedded measures are proposed for both projects to control construction related effects. Potential impacts upon the bird assemblage for the Grimsby to Walpole Project will be assessed with the ES submitted in support of the DCO application. As such, at this stage in the assessment, significant effects upon the Wash SSSI due to the Grimsby to Walpole Project cannot be excluded at this stage and will be considered in further detail during the DCO examination.

5.4.83 Both the Scheme and the Grimsby to Walpole draft Order Limits overlap with Surfleet bank LWS which is designated for its botanical interest. In the absence of mitigation, both the Scheme and the Grimsby to Walpole Project could result in direct and indirect effects on this site. Measures to control pollution effects, as described within the Outline CEMP, will be secured within the final CEMP and proposed scaffold locations required for reconductoring of the existing 4ZM overhead line are outside of the designated site. Further assessment of effects upon the Wash SSSI due to the Grimsby to Walpole Project will be reported within the ES submitted in support of the

DCO application. As reported in the SPEI Report, significant effects cannot be excluded at this stage and will be considered in further detail during the DCO examination.

5.4.84 Notwithstanding the ongoing nature of the environmental assessments of the Grimsby to Walpole Project, it is anticipated that with the application of National Grid's best practice working methods and the control measures outlined in the relevant Environmental Management Plans, significant cumulative effects upon any other designated sites as a result of Grimsby to Walpole Project and the Scheme would be avoided.

Habitats and Protected/Notable Species

5.4.85 The Grimsby to Walpole SPEI Report concludes that terrestrial habitats would be directly impacted by construction of the new substations, new pylons, stringing areas, the underground cable route and haul roads, causing loss of habitats effecting local flora and fauna. This includes Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh along the River Welland and small areas of broadleaved woodland within the draft Grimsby to Walpole DCO Limits.

5.4.86 Aquatic habitats may be directly and indirectly impacted by construction activities associated with the construction of the substations, overhead line, underground cable route and access watercourse crossings and diversions, potentially resulting in temporary loss or damage to watercourses and ditches.

5.4.87 Both the Scheme and the Grimsby to Walpole DCO have been designed to minimise the extent of land take and reduce impacts on habitats and protected species as far as reasonably practicable. Wherever possible, habitats directly impacted by temporary construction works will be reinstated post construction. Construction related impacts for both projects would be managed through the measures outlined within the **Outline CEMP** and the Preliminary CoCP.

5.4.88 Due to the ongoing nature of the environmental assessment of the Grimsby to Walpole Project, there are potential cumulative impacts on habitats and protected/notable species between the two overlapping projects which cannot be fully determined at this stage. These will be detailed within the Grimsby to Walpole ES submitted in support of the DCO application and considered in further detail during the DCO examination.

EGL 3 and EGL 4

5.4.89 The EGL 3 and EGL 4 Project draft Order Limits are approximately 1.7 km to the east of the Scheme Site Boundary. The DCO Application has not yet been submitted, and an ES has not been published. The PEI Report was however published in support of the Stage 2 consultation, including Chapter 6 Biodiversity (Ref 40).

International Statutory Designated Sites

5.4.90 The following internationally designated sites are within 10 km of the EGL3 and EGL4 Project:

- The Greater Wash SPA;
- The Wash SPA;
- The Wash Ramsar;

- The Wash and North Norfolk Coast SAC;
- Saltfleetby – Theddlethorpe Dunes and Gibraltar Point SAC;
- Humber Estuary SAC;
- Humber Estuary Ramsar;
- Nene Washes SAC; and,
- Baston Fen SAC

5.4.91 Of the above listed sites, the Wash SPA, the Wash Ramsar Site and the Wash and North Norfolk Coast SAC are within the ZoI for the Scheme and could therefore be affected by both the Scheme and the EGL 3 and EGL 4 Project.

5.4.92 As highlighted by the non-breeding bird survey data obtained for the Scheme, there is no evidence that the habitats adjoining the Scheme have an important functional link to The Wash SPA/Ramsar or the Wash and North Norfolk Coast SAC. This implies that there is no potential for significant cumulative effects due to loss of functionally linked land or disturbance effects.

5.4.93 Embedded mitigation is proposed for both the Scheme (as specified within the **Outline CEMP**) and the EGL 3 and EGL 4 Project, as set out within the Preliminary Code of Construction Practice (Ref 39). It is anticipated that these measures would avoid or minimise changes in water quality, air quality or spread of INNS, as discussed further within the **Habitat Regulations Assessment Stage 1 Screening Report**. As such, cumulative effects on European Designated Sites due to the Scheme and the Grimsby to Walpole Project are not predicted to be significant. Further assessment will be completed through completion of the HRA required for the EGL 3 and EGL 4 Project, which will be submitted in support of the DCO application.

Other Designated Sites

5.4.94 Both the Scheme and the EGL 3 and EGL4 Project have ecological linkages to the Wash SSSI. Embedded measures are proposed for both projects to control construction related effects. As the environmental assessment work is ongoing for the EGL 3 and EGL4 Project, cumulative effects cannot be fully determined at this stage. These will be detailed within the EGL 3 and EGL 4 ES submitted in support of the DCO application and considered in further detail during the DCO examination.

Habitats

5.4.95 The EGL3 and EGL4 PEI Report identifies the potential for permanent and temporary habitat loss, modification or fragmentation of habitats (Ref 40). As outlined in Section 5.4.5, there are habitats of ecological importance within the Scheme Site Boundary, however the Scheme in isolation is not likely to result in any significant effects due to impacts upon habitats.

5.4.96 There is the potential for cumulative effects upon habitat networks such as trees, hedgerows, woodland, grassland and watercourses. Embedded measures to retain and protect habitats of ecological importance during construction is proposed within both the **Outline CEMP** for the Scheme and the EGL 3 and EGL 4 CoCP. Where possible, habitats will be reinstated in accordance with a LEMP for each respective development.

5.4.97 Due to the ongoing nature of the environmental assessment of the EGL 3 and EGL 4 Project, there are potential cumulative impacts on habitats and protected/notable species which cannot be fully determined at this stage. These will be assessed within the EGL 3 and EGL 4 ES submitted in support of the DCO application and considered in further detail during the DCO examination.

Protected and Notable Species

5.4.98 There are no overlaps between the Scheme and EGL3 and EGL4 Project draft Order Limits, which are approximately 1.7km east of the Scheme Site Boundary. However the developments could impact species assemblages which cover a larger geographic range (such as birds, otter, fish, bats). The EGL3 and EGL4 PEI Report identifies that species survey work is ongoing, therefore potential cumulative effects cannot be fully determined at this stage. These will be assessed within the EGL 3 and EGL 4 ES submitted in support of the DCO application and considered in further detail during the DCO examination.

Proposed Factory and AD Plant – Planning Application

5.4.99 Land East of Surfleet Bank and West of Woad Farm, Surfleet, Spalding is a proposed plant-based protein extraction facility and anaerobic digestor plant (the proposed AD facility). This project is 37 m from the Scheme at the closest point, due to the inclusion of an existing agricultural access track within the Scheme Site Boundary, required to facilitate reconductoring of the 4ZM overhead line to the north of the River Welland, in the vicinity of existing pylon 4ZM415.

Construction Phase

Designated Sites

5.4.100 The EcIA for the proposed AD facility (Ref 41) identified the following statutory designated sites as being potentially affected by this development due to air or water pollution, requiring further consideration: The Wash SPA, the Wash Ramsar Site, the Wash NNR, the Wash SSSI, the Wash & North Norfolk Coast SAC and Surfleet Lows SSSI.

5.4.101 As discussed within this CEA, no significant effects upon these sites are predicted as a result of the Scheme in isolation. Based upon the control measures set out within the **Outline CEMP** to manage potential air and water pollution, no significant cumulative effects upon designated sites are predicted as a result of the Scheme.

5.4.102 No cumulative effects are predicted for non-statutory designated sites as there are no overlapping pathways of effect.

Habitats

5.4.103 The site of the proposed AD facility comprised predominantly agricultural land which is of low ecological value (Ref 41). Given the scale of this development, there are no overlapping habitats being impacted through construction of the proposed AD facility and the Scheme and therefore no potential for significant cumulative effects.

Protected and Notable Species

Badgers

5.4.104 The EcIA for the proposed AD facility plant did not identify badger setts. However, as badgers are widespread within the local agricultural landscape, their presence in the wider area cannot be discounted. There are no overlapping habitats affected by construction of the proposed AD facility and the Scheme and it is therefore unlikely that the same badger territories would be affected by both developments. It is therefore determined that the Scheme would not result in significant cumulative effects on badgers.

Otters

5.4.105 Surveys undertaken for the proposed AD facility did not record evidence of otter (Ref 41), and no habitats likely to support otter are subject to overlapping impacts with the Scheme. Given the absence of suitable habitat overlap and the lack of recorded otter activity within the proposed AD facility survey area, it is considered unlikely that the same otters would be affected by both projects. No cumulative effects on otter are therefore predicted.

Water vole

5.4.106 No evidence of water vole was recorded during surveys undertaken for the proposed AD plant (Ref 41), and there are no overlapping watercourses or habitats affected by construction of the AD plant and the Scheme. As a result, it is unlikely that the same water vole populations or habitats would be impacted by both developments. It is therefore determined that the Scheme would not result in significant cumulative effects upon water vole populations.

Aquatic ecology

5.4.107 No aquatic ecology survey findings are included within the EcIA undertaken for the proposed AD plant. Potential water pollution was however identified. Notwithstanding this, given the absence of suitable habitat overlap control measures set out within the **Outline CEMP** to manage potential air and water pollution, no significant cumulative effects upon aquatic ecology are predicted as a result of the Scheme.

Bats

5.4.108 Those elements of the Scheme in close proximity are limited to the use of an existing agricultural access track 37m away from the site of the proposed AD facility. However the majority of works required for the Scheme are a much greater distance from the site of the proposed AD facility (>450m), and therefore no significant cumulative effects on roosting bats are predicted.

Birds

5.4.109 A range of common bird species were observed on the site of the proposed AD facility, however surveys on site were limited to February (Ref 41). Skylark were not noted on the site of the proposed AD facility. Based upon the findings of the EcIA there is anticipated to be a positive, non-significant effect of the proposed AD on birds due to provision of "*a significant greenspace area which will benefit the majority of bird species observed and expected within the existing Site*".

5.4.110 As described within this CEA, embedded control measures within the **Outline CEMP** and additional mitigation measures in the form of compensatory habitat for breeding farmland birds are included within the Scheme proposals.

5.4.111 Given the distance between the new components of the Scheme and the site of the proposed AD facility, the small scale and non-significant nature of effects identified for each development individually, and the absence of shared impact pathways (e.g. habitat loss, disturbance or displacement), it is determined that no cumulative effects on breeding or non-breeding birds are likely.

Operational Phase

5.4.112 During operation, it is not likely that the Scheme would result in any cumulative effects upon any ecological receptors when considered in combination.

Beacon Farm – Planning Application

5.4.113 This development comprises erection of two new industrial units at Beacon Farm, off Wisemans Gate. The associated site is 745 m from the Scheme Site Boundary. However there are no ecology reports available online for this planning application, likely due to the small scale nature of this development and the limited potential for adverse impacts upon ecological receptors. However a Biodiversity Net Gain plan and a Biodiversity Management Plan are required prior to commencement of the development (secured by planning condition).

5.4.114 Due to the type of development, the nature of the existing site area, the location of the new industrial units on the margin of this area and distance from the Scheme Site Boundary, there is not considered to be potential for significant cumulative effects on ecological receptors when considered in combination with the Scheme or any wider developments.

