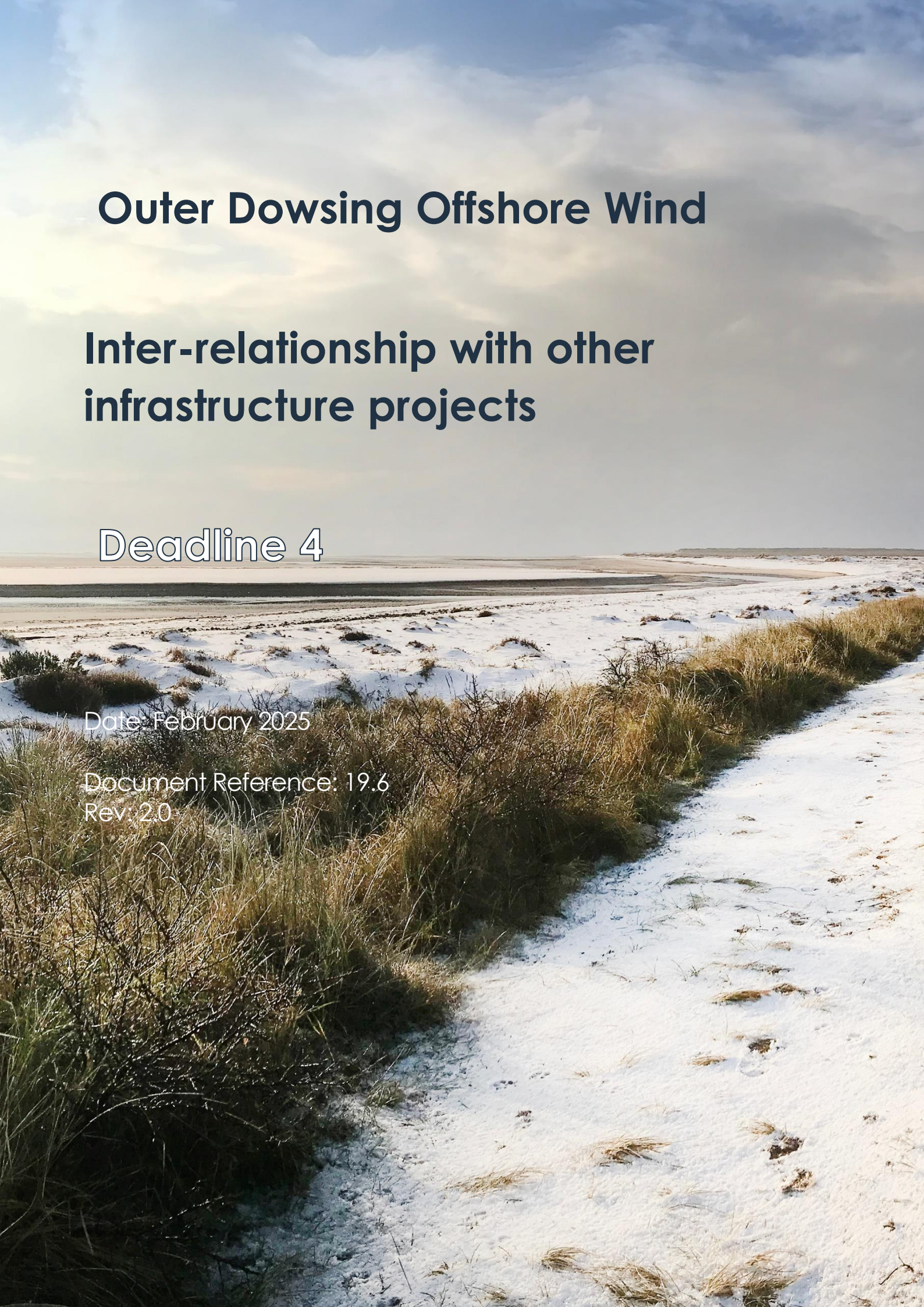

Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind

Inter-relationship with other infrastructure projects

Deadline 4

Date: February 2025

Document Reference: 19.6
Rev: 2.0

Company:	**Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind**			Asset:	**Whole Asset**	
Project:	**Whole Wind Farm**			Sub Project/Package:	Whole Asset	
Document Title or Description:	Inter-relationship with other infrastructure projects					
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Rev No.	**Date**	**Status / Reason for Issue**	**Author**	**Checked by**	**Reviewed by**	**Approved by**
1.0	November 2024	Deadline 2	SLR/Outer Dowsing	Outer Dowsing	Shepherd & Wedderburn	Outer Dowsing
2.0	February 2025	Deadline 4	SLR/Outer Dowsing	Outer Dowsing	Shepherd & Wedderburn	Outer Dowsing

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Acronyms & Definitions

Abbreviations / Acronyms

Abbreviation / Acronym	Description
AC	Alternating Current
BAEF	Boston Alternative Energy Facility
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
CCS	Carbon Capture and Storage
CCUS	Carbon Capture Utilisation and Storage
CEA	Cumulative Effects Assessment
CTMP	Construction Traffic Management Plan
DC	Direct Current
DCO	Development Consent Order
ECC	Export Cable Corridor (offshore ECC or indicative onshore ECC)
EfW	Energy from Waste
EGL	Eastern Green Link
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EISD	Earliest In Service Date
ES	Environmental Statement
ESS	Energy Storage System
GIS	Geographic Information System
HFSP	Heckington Fen Solar Park
HV	High Voltage
HVDC	High Voltage Direct Current
IERRT	Immingham Eastern Ro-Ro Terminal
LCC	Lincolnshire County Council
LOGGS	Lincolnshire Offshore Gas Gathering System
MW	Mega Watt
NETS	National Electricity Transmission System
NGET	National Grid Electricity Transmission
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
ODOW	Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind (The Project)
OnSS	Onshore Substation
OHL	Overhead Lines
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
PV	Photovoltaic
RIAA	Report to Inform Appropriate Assessment
UK	United Kingdom

Terminology

Term	Definition
The Applicant	GT R4 Ltd. The Applicant making the application for a DCO. The Applicant is GT R4 Limited (a joint venture between Corio Generation (and its affiliates), Total Energies and Gulf Energy Development (GULF)), trading as Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind. The Project is being developed by Corio Generation, TotalEnergies and GULF.
Cumulative effects	The combined effect of the Project acting additively with the effects of other developments, on the same single receptor/resource.
Development Consent Order (DCO)	An order made under the Planning Act 2008 granting development consent for a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP).
Effect	Term used to express the consequence of an impact. The significance of an effect is determined by correlating the magnitude of the impact with the sensitivity of the receptor, in accordance with defined significance criteria.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	A statutory process by which certain planned projects must be assessed before a formal decision to proceed can be made. It involves the collection and consideration of environmental information, which fulfils the assessment requirements of the EIA Regulations, including the publication of an Environmental Statement (ES).
Environmental Statement (ES)	The suite of documents that detail the processes and results of the EIA.
High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC)	High voltage direct current is the bulk transmission of electricity by direct current (DC), whereby the flow of electric charge is in one direction.
Impact	An impact to the receiving environment is defined as any change to its baseline condition, either adverse or beneficial.
Landfall	The location at the land-sea interface where the offshore export cables and fibre optic cables will come ashore.
Mitigation	Mitigation measures are commitments made by the Project to reduce and/or eliminate the potential for significant effects to arise as a result of the Project. Mitigation measures can be embedded (part of the project design) or secondarily added to reduce impacts in the case of potentially significant effects.
Offshore Export Cable Corridor (ECC)	The Offshore Export Cable Corridor (Offshore ECC) is the area within the Order Limits within which the export cables running from the array to landfall will be situated.
Onshore Export Cable Corridor (ECC)	The Onshore Export Cable Corridor (Onshore ECC) is the area within which, the export cables running from the landfall to the onshore substation will be situated.
Onshore Infrastructure	The combined name for all onshore infrastructure associated with the Project from landfall to grid connection.
Onshore Substation (OnSS)	The Project's onshore HVAC substation, containing electrical equipment, control buildings, lightning protection masts, communications masts, access, fencing and other associated equipment, structures or buildings; to enable connection to the National Grid
Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind (ODOW)	The Project.
Order Limits	The area subject to the application for development consent, the limits shown on the works plans within which the Project may be carried out.

Term	Definition
The Planning Inspectorate	The agency responsible for operating the planning process for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs).
Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)	The PEIR was written in the style of a draft Environmental Statement (ES) and provided information to support and inform the statutory consultation process during the pre-application phase.
The Project	Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind, an offshore wind generating station together with associated onshore and offshore infrastructure.

