

Springwell Solar Farm

Interrelationships with other Nationally
Significant Infrastructure Projects and
Major Development Schemes

EN010149/APP/8.11.2
Revision 2
September 2025
Deadline 4
Springwell Energyfarm Ltd

Planning Act 2008
Infrastructure Planning (Examination
Procedure) Rules 2010

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	3
1.1. Purpose of this report	3
1.2. Structure of this report	4
1.3. Other projects considered in the report	4
2. Overview of the other Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects and Major Developments considered	8
3. The Approach taken to Coordinate between projects	16
3.2. Navenby National Grid Substation	16
3.3. Navenby Battery Storage Project	17
3.4. Fosse Green Energy	18
3.5. Leoda Solar Farm	18
3.6. Beacon Fen Energy Park	19
3.7. Heckington Fen Solar Park	19
3.8. Lincolnshire Reservoir	19
4. Summary of the progress of coordination with other projects.....	20
4.1. Table 2: Summary of inter-projects coordination to date	20
5. Conclusion	23

1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose of this report

- 1.1.1. This report provides information on the interrelationships between the Springwell Solar Farm (the Proposed Development) and several other Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) that are at various stages of development in North Kesteven District Council boundary. The Applicant has also included the proposed National Grid Navenby Substation Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (TCPA) application due to the location and interrelationship between the Project and the proposed Navenby Substation. This report has been requested, based upon the Relevant Representation from Lincolnshire County Council [\[RR-233\]](#), that the ExA adopts a mechanism similar to that adopted by the ExAs for solar projects in 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. The Applicant is committed to ongoing coordination and collaboration with other developers and statutory bodies to identify cumulative effects as further information becomes available, and to take opportunities to seek to appropriately monitor the potential for interaction and manage effects.
- 1.1.2. This report is intended to provide a strategic framework to inform and support the future development of projects within the surrounding area. As Springwell Solar Farm represents one of the earliest projects to be brought forward, there remains a degree of uncertainty regarding the full extent of cumulative and combined effects with other potential developments. The current assessment of interrelationships is therefore based on the best available but limited information at this early stage. It is recognised that greater clarity will emerge as further proposals are advanced.
- 1.1.3. Notwithstanding this, the Applicant is committed to ongoing engagement and collaboration with other developers and relevant stakeholders to facilitate a coordinated, transparent, and evidence-based approach to future planning and environmental considerations.
- 1.1.4. As part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process, consideration of interrelationships with other projects was assessed within the cumulative effects of each technical chapter of the Environmental Statement (ES), within Chapter 16: Cumulative Effects, submitted to support the DCO application. Since the DCO submission, additional projects where further information is available or form part of the short-list have been assessed within ES Volume 1, Chapter 16: Cumulative Effects.
- 1.1.5. The ES has been based on worst-case assumptions at the time of undertaking the environmental assessments. There is also a mechanism in place via paragraph 2(4) of Schedule 16 of the **Draft DCO [EN010149/APP/3.1.3]** [\[REP3-004\]](#) for when the Applicant is discharging requirements, it will need to confirm that the subject matter being approved would not be likely to give rise to any materially new or different environmental effects compared to those in the ES and that the requirements have been discharged in line with the ES. The Applicant is therefore bound by the effects contained in the ES.
- 1.1.6. This report only considers the potential interrelationships between the Proposed Development and the other NSIP projects and major development schemes considered. The minimal interrelationship between nearby projects within the North

Kesteven District Council boundary has been highlighted through the evolution of the Proposed Development design and approach.

1.2. Structure of this report

- 1.2.1. This report follows the scope requested by the ExA and the Local Authority as discussed at ISH 1, and is structured as follows:
- Section 2: An overview of the other NSIPs and other TCPA Projects identified in Table 1: List of projects considered in this report;
 - Section 3: The approach taken by the Applicant to coordinate the Proposed Development with the other projects, including during the Examination;
 - Section 4: 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 5: A summary of the progress of coordination with other projects, setting out the matters that have been agreed upon, any inconsistencies or outstanding matters, and the next steps to be taken to resolve them.

1.3. Other projects considered in the report

- 1.3.1. Figure 1 shows the location of the red line boundary of proposed NSIPs, which have been considered as part of this report. Table 1 provides further details of each of these projects as of the August 2025.