Land at Monks House Lane, Spalding – Planning Application

5.4.115 This proposed development comprises demolition of existing buildings, the erection of 160 dwellings and associated infrastructure and outline planning application for the erection of up to 274 dwellings. The associated site is located approximately 7km from the Scheme Site Boundary on the western fringe of Spalding. There are no ecology reports for this planning application available on the South Holand District Council Planning Portal, however correspondence dated 19 August 2025 indicates that a preliminary ecological appraisal was completed. Given the distance of this development from the Scheme Site Boundary and given its scale and the absence of any detailed ecological assessment, no significant cumulative effects on ecological receptors when considered in combination with the Scheme or any wider developments are likely.

Beacon Fen Energy Park

Construction Phase

5.4.116 The Beacon Fen Energy Park Project comprises 529 ha of solar arrays, Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and underground connection to National Grid's Bicker Fen substation. The NSIP Order Limits are approximately 11.2 km from the Scheme Site Boundary.

Designated Sites

5.4.117 While the Beacon Fen Energy Park Project Order Limits are approximately 14.2 km from The Wash SPA/Ramsar at its closest, the solar array area, the main component of the development associated with habitat loss, is situated over 20 km from the SPA/Ramsar. This is beyond the largest IRZ for any qualifying species of The Wash SPA/Ramsar (20 km for pink-footed goose), indicating that no qualifying individuals would be using the solar array area. It is also noted that, with the exception of gadwall, bird surveys undertaken for the Shadow HRA of Beacon Fen Energy Park recorded no waterbirds on site (Ref 42). Therefore, there is no potential for in-combination loss of functionally linked habitat due to the Scheme.

Habitats

5.4.118 There are no overlapping habitats being impacted through construction of the Beacon Fen Energy Park and the Scheme and therefore no potential for cumulative effects upon habitats.

Protected and Notable Species

Birds

5.4.119 The Beacon Fen ES did not identify any significant residual effects that would affect the conservation status of breeding or non-breeding birds, reporting negligible impacts after mitigation (Ref 43). This includes seasonal restrictions, methods to reduce acoustic and visual disturbance, and habitat retention and avoidance measures to both breeding and wintering birds.

5.4.120 The Scheme similarly will adhere to control measures set out within the **Outline CEMP** and includes compensatory habitat measures to offset the loss of existing habitats due to Weston Marsh Substation A.

5.4.121 Given the distance between the Scheme and Beacon Fen Energy Park, the non-significant nature of effects identified for each development individually, and the absence of shared impact pathways (e.g. habitat loss, disturbance or displacement), it is determined that the Scheme would not result in any cumulative effects on breeding or non-breeding birds.

Fish

5.4.122 Potential impacts upon European eel and spined loach have been identified in the Beacon Fen ES (Ref 43) given hydrological connectivity between the site and watercourses which may support these species. As part of embedded mitigation for this project, appropriate stand-off buffers have been included around watercourses in the Solar Array Area, although there will still likely need to be crossings for access roads. Where feasible, important watercourses will be crossed using Horizontal Direct Drilling (HDD) methods. Where ditches are to be crossed using open cut methods this may temporarily block commuting routes. This is not expected to last more than one week per watercourse and key migratory periods are to be avoided. The Beacon Fen also considers potential cumulative effects (including ODOW, Lincolnshire Reservoir) and concludes that no significant effects are likely as a result of this project.

5.4.123 Given the distance between the Scheme Site Boundary and Beacon Fen Energy Park, the non-significant nature of effects identified for each development individually,

and the mitigation measures proposed to reduce impacts upon the aquatic environment, it is determined that the Scheme would not result in any cumulative effects on fish.

Other protected and notable species

5.4.124 The Beacon Fen Energy Park is approximately 11.2 km away from the Scheme. There are no potential for cumulative effects upon any other protected and notable species during construction, due to the absence of pathways to in-combination effects.

Operational Phase

5.4.125 During operation, it is not likely that the Scheme would results in any cumulative effects upon any ecological receptors when considered in combination with the Beacon Fen Energy Park.

Boston Alternative Energy Facility

Construction Phase

5.4.126 The Boston Alternative Energy Facility comprises a thermal treatment power station, lightweight aggregate manufacturing plant, Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) bunker building, electrical export infrastructure and two carbon dioxide recovery plants on land at Riverside Industrial Estate, Boston. The Order Limits are approximately 12.4 km from the Scheme Site Boundary. Construction of the Project is anticipated to complete in 2028, it has therefore been considered on a precautionary basis.

Designated Sites

5.4.127 Boston Alternative Energy Facility is located adjacent to The Haven waterbody in Boston, approximately 3 km from The Wash SPA/Ramsar. The HRA undertaken for the development (Ref 44) indicates that some habitat to be lost is functionally linked to the Wash SPA/Ramsar (particularly regarding redshank), but the affected habitat types are intertidal mudflats and saltmarsh. These habitats are different to the arable farmland and grassland to be lost within the Scheme Site Boundary, such that there is no potential for in-combination habitat loss.

5.4.128 As highlighted by the non-breeding bird survey data for the Scheme, there is no evidence that the habitats adjoining the Scheme have an important functional link to The Wash SPA/Ramsar. This implies that there is no potential for significant cumulative effects due to loss of functionally linked land or disturbance effects.

Habitats

5.4.129 Due to the distance between the projects (12.4 km), there are no potential for cumulative effects upon habitats.

Protected and Notable Species

Birds

5.4.130 The Boston Alternative Energy Facility ES identified a residual minor adverse significant effect on bird populations (due to loss of habitat and in turn loss of nesting

opportunities) (Ref 45). Embedded mitigation measures are proposed such as removal of vegetation outside of the nesting bird season, pre-works checks, and landscape mitigation planting scheme.

5.4.131 Given the distance of the Boston Alternative Energy Facility from the Scheme Site Boundary and the compensatory habitat measures illustrated on the **Indicative Landscape and Ecological Proposals**, the Scheme would not result in any significant cumulative effects upon birds.

Fish

5.4.132 Impacts on estuarine ecology have been assessed with noise and vibration deemed a minor adverse (not significant) impact on four migratory fish species; European eel, smelt, river lamprey and sea trout which are present within the River Witham catchment. It is therefore not likely that the Scheme would result in any cumulative effects upon migratory fish when considered in combination.

Other protected and notable species

5.4.133 The Boston Alternative Energy Facility is approximately 12.4 km away from the Scheme Site Boundary. There is no potential for cumulative effects upon any other protected and notable species during construction, due to the absence of shared pathways to effect.

Operational Phase

5.4.134 During operation, it is not likely that the Scheme would results in any cumulative effects upon any ecological receptors when considered in combination. This is due to the separation distances between the projects and the absence of pathways to in-combination effects.

Decommissioning Phase

5.4.135 Given the distance between The Boston Alternative Energy Facility and the Scheme Site Boundary, there would be no cumulative effects upon ecology receptors as a result of the operation of the Scheme acting in-combination with the impacts of decommissioning of this project.

Heckington Fen Solar Park

Construction Phase

5.4.136 The Heckington Fen Solar Park NSIP comprises an area of 524 ha (largely arable farmland), with a large portion to be lost under the permanent footprint of its solar arrays. The Order Limits are 14.9 km from the Scheme Site Boundary.

Designated Sites

5.4.137 The Heckington Fen Solar Park Shadow HRA (Ref 46) notes that the development is located approximately 14.5 km from The Wash SPA/Ramsar and considers the potential implications of supporting habitat loss for golden plover, lapwing and pink-footed goose.

5.4.138 Wintering bird surveys undertaken in support of the Heckington Fen Solar Park note that occasional small flocks of golden plover (peak count of 128) and lapwing (peak

count of 318) were recorded within the survey area. No pink-footed goose were observed. While occasional use by golden plover and lapwing of this area was evident (irregular in nature and far below the respective 1% population thresholds), the Heckington Fen Solar Park HRA also states that the populations of these SPA/Ramsar species are maintained primarily by foraging resources within the Habitats Sites themselves (where food intake rates are reportedly four times higher). Overall, the surveys undertaken concluded that Heckington Fen Solar Park, which covers a much larger extent than the Scheme, will not result in the loss of functionally linked habitat both alone and in-combination (Ref 46).

5.4.139 As highlighted by the non-breeding bird survey data obtained for the Scheme, there is no evidence that the habitats adjoining the Scheme have an important functional link to The Wash SPA/Ramsar and, therefore, a contribution to loss of functionally linked land or disturbance impacts (even those that are immaterial alone) will not occur. By extension, this implies that there is no potential for significant in-combination disturbance impacts when considered together with the Heckington Fe Solar Park Project.

Habitats

5.4.140 There are no overlapping habitats being impacted through construction of the Heckington Fen Solar Park and the Scheme and therefore no potential for cumulative effects upon habitats.

Protected and Notable Species

5.4.141 The Heckington Fen Solar Park is approximately 14.9 km away from the Scheme. Given the distance to the site and the Scheme's conclusion of no significant residual effect, there is no potential for cumulative effects upon any protected and notable species, which could give rise to a significant effect.

Operational Phase

5.4.142 During operation, it is not likely that the Scheme would results in any cumulative effects upon any ecological receptors when considered in combination with the Heckington Fen Solar Park, due to the passive nature of the operation of the Scheme and the distance between the projects.

Decommissioning Phase

5.4.143 Given the distance between The Heckington Fen Solar Farm and the Scheme Site Boundary, there would be no cumulative effects upon ecology receptors as a result of the operation of the Scheme acting in-combination with the impacts of decommissioning of this project.

Weston Marsh to East Leicestershire (WMEL)

5.4.144 As previously stated, the WMEL Project is at an early stage of development. Stage 1 consultation has not yet been undertaken and draft Order Limits and PEI are yet to be published. There is potential for the draft Order Limits for this Project to overlaps with the Scheme Site Boundary. However assessment of potential cumulative effects as a result of the Scheme in-combination with the WMEL Project upon ecological receptors cannot reasonably be completed at this stage, due to the limited availability of information relating to design and likely environmental effects. The potential

cumulative effects associated with the WMEL Project will be assessed within the ES and HRA submitted in support of the WMEL Project's DCO application in due course, and considered in further detail during the DCO examination.

Lincolnshire Reservoir

5.4.145 As with WMEL Project, the Lincolnshire Reservoir Project is at an early stage of development. EIA Scoping has not yet been completed, Stage 1 consultation has not yet been undertaken and draft Order Limits and PEI is yet to be published. As such, assessment of potential cumulative effects upon ecological receptors as a result of the Scheme in-combination with the Lincolnshire Reservoir Project cannot reasonably be completed at this stage, due to the limited availability of information.

5.4.146 However, the Lincolnshire Reservoir project is approximately 21 km from The Wash SPA/Ramsar site. At this distance, there is unlikely to be a shared pathway for impact which could give rise to a cumulative significant effect with the Scheme.

Policy Allocation

Wardentree Lane

5.4.147 Allocation for 34.6 ha employment/waste site. An ecological impact assessment may be required if a planning application is submitted for this site. As this is an allocation only, there is insufficient information available to allow for cumulative assessment to be undertaken.

Land north of High Road

5.4.148 An ecological impact assessment may be required if a planning application is submitted for this site. As this is an allocation only, there is insufficient information available to allow for cumulative assessment to be undertaken.

Land west of Spalding Road

5.4.149 Policy Allocation for 676 dwellings - and Hybrid planning application seeking full planning permission for 100 new homes, landscaping and infrastructure and outline planning permission (all matters reserved except access) for up to 300 new homes, landscaping and infrastructure. An ecological impact assessment may be required if a planning application is submitted for this site. As this is an allocation only, there is insufficient information available to allow for cumulative assessment to be undertaken.

Land north of the Vernatts Drain

5.4.150 An ecological impact assessment may be required if a planning application is submitted for this site. As this is an allocation only, there is insufficient information available to allow for cumulative assessment to be undertaken.