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this report

1. This report provides information on the interrelationships between the Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind Project (ODOW) (the Project) and several other Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) that are at various stages of development in Lincolnshire. This report has been prepared in response to Annex B of the Rule 8 Letter (PD-011) dated 17th October 2024, issued by the Examining Authority (ExA). This has been requested, based upon the Relevant Representation from Lincolnshire County Council (RR-004), that the ExA adopts a mechanism similar to that adopted by the ExAs for solar projects in western Lincolnshire where each applicant was required to produce an inter-relationship report at the start of their examination which was subsequently updated during the examination.
2. This report therefore provides information on the interrelationships between the Project and several other Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) that are at various stages of development in Lincolnshire. This report was first submitted into the Examination at Deadline 2 (REP2-055), and further updates to this second revision (submitted at Deadline 4, 3rd February 2025), will be submitted at Deadline 6 (4th April 2025), as requested by the ExA.
3. As part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process, consideration of interrelationships with other projects was prepared within the cumulative effects sections of each technical chapter of the Environmental Statement (ES) submitted in support of the DCO application. Since DCO submission, additional projects that were not previously included have been announced or requested to be included.
4. This report only considers the potential inter-relationships with the onshore elements of the Project, and the onshore elements of the other NSIP projects considered.

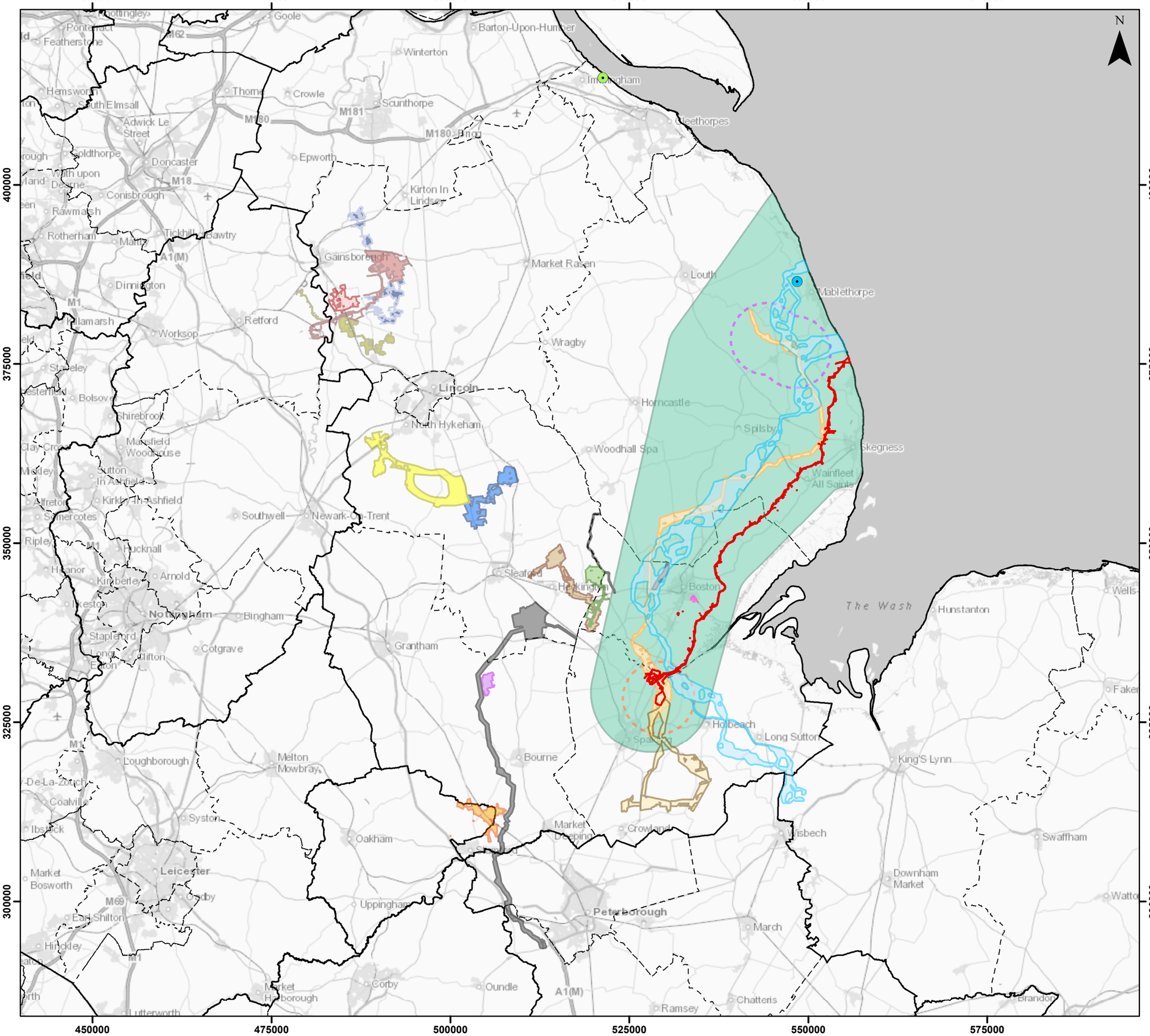
1.2 Structure of this report

5. This report follows the scope requested by the ExA in the Rule 8 letter (PD-011), and is structured as follows:
   - Section 2: An overview of the other NSIPs identified in Annex B
   - Section 3: The approach taken by the Applicant to coordinate the Proposed Development with the other projects, including during the Examination
   - Section 4: A plan showing the order limits for the Proposed Development and the other projects and the locations of the main features of each
   - Section 5: The Development Consent Order provisions that are required for the Proposed Development to be implemented satisfactorily in relation to other projects
   - Section 6: Key Survey Data shared with other projects
   - Section 7: Mitigation measures shared with other projects, the specific measures included in those for the Proposed Development, and how they are secured
   - Section 7: Any other information on the other projects relied on for the cumulative impact assessment, the level of detail, and any changes since the application

- Section 8: A summary of progress of coordination with other projects, setting out the matters that have been agreed, any inconsistencies or outstanding matters, and the next steps to be taken to resolve them

1.3 Other projects considered in this report

6. Figure 1 shows the location and/or onshore Order Limits of proposed NSIPs which have been considered as part of this report. These include those listed by the ExA within the Rule 8 letter (PD-011). Table 1 sets out further details of each of these projects as of 6th January 2025. The distance provided measures the approximate distance from the project listed under "Project Name" to the closest edge of the onshore Order Limits of ODOW.
7. Where Order Limits are not publicly available, efforts have been made to contact other developers to provide this data. Where Order Limit have not been provided, the best available spatial information has been used to represent the approximate location of these projects by using works plans and identifying the closest point of the project in question to the ODOW Order Limits.



Legend

- ODOW Order Limits
- County Boundary
- Local Planning Authority Boundary
- Beacon Fen Energy Park
- Boston Alternative Energy Facility
- Cottam Solar Project
- Eastern Green Link 3 and Eastern Green Link 4
- Fosse Green Energy
- Gate Burton Energy Park
- Grimsby to Walpole
- Heckington Fen Solar Park
- Lincolnshire Reservoir
- Mallard Pass Solar Project
- Meridian Solar Farm
- Ossian Lincolnshire Converter Station Search Area
- Ossian Onshore Transmission Study Area
- Ossian Weston Marsh Converter Station Search Area
- Springwell Solar Farm
- Temple Oaks Renewable Energy
- Tillbridge Solar Project
- West Burton Solar Project
- Immingham Eastern Ro-Ro Terminal
- Viking CCUS Pipeline

Coordinate System: British National Grid

0 12.5 25 km

Scale: 1:500,000

A3 Page Size

Interrelationships Report

NSIP Projects Order Limits / Indicative Corridors

Figure 1

OUTER DOWSING OFFSHORE WIND

Date: 20/01/2025
Produced By: JCS
Revision: 1.0

SLR

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Table 1 : List of NSIPs considered in this report