Clay lake enterprise park

5.4.151 An ecological impact assessment may be required if a planning application is submitted for this site. As this is an allocation only, there is insufficient information available to allow for cumulative assessment to be undertaken.

Land north of the Vernatts Drain

5.4.152 Allocation for 350 dwellings. An ecological impact assessment may be required if a planning application is submitted for this site. As this is an allocation only, there is insufficient information available to allow for cumulative assessment to be undertaken.

Holbeach Food Enterprise Zone

5.4.153 An ecological impact assessment may be required if a planning application is submitted for this site. As this is an allocation only, there is insufficient information available to allow for cumulative assessment to be undertaken.

Land north of Bourne road

5.4.154 An ecological impact assessment may be required if a planning application is submitted for this site. As this is an allocation only, there is insufficient information available to allow for cumulative assessment to be undertaken.

Holbeach West

5.4.155 An ecological impact assessment may be required if a planning application is submitted for this site. As this is an allocation only, there is insufficient information available to allow for cumulative assessment to be undertaken.

5.5 Summary

5.5.1 The preceding sections have considered the potential for the incremental change which would result from the construction and operation of the Scheme, to result in significant cumulative effects which are additional to any previously reported effects of the short-listed projects, either in isolation of cumulatively.

5.5.2 Given the scale and location of the short-listed developments, the potential for cumulative effects as a result of the Scheme is primarily associated with other large scale developments which would interface directly with the Scheme, namely ODOW and the Meridian Solar Farm Project. It is however noted that the overlap between the Order Limits of these two NSIPs with the Scheme Site Boundary are distinct, with ODOW impacting land to the north of the Scheme Site Boundary in the locality of the River Welland, and the Meridian Solar Farm impacting predominantly agricultural land to the south.

5.5.3 Based upon the mitigation measures proposed for the Scheme, ODOW and the Meridian Solar Farm, no significant cumulative effects upon ecology and biodiversity are predicted due to the Scheme, noting that both the ODOW ES and Meridian Solar Farm ES include assessment of potential cumulative effects due to these developments in combination with wider existing and/or committed developments (Ref 33) (Ref 29).

5.5.4 Detailed cumulative effects assessment of the Scheme in combination with the Grimsby to Walpole Project, EGL 3 and EGL 4 and WMEL cannot be completed as an ES for each of these three NSIPs has not yet been published. The effects of the Scheme in isolation are not significant and it is considered unlikely that the Scheme itself would result in significant cumulative effects. However the ES deliverables submitted in support of the DCO applications for the Grimsby to Walpole Project,

EGL 3 and EGL 4 and WMEL will include further assessment of potential cumulative effects based upon the full details of these projects. These will be considered further during the respective DCO examinations for each of these projects.

5.5.5 Due to the scale and location of those other shortlisted developments included within Table 5.1 which are within the ecology and biodiversity ZoI, pathways to cumulative effects are limited. Based upon the largely localised nature of the impacts of the Scheme and the mitigation measures set out on the **Indicative Landscape and Ecology Mitigation Proposals** and **Outline CEMP**, the Scheme is not predicted to result in any significant cumulative effects upon ecology and biodiversity receptors.

5.6 Geology and Hydrogeology

5.6.1 As set out in **Table 3.1**, the Scheme's ZoI for Geology and Hydrogeology is 1 km. Beyond this distance from the Scheme Site Boundary, there is not considered to be potential for significant cumulative effects due to construction or operation of Scheme.

5.6.2 The geological setting within this area is recorded to comprise Tidal Flat superficial deposits, consisting of clay and silt, overlying mudstone bedrock of the Ampthill Clay Formation or Oxford Clay Formation. The superficial deposits and bedrock strata are all designated by the Environment Agency (EA) as Unproductive Strata due to their predominantly cohesive properties. This limits the potential migration pathways for groundwater and contamination, therefore reducing the potential for cumulative effects. The **Phase 1 Geo-Environmental Desk Study** (document reference GWNC-WAA-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000001) prepared in support of the consent applications for the Scheme did not identify any significant potential contamination sources within the Study Area (Scheme Site Boundary plus a 500 m buffer). Several potential contamination sources were identified, although these were generally assessed as low risk or a potential localised constraint, and not anything with potential to affect other schemes through cumulative effects.

Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind

5.6.3 Chapter 23 of the ODOW Project (Geology and Ground Conditions) (Ref 16) has reported impacts that range from minor to negligible, which can be controlled through the implementation of mitigation measures and a Code of Construction Practice (CoCP). It is considered in the Geology and Ground Conditions chapter of the ES that the project would not result in significant effects. Furthermore, Chapter 24 of the ES (Onshore Hydrology, Hydrogeology and Flood Risk) (Ref 47) does not report any significant residual effects.

5.6.4 The Scheme is not likely to result in significant cumulative effects upon geology and hydrogeology when considered in combination with ODOW, due to the low sensitivity of the geology and hydrogeology receptors within the ZoI and because each scheme considered in isolation would be anticipated to have only minor or negligible effects.

Meridian Solar Farm

5.6.5 The interfacing part of Meridian Solar Farm with the Scheme is the new overhead line and pylons, the northernmost pylon is located southwest of the Substation Works and Scheme Site Boundary, from which point the infrastructure leads south (away) from the proposed infrastructure for the Scheme.

5.6.6 The Meridian Solar Farm does not have a specific Geology and Hydrogeology chapter of the ES. Contaminated Land, Geodiversity and Groundwater Aquifers were all scoped out from the assessment due to the low geological and hydrogeological sensitivity of the area. Therefore, the Meridian Solar Farm Project is not considered likely to result in any significant cumulative effects.

Grimsby to Walpole

5.6.7 The Grimsby to Walpole Project DCO Application has not yet been submitted and therefore an ES has not been published. The SPEI Report for the Weston Marsh Area (Ref 19) was however published in support of consultation undertaken between 18 November and 19 December 2025. The SPEI Report was based upon the entirety of the works within Section 5 of the Grimsby to Walpole Project.

5.6.8 Within the Chapter 7 Geology and Hydrogeology of the SPEI Report, no likely significant effects were reported with respect to Geology and Hydrogeology, due to the low sensitivity of the geology and hydrogeology receptors.

5.6.9 As previously noted, in the context of the Scheme, the assessment scenario considered in the Grimsby to Walpole Project SPEI Report was inherently cumulative, given it included construction and operation of Weston Marsh Substation A, along with additional works in the Weston Marsh area to construct and operate a new Weston Marsh Substation B and associated connections.

5.6.10 There are not considered to be any likely significant cumulative effects associated with the Grimsby to Walpole Project and this Scheme due to the low-risk setting for geology and hydrogeology receptors within the ZoI. As reported within the Grimsby to Walpole Project SPEI Report, when assessing the full extent of works proposed via the Grimsby to Walpole Project DCO application, including the Weston Marsh Substation A, the preliminary assessment concluded only minor or negligible effects would occur.

EGL 3 and 4

5.6.11 As with Grimsby the Walpole, the EGL 3 and EGL 4 Project DCO application has not yet been submitted and an ES has not been published, therefore a cumulative effects assessment has not been undertaken to date. The PEI Report was however published in support of the Stage 2 consultation, including Chapter 10 Geology and Hydrogeology (Ref 48). Within this PEI Report Chapter, no significant effects were identified for geology and hydrogeology receptors. As only minor effects have been identified within the EGL 3 and EGL 4 documentation and due to the low sensitivity of the geology and hydrogeology receptors within the ZoI, it is not considered that there would be any likely significant cumulative effects associated with the EGL 3 and EGL 4 Project and this Scheme.

WMEL

5.6.12 As stated in relation to other aspects, due to the early stage of development of the WMEL Project and the limited information relating to design and environmental effects, potential cumulative effects upon geology and hydrogeology as a result of the Scheme in-combination with the WMEL Project cannot reasonably be completed at this stage. The sensitivity of the geology and hydrogeology receptors within the ZoI is however low. The potential cumulative effects associated with the WMEL Project will be assessed within the ES submitted in support of the WMEL Project's DCO

application in due course and considered in further detail during the DCO examination.

Other Developments

5.6.13 The other development within the Geology and Hydrogeology ZoI as listed within **Table 5.1** is the proposed plant based protein extraction facility and anaerobic digestor plant at Woad Farm, off Surfleet Bank. This is located within the northwest of the Study Area for Geology and Hydrogeology. In this location the construction works associated with the Scheme include use of an existing agricultural access road for re-stringing of the existing 4ZM overhead line and subsequent operation and maintenance, towards an existing pylon (4ZM415). There is no significant ground disturbance proposed within this area as part of the Scheme, therefore it is not considered that there would be a cumulative effect when considering the Scheme alongside this development.

Conclusion

5.6.14 Based on the information above, the construction and operation of the Scheme, when considered together with the other developments listed in **Table 5.1** which are within the Geology and Hydrogeology ZoI of 1 km, is not likely to result in significant cumulative effects. The area within which all of these developments are located is of low geological and hydrogeological sensitivity, and therefore any impacts are not likely to be significant when considered in isolation or cumulatively. Based upon the available environmental management plans produced for the relevant developments listed in **Table 5.1**, and the **Outline CEMP** for the Scheme, it is concluded that any impacts to geology and hydrology during construction of the Scheme can be managed through the implementation of the appropriate management measures.

5.7 Historic Environment

5.7.1 As set out in **Table 1.3**, the Scheme's ZoI for the Historic Environment is 1km for non-designated heritage assets, and 5km for designated assets Beyond this distance from the Scheme Site Boundary, there is not considered to be potential for significant cumulative effects due to construction or operation of Scheme.

5.7.2 There is potential for cumulative impacts upon heritage assets identified in the Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (DBA) from physical works associated with schemes:

- ODOW;
- Meridian Solar Farm;
- EGL 3 and 4; and
- Grimsby to Walpole Project.

Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind

5.7.3 Chapter 20 of the ODOW ES (Ref 49) identified potential impacts to built heritage assets including the Grade II Listed Wraggmarsh Farmhouse (NHLE 1147603) and Grade II Listed Pigeoncote to the east of Wraggmarsh House (NHLE 1064477), the Grade II Listed The Gables (NHLE 1146546), the Grade I Listed The Wykeham Chapel of St Nicolas (NHLE 1064471) and various non-designated buildings such as

Old Three Tuns Farm (MLI122568) and an unnamed farm in Surfleet (MLI122577). Effects upon these assets were identified in the ODOW ES as minor adverse, indirect temporary effects related to the construction and maintenance of the cable route corridor, which are not significant. These buildings have also been identified within the **Historic Environment DBA** for the Scheme as experiencing potential setting impacts, all of which are considered to result in non-significant effects.

5.7.4 It is not likely that the Scheme would result in either temporary or permanent significant cumulative effects upon the setting of these assets when considered in combination with the ODOW Project. With respect to those assets to the east of the Scheme (NHLE 1147603 and NHLE 1064477), permanent elements of the Scheme would be further set back from these assets than the ODOW underground cable route and must be considered in the context of the existing 2WS and 4ZM overhead lines, which influence their wider setting. The setting of assets to the north of the River Welland, including The Gables (NHLE 1146546), would primarily be influenced by re-stringing of the existing 4ZM overhead line, which would result in short-term impacts. When considered along with the minor adverse, temporary effects of ODOW, these would not result in significant cumulative effects. The Wykeham Chapel of St Nicolas (NHLE 1064471) and associated buildings are approximately 1.6km south-west of the ODOW Order Limits and further set back from these assets than the Scheme Site Boundary. Therefore, cumulative effects upon the setting of this group of assets are not likely to be significant.

5.7.5 The ODOW Project also has the potential to physically impact non-designated buried heritage assets identified in the Historic Environment DBA.

5.7.6 The Historic Environment DBA prepared for the Scheme has identified the following non-designated archaeological assets which may also be impacted by the ODOW Project; Tramway, Wragg Marsh (MLI22401), Post-medieval agricultural ditches and boundaries (AEC507, AEC510, AEC511, AEC512, AEC518, AEC519, AEC564 and AEC565), Curvilinear Enclosure (AEC508), Sea Defences (AEC529), Natural Watercourses (AEC538) and Peat Deposits (AEC562). These heritage assets may experience permanent, physical effects as a result of construction of the Scheme in combination with the ODOW Project.

5.7.7 A single non-designated heritage asset, Sea Defence (AEC560), may experience an additional permanent physical cumulative effect as a result of physical impacts associated with the Scheme in conjunction with the ODOW Project. The additional cumulative effects could be offset or reduced by a programme of archaeological mitigation and would not result in total loss of these non-designated heritage assets.

Meridian Solar Farm

5.7.8 Chapter 8 of the Meridian Solar Farm ES (Ref 50), significant effects during construction and operation have been identified in relation to the Wykeham Chapel scheduled monument (NHLE 1019096) and associated listed buildings (NHLE 1064471; 1147513; 1064472), due to potential impacts on setting. The proposed grid connection corridor of the Meridian Solar Farm, in the form of an OHL, would be located approximately 40 m east of the Wykeham Chapel scheduled monument. The ES (Ref 50) records these impacts as moderate adverse, temporary, long-term and reversible (for the duration of the lifetime of the Meridian Solar Farm).

5.7.9 As reported in the Meridian Solar Farm ES, setting impacts upon the receptor group at Wykeham Chapel due to temporary construction activities associated with the Scheme would be short term, temporary, moderate adverse (significant). The

elements of the Scheme that are located closest to these assets are also temporary and include a haul road used for construction. The combined effect of the noise, lighting and plant movement within the setting of the Wykeham Chapel scheduled monument (NHLE 1019096) and associated listed buildings (NHLE 1064471; 1147513; 1064472) from the Meridan Solar Farm and the Scheme would result in a cumulative effect. This is considered to be a temporary, moderate adverse effect as reported in the Meridian Solar Farm ES.

5.7.10 Operational impacts to Wykeham Chapel are reported in the Meridian Solar Farm ES as moderate adverse (significant) for the lifetime of the scheme due to the presence of the new overhead line. Once operational, the Substation Works and S37 Overhead Line Works would be a distant element in views from Wykeham Chapel, given the new substation components of the Scheme are approximately 2.5 km from this receptor group.

5.7.11 While both the Scheme and the Meridian Solar Farm would add additional infrastructure elements into the landscape within the setting of Wykeham Chapel, the cumulative effect is not expected to increase or worsen the moderate adverse (significant) effect identified in the Meridian Solar Farm ES, as the Scheme is located further away. Proposed mitigation planting would, over time, provide some screening of the substation infrastructure and integration into the landscape may also reduce the permanent impacts from the presence of the substation from the cumulative schemes.

5.7.12 The Meridian Solar Farm overlaps with the Scheme Site boundary and as such there is the potential for cumulative effects upon non-designated buried heritage assets identified in the Historic Environment DBA.

5.7.13 Assets Natural Watercourses (AEC538), Pond (AEC541) and Peat Deposits (AEC562) may experience permanent physical cumulative effects from the construction of the Meridian Solar Farm in combination with the Scheme. These potential cumulative effects would be offset or reduced by a programme of archaeological mitigation and would not result in total loss of these non-designated heritage assets.

Grimsby to Walpole

5.7.14 The Grimsby to Walpole Project DCO Application has not yet been submitted and therefore an ES has not been published. The SPEI Report for the Weston Marsh Area (Ref 19) was however published in support of consultation undertaken between 18 November and 19 December 2025. The SPEI Report was based upon the entirety of the works within Section 5 of the Grimsby to Walpole Project. Chapter 5 Historic Environment of the SPEI Report identified a number of likely significant effects to heritage assets including the grade I listed Wykeham Chapel of St Nicholas (NHLE 1064471), the scheduled monument of Wykeham Chapel (NHLE 1019096) and associated listed buildings (NHLE 1064471; 1147513). These effects are due to setting changes, primarily related to the proposed new overhead line and the new Weston Marsh Substation B.

5.7.15 As previously noted, in the context of the Scheme, the assessment scenario considered in the Grimsby to Walpole Project SPEI Report was inherently cumulative, given it included construction and operation of Weston Marsh Substation A, along with additional works in the Weston Marsh area to construct and operate a new Weston Marsh Substation B and associated connections. It is therefore not likely that when considered cumulatively, the Scheme would result in any additional

significant cumulative effects to those which are predicted due to construction and operation of the Grimsby to Walpole Project in isolation.

5.7.16 The Grimsby to Walpole Project overlaps with the Scheme Site Boundary and as such there is potential for cumulative effects upon heritage assets identified in the Historic Environment DBA.

5.7.17 Non-designated heritage assets Tramway, Wragg Marsh (MLI22401), Medieval Sea Bank (MLI98445), Peat Deposits (AEC562) and Natural Watercourses (AEC538) may experience permanent physical cumulative effects from the Grimsby to Walpole Project. These potential cumulative effects would be offset or reduced by a programme of archaeological mitigation and would not result in total loss of these non-designated heritage assets.

EGL3 and EGL 4

5.7.18 As with the Grimsby to Walpole Project, the EGL 3 and EGL 4 Project DCO application has not yet been submitted and an ES has not been published. The PEI Report was however published in support of the Stage 2 consultation, including Chapter 7 Cultural Heritage (Ref 51). The PEI Report chapter does not identify any significant impacts to heritage assets within the Historic Environment ZoI of the Scheme. As such, the cumulative effect of both Schemes would not be higher than the effect already identified and would result in non-significant cumulative effects.

5.7.19 Due to the 1 km distance from the Scheme Site Boundary, there are no cumulative effects arising from the EGL3 and EGL 4 Project on buried archaeological remains recorded within the Scheme Site Boundary.

WMEL

5.7.20 As stated in relation to other aspects, due to the early stage of development of the WMEL Project and the limited information relating to design and environmental effects, potential cumulative effects upon historic environment receptors as a result of the Scheme in-combination with the WMEL Project cannot reasonably be completed at this stage. The potential cumulative effects associated with the WMEL Project will be assessed within the ES submitted in support of the WMEL Project's DCO application in due course and considered in further detail during the DCO examination.

Other Developments

5.7.21 The application for Land East of Surfleet Bank and West of Woad Farm (H17-1097-23, PL/0065/24) has the potential for cumulative effects to the Grade II Listed The Gables (NHLE 1146546) and the Grade II Listed Ivy House (NHLE 1359281), located approximately 150m and 70m north-west of Land East of Surfleet Bank and West of Woad Farm application site. The planning application for Land East of Surfleet Bank and West of Woad Farm, identifies the construction of several storage structures measuring between 7m and 15m in height. Partial screening has been proposed towards the south and south-west where the Grade II Listed buildings are located with an approximate height of 11m. The proposed vegetation planting would, over time, provide some screening of the storage structures and would integrate them into the landscape, reducing the permanent impacts arising from the presence of the Land East of Surfleet Bank and West of Woad Farm development.

5.7.22 No historic environment assessment of potential impacts to The Gables (NHLE 1146546) and Ivy House (NHLE 1359281) was undertaken to support the application for Land East of Surfleet Bank and West of Woad Farm, however, due to their distance from the Land East of Surfleet Bank and West of Woad Farm, there is likely to be some temporary construction impacts to these assets.

5.7.23 Temporary changes to the setting of Ivy House (NHLE 1359281) and The Gables (NHLE 1146546) arising from the Exempt Overhead Line Works required as part of the Scheme have been assessed as being, temporary and mitigated by screening provided by existing mature vegetation. Cumulative effects upon the setting of these two Grade II Listed Buildings are, therefore, not likely to be significant.

5.7.24 Operational impacts to The Gables (NHLE 1146546) and Ivy House (NHLE 1359281), are not reported as part of the planning application for Land East of Surfleet Bank and West of Woad Farm. However, once operational, there is unlikely to be permanent significant cumulative effects upon the setting of these assets when considered in combination with the Scheme.

5.7.25 While both the Scheme and the Land East of Surfleet Bank and West of Woad Farm would add additional infrastructure elements into the landscape within the setting of The Gables (NHLE 1146546) and Ivy House (NHLE 1359281), the cumulative effect is not expected to be higher than the effects identified in the **Historic Environment DBA** of the Scheme, which has been assessed as being less than substantial harm.

5.7.26 There are no cumulative effects arising from the Land East of Surfleet Bank and West of Woad Farm application on buried archaeological remains recorded within the Scheme Site Boundary.

Conclusion

5.7.27 The construction and operation of the Scheme, when considered together with the other developments listed in **Table 5.1** which are within the Historic Environment ZoI, is not likely to result in additional significant cumulative effects.

5.7.28 Where the available assessments for these Projects have reported adverse effects upon heritage assets which are not significant, the incremental changes associated with the Scheme would not result in effects which are significant. When considering other projects to the north and east of the Scheme (Outer Dowsing and EGL 3 and EGL 4), this is due to the Scheme Site Boundary either being further set back from assets than these projects (meaning associated works would be a more distant element), or the short-term and temporary of the Scheme's impacts, such as those to the north of the River Welland during re-conductoring of the existing 4ZM overhead line.

5.7.29 A number of significant effects upon designated heritage assets are identified within the available assessments completed for the Meridian Solar Project and Grimsby to Walpole Project. These specifically include significant effects upon the group of designated assets at the Wykeham Chapel site due to the Meridian Solar Farm overhead line connection and the new Weston Marsh Substation B and overhead line which is part of the Grimsby to Walpole Project. The Scheme is not likely to result in any additional significant effects to those identified for these projects in isolation, or within their own cumulative effects assessment. These significant effects will be considered in due course during the Planning Inspectorate's examination of the respective DCO applications.

5.7.30 Where appropriate a programme of archaeological investigation and mitigation, would be agreed with the Local Planning Authority and defined in an archaeological written scheme of investigation for each individual scheme. Appropriate mitigation measures may include (but may not be limited to) archaeological excavation, geoarchaeological assessment or archaeological monitoring and recording. These measures will reduce or offset the construction impacts across different schemes and will minimise cumulative effects on archaeology during construction. Consequently, these cumulative impacts are not anticipated to be significant.

5.7.31 As with the Scheme in isolation, potential cumulative effects upon previously unknown archaeological and paleoenvironmental remains would be managed via a Protocol of Archaeological Discovery.

5.7.32 In terms of buried archaeology, impacts are limited to the construction phase, therefore there is no potential for significant cumulative effects during operation.

5.7.33 At this stage, cumulative effects due to the Scheme acting in combination with ODOW, Meridian Solar Farm, and Grimsby to Walpole Project are considered possible. The management and mitigation measures outlined within the supporting technical reports and the CEMP are considered sufficient to ensure the impacts of the Scheme would not be of a scale that would result in additional or materially different likely significant effects to those reported.

5.8 Landscape and Visual

5.8.1 As set out in **Table 3.1**, the Scheme's ZoI for Landscape and Visual impacts is 5 km. Beyond this distance from the Scheme Site Boundary, there is not considered to be potential for significant cumulative effects due to construction or operation of Scheme.

Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind

5.8.2 Temporary construction activities associated with ODOW would result in landscape and visual impacts due to the presence of construction plant, temporary works and operatives in the locality and south of the River Welland. Effects are reported within Chapter 28 of the ODOW ES (Ref 52) in relation to the 'Weston Marsh Local Landscape Character Area' (LLCA), 'Surfleet and Gosberton Marsh' LLCA and visual receptors including residents and users of PRoW including the Macmillan Way.