Project Name	Local Planning Authority	Considered in EIA CEA	Stage of Application	PEIR Available	ES Available	Date Application Submitted/ Due	Distance to ODOW
Boston Alternative Energy Facility	Boston Borough Council	Yes	DCO Granted Correction published (March 2024)	Yes	Yes	Consented 6 July 2023	1.6km
Beacon Fen Energy Park	North Kesteven District Council	No	Pre-application	Yes	No	Expected Q1 2025	11.5km
Cottam Solar Project	Bassetlaw District Council	No	DCO Granted Correction published (November 2024)	Yes	Yes	Consented 5 September 2024	62.5km
EGL3&4 Project	East Linsday District Council, Boston Borough Council, South Holland District Council, Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk	No	Pre-application	No	No	Expected 2026	0km
Fosse Green Energy	North Kesteven District Council	No	Pre-application	Yes	No	Expected Autumn 2025	32.9km
Gate Burton Energy Park	Bassetlaw District Council	No	DCO Granted Correction published (November 2024)	Yes	Yes	Consented 12 July 2024	63.2km
Grimsby to Walpole	North East Lincolnshire Council, East Lindsey District Council, Boston Borough Council, South Holland District Council, Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk	No	Pre-application	No	No	Expected Q2 2027	0km
Heckington Fen Solar Park	North Kesteven District Council	No	DCO Granted	Yes	Yes	) Consented 24 January 2025	11.5km
Immingham Eastern Ro-Ro Terminal	North East Lincolnshire Council	No	DCO Granted	Yes	Yes	Consented 4 October 2024	51.9km
Lincolnshire Reservoir	North Kesteven District Council, Lincoln City Council, Boston Borough Council, South Kesteven District Council, Peterborough City Council, North Northamptonshire Council	No	Pre-application (extended for 2 years)	No	No	Expected Q4 2028	4.5km
Mallard Pass Solar Project	Rutland County Council	No	DCO Granted Correction published (October 2024)	Yes	Yes	Consented 12 July 2024	28.7km
Meridian Solar Farm	South Holland District Council	No	Pre-application	No	No	Expected Q3 2025	0km
Ossian	East Linsday District Council, Boston Borough Council, South Holland District Council	No	Pre-application	No	No	Expected Summer 2026	0km
Springwell Solar Farm	North Kesteven District Council	No	Pre-examination	Yes	Yes	November 2024	28.9km

Project Name	Local Planning Authority	Considered in EIA CEA	Stage of Application	PEIR Available	ES Available	Date Application Submitted/ Due	Distance to ODOW
Temple Oaks Renewable Energy Park	South Kesteven District Council	No	Pre-application	No	No	TBC	20.9km
Tillbridge Solar Project	West Lindsey District Council	No	Examination	Yes	Yes	May 2024	62.5km
Viking CCS Pipeline	North Lincolnshire Council; North East Lincolnshire Council; West Lindsey District Council; and East Lindsey District Council	No	Decision	Yes	Yes	(Decision Due) 5 March 2025	12.8km
West Burton Solar Project	West Lindsey District Council	No	DCO Granted	Yes	Yes	Consented 24 January 2025	54.5km

2 Overview of the other Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects considered

2.1 Introduction

8. This section provides an overview of the onshore elements of the other NSIPs considered in this report, including details on timings, construction phasing, grid connection and start of operation where it is currently known. All of the projects are located primarily within Lincolnshire, except for a small number of projects which cross administrative boundaries into adjacent counties. Details presented within this section have been derived from publicly available information published by the projects themselves.
9. It is accompanied by Figure 1 which shows the locations of each project, whilst the following sections provide a brief description of the main elements of those projects, and an overview of where they are on their consenting journey.
10. This section does not include a description of the Project. Although this was suggested in the ExAs request, it was considered likely to introduce unnecessary repetition of information already available within 6.1.3 Chapter 3 Project Description (APP-058).
11. This report provides an update of the status of all identified projects and the steps taken to collaborate with the developers of those projects where required.

2.2 Overview of the Other Projects Identified

12. Of the 18 projects considered in this report, eight are solar energy parks that would deliver electricity to the national electricity transmission network, one is an energy from waste (EfW) or energy recovery facility which generates electricity from the combustion of refuse-derived fuel (RDF), one is a water storage reservoir, one is a ferry terminal, and the remainder are linear, transmission level electrical connections, either delivering electricity generated by offshore wind (in the case of the Ossian Project) or transmission network upgrades in the form of overhead lines (OHLs), underground cables, and substation upgrades.

Beacon Fen Energy Park

13. The Beacon Fen Energy Park Project is a proposed solar energy development by Low Carbon, intended to generate 400 megawatts (MW) of renewable energy. The project will span approximately 517 hectares across agricultural land north of Heckington in Lincolnshire, UK, within the North Kesteven District Council area. Its design includes a battery energy storage system of similar capacity to help balance the energy load. A cable route corridor 13km in length is proposed from the south-east of the solar array to Bicker Fen substation.
14. Dates for submission of the DCO application were recently confirmed in consultation materials/newsletter dated December 2024, stating that the application is anticipated to be submitted in March 2025.
15. Construction is anticipated to commence in 2027, and last approximately 24 months. The project is expected to be operational by 2029. Once constructed the project would have an operational life of approximately 40 years.

16. The Beacon Fen Energy Park was not considered as part of the CEA for the Project due to the distance between the two projects. At approximately 11km from the ODOW Order Limits, the Beacon Fen Energy Park was outside the area of search used to identify projects for consideration. It is noted that there is currently a targeted consultation being undertaken by Low Carbon due to small changes to how they may construct the project. As stated on Low Carbon's consultation website, the inclusion of small areas of additional land does not impact on any of the information included in their statutory consultation.
17. Reviewing the available temporal and spatial information that is currently available for Beacon Fen Energy Park, including estimated construction timing, it is considered that Beacon Fen Energy Park will have no interrelationships with the Project. Although there is an estimated overlap in the construction periods of the two projects, due to its distance from the ODOW Order Limits, there is no spatial overlap between the two projects, and thus no likely cumulative impacts are anticipated.

Boston Alternative Energy Facility (BAEF)

18. The Boston Alternative Energy Facility (BAEF) is a waste-to-energy plant located in Boston, Lincolnshire. This facility, which was granted development consent on 6th July 2023 aims to convert non-recyclable waste into renewable energy through an advanced thermal treatment process. Electricity generated at the facility will be deliver to the National Grid via a new grid connection which will be located on the site, and the substation infrastructure that will enable the connection of the facility to the grid will be part of the facility. The location of the substation is planned to be in the southern part of the development. Construction of the project was anticipated to start within 48 months of EIA submission (March 2023), however, given the delay in the DCO consent decision, this timeline can now no longer be relied upon. Once constructed, the project is expected to be operational for at least 25 years. A correction to the Boston Alternative Energy Facility Order 2023 was published (dated March 2024) which saw small changes to two footnotes. There have been no changes to the BAEF since the submission of the Projects DCO application and the cumulative effects considered remain the same as those assessed in the ES.

Cottam Solar Project

19. The Cottam Solar Project is a large-scale solar energy development set to generate renewable electricity using photovoltaic panels. Covering an area of approximately 1,451 hectares, the project is designed to exceed 50 megawatts of capacity, ultimately targeting a 600 MW total. In addition to the solar panels, the facility will include an energy storage component, likely using battery technology, to enhance grid stability and efficiency. The DCO was granted on the 5 September 2024 and on the 25 November 2024 the Secretary of State made The Cottam Solar Project (Correction) Order 2024 which saw changes that were largely addressing typographical and drafting error or providing more clarity in the wording.
20. Construction was anticipated to begin as early as Q4 of 2024 and is expected to take approximately two years, with the aim of having the facility operational by 2029. Once completed, the solar farm will operate for approximately 40 years. After this operational phase, decommissioning will occur over a period of 12 to 24 months, with the aim of recycling or responsibly managing the components.
21. The project is being developed by Cottam Solar Project Ltd, a subsidiary of Island Green Power Ltd. The solar farm will be in Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire, specifically around the villages of Coates, Corringham, Blyton, and Pilham. The electricity generated will be delivered to the UK grid through a 27.5 km high-voltage underground cable route, connecting to the existing substation at Cottam Power Station

in Nottinghamshire. The Cottam Solar Project was not considered as part of the CEA for the Project due to the distance between the two projects. At approximately 63km from the ODOW Order Limits, the Cottam Solar Project was outside the area of search used to identify projects for consideration.

22. Reviewing the available temporal and spatial information that is currently available for Cottam Solar Project, including estimated construction timing, it is considered that Cottam Solar Project will have no interrelationships with the ODOW project. Although there is an estimated overlap in the construction periods of the two projects, due to its distance from the ODOW Order Limits, there is no spatial overlap between the two projects, and thus no likely cumulative impacts are anticipated.