5.8.3 The ODOW ES assesses the effects of the project in isolation as not significant during construction. The temporary adverse landscape and visual impacts of ODOW during construction may act in combination with those of the Scheme. However, due to the relatively localised nature of the ODOW works to the east of the existing 4ZM overhead line, existing screening vegetation to be retained, assumed management measures and the temporary and reversible nature of ODOW impacts, significant cumulative effects upon landscape character and visual amenity as a result of the construction phase are considered unlikely.

5.8.4 Additional cumulative effects upon the Surfleet and Gosberton Marsh LLCA are unlikely as works associated with the Scheme in this area are limited to the Exempt Overhead Line Works, which would consist of re-conductoring of a short section of existing overhead line north of the River Welland.

5.8.5 During operation, the landscape and visual assessment for ODOW was focussed on the Onshore Substation (OnSS) to the north of the River Welland, the rest of the

scheme was scoped out as it comprises underground cables with no significant landscape or visual effects.

5.8.6 In relation to landscape character, the OnSS is located within 'Surfleet and Gosberton Marsh' LLCA and once landscape mitigation is established, the ODOW ES reported a not significant effect. As the Scheme is located to the south of the River Welland, significant cumulative effects upon landscape character, which is located to the north of the Welland, as a result of the operation phase are considered unlikely.

5.8.7 On review of the Zone of Theoretical Visibility figures produced by both ODOW and for the Scheme, there is potential for the Scheme and the OnSS to be visible from visual receptors including the Macmillan Way (as illustrated by ODOW Viewpoint 4 and the Scheme Viewpoint K). However, with mitigation planting proposed around both the OnSS and the Scheme, significant cumulative effects upon visual receptors as a result of the operation phase are considered unlikely.

Meridian Solar Farm

5.8.8 Likely significant effects upon landscape character and visual receptors are identified in Chapter 12 of the Meridian Solar Farm ES (Ref 53), during construction and operation. Since this development comprises an overhead line, there is the potential for significant cumulative effects with the Scheme.

5.8.9 The Meridan Solar Farm ES assesses the effects of the project in isolation as significant on landscape and visual receptors within the vicinity of the Scheme due to the construction of the overhead line connection. Based upon the temporary and localised nature of construction activities associated with the Scheme, it is currently anticipated that additional significant cumulative effects upon landscape character and visual amenity during construction could be avoided. National Grid will continue to engage with the Meridian Solar Farm project to ensure that if consented, the parallel construction phases of the two developments would be coordinated as far as reasonably practicable, which would result in no significant cumulative effects.

5.8.10 The Meridian Solar Farm ES assesses the effects of the project in isolation during operation as significant for visual receptors close to the Scheme including from the footpaths along the River Welland, due to the presence of an additional overhead line in views. The permanent elements of the Scheme are relatively localised in nature, given modification of the existing 2WS and 4ZM overhead lines and the location of the new Weston Marsh A Substation in close proximity to Spalding Tee-Point. Whilst permanent significant effects upon landscape character and visual amenity are anticipated from the Meridian Solar Farm overhead line connection, it is considered unlikely that the Scheme would result in any additional or materially different significant cumulative effects when considered in combination.

Grimsby to Walpole

5.8.11 The Grimsby to Walpole Project DCO Application has not yet been submitted and therefore an ES has not been published. The SPEI Report for the Weston Marsh Area (Ref 19) was however published in support of consultation undertaken between 18 November and 19 December 2025. The SPEI Report was based upon the entirety of the works within Section 5 of the Grimsby to Walpole Project.

5.8.12 Chapter 2 of the SPEI Report identified a likely significant effect on landscape character, RLCT 2A Settled Fens and Marshes, and visual amenity, for the

community of Weston, during construction. As previously noted, in the context of the Scheme, the assessment scenario considered in the Grimsby to Walpole Project SPEI Report was inherently cumulative. This assessment included consideration of the construction of both Weston Marsh A Substation and Weston Marsh B Substation as well as the overhead line connections to both substations. If construction of these developments occurs together, effects during construction are likely to be significant for landscape and visual receptors in the vicinity of the Scheme. The effects reported in the ES for the Grimsby to Walpole Project are therefore likely to be reported as significant. However, the Scheme in isolation is unlikely to result in significant effects given that those significant effects reported for within the Grimsby to Walpole SPEI Report, which assesses the Grimsby to Walpole Project in its entirety, are primarily attributed to the new overhead lines.

5.8.13 The Grimsby to Walpole Project SPEI Report identified a likely significant effect on landscape character, RLCT 2A Settled Fens and Marshes, and visual amenity, for the community of Weston, during operation. This assessment included consideration of both Weston Marsh A Substation and Weston Marsh B Substation as well as the overhead line connections to both substations. Due to the effects of additional overhead lines, the effects reported in the ES for the Grimsby to Walpole Project are likely to be reported as significant. However, the Scheme in isolation is unlikely to result in significant effects given that those significant effects reported for within the Grimsby to Walpole Project SPEI Report, which assess the Grimsby to Walpole Project in its entirety, are primarily attributed to the new overhead lines.

EGL 3 and EGL 4

5.8.14 The Eastern Green Link 3 and 4 PEI Report (Ref 54) identified major and moderate significant landscape effects on NCA 46 during construction and operation respectively. At a more localised scale, the EGL 3 and 4 PEI Report considered effects upon the Settled Fens LCA and Frampton to Fosdyke Settled Fen LCA. Temporary effects upon both of these LCA due to construction activity associated with EGL 3 and 4 were reported as major adverse and significant. Significant visual effects were also identified at receptors in Fosdyke/Fosdyke Bridge and Moulton Sea's End. These effects are due to temporary construction activities and the presence of construction plant during construction.

5.8.15 Due to the relatively localised impacts of the Scheme, no additional or materially different cumulative effects upon NCA 46 are likely. Additional significant cumulative visual effects are also considered unlikely given the distance between the Scheme and EGL 3 and 4 (approximately 2 km).

5.8.16 Once operational, following reinstatement of the land through which the the EGL 3 and EGL 4 undergound cable is routed, there would be no cumulative landscape and visual effects.

WMEL

5.8.17 As stated in relation to other aspects, due to the early stage of development of the WMEL Project and the limited information relating to design and environmental effects, potential cumulative effects upon landscape and visual receptors as a result of the Scheme in-combination with the WMEL Project cannot reasonably be completed at this stage. The potential cumulative effects associated with the WMEL Project will be assessed within the ES submitted in support of the WMEL Project's

DCO application in due course, and considered in further detail during the DCO examination.

Other Developments

5.8.18 The construction and operation of the Scheme, when considered together with the other developments listed in **Table 5.1** which are within the Landscape and Visual ZoI, is not likely to result in additional significant cumulative effects due to the reasons stated below:

- Land East of Surfleet Bank – This development comprises a plant based protein extraction facility and anaerobic digestor plant located near the A16. It is noted that although the development was considered to require EIA, landscape and visual was not scoped into the assessment as the development was not considered to be of a scale that would result in significant effects.
- Beacon Farm – This introduction of two new buildings at Beacon Farm would not have the potential for significant cumulative landscape and visual effects as the development would be seen in the context of this existing farm complex.
- Land of Monks House Lane, Spalding – This housing development is located to the east of Spalding and would not be intervisible with the Scheme or impact any common receptors. Therefore, there would be no cumulative landscape or visual effect with the Scheme.
- Land west of Spalding Road, Spalding – This housing development is located to the east of Spalding and would not be intervisible with the Scheme or impact any common receptors. Therefore, there would be no cumulative landscape or visual effect with the Scheme.
- Wardentree Lane, Spalding – This is an allocation for an employment/waste area to the north of Wardentree Lane. It is unlikely that any proposals that come forward for this allocation would be intervisible with the Scheme or impact any common receptors. Therefore, there would be no cumulative landscape or visual effect with the Scheme.
- Holbeach Food Enterprise Zone – This is an allocation for an employment area to the west of Holbeach. Due to distance, it is unlikely that any proposals that come forward for this allocation would be intervisible with the Scheme or impact any common receptors. Therefore, there would be no cumulative landscape or visual effect with the Scheme.
- Holbeach West – This is an allocation for housing to the west of Holbeach and will form an extension to the settlement. Due to distance, it is unlikely that any proposals that come forward for this allocation would be intervisible with the Scheme or impact any common receptors. Therefore, there would be no cumulative landscape or visual effect with the Scheme.

Conclusion

5.8.19 When considering all of the above developments together, the incremental changes due to the construction and operation of the Scheme are not likely to result in additional significant effects to those which have been reported within the respective environmental assessments for the relevant short listed developments.

5.9 Noise and Vibration

5.9.1 As set out in **Table 3.1**, the Scheme's ZoI for Noise and Vibration is 300m for construction noise and vibration and 1 km for operational noise. Beyond this distance from the Scheme Site Boundary, there is not considered to be potential for significant cumulative effects due to construction or operation of the Scheme.

Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind

5.9.2 The Chapter 26 Noise and Vibration of the ODOW ES (Ref 55) chapter reports that the effects of construction noise and vibration, and operational noise are minor magnitude and not significant at shared noise and vibration sensitive receptors (NSRs). Similar minor or negligible magnitude, not significant effects are expected from the Scheme at shared NSRs. The cumulative effects of construction noise and vibration and operational noise are not expected to be significant, particularly where both projects employ best practicable means (BPM) to mitigate and minimise the effects of construction noise and vibration. As also stated within the **Outline CEMP**, National Grid will continue to coordinate with the developers/contractors of other projects in the vicinity of the Scheme. This would include coordination to ensure that potentially concurrent construction activities which could result in cumulative effects are reduced as far as practicable.

Meridian Solar Farm

5.9.3 The Chapter 13 of the Meridian Solar Farm ES (Ref 56) reports that the effects of construction noise and vibration are minor or negligible magnitude and not significant at shared NSRs. Similar minor or negligible magnitude, not significant effects are expected from the Scheme at shared NSRs. The cumulative effects of construction noise and vibration and operational noise are not expected to be significant, particularly where both projects employ BPM to mitigate and minimise the effects of construction noise and vibration. There are no shared NSRs affected by operational noise and as such cumulative effects are not expected.

Grimsby to Walpole

5.9.4 The Grimsby to Walpole Project DCO Application has not yet been submitted and therefore an ES has not been published. The SPEI Report for the Weston Marsh Area (Ref 57) was however published in support of consultation undertaken between 18 November and 19 December 2025. The SPEI Report was based upon the entirety of the works within Section 5 of the Grimsby to Walpole Project.

5.9.5 Chapter 10 of the SPEI Report states that the effects of construction noise and vibration are minor or negligible magnitude and not significant at shared NSRs. Similar minor or negligible magnitude, not significant effects are expected from the Scheme at shared NSRs. The cumulative effects of construction noise and vibration and operational noise are not expected to be significant, particularly where both projects employ BPM to mitigate and minimise the effects of construction noise and vibration. There are no shared NSRs affected by operational noise and as such cumulative effects are not expected.

WMEL

5.9.6 As stated in relation to other aspects, due to the early stage of development of the WMEL Project and the limited information relating to design and environmental

effects, potential cumulative effects upon NSRs as a result of the Scheme in-combination with the WMEL Project cannot reasonably be completed at this stage. The potential cumulative effects associated with the WMEL Project will be assessed within the ES submitted in support of the WMEL Project's DCO application in due course, and considered in further detail during the DCO examination.

Conclusion

5.9.7 None of the other developments listed in **Table 5.1**, which are within the Noise and Vibration ZoI of 1 km, are likely to result significant cumulative effects, due to the distance between the projects and NSRs meaning there is no overlap in study areas between the projects.

5.9.8 Based upon the scale of predicted effects upon NSRs within the Noise and Vibration ZoI and the application of the measures specified within the Outline CEMP, the Scheme is not expected to result in any significant cumulative effects upon NSRs.