Eastern Green Link 3 and 4 (EGL3&4)

23. The Eastern Green Link 3 and 4 (EGL3&4) Projects are two new primarily offshore high voltage electricity links and associated onshore infrastructure between Scotland and England, which are being planned by National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET). The projects comprise high voltage subsea cables from Peterhead and Westfield in Scotland, which would make landfall on the northeast Lincolnshire Coast. The onshore elements of EGL 3 and EGL 4 would be an HVDC onshore cable which would pass through the districts of East Lindsey, Boston and South Holland, in Lincolnshire; and the district of King's Lynn and West Norfolk, in Norfolk. Preliminary, non-statutory consultation on the projects commenced, in April 2024, providing a high-level possible route corridor between two possible landfalls at Theddlethorpe and Anderby Creek, and the connection point at Walpole Substation. The route of the 'emerging preferred corridor' for the cable connection runs in a similar northeast / southwest orientation to the ODOW route, but approximately 3km further inland, circumnavigating Boston in an anticlockwise direction. The only spatial overlap with the ODOW project would be at Fosdyke, where the EGL3&4 cables would cross the ODOW cables upstream of the Fosdyke Bridge, on the north side of the river Welland.
24. It is anticipated that the application will be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate at some point in 2026, with construction starting in 2028 (for 6 years, running through to 2033) and the Earliest In Service Date (EISD) when the scheme would be operational is Q4 2034.
25. Details of the EGL3 & 4 projects were not published at the time that the Project submitted its DCO application in March 2024, so it was not possible to include any cumulative impacts associated with their cable corridor within the CEA. However, it was known that a new National Grid Substation would be constructed at Weston Marsh as part of EGL3 & 4 and this was considered in the CEA. No further details about that substation have emerged since submission, so it is not possible to update the CEA. The Applicant notes that a scoping report for EGL3&4 was submitted in July 2024 and a scoping opinion was adopted by the Secretary of State on 5th September 2024. A review of this documentation was undertaken in January 2025 but no further information was available that would assist in the consideration of cumulative or in combination effects associated with the EGL 3 and 4 onshore cables or substation infrastructure.

Fosse Green Energy

26. Fosse Green Energy proposes a new solar and energy storage park (and associated infrastructure) to connect to the national grid, on land 5.6 miles southwest of Lincoln in North Kesteven. The development is expected to generate a capacity of c.320 megawatts (MW) peak direct current (DC), with an export

capacity of 240MW peak alternating current (AC). This is enough clean energy to power in the region of 110,000 homes.

27. The site will be made up of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels, power conversion stations, an onsite substation and battery energy storage areas located on the north and south of the A46, known as 'Fosse Way'.
28. To the east of the Solar PV array area, the project includes a grid connection corridor which will facilitate connection to the new National Grid Substation east of Navenby.
29. As shown on Figure 2, the Fosse Green Energy is expected to commence construction in January 2031, after the construction of the Project has been completed.
30. Fosse Green Energy was not assessed as part of the Project CEA because insufficient details about the project were available at that time (Statutory Consultation commenced in October 2024 and ended in December 2024) and located approximately 33km from the Project Order Limits, it was outside the area of search used to identify projects for consideration.
31. Now that further details are available, including estimated construction timing, it is considered that Fosse Green Energy will have no interrelationships with the ODOW project, due to its distance from the ODOW cable route and construction is set to commence after ODOW is scheduled to complete. As such, there will be no temporal or spatial overlap between the two projects.

Gate Burton Energy Park

32. The Gate Burton Energy Park is a proposed solar energy project aimed at generating renewable electricity through a combination of photovoltaic (PV) panels and an energy storage facility. The project's development area covers approximately 824 ha, situated around 4 km south of Gainsborough, straddling parts of Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire. The primary generating area, which includes the solar panels and battery storage, spans 652 hectares. A dedicated grid connection corridor extending 7.5km across 172 hectares of agricultural land will facilitate the connection to the National Grid at the existing Cottam Power Station substation.
33. The project will generate over 50 megawatts (MW) of power, with no specific upper limit to the amount of electricity it can produce, allowing for flexibility with improving technology. Construction is scheduled to begin in the first quarter of 2025, with an expected operational start by the first quarter of 2028. The facility is planned to operate for 60 years, after which a decommissioning phase, expected to last 24 to 48 months, will take place.
34. The Gate Burton Energy Park was not considered as part of the CEA for the Project due to the distance between the two projects. At approximately 63km from the ODOW Order Limits, the Gate Burton Energy Park was outside the area of search used to identify projects for consideration.
35. Having now reviewed the available temporal and spatial information that is currently available for Gate Burton Energy Park including estimated construction timing, it is considered that although there is likely to be an overlap in the construction timing of both the Gate Burton Energy Park and the Outer Dowsing Project, these will have no interrelationships due to the distance between the two projects.

Grimsby to Walpole (G2W)

36. The Grimsby to Walpole (G2W) project is a new National Grid Electricity Transmission plc (NGET) high-voltage electricity transmission line and associated works between a new substation at Grimsby West in North East Lincolnshire and a new substation in the Walpole area, in Norfolk. The Project is proposing two new connection substations near the Lincolnshire coast and a new substation at Weston Marsh. The project undertook an initial round of non-statutory consultation between January and March 2024. NGET propose to share more information during their next round of statutory consultation at some point in 2025. No further details relating to the project itself, or the application timeline are currently available, although it is stated in the relevant representation received from NGET in relation to the ODOW project, that the G2W project is expected to be constructed at the same time as ODOW, and that cumulative effects in the vicinity of Fosdyke should be taken into consideration.
37. Details of the G2W project were not published at the time that the Project submitted its DCO application in March 2024, so it was not possible to include any cumulative impacts associated with their cable corridor within the CEA. However, it was known that a new National Grid Substation would be constructed at Weston Marsh as part of EGL3 & 4, and this was considered in the CEA. No further details about that substation have emerged since submission, so it is not possible to update the CEA at this time.

Heckington Fen Solar Park

38. The Heckington Fen Solar Park (HFSP) is a large-scale Solar PV and BESS project located on an area of greenfield land within East Heckington, approximately 3.7km east of the village of Heckington and 8.9km west of the town of Boston, Lincolnshire. The main elements of the project are as follows:
    - Energy Park with solar PV panels and Energy Storage System (ESS) infrastructure;
    - PV module mounting structures;
    - Inverters and transformers;
    - Cabling for grid connection and communication; and
    - Off-site Cable Route Corridor and National Grid Bicker Fen Substation Extension Works.
39. The construction of the project is anticipated to commence in the Spring of 2025, subject to necessary consents being granted. The construction phase is expected to run for 30 months. The earliest the Proposed Development will commence commercial operation is anticipated to be Autumn 2027.
40. The HFSP was not considered as part of the CEA for the Project due to the distance between the two projects. At approximately 11.5km from the ODOW Order Limits, the HFSP was outside the area of search used to identify projects for consideration.
41. After reviewing the available temporal and spatial data for HFSP, including estimated construction timing, it is concluded that HFSP will have no interrelationships with the ODOW project due to its distance from the ODOW Order Limits. While there may be a slight overlap in the construction periods of the two projects, the majority of HFSP's construction will be completed before the Project begins, making any potential interrelationships minimal.

Immingham Eastern Ro-Ro Terminal

42. The Immingham Eastern Ro-Ro Terminal (IERRT) is designed to transform the Port of Immingham on the Humber Estuary, strategically located between North Killingholme and Grimsby. The terminal, designed to handle roll-on/roll-off (Ro-Ro) operations, will primarily service commercial cargo transported by trailers, lorries, and unaccompanied trailers, though there will be some accommodation for passengers when cargo operations allow.
43. The development of the terminal involves both marine and landside construction. Marine works will include the installation of a new approach jetty extending into the estuary, alongside a linkspan bridge that will enable vehicles to move on and off vessels. Two floating pontoons will be constructed, supported by secured piles, with two finger piers providing three separate berths to accommodate large Ro-Ro vessels. Dredging of the estuary will be necessary to create sufficient depth for these vessels, and the project also allows for the installation of protective measures to safeguard the facility from potential vessel collisions.
44. On land, the terminal will undergo significant changes with the demolition of several existing commercial buildings to make way for a modern terminal building. The project will also include a range of new infrastructure, such as improved roads, pavements, drainage systems, and lighting, as well as facilities for the UK Border Force. Additionally, a new internal bridge will link various storage areas within the terminal to ensure smooth operational flow.
45. In addition to the core infrastructure, the project incorporates environmental enhancements, including the restoration of a nearby woodland and the creation of intertidal habitats.
46. Construction of the IERRT is slated to begin in early 2024, with major phases expected to be completed by mid-2025. However, a phased approach could see work continue into late 2026, particularly in the construction of the southern finger pier. Once operational, the terminal will run 24 hours a day, seven days a week, with an annual capacity to process 660,000 Ro-Ro cargo units. Maintenance dredging will be required periodically, with estimates suggesting around 120,000 cubic meters of material will be dredged each year to maintain navigable depths.
47. The IERRT was not considered as part of the CEA for the Project due to the distance between the two projects. At approximately 52km from the ODOW Order Limits, the IERRT was outside the area of search used to identify projects for consideration.
48. After reviewing the available temporal and spatial data for IERRT, including estimated construction timing, it is concluded that IERRT will have no interrelationships with the Project due to its distance from the ODOW Order Limits and lack on any overlap in the construction periods of the two projects.

Lincolnshire Reservoir

49. Lincolnshire Reservoir is a reservoir scheme proposed by Anglian Water which will exceed 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.
50. Anglian Water undertook its second phase of public consultation for 10 weeks, starting on 30th May 2024.

51. There appear to be two key elements to the Proposals:

    - **Reservoir proposals** - The proposed reservoir site, south-east of Sleaford, about halfway between Grantham and Boston.
    - **Associated Water Sources and Supply Infrastructure** – Anglian Water have carried out multiple stages of assessment to identify areas of land within which the new infrastructure could be located to transfer water to the reservoir, treat it and then supply it to homes and businesses. The proposed locations are between Torksey, West Lindsey, Boston and southwest of Peterborough.

52. Lincolnshire Reservoir was not assessed as part of the Project CEA because insufficient details about the project were available at that time (Statutory Consultation after submission of the ODOW DCO Application).

53. After reviewing the available temporal and spatial data for Lincolnshire Reservoir, including estimated construction timing, it is concluded that Lincolnshire Reservoir will have no interrelationships with the Project due to its distance from the ODOW Order Limits and the revised development timeline which states that the reservoir construction will commence in 2031/32, meaning that there will be no overlap in the construction periods of the two projects.

Mallard Pass Solar Project

54. The Mallard Pass Solar Farm project involves the development of a large-scale solar photovoltaic (PV) facility. The project will cover approximately 852 hectares, and it is expected to generate over 50 megawatts (MW) of electricity, with the potential to exceed this capacity.

55. Construction is anticipated to begin in the summer of 2026 and will take approximately two years. Once operational, the solar farm will have a lifespan of at least 40 years. Assessments assume a 40-year operational period followed by a decommissioning phase of 6 to 12 months, during which the infrastructure will be removed and the land returned to its original use where possible.

56. The project is being developed by Mallard Pass Solar Farm Ltd, a subsidiary of Windel Energy Ltd, in partnership with Canadian Solar Inc.

57. The solar farm will be situated in Lincolnshire and Rutland, near villages including Essendine and Ryhall. It will connect to the grid via a new connection to the Ryhall National Grid Substation, enabling the generated electricity to integrate into the wider power network.

58. The Mallard Pass Solar Farm was not considered as part of the CEA for the Project due to the distance between the two projects. At approximately 29km from the ODOW Order Limits, the Mallard Pass Solar Farm was outside the area of search used to identify projects for consideration.

59. Having now reviewed the available temporal and spatial information that is currently available for Mallard Pass Solar Farm including estimated construction timing, it is considered that Mallard Pass Solar Farm will have no interrelationships with the Project. Although there is an estimated overlap in the construction periods of the two projects, due to its distance from the ODOW Order Limits, there is no spatial overlap between the two projects, and thus no likely cumulative impacts are anticipated.

Meridian Solar Farm

60. The Meridian Solar Farm is being developed by Meridian Solar Farm Limited, a subsidiary of Downing Renewable Developments LLP. The project is located near Spalding, Lincolnshire, spanning approximately 1,100 hectares between the River Welland and Sutton St. Edmund.
61. The farm aims to generate 750 megawatts (MW) of electricity, which will be exported to the National Electricity Transmission System (NETS) through a 12 km grid connection to the Weston Marsh substation, located east of Spalding. The project will use solar photovoltaic (PV) panels along with a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) to balance energy supply and demand.
62. The Meridian Solar Farm will connect to the Weston Marsh substation via a 400kV grid connection. There are two proposed options for the Grid Connection Corridor: an eastern and a western route. The connection may be installed either overhead using steel lattice pylons up to 57 meters high or underground via trenching, with underground trenches being approximately 1.5 meters wide and 1.2 meters deep.
63. The project is currently in the pre-application phase of the consent process and has informed that Planning Inspectorate that it expects to submit its DCO application in September 2025. Construction is expected to begin in 2028, with the goal of becoming operational by 2033.
64. Details of the Meridian Solar Farm project were not published at the time that the Project submitted its DCO application in March 2024, so it was not possible to include any cumulative impacts associated with this project within the CEA.
65. Having now reviewed the available temporal and spatial information that is currently available for Meridian Solar Farm including estimated construction timing, it is considered that the PV elements of the Meridian Solar Farm will have no interrelationships with the Project, due to their significant distance from the ODOW Order Limits.
66. As the Meridian Solar Farm is planning to connect to the new National Grid substation at Weston Marsh, there is a possibility that inter-relationships with the grid connection element of this project could arise.
67. At this stage, sufficient details relating to the scale and timing of the development are not available to facilitate an update to the CEA.

Ossian Offshore Wind

68. The Ossian Offshore Wind Project is a 3.6GW floating offshore wind farm being developed through the ScotWind leasing round by SSE Renewables Limited, Marubeni Corporation, and Copenhagen Infrastructure Partners. Located in the Firth of Forth off the Angus Coast, the offshore turbine array will have no interrelationships with the ODOW project. However, Ossian intend to export the electricity generated by the array to the National Grid in England, via a 400+ km, offshore cable route, which would make landfall along the Lincolnshire coast.
69. This project is at a very early stage in the consenting process. It is expected that the DCO application will be submitted in 2026. Details of the Ossian project were not published at the time that the Project submitted its DCO application in March 2024, so it was not possible to include any cumulative impacts associated with this project within the CEA.

70. The project held non-statutory consultation events in October 2024 which gave high level details about two possible grid connections near Spalding and Alford. As shown on Figure 1, a large proportion of southern Lincolnshire has been identified by Ossian as its initial search area, which incorporates the whole of the ODOW Order Limits. However, these plans are not sufficiently refined to enable further assessment of cumulative effects at this time.

Springwell Solar Farm

71. Springwell Solar Farm is a proposed new solar farm and battery storage scheme with supporting grid connection infrastructure. The electricity generated by the Proposed Development is expected to be imported and exported via interface cables to the National Grid. The Applicant is actively engaging with National Grid and has assumed that this will be via a new substation within the Site itself, which will tie into the existing 400kV overhead transmission line which crosses Springwell West. Up to two 400kV transmission towers will be constructed as part of the Proposed Development to facilitate the connection of the National Grid Substation to the existing National Grid network.
72. The Project will comprise the following elements:

- Ground mounted solar PV generating station with a gross electrical output capacity to the National Grid network in the region of 800MW[1]. The generating station will include solar PV modules and mounting structures;
- Balance of Solar System (BoSS) which comprises: inverters, transformers, switchgear;
- Collector Compounds comprising: switchgear, transformers and an operation, maintenance and welfare unit;
- A Project Substation compound, which will include: substation, switching and control equipment, office / control / welfare buildings, storage areas, and provisions for vehicular parking and material laydown;
- Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) compound(s) and associated inverters, transformers, switchgear and ancillary equipment and their containers, enclosures, monitoring systems, air conditioning, electrical cables and fire safety infrastructure;
- A National Grid Substation compound, which will include: switchgear, High Voltage (HV) transformers, circuit breakers, disconnectors, earthing devices, control building and plant, lighting, perimeter fencing, and infrastructure for access and egress (roads). The compound will also include steel gantries to facilitate the electrical connection of the National Grid Substation to the existing 400kV transmission line;
- Up to two new 400kV transmission towers to facilitate the electrical connection of the National Grid Substation to the existing 400kV transmission line;
- Ancillary infrastructure works including: underground cables, boundary treatments, security equipment, lighting, landscaping, access tracks, earthworks, surface water management, and any other works identified as necessary to enable the development;

[1] 800MW was presented in the projects January 2023 Consultation booklet, however the submitted application does not make any such references to a specific generation capacity. The application states the generation will be more than 50MW.

- Landscaping, habitat management, biodiversity enhancement and amenity improvements; and
- Works to facilitate vehicular access to the Site.

73. The DCO application for the Springwell Solar farm was accepted for examination by the Planning Inspectorate on 18th December 2024.
74. The Springwell Project was not considered as part of the CEA for the Project due to the distance between the two projects. At approximately 29km from the ODOW Order Limits, the Springwell Project was outside the area of search used to identify projects for consideration.
75. Having reviewed the available temporal and spatial information that is currently available for Springwell Solar farm including estimated construction timing, it is considered there will be no interrelationships with the Project, due to its distance from the ODOW Order Limits.