5.10 Socio-Economics, Recreation and Tourism

5.10.1 As set out in **Table 1.3**, the Scheme's ZoI for socio-economics in relation to development land is limited to the Substation Works Site Boundary. Beyond the Substation Works Site Boundary, there is not considered to be potential for significant cumulative socio-economic effects arising from the construction or operation of the Scheme.

Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind

5.10.2 Chapter 29 of the ODOW Project ES (Ref 58) states that it is not expected to result in significant residual environmental effects during construction or operation, and there is no potential for significant cumulative effects in combination with the Scheme. The ODOW ES socio-economic assessment concludes that the project would result in minor beneficial, non-significant, effects on the local economy during construction and operation, primarily in relation to employment and economic activity, with negligible effects at the regional and national level. Tourism and recreational effects are assessed as minor and not significant, with appropriate mitigation identified.

5.10.3 The Weston Marsh Substation Works form essential electricity network infrastructure required to enable the grid connection of the ODOW Project. As such, ODOW is contingent on the delivery of the Scheme, and the Substation Works are intended to support, rather than constrain, its implementation. While there is potential for localised physical proximity or boundary interaction, it is aimed that the respective applicants would work collaboratively to coordinate land use, construction and access arrangements. On this basis, no significant cumulative socio-economic effects are anticipated between the Scheme and ODOW.

Meridian Solar Farm

5.10.4 The Chapter 14 of the Meridian Solar Farm ES (Ref 59) also reports that the project would not give rise to significant adverse socio-economic effects. Impacts on employment and the local economy are assessed as minor beneficial, and no likely significant cumulative effects in relation to socio-economics and land-use have been identified.

5.10.5 As with ODOW, the Meridian Solar Farm project is dependent on the delivery of the Weston Marsh Substation Works to facilitate connection to the electricity network. The Scheme therefore represents enabling infrastructure, and the delivery of the two projects would not result in competition for development land or adverse socio-economic interactions. Although there is potential for close physical proximity between the two projects, it is aimed that coordination between the applicants would ensure that land use, access and construction activities are managed collaboratively. Accordingly, no significant cumulative socio-economic effects are anticipated.

Grimsby to Walpole

5.10.6 The Grimsby to Walpole Project DCO application has not yet been submitted and an ES has therefore not been published. The SPEI Report for the Weston Marsh area (Ref 19), published in support of consultation undertaken between 18 November and 19 December 2025. The SPEI Report was based upon the entirety of the works within Section 5 of the Grimsby to Walpole Project. The SPEI Report does not identify socio-economic effects that would give rise to significant cumulative impacts when considered in combination.

WMEL

5.10.7 As stated in relation to other aspects, due to the early stage of development of the WMEL Project and the limited information relating to design and environmental effects, potential cumulative effects upon socio-economic, recreation and tourism receptors as a result of the Scheme in-combination with the WMEL Project cannot reasonably be completed at this stage. The potential cumulative effects associated with the WMEL Project will be assessed within the ES submitted in support of the WMEL Project's DCO application in due course, and considered in further detail during the DCO examination.

Conclusion

5.10.8 None of the other developments listed in **Table 5.1** fall within the socio-economic ZoI for development land, and as such are not considered likely to result in significant cumulative socio-economic effects in combination with the Scheme.

5.10.9 On this basis, it is concluded that the Scheme would not result in significant cumulative socio-economic effects in combination with other planned or consented developments.

5.11 Traffic and Movement

5.11.1 The Traffic and Movement effects are not presented within this CEA Report as the assessment presented with the Transport Statement (document reference GWNC-ARU-SS50-XXXXXX-RPT-ES-000018) is inherently cumulative, consistent with best practice guidance published by PINS (Ref 8) and IEMA/ISEP (Ref 55).

5.11.2 As set out in the Transport Statement, traffic growth factors from the National Trip End Model have been applied to baseline traffic flows to establish a future year scenario to account for anticipated growth from allocated development. In addition, traffic impacts associated with submitted applications and NSIPs identified in **Table 5.1** within a 10km radius of the Scheme Site Boundary have been reviewed based on available traffic data. Forecast traffic associated with construction of ODOW has

been included within the future baseline presented within the Transport Statement, while impacts from Meridian Solar Farm are not anticipated to impact the highway peak hours assessed as set out in their Transport Assessment (Ref 61). Traffic data for DCO schemes not yet submitted is not available for consideration. Other developments identified in **Table 5.1** forecast low traffic flows and are not considered to have a material impact on the operation of the local highway network.

5.11.3 A Construction Traffic Management Plan will be implemented by the project to introduce control measures (including Temporary Traffic Regulation Orders, lane closures, etc) for temporary highway interventions, traffic control and works required during construction.

5.12 Water Environment

5.12.1 As set out in **Table 1.3**, the Scheme's ZoI for the water environment is 1km. Beyond this distance from the Scheme Site Boundary, there is not considered to be potential for significant cumulative effects due to construction or operation of the Scheme.

Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind

5.12.2 The ODOW ES chapter (Chapter 24 Onshore hydrology, hydrogeology and flood risk, Ref 62) assesses potential impacts during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the ODOW Project.

5.12.3 Embedded mitigation measures relevant to onshore hydrology, hydrogeology and flood risk include careful routing during the project design phase, using a CoCP and Water Quality Management and Mitigation Plan, and incorporating suitable surface water drainage, flood risk mitigation and pollution prevention.

5.12.4 Potential impacts during construction could occur during the onshore Export Cable Corridor (ECC) installation, onshore substation construction, trenchless drilling works and landfall installation and include various impacts to water quality and flood risk. The significance of effect of all potential impacts range from Minor adverse to negligible which are not significant with regards to EIA Regulations.

5.12.5 Potential impacts during operations and maintenance could occur from permanent onshore ECC infrastructure, onshore substation, trenchless crossings and permanent landfall site infrastructure and again include various impacts to water quality and flood risk. The significance of effect of all potential impacts range from Minor adverse to negligible which are not significant with regards to the EIA Regulations.

5.12.6 The impacts of the decommissioning of the ODOW Project have also been assessed and the impacts on hydrology, hydrogeology and flood risk are deemed to be similar to those assessed for the construction phase. The significance of effects associated with the temporary impacts on water quality and flood risk and the long term effects of the decommissioned Project range from Minor (adverse) to negligible which are not significant with regards to the EIA Regulations. Therefore significant cumulative effects are not expected.

Meridian Solar Farm

5.12.7 The Meridian Solar Farm ES Chapter 11 Hydrology and Flood Risk (Ref 63) describes the embedded mitigation measures that are already incorporated into the Meridian Solar Farms's design. This includes the Outline CEMP for the construction

phase and the production of the Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) and the Outline Drainage Strategy for the operational phase.

5.12.8 During construction, adverse impacts on the water environment may occur from the pollution of surface water, temporary impacts on the hydromorphology of watercourses and temporary changes in flood risk. The significance of effect during the construction phase ranges from slight adverse to neutral which are not significant.

5.12.9 During the operational phase, potential adverse impacts include changes to surface water quality and hydrology, permanent hydromorphological impacts to watercourses, impact on local water supplies and impacts on the rate and volumes of surface water run-off. The significance of effect during the operational phase ranges from slight adverse to neutral which are not significant.

5.12.10 Potential impacts from the decommissioning of the Meridian Solar Farm are similar in nature to those during construction, as some ground works would be required to remove infrastructure installed. Overall, with the implementation of good practice and noting that site access would have been already installed, no significant adverse effects (not significant) on any water feature are predicted during decommissioning. Therefore it is concluded that the Scheme is not likely to result in significant cumulative effects with Meridian Solar Farm.

Grimsby to Walpole

5.12.11 The Grimsby to Walpole Project DCO Application has not yet been submitted and therefore an ES has not been published. The SPEI Report for the Weston Marsh Area (Chapter 6 – Water Environment and Flood Risk, Ref 19) was however published in support of consultation undertaken between 18 November and 19 December 2025. The SPEI Report was based upon the entirety of the works within Section 5 of the Grimsby to Walpole Project.

5.12.12 Water environment and flood risk effects scoped in for further assessment during the construction and operation phase include effects on aquatic environment receptors, water resource receptors and flood risk receptors.

5.12.13 Design mitigation measures include the Grimsby to Walpole Project avoiding sensitive receptors as far as practicable and being consistent with the sequential approach to the management of flood risk. To minimise the effects on water environment and flood risk receptors, embedded mitigation includes flood protection measures, the use of an appropriate drainage strategy incorporating SUDS as far as practicable, any watercourse diversions being designed to provide an equivalent conveyance capacity and morphological features and to minimise impacts on water resources and receiving water quality.

5.12.14 Control mitigation measures during the construction phase are included within a Preliminary CoCP.

5.12.15 At this stage, additional mitigation measures are not anticipated for aquatic environment and water resources receptors, but mitigation may be necessary for flood risk receptors in relation to Water Environment and Flood Risk effects.

5.12.16 It is concluded that there is not likely to be significant cumulative effects between the Scheme and the Grimsby to Walpole Project.

EGL 3 and 4

5.12.17 As with the Grimsby to Walpole Project, the EGL 3 and EGL 4 Project DCO application has not yet been submitted and an ES has not been published. The PEI Report was however published in support of the Stage 2 consultation, including Chapter 9 Water Environment (Ref 64). The preliminary likely significant effects of the Projects were assessed using current available data relating to both the construction and operation (and maintenance) phases of the Scheme in relation to sites designated for nature conservation, watercourses, flood risk and land drainage.

5.12.18 A range of environmental measures would be implemented as part of the English Onshore Scheme and would be secured in the DCO. Embedded mitigation during the construction phase includes good practice measures, water use efficiency, use of temporary culverts and bridges, and subscribing to flood warnings.

5.12.19 During the design and operation of the scheme, embedded mitigation includes using SUDS and incorporating flood resilience where required in above ground infrastructure.

5.12.20 In addition, standard mitigation measures, comprising management activities and techniques, would be implemented during the construction of the EGL 3 and EGL 4 Projects to limit effects through adherence to good site practices and achieving legal compliance. These are listed in the Project's Outline CoCP.

5.12.21 Based on the above, it is concluded that there would not likely be any significant cumulative effects.

WMEL

5.12.22 As stated in relation to other aspects, due to the early stage of development of the WMEL Project and the limited information relating to design and environmental effects, potential cumulative effects upon the water environment and flood risk as a result of the Scheme in-combination with the WMEL Project cannot reasonably be completed at this stage. It is anticipated that this Project would include a new overhead line crossing of the River Welland. The potential cumulative effects associated with the WMEL Project will be assessed within the ES submitted in support of the WMEL Project's DCO application in due course, and considered in further detail during the DCO examination.

Other Developments

5.12.23 None of the other developments listed in **Table 5.1**, which are within the Water Environment ZoI of 1 km, are likely to result significant cumulative effects.

5.12.24 Land East of Surfleet Bank and West of Woad Farm, Surfleet, Spalding is located 37 m from the Scheme and comprises a plant based protein extraction facility and anaerobic digestor plant. It is currently undecided but does have its own Flood Risk Assessment and Preliminary Drainage Design.

5.12.25 Beacon Farm, Wisemans Gate, Weston, Spalding comprises the erection of 2 new industrial units (Use classes B2 and B8). It is approved and has its own Flood Risk Assessment.

Conclusion

5.12.26 Where the same receptors are affected by multiple projects, there is the potential for the combined effect to be of a greater significance than that assessed for the Project in isolation. However, it is assumed that all other developments would be constructed following good practice guidelines through the use of a CEMP or similar, would assess flood risk, would provide a suitable drainage strategy in line with LLFA / IDB requirements and would adhere to any planning or permit conditions. Therefore, it is anticipated that there would be no significant cumulative effects arising from the construction or operation phase of any other development.