Temple Oaks Renewable Energy Park

76. The Temple Oaks Renewable Energy Park is a large-scale Solar PV and BESS project located on approximately 350ha of the former RAF Folkingham airfield and surrounding land located approximately 1.8km southwest of the village of Folkingham, Lincolnshire. The solar panels will generate an estimated annual yield of 294,000 MWh, enough to power approximately 75,000 homes. The BESS, rated at 480 MWh, can provide a continuous output of 240 MW over a two-hour period. This system will store energy and stabilize grid operations during peak demand.
77. This project is currently in the early part of the pre-application stage, having submitted an EIA scoping report to the Planning Inspectorate in July 2022. No further details about the timing of the application, or potential construction period are available.
78. The Temple Oaks Renewable Energy Park was not considered as part of the CEA for the Project due to the distance between the two projects. At approximately 20km from the ODOW Order Limits, the Temple Oaks Renewable Energy Park was outside the area of search used to identify projects for consideration.
79. Having now reviewed the available temporal and spatial information that is currently available for Temple Oaks Renewable Energy Park including estimated construction timing, it is considered there will be no interrelationships with the Project, due to its distance from the ODOW Order Limits.

Tillbridge Solar Project

80. The Tillbridge Solar Project is a proposed renewable energy initiative developed by Tillbridge Solar Ltd, aimed at constructing, operating, and eventually decommissioning a large-scale solar photovoltaic (PV) installation and associated infrastructure. The project is located approximately 5 kilometres east of Gainsborough and 13 kilometres north of Lincoln. Spanning approximately 1,350 hectares of land, it also includes an 18.5-kilometre underground cable route to connect to the national grid. This project qualifies as an NSIP under the Planning Act 2008 due to its capacity to generate and export more than 50 megawatts (MW) of electricity.
81. The project will consist of ground-mounted solar PV panels, which will convert sunlight into electricity, stored using Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS). These panels will be installed on a single-axis tracking system to optimise energy capture by following the sun's movement throughout the day. In addition to the panels, the project includes ancillary infrastructure such as substations, transformers,

and storage areas. Environmental mitigation efforts, such as landscaping and biodiversity enhancements, will be incorporated to reduce visual impact and enhance ecological value.

82. A key feature of the project is its minimal operational footprint, with activities largely limited to maintenance, vegetation management, and equipment servicing.
83. The construction phase is expected to last between 24 and 36 months, with decommissioning planned after the project's 60-year operational life. During decommissioning, the site will be restored, preserving the land for future agricultural use.
84. The Tillbridge Solar Project was not considered as part of the CEA for the Project due to the distance between the two projects. At approximately 62km from the ODOW Order Limits, the Tillbridge Solar Project was outside the area of search used to identify projects for consideration.
85. Having reviewed the available temporal and spatial information that is currently available for Tillbridge Solar Project including estimated construction timing, it is considered there will be no interrelationships with the Project, due to its distance from the ODOW Order Limits.

Viking CCUS Pipeline

86. The Viking CCS Pipeline is a carbon capture and storage project developed by Chrysaor Production (U.K.) Limited, part of Harbour Energy. This 55.5-kilometer pipeline will transport captured carbon dioxide (CO_2) from emitters in Immingham, Lincolnshire, to Theddlethorpe, where it will connect to an existing offshore pipeline (the Lincolnshire Offshore Gas Gathering System, (LOGGS) pipeline) for storage in depleted North Sea gas reservoirs.
87. Key elements of the Viking CCS Pipeline project include the Immingham Facility, the onshore buried pipeline, three block valve stations, and the Theddlethorpe Facility. The Immingham Facility will collect, meter, and compress CO_2 from nearby industrial sources, while the pipeline will be installed using a mix of open-cut and trenchless methods to protect sensitive areas. Block valve stations along the route will provide monitoring and control capabilities, and the Theddlethorpe Facility will act as the gateway to the offshore storage site.
88. Spanning around 280 hectares, the pipeline is expected to transport up to 10 million tonnes of CO_2 annually by 2030, eventually increasing to 15 million tonnes. Construction is set to begin in 2026, with the pipeline expected to be operational by 2029. The pipeline has an initial design life of 25 years, extendable to 40 years with appropriate maintenance.
89. Starting near the Immingham industrial area, the pipeline will follow a route southward, ultimately connecting to the LOGGS pipeline at Theddlethorpe.
90. This project has completed its DCO examination and is currently at the decision stage of the examination process. The date set for this stage to be completed is 27 December 2024. It is anticipated that a formal decision from the SoS will be made in March 2025.
91. The Viking CCUS Pipeline was not considered as part of the CEA for the Project due to the distance between the two projects. At approximately 13km from the ODOW Order Limits, the Viking CCUS Pipeline was outside the area of search used to identify projects for consideration.
92. However, given the Viking CCUS Pipeline's proximity to the Wash and Humber Estuaries, and its associated environmental designations, it was established that it should have been considered in the Onshore Ornithology In-Combination Assessment section of the Report to Inform Appropriate

Assessment (RIAA). This omission was corrected at the Procedural Deadline One (19th September) when the Project submitted an Addendum to the RIAA (PD1-096). This addendum concludes that there would be no Adverse Effects on Integrity of any designated sites from in-combination effects from these two projects.

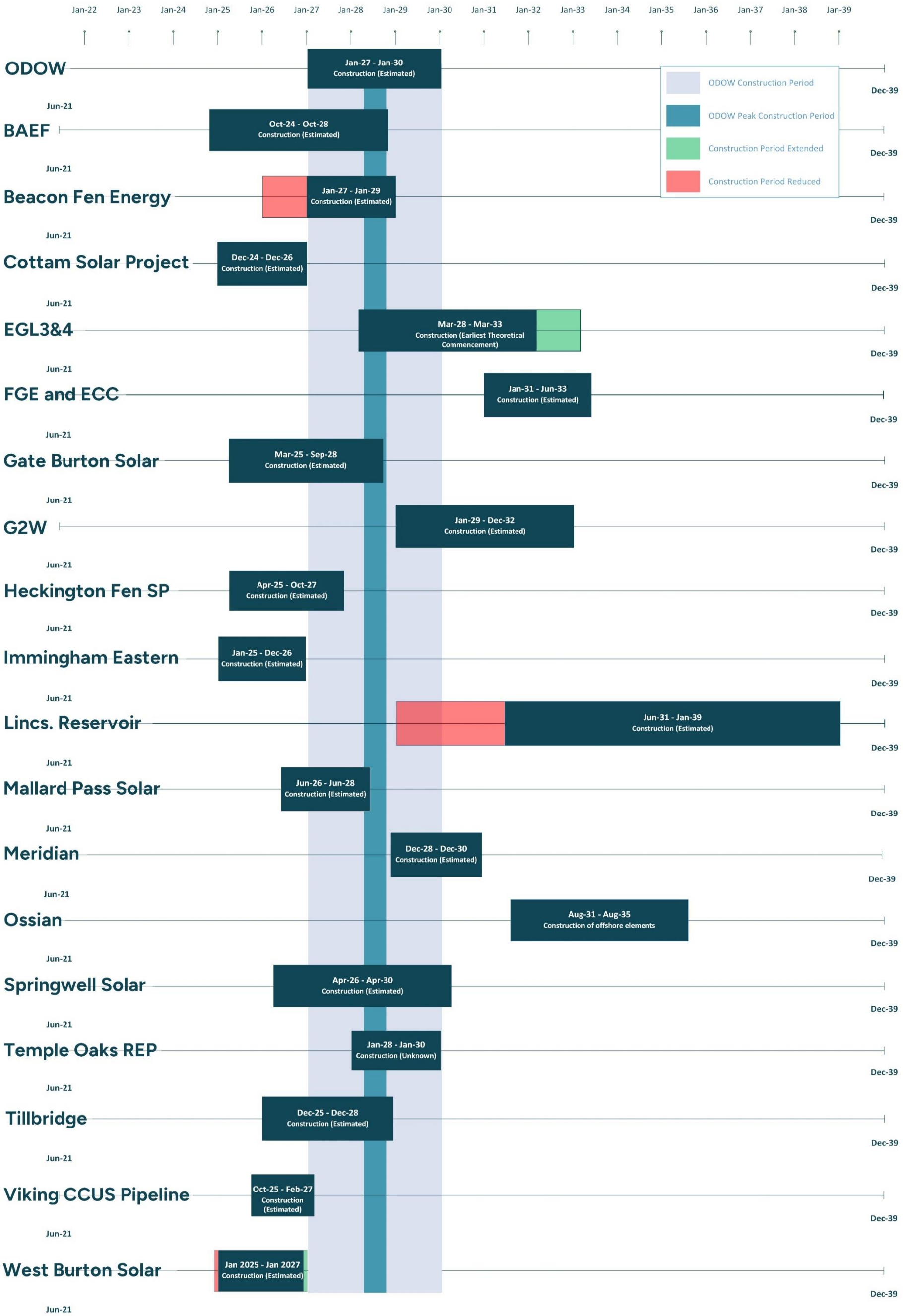
West Burton Solar Project

93. The West Burton Solar Project is a large-scale renewable energy initiative proposed by West Burton Solar Project Ltd. The project involves the construction, operation, and decommissioning of a photovoltaic (PV) solar array with an energy storage facility. The facility is designed to generate over 50 megawatts (MW) of electricity, which will be connected to the UK's national grid. It covers an area of 886.42 hectares across three sites (West Burton 1, 2, and 3) in West Lindsey, Lincolnshire. These sites are interconnected by a 21.3 km high-voltage cable route that leads to the West Burton Power Station in Nottinghamshire.
94. The DCO was granted on 24 January 2025. Construction of this project is expected to start shortly after the DCO consent is made and is expected to last approximately 24 months. The construction works across different sites may overlap to optimize timelines. The project's grid connection date is anticipated for 2028, although an earlier connection might be possible. A new 400kV substation will be installed at West Burton 3 to connect the generated electricity to the national grid.
95. The West Burton Solar Project was not considered as part of the CEA for the Project due to the distance between the two projects. At approximately 55km from the ODOW Order Limits, the West Burton Solar Project was outside the area of search used to identify projects for consideration.
96. Having reviewed the available temporal and spatial information that is currently available for West Burton Solar Project including estimated construction timing, it is considered that West Burton Solar Project will have no interrelationships with the Project. Although there is an estimated overlap in the construction periods of the two projects, due to its distance from the ODOW Order limits, there is no spatial overlap between the two projects, and thus no likely cumulative impacts are anticipated.

2.3 Summary Timeline of the above projects

97. Figure 2 below provides an overview summary timeline of each of the proposed projects, illustrating the possible overlaps that could potentially lead to cumulative effects.

Figure 2: Construction timelines of all NSIPs considered for potential Interrelationships



3 Approach taken to Coordinate between projects

98. This section of the report describes how the developers of the above projects have collaborated to this point, and how they intend to continue this collaboration through the Examination process and beyond.

3.1 Beacon Fen Energy Park

99. As presented in Section 2, it is not anticipated that there will be any potential for interrelationships between the two projects. As such, there has not been any need to undertake co-ordination between the two projects.

3.2 Boston Alternative Energy Facility

100. Having identified the potential for cumulative effects between the Project and BAEF the Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind team have held meetings with the developers of the BAEF in May 2023, January 2024, and July 2024. These have been focused primarily on opportunities to share information, and to investigate possible collaboration opportunities with regards to ecological and ornithological mitigation measures.

101. In particular, the ODOW Order Limits passes within proximity to one of the mitigation areas that have been identified by the BAEF. Both parties are keen to ensure that breeding bird habitats in proximity to the Haven are protected.

3.3 Cottam Solar Project

102. As presented in Section 2, it is not anticipated that there will be any potential for interrelationships between the two projects. As such, there has not been any need to undertake co-ordination between the two projects.

3.4 Eastern Green Link 3 and 4 (EGL3&4)

103. As stated in Section 2, the potential cumulative effects of the National Grid Substation at Weston Marsh were considered in the CEA at DCO submission, and details of the EGL3&4 ECC are not sufficiently refined to undertake a CEA. The Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind team has held meetings with the EGL team in July 2023 and May 2024. Both the Project and EGL3&4 are members of the Lincs Energy Forum. The purpose of this forum is to facilitate effective communication and collaboration between energy infrastructure developers, relevant local authority officers, and Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape to aid understanding about proposed energy and waste infrastructure developments in the area, their interactions and opportunities for collaboration and coordination.

104. The Project and EGL3&4 have committed to share relevant information which will allow them to better plan and reduce the risk of cumulative environmental effects.

3.5 Fosse Green Energy

105. As Shown on Table 1, there are no temporal or spatial overlaps in the construction of the Fosse Green Cable Corridor and Outer Dowsing Projects. Given the significant distance between the two sites

(32.9km) it is not anticipated that there will be any potential for interrelationships between the two projects. As such, there has not been any need to undertake co-ordination between the two projects.

3.6 Gate Burton Energy Park

106. As Shown in Table 1, although there is a slight overlap in the timing of construction of Gate Burton and the Project, given the significant distance between the two sites (63.2km) it is not anticipated that there will be any potential for interrelationships between the two projects. As such, there has not been any need to undertake co-ordination between the two projects.

3.7 Grimsby to Walpole (G2W)

107. As stated in Section 2, the potential cumulative effects of the National Grid Substation at Weston Marsh were considered in the CEA at DCO submission, and details of the G2W are not sufficiently refined to undertake a CEA. The Project team have held meetings with the G2W team in July 2023, May and September 2024. Both the Project and G2W are members of the Lincs Energy Forum. The purpose of this forum is to facilitate effective communication and collaboration between energy infrastructure developers, LCC, and Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape to aid understanding about proposed energy and waste infrastructure developments in the area, their interactions and opportunities for collaboration and coordination.

108. The Project and G2W have committed to sharing relevant information which will allow them to better plan and reduce the risk of cumulative environmental effects.

3.8 Heckington Fen Solar Park

109. As shown in Table 1, although there is a slight overlap in the timing of construction of the Heckington Fen and Outer Dowsing Projects, given the distance between the two sites (11.5km) it is not anticipated that there will be any potential for interrelationships between the two projects. As such, there has not been any need to undertake co-ordination between the two projects.

3.9 Immingham Eastern Ro-Ro Terminal

110. As Shown on Table 1, although there is a slight overlap in the timing of construction of the Immingham Eastern Ro-Ro Terminal and Outer Dowsing Projects, given the significant distance between the two sites (53.9km) it is not anticipated that there will be any potential for interrelationships between the two projects. As such, there has not been any need to undertake co-ordination between the two projects.

3.10 Lincolnshire Reservoir

111. Since submission of the first draft of this Inter-relationships report (REP2-055), the Lincolnshire Reservoir project has published additional consultation materials, including a new development timeline, which shows that construction of the project will be some time in 2031/32. This is after the Outer Dowsing project is scheduled to have completed construction. As such, it is considered that there would be no inter relationships between the two projects and thereforeit is not necessary to undertake any coordination between the two projects.

3.11 Mallard Pass Solar Park

112. As Shown on Table 1, although there is a slight overlap in the timing of construction of the Mallard Pass and Outer Dowsing Projects, given the distance between the two sites (28.7km) it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for interrelationships between the two projects. As such, there has not been any need to undertake co-ordination between the two projects.

3.12 Meridian Solar Farm

113. As Shown on Table 1, there is a slight overlap in the timing of construction of the Meridian Solar Farm and Outer Dowsing Projects. Given the proximity of the Order Limits of the two projects, where each connect into the Weston Marsh NG Substation, it is possible that there could be potential for interrelationships.

114. During the construction of the two projects it is anticipated that any interrelationship would be limited to potential effects on the local highway network during construction of the Outer Dowsing 400kV cable connection. During operation, depending on the scale and location of any overhead infrastructure, it is possible that there could be a cumulative visual impact resulting from the ODOW Onshore Substation (OnSS) and any OHL required by Meridian.

115. At this stage, no details relating to the location or scale of the Meridian infrastructure is available, and so it in not possible to carry out an assessment of these potential effects.

116. The Project is committed to working with Meridian Solar to reduce the risk of cumulative impacts to the highway network. As Meridian Solar is several years behind Outer Dowsing in the planning and consenting process the Project is happy to share information about each stage of its development, so that Meridian can be aware of the stage the Project has reached and can take appropriate account of it as their plans are developed.

3.13 Ossian Offshore Wind

117. At this stage, details of the onshore elements of the Ossian project are very limited. Ossian does not have a grid connection location, and as such, routing of the onshore electrical connection has not commenced. As such, it is not possible to establish if there will be any spatial or temporal overlap which could result in cumulative effects.

118. However, both the Project and Ossian are members of the Lincs Energy Forum. The purpose of this forum is to facilitate effective communication and collaboration between energy infrastructure developers, relevant local authority officers, and Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape to aid understanding about proposed energy and waste infrastructure developments in the area, their interactions and opportunities for collaboration and coordination.

119. To that end, the Project and Ossian have agreed to share relevant information which will allow them to better plan and reduce the risk of cumulative environmental effects.

3.14 Springwell Solar Farm

120. As Shown on Table 1, although there is a slight overlap in the timing of construction of the Springwell and Outer Dowsing Projects, given the distance between the two sites (28.9km) it is not

anticipated that there will be any potential for interrelationships between the two projects. As such, there has not been any need to undertake co-ordination between the two projects.

3.15 Temple Oaks Renewable Energy Park

121. As Shown on Table 1, although there is a slight overlap in the timing of construction of the Temple Oaks and Outer Dowsing Projects, given the distance between the two sites (20.9km) it is not anticipated that there will be any potential for interrelationships between the two projects. As such, there has not been any need to undertake co-ordination between the two projects.