6. Summary

6.1.1 The following section summarises the output of the CEA Report for each environmental topic.

Table 6.1 Summary of the CEA Report Assessment

Topic	Potential Cumulative Impacts
Agriculture and Soils	The Scheme is not likely to result in significant cumulative effects which are additional to those already reported within the environmental assessments submitted in support of the relevant applications listed in Table 5.1. As set out within the ALC Report, the impacts of the Scheme would be managed through adherence to a Soil Management Plan and any permanent loss of agricultural land should be considered in the context of the wider availability of these resources at a regional and national scale.
Air Quality	The Scheme is not likely to result in any significant cumulative effects upon air quality associated with construction traffic tailpipe emissions. This is given the projected volume of construction traffic attributable to the Scheme, which is below the relevant best practice detailed assessment thresholds. Furthermore, other developments within the ZoI have proposed use of alternative construction traffic routes to the Scheme. A high construction dust risk has been identified for the Scheme. However based upon the application of mitigation measures set out within the Outline CEMP, no significant cumulative effects are anticipated and adverse effects due to dust are not likely to occur beyond 250m from the Scheme Site Boundary.
Ecology and Biodiversity	The Scheme is not likely result in any significant cumulative effects upon ecology and biodiversity receptors, given the mitigation measures set out within the Outline CEMP and compensatory habitat measures illustrated on the Indicative Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Proposals. As discussed further within the Habitats Regulations Assessment Stage 1 Screening Report, the Scheme is would not result in any likely significant effects upon Internationally designated sites when assessed in combination with other plans or projects.
Geology and Hydrogeology	The Scheme is not likely to result in significant cumulative effects upon geology and hydrogeology receptors within the ZoI due to the low sensitivity of the area. Impacts to geology and hydrogeology during construction of the Scheme would be adequately managed through the CEMP to ensure that significant cumulative effects can be avoided.

Historic Environment	The Scheme is not likely to result in significant cumulative effects upon historic environment receptors within the ZoI. The main temporary and permanent works associated with the Scheme are set back further from receptors than the Order Limits of a number of the developments listed in Table 5.1, including ODOW and the Meridian Solar Farm Project. Any potential cumulative effects upon archaeology would be offset or reduced by a programme of archaeological mitigation, and would not result in total loss of heritage assets. Cumulative effects would not be any greater than those reported in the Historic Environment DBA for the Scheme.
Landscape and Visual	The Scheme is not likely to result in significant cumulative effects upon landscape and visual receptors within the ZoI which are additional to those already reported within the environmental assessments submitted in support of the relevant applications listed in Table 5.1. This includes significant effects during both construction and operation reported within the Meridian Solar Farm ES. The permanent effects of the Scheme would be mitigated through the Indicative Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Proposals and have been assessed in the context of the existing 4ZM and 2WS overhead line infrastructure.
Noise and Vibration	The Scheme is not likely to result in significant cumulative effects upon noise and vibration receptors within the ZoI. As with the other existing and/or approved developments considered, the Scheme would not result in any significant effects in isolation. Based upon the application of BPM during construction of the Scheme and those other projects within the 300m ZoI, no significant cumulative noise and vibration effects upon NSRs are predicted.
Socio-economics	The Scheme is not likely to result in significant cumulative effects upon socio-economic, recreation and tourism receptors within the ZoI, given the rural nature of land within and adjacent the Scheme Site Boundary. Potential in-combination effects upon amenity during construction would be managed through the application of robust control measures as specified within the Outline CEMP.
Traffic and Movement	The Scheme is not likely to result in significant cumulative effects upon traffic and movement when considered in combination with other existing and, or approved developments within the ZoI. This is given the relatively low volume of projected construction traffic movements associated with the Scheme and the embedded mitigation measures, including use of a dedicated on-site haul road during construction. It is also noted that ODOW and the Meridian Solar Farm Project have proposed a number of alternative construction traffic routes.
Water Environment	The Scheme is not likely to result in significant cumulative effects upon water environment and flood risk receptors within the ZoI. The Scheme is located within defended floodplain and the FRA demonstrates that it would not result in any significant increase in flood risk. Robust management measures are also set out within the Outline CEMP, including the reinstatement of any aquatic habitats directly impacted by temporary construction works.

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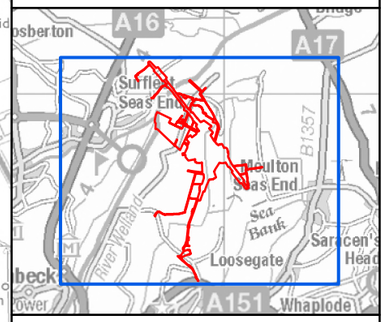
Figures

Figure 1 Scheme Site Boundary

N

LEGEND



Legend

- Scheme Site Boundary
- Substation Works Site Boundary
- S37 OHL Works Site Boundary
- Exempt Overhead Line Works Site Boundary
- S37 - 4ZM - OHL Works Site Boundary
- S37 - 2WS - OHL Works Site Boundary

0 100 200 300 400 500 m

Rev	Date	Description	GIS	Chk	App
A	05/05/2026	First Issue	MM	ET	JC

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Purpose: CUMULATIVE EFFECTS ASSESSMENT

Scheme: PROPOSED ELECTRICITY SUBSTATION AND OVERHEAD LINE WORKS AT WESTON MARSH

Document Title: FIGURE 1 SCHEME SITE BOUNDARY

Creator:	Date:	Checker:	Date:	Approver:	Date:
MM	05/05/2026	ET	05/05/2026	JC	05/05/2026

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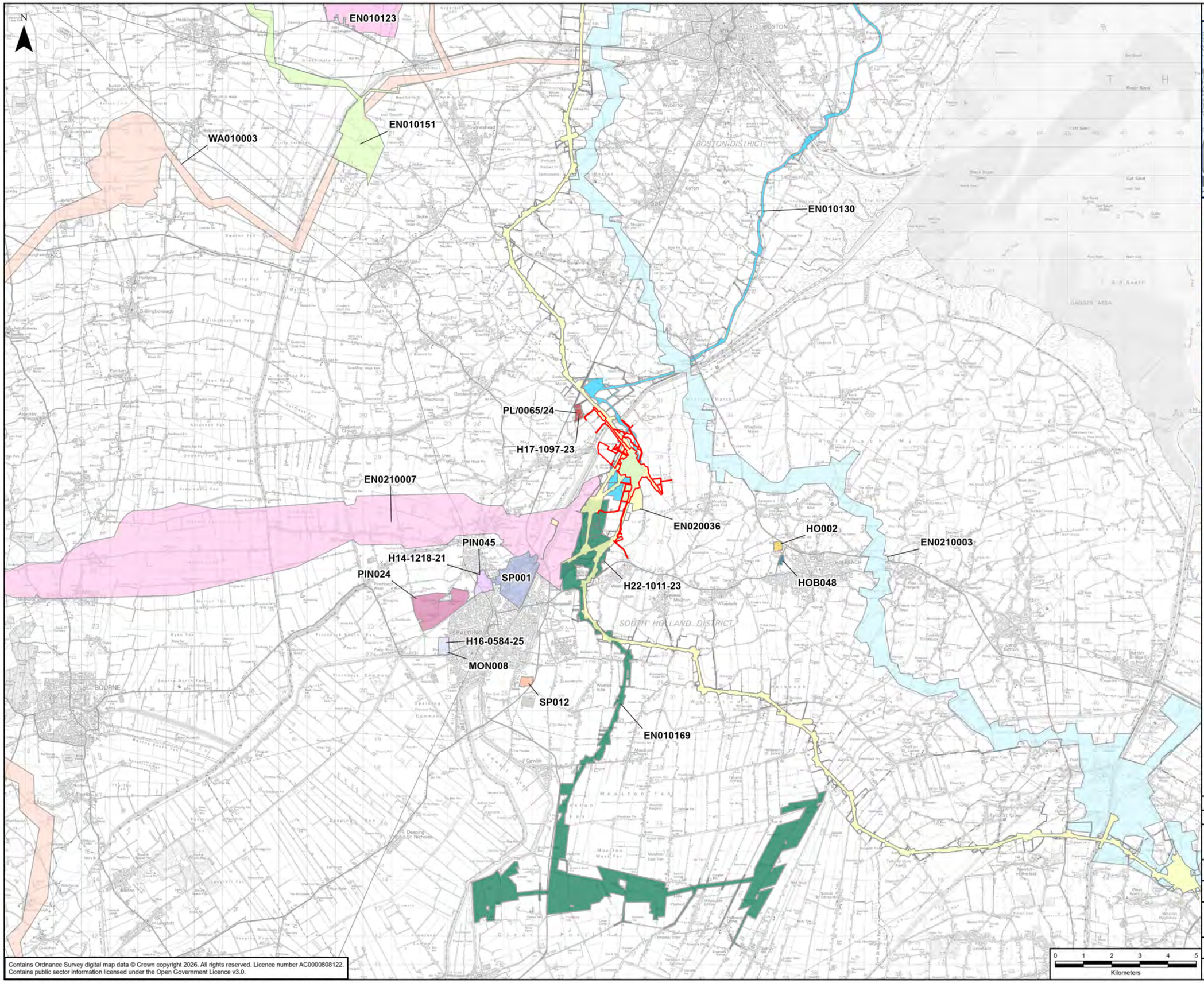
Figure 2 Short-list Committed Developments



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Legend

- Scheme Site Boundary

Short List of Committed Developments

- Beacon Farm Wisemans Gate Weston Spalding PE12 6JD
- Beacon Fen Energy Park
- Clay lake enterprise park
- Eastern Green Link 3 and Eastern Green Link 4
- Heckington Fen Solar Park, Land north of East Heckington and 3.5km south east of South Kyme.
- Holbeach Food Enterprise Zone
- Holbeach West SUE
- Land north of Bourne Road
- Land north of the Vernatts Drain (SUE with Pin 045)
- Land off Monks House Lane Spalding PE11 3LH
- Land to the East of Surfleet Bank and West of Woad Farm, Spalding
- Land west of Spalding Road (SUE with Pin024)
- Lincolnshire Reservoir, 7km southeast of Sleaford, between the settlements of Swaton, Scredington and Helpringham
- Outer Dowsing, 54 Km East of Lincolnshire Coastline In The Southern North Sea And Covering Area of Approx. 500 Sq.km
- Wardentree Lane, Spalding
- Weston Marsh to East Leicestershire (WMEL)
- Grimsby to Walpole
- Meridian Solar Farm

Rev	Date	Description	GIS	Chk	App
A	12/05/2026	First Issue	MM	ET	JC

nationalgrid

Purpose: CUMULATIVE EFFECTS ASSESSMENT

Scheme: PROPOSED ELECTRICITY SUBSTATION AND OVERHEAD LINE WORKS AT WESTON MARSH

Document Title: FIGURE 2 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

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MM	12/05/2026	ET	12/05/2026	JC	12/05/2026

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Appendix A Long List of other Committed Developments