3.16 Tillbridge Solar Project

122. As Shown on Table 1, although there is a slight overlap in the timing of construction of the Tillbridge Solar and Outer Dowsing Projects, given the distance between the two sites (62.5km) it is not anticipated that there will be any potential for interrelationships between the two projects. As such, there has not been any need to undertake co-ordination between the two projects.

3.17 Viking CCUS Pipeline

123. As Shown on Table 1, and described in Section 2 above, although there is a slight overlap in the timing of construction of the Viking CCUS Pipeline and the Project, given the distance between the two sites (12.8km) it is not anticipated that there will be any potential for interrelationships between the two projects. The conclusion is supported by the findings of the RIAA Addendum on Onshore Ornithology which concludes that there would be no in combination impacts arising from the two projects.

124. As such, there has not been any need to undertake co-ordination between the two projects.

3.18 West Burton Solar Project

125. As Shown in Table 1, although there is a slight overlap in the timing of construction of the West Burton and the Project, however, given the distance between the two sites (54.5km) it is not anticipated that there will be any potential for interrelationships between the two projects. As such, there has not been any need to undertake co-ordination between the two projects.

4 Provisions in the DCO required for the Proposed Development to be implemented satisfactorily in relation to other projects

126. Schedule 18 (Protective Provisions) of the draft DCO (document 3.1, version 7) has been updated to include a set of protective provisions for the protection of National Grid Electricity Transmission Plc (NGET). The protective provisions include provisions relating to the coordination of the Project and the G2W and EGL 3&4 projects, where they intersect with the ODOW Order Limits. Discussions are ongoing with NGET regarding the final agreed wording of these protective provisions. Once the protective provisions are fully agreed between the parties, Schedule 18 of the draft DCO will be updated and the provisions documented in later versions of this report. It is not anticipated that PPs will be agreed with any of the other projects referred to in this report, but if this situation changes, this report will be updated accordingly.

5 Key Survey Data Shared with Other Projects

127. A number of the key developers of NSIPs within Lincolnshire have joined together as a forum (Lincs Energy Forum) to facilitate sharing of environmental survey data and project information. The purpose of this forum is to facilitate effective communication and collaboration between energy infrastructure developers, Lincolnshire County Council (LCC) and Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape to aid understanding about proposed energy and waste infrastructure developments in the area, their interactions and opportunities for collaboration and coordination.

128. At this stage, digital versions of map data (DCO Order Limits) have been made available by the Applicant to the other projects. These are available to download publicly via the Project Website: https://www.outerdowsing.com/outer-dowsing-offshore-wind-consultations/.

129. Other NSIP developers have also contributed by sharing their GIS data sets (with regards to project boundaries) to help improve understanding of possible inter relationships, including contributing to the development of this report.

6 Mitigation Measures Shared with Other Projects

130. At this stage the Project does not include any shared mitigation measures with any other projects.

131. As further details of the other projects emerge, the Project is committed to maintaining dialogue through the Lincs Energy Forum, and where required with specific projects, to identify opportunities to reduce impacts on shared receptors for the benefit of both projects and local communities.

7 Progress of Coordination with other Projects, setting out matters that have been agreed, inconsistencies, outstanding matters and next steps

Table 2: Summary of inter-project coordination to date

Project Name	Potential for cumulative effects	Summary of cumulative effects	Coordination to Date	Next Steps
Boston Alternative Energy Facility	Yes	Assessed within the EIA at DCO Submission with regards to Air Quality, Ecology and Ornithology, Noise and Vibration, Traffic and Transport, and Socio-Economic Characteristics. No significant cumulative effects have been identified through the assessment.	The Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind team have held meetings with the developers of the Boston Alternative Energy Centre in May 2023, January 2024, and July 2024 ODOW refined enabling access arrangements to avoid spatial overlap with proposed ornithology compensation areas and coordination of intended construction activities and programme.	BAEF to provide details of proposed ornithology compensation measures and delivery programme. ODOW to provide BAEF with a detailed construction programme, when it becomes available (post consent) to minimise any interfaces between the projects.
Beacon Fen Energy Park	Unlikely	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cottam Solar Project	Unlikely	N/A	N/A	N/A
EGL3&4	Possible depending on timing	Not previously assessed with the EIA at DCO Submission. The EGL3&4 search area overlaps with the ODOW Order Limits close to Fossdyke. Operational impacts from the cables are unlikely due to them being buried, however there could be cumulative construction impacts if both projects are constructing in the same place at the same time.	Both The Project and EGL3&4 are active participants in the Lincs Energy Forum and engaged bilaterally before the forum's establishment.	ODOW to provide EGL3&4 with a detailed construction programme when it becomes available (post consent) to allow EGL3&4 to design and develop their construction programme in a way which will avoid simultaneous working in proximity to the ODOW works, as far as reasonably practicable, to reduce the risk of in combination construction impacts.
Fosse Green Energy	Unlikely	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gate Burton Energy Park	Unlikely	N/A	N/A	N/A
Grimsby to Walpole (G2W)	Possible depending on timing	As presented in Section 3 above, an initial consideration of the cumulative effects between the National Grid Substation into which G2W will connect has been included in the CEA. No further details have been published. The G2W cable route search area overlaps with the ODOW Order Limits in two places (west of Skegness and at Surfleet Marsh / Weston Marsh). Operational impacts from the cables are unlikely due to them being buried, however there could be cumulative construction impacts if both projects are constructing in the same place at the same time.	Both The Project and G2W are active participants in the Lincs Energy Forum but alsoengage bilaterally outside of the forum.	ODOW to provide G2W with a detailed construction programme when it becomes available (post consent) to allow G2W to design and develop their construction programme in a way which will avoid simultaneous working in proximity to the ODOW works, as far as reasonably practicable, to reduce the risk of in combination construction impacts.

Project Name	Potential for cumulative effects	Summary of cumulative effects	Coordination to Date	Next Steps
Heckington Fen Solar Park	Unlikely	N/A	N/A	N/A
Immingham Eastern Ro-Ro Terminal	Unlikely	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lincolnshire Reservoir	Possible.	Not previously assessed with the EIA at DCO Submission. Likely limited to construction traffic.	None so far. However, ODOW committed to share data assist Anglian Water with construction programming.	ODOW to provide Anglian Water with a detailed construction programme when it becomes available (post consent) to allow it to develop its construction programme in a way which will avoid simultaneous working in proximity, as far as reasonably practicable, to reduce the rise of in combination construction impacts.
Mallard Pass Solar Project	Unlikely	N/A	N/A	N/A
Meridian Solar Farm	Likely	Limited to construction traffic associated with the 400kV Connection to Weston Marsh.	None so far. However, ODOW committed to share CTMP to assist Meridian with construction programming.	ODOW to provide Meridian with a detailed construction programme when it becomes available (post consent) to allow it to develop its construction programme in a way which will avoid simultaneous working in proximity, as far as reasonably practicable, to reduce the rise of in combination construction impacts.
Ossian	Possible	Not previously assessed with the EIA at DCO Submission due to insufficient information. This position has not changed.	Both parties are members of the Lincs Energy Forum and engaged bilaterally before the forum's establishment. Both parties have committed to share information to help avoid interrelated effects.	Review position once Ossian Grid connection and ECC Route are known and review the potential for cumulative effect based on available temporal and spatial information.
Springwell Solar Farm	Unlikely	N/A	N/A	N/A
Temple Oaks Renewable Energy Park	Unlikely	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tillbridge Solar Project	Unlikely	N/A	N/A	N/A
Viking CCS Pipeline	Unlikely	N/A	N/A	N/A
West Burton Solar Project	Unlikely	N/A	N/A	N/A

8 Conclusions

132. This report has summarised the current perceived interrelationships between the Project and 18 other NSIPs located within Lincolnshire. Of these 18 projects, 12 are unlikely to have any interrelationships with the Project due to their location, and lack of spatial overlap with Outer Dowsing, or their timing and lack of temporal overlap between their construction and that of the Project.

133. Six further projects have been identified to have possible inter-relationships with the Project. These projects have the potential to result in cumulative effects, primarily associated with overlaps spatially in the projects Order Limits and temporally, through construction programming. However, at this time, as demonstrated through this report, there is insufficient project data available to provide any further assessment.

134. Through effective bilateral engagement with relevant developers, and dialogue as members of the Lincs Energy Forum, it is likely that construction activities between projects, where required, can be effectively timed to prevent works happening simultaneously, thus reducing the risk of increasing impacts at individual locations. In most instances given the nature of the project, cumulative effects are likely to be limited to impacts on the local highway network from construction traffic, where construction in different locations are required to use the same highway infrastructure. However, without detailed construction programmes, traffic numbers and traffic routes, it is not possible to estimate the possible magnitude of such impacts currently.

135. As requested by the ExA, this second version of the report will be updated where new information is available again at Deadline 6 (4th April 2025).