Table A.1 Cumulative Effects Assessment Long-list

Site Name / Address	Planning Authority	X Coords	Y Coords	Distance (km)	Category
Boston Endeavour park - BO001	03. Boston Borough Council	530373	343772	13.1 km	Policy Allocation
Boston upstream Works GI	03. Boston Borough Council	533037	343105	12.9 km	Marine Licence Applications
Kirton distribution park - KI001	03. Boston Borough Council	530842	337690	7.2 km	Policy Allocation
Land east of Fenside Road - FEN006	03. Boston Borough Council	531379	345372	14.7 km	Policy Allocation
Land east of Seagate Road - LOS015	04. South Holland District Council	543759	322293	13.8 km	Policy Allocation
Land north of Tytton Lane East - WYB033	03. Boston Borough Council	532707	342073	11.9 km	Policy Allocation
Land west of Toot Lane - FIS033	03. Boston Borough Council	534610	343478	14 km	Policy Allocation
Land west of Toot Lane, Fishtoft, Boston PE21 0PT	03. Boston Borough Council	534804	343755	14.3 km	Planning Application
South of the North Forty Foot Drain Sustainable Urban Extension - WES002	03. Boston Borough Council	530412	344278	13.4 km	Policy Allocation
South West Quadrant Sustainable Urban Extension - SOU006	03. Boston Borough Council	531340	342744	12 km	Policy Allocation
Spalding lincs gateway SP002	04. South Holland District Council	524514	319979	5.4 km	Policy Allocation
The quadrant - BO008	03. Boston Borough Council	531168	343059	12.5 km	Policy Allocation
Walpole Flexible Energy Generation, Land near Walpole Marsh, Wisbech, PE14 7JL	00. PINS	547197	316870	19.2 km	NSIP
Land West of Branches Lane Holbeach Spalding PE12 8PD	04. South Holland District Council	536921	323423	7.5 km	Planning Application
Land East of Bicker Fen substation, Bicker Fen, Boston	03. Boston Borough Council	520155	338889	10.9 km	Planning Application
291-293 London Road, Boston - WYB041	03. Boston Borough Council	531483	341188	10.8 km	Policy Allocation
31-33 London Road - KIR016	03. Boston Borough Council	530262	338450	7.9 km	Policy Allocation
Birchgrove Garden Centre, Surfleet Road - PIN065	04. South Holland District Council	524647	326784	1.9 km	Policy Allocation
Bowgate Lane - GOS0023	04. South Holland District Council	523354	332277	4.7 km	Policy Allocation
Former Gardman Premises, High Street - MOU035	04. South Holland District Council	530798	323939	1.9 km	Policy Allocation
Land adjacent to, Millgate Lodge, Asperton Road, Wigtoft, Boston, PE20 2PJ	03. Boston Borough Council	526523	336491	5.8 km	Planning Application
Land at North End - SWI018	03. Boston Borough Council	523095	341475	11.7 km	Policy Allocation
Land East Of Manor Farm Main Road Keal Cotes Lincolnshire	02. East Lindsey District Council	537114	362220	10 km	Planning Application
Land east of Balmoral Way - HOB004	04. South Holland District Council	537197	325436	6.6 km	Policy Allocation
Land east of Broad Lane - MOU016	04. South Holland District Council	530349	323664	1.9 km	Policy Allocation
Land east of Church Lane - MOU023	04. South Holland District Council	531019	324596	1.7 km	Policy Allocation
Land east of Cresswell Drive - QUA004	04. South Holland District Council	522312	332915	6 km	Policy Allocation
Land east of Donington Road- BIC004	03. Boston Borough Council	522556	337282	8.5 km	Policy Allocation

Land east of Lindis Road - Fis001	03. Boston Borough Council	534304	344215	14.6 km	Policy Allocation
Land east of Spalding Common - STM004	04. South Holland District Council	523440	320012	5.9 km	Policy Allocation
Land east of Spalding Road - PIN025	04. South Holland District Council	524673	324830	1.5 km	Policy Allocation
Land east of St Swithins Close - BIC017	03. Boston Borough Council	522132	338050	9.3 km	Policy Allocation
Land east of Stockwell Gate - WHA002	04. South Holland District Council	533246	324662	3.8 km	Policy Allocation
Land east of Surfleet Road - PIN019	04. South Holland District Council	524521	326590	2 km	Policy Allocation
Land east of Town Dam Lane - DON006	04. South Holland District Council	520729	335067	8.3 km	Policy Allocation
Land east of Town Dam Lane - DON030	04. South Holland District Council	520609	335055	8.5 km	Policy Allocation
Land east of West Drove South - GEH015	04. South Holland District Council	533679	311355	14.5 km	Policy Allocation
Land east of White House Lane - FIS003	03. Boston Borough Council	534670	343048	13.7 km	Policy Allocation
Land east of Woodside Road - KIR034	03. Boston Borough Council	530071	338508	7.9 km	Policy Allocation
Land east of York Gardens - GOS001	04. South Holland District Council	523976	331951	3.9 km	Policy Allocation
Land north of Langrick Road - FEN002	03. Boston Borough Council	531234	344614	14 km	Policy Allocation
Land north of Market Way - PIN002	04. South Holland District Council	524044	324968	2.2 km	Policy Allocation
Land north of Mill Lane - GEH004	04. South Holland District Council	533532	311591	14.3 km	Policy Allocation
Land north of Quadring Road - DON018	04. South Holland District Council	521630	335511	7.9 km	Policy Allocation
Land North of Roman Bank and East of Middle Marsh Road, at Red House Farm, Holbeach Bank, Spalding PE12 8BY	03. Boston Borough Council	537112	329281	5.6 km	Planning Application
Land north of Station Road - SUR003	04. South Holland District Council	525686	328569	1.9 km	Policy Allocation
Land north of Westhorpe Road - GOS006	04. South Holland District Council	523225	331982	4.8 km	Policy Allocation
Land north-east of Fishtoft Road - FIS002	03. Boston Borough Council	534341	342670	13.3 km	Policy Allocation
Land north-east of Main Road - QUA003	04. South Holland District Council	522465	333341	6 km	Policy Allocation
Land off Battlefields Lane - HOB032	04. South Holland District Council	536898	325349	6.3 km	Policy Allocation
Land south of Chapel Gate - SUJ007	04. South Holland District Council	539706	318322	12.4 km	Policy Allocation
Land south of Cobgate - WHA019	04. South Holland District Council	532004	323762	3 km	Policy Allocation
Land south of Horseshoe Road - MON005	04. South Holland District Council	522943	321582	4.9 km	Policy Allocation
Land south of Park Lane - SUR006	04. South Holland District Council	525213	327948	1.7 km	Policy Allocation
Land south of Swineshead Road - WYB013	03. Boston Borough Council	530044	342888	12. km	Policy Allocation
Land south of Town Dam Lane - DON001	04. South Holland District Council	520771	335231	8.4 km	Policy Allocation
Land south-west of Main Road - QUA002	04. South Holland District Council	522208	333277	6.2 km	Policy Allocation
Land to the west of London Road - KIR041	03. Boston Borough Council	530150	338211	7.5 km	Policy Allocation
Land west of Church Green Road - FIS038	03. Boston Borough Council	535520	343733	14.7 km	Policy Allocation
Land west of Coalbeach Lane South - SUR016	04. South Holland District Council	526116	328894	2 km	Policy Allocation

Land west of Drury Lane - BIC015	03. Boston Borough Council	522296	337425	8.8 km	Policy Allocation
Land west of Fenside Road - FEN001	03. Boston Borough Council	531168	345076	14. km	Policy Allocation
Land west of Freshney Way - WES001	03. Boston Borough Council	530619	343423	12.8 km	Policy Allocation
Land west of High Street - SWI037	03. Boston Borough Council	523557	340389	10.5 km	Policy Allocation
Land west of Hillgate - GEH003	04. South Holland District Council	533732	311429	14.5 km	Policy Allocation
Land west of Maltings Lane - DON008	04. South Holland District Council	520269	335165	8.6 km	Policy Allocation
Land west of Quadring Road - GOS003	04. South Holland District Council	523231	332130	4.7 km	Policy Allocation
Land west of Spalding Common - STM010	04. South Holland District Council	523243	319910	6.1 km	Policy Allocation
Land west of Station Road - SWI015	03. Boston Borough Council	522967	341273	11.5 km	Policy Allocation
Land off Roman Bank Spalding	04. South Holland District Council	525755	323860	1.5 km	Planning Application
The Elders - STM028	04. South Holland District Council	523270	320116	5.9 km	Policy Allocation
The Yews West Gate Moulton Chapel Spalding PE12 0XW	04. South Holland District Council	529181	319670	5.6 km	Planning Application
Adj Christie House New Road Holbeach St Marks Spalding PE12 8EF	04. South Holland District Council	539141	331543	8.8 km	Planning Application
Land at Spalding Road, Sutterton, Boston PE20 2ET	03. Boston Borough Council	527847	335497	4.6 km	Planning Application
Disused Warehouse, Station Road, Hubberts Bridge Boston PE20 3QR	03. Boston Borough Council	526856	343612	12.8 km	Planning Application
Silvermist, Lineside, Amber Hill, Boston, PE20 3RA	03. Boston Borough Council	524430	343755	13.2	Planning Application
Grange Farm, Tongue End, Spalding	07. Lincolnshire County Council	517415	319214	10.6 km	Planning Application
Land North Of Coopers Farm Church Lane Tydd St Giles Cambridgeshire	05. Fenland District Council	542458	316129	11.9 km	Planning Application
Clay lake enterprise park - SP012	04. South Holland District Council	525777	321040	2.4 km	Policy Allocation
Land north of Bourne Road - MON008	04. South Holland District Council	522845	322293	2.4 km	Policy Allocation
Land north of the Vernatts Drain (SUE) with Pin 045) - PIN024	04. South Holland District Council	522845	322293	2.7 km	Policy Allocation
Land off Monks House Lane Spalding PE11 3LH	04. South Holland District Council	522847	322392	4.2 km	Planning Application
Outer Dowsing, 54 Km East of Lincolnshire Coastline In The Southern North Sea And Covering Area of Approx. 500 Sq.km	00. PINS	543213	352074	0 km	NSIP
Meridian Solar Farm: North of Peterborough, 2km NE of Crowland, 6km S of Spaling, 9km NW of Wisbech	00. PINS	527351	313941	0 km	NSIP
Land East of Surfleet Bank and West of Woad Farm Surfleet Spalding	04. South Holland District Council	527628	330583	0 km	Planning Application
Land to the East of Surfleet Bank and West of Woad Farm, Spalding	07. Lincolnshire County Council	527628	330595	0 km	Planning Application

Beacon Farm Wisemans Gate Weston Spalding PE12 6JD	04. South Holland District Council	528512	325273	0.7 km	Planning Application
Beacon Fen Energy Park	00. PINS	514698	348059	11.2 km	NSIP
Boston Alternative Energy Facility (BAEF), Nursery Road, Boston Projects Limited	00. PINS	533941	342237	12.3 km	NSIP
Heckington Fen Solar Park, Land north of East Heckington and 3.5km south east of South Kyme.	00. PINS	520148	345390	14.8 km	NSIP
Weston Marsh to East Leicestershire (WMEL)	00. PINS	528961	327850	0 km	NSIP
Eastern Green Link 3 and Eastern Green Link 4, Land between the east coast of Lincolnshire, the Bilsby area of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire and the areas of Kings Lynn and West Norfolk, Norfolk	00. PINS	528665	342822	1 km	NSIP
Lincolnshire Reservoir, 7km southeast of Sleaford, between the settlements of Swaton, Scredington and Helpringham	00. PINS	511661	339585	11.6 km	NSIP
Wardentree Lane, Spalding - SP001	04. South Holland District Council	525469	324701	2.6 km	Policy Allocation
Land north of High Road - WSN03	04. South Holland District Council	528852	324946	0.5 km	Policy Allocation
Land west of Spalding Road (SUE with Pin024) - PIN 045 Pin024) - PIN045	04. South Holland District Council	524249	324511	4.5 km	Policy Allocation
Land north of the Vernatts Drain (SUE) with Pin 045) - PIN024	04. South Holland District Council	522638	323674	5.3 km	Policy Allocation
Holbeach Food Enterprise Zone - HO002	04. South Holland District Council	534709	325831	4.2 km	Policy Allocation
Holbeach West SUE - HOB048	04. South Holland District Council	534837	325335	4.7 km	Policy Allocation

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