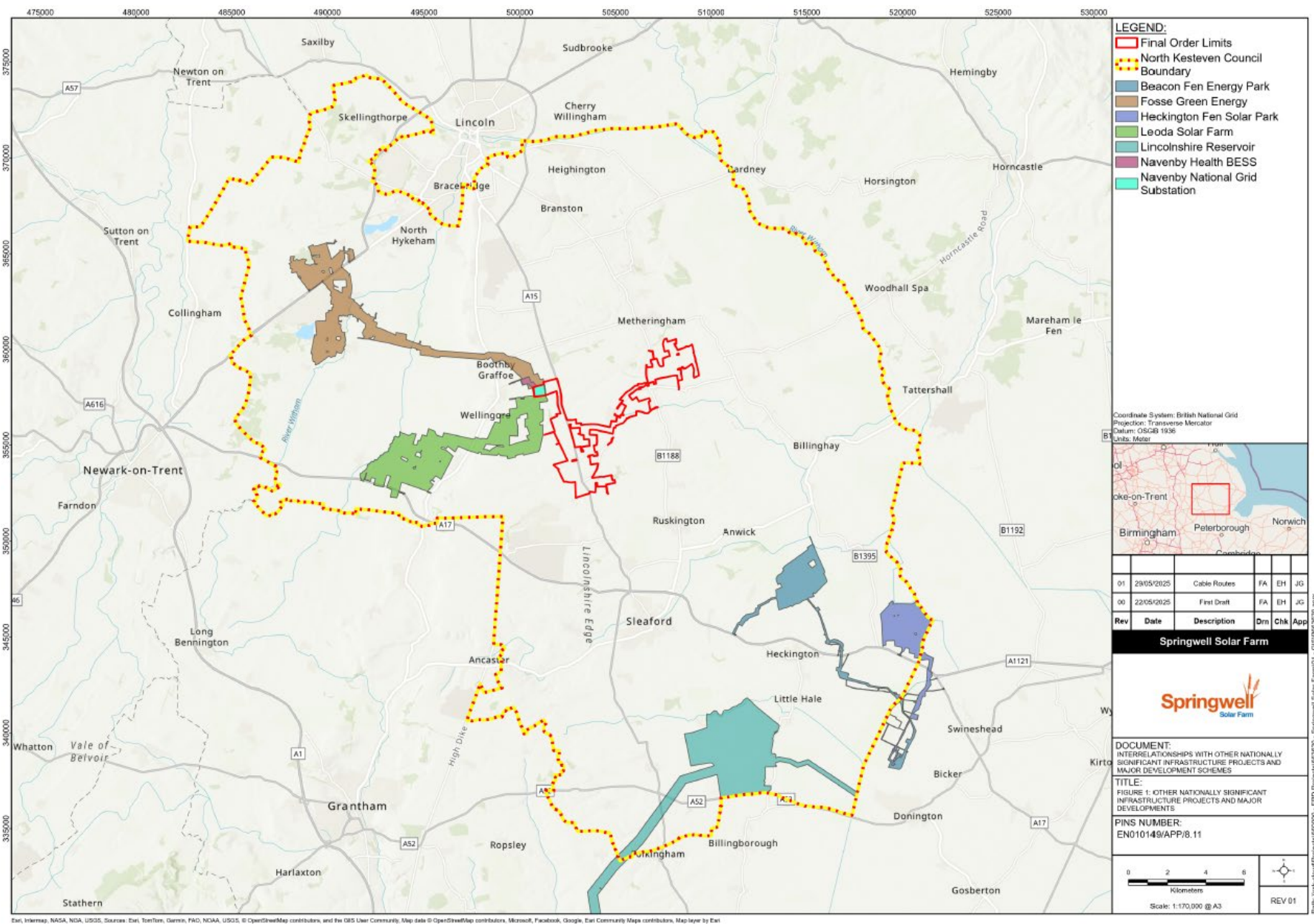


Table 1: List of projects considered in this report

Project Name	Local Planning Authority	Considered in EIA Cumulative effects assessment (CEA)	Stage of Application	Preliminary Environmental Information Report Available	Environmental Statement Available	Application Status	Distance to Springwell Order Limits
National Grid Navenby Substation	North Kesteven District Council	Yes	Pre-application TCPA - EIA Scoping Opinion published on 6 th August 2025	No	No	Planned to be submitted in early 2026	0 km
Navenby BESS	North Kesteven District Council	Yes	TCPA – 25/0491/FUL	N/A	Yes	Submitted in May 2025	0.52 km
Fosse Green Energy	North Kesteven District Council	Yes	Pre-examination	Yes	Yes	Accepted on 15 th August 2025	0 km
Leoda Solar Farm	North Kesteven District Council	Yes	Pre-application (Scoping)	No	No	Submitting July 2026	0 km
Beacon Fen Energy Park	North Kesteven District Council	Yes	Acceptance	Yes	Yes	Examination starting in Sept 2025	7.45km southeast
Heckington Fen Solar Park	North Kesteven District Council	Yes	Decision – Approved	Yes	Yes	Approved 24 th January 2025	12.97km southeast
Lincolnshire Reservoir	North Kesteven District Council, Lincoln City Council,	No – Outside of the Zone of Influence	Pre-application	No	No	Q4 2028	13km

Project Name	Local Planning Authority	Considered in EIA Cumulative effects assessment (CEA)	Stage of Application	Preliminary Environmental Information Report Available	Environmental Statement Available	Application Status	Distance to Springwell Order Limits
	Boston Borough Council, South Kesteven District Council, Peterborough City Council, North Northamptonshire Council						

2. Overview of the other Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects and Major Developments considered

2.1. Introduction

- 2.1.1. This section provides an overview of the other NSIPs considered in this report, including details on timings, construction phasing, grid connection and the 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.
- 2.1.2. It is accompanied by Figure 1, which shows the locations of each project, including their grid connection corridor and proposed area of development. The following sections provide a brief description of the main elements of those projects and an overview of their consenting journey.
- 2.1.3. The description of the Proposed Development can be found within **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed Development Description [EN010149/APP/6.1.2] [REP1-022]**.
- 2.1.4. This report provides an update on the status of all identified projects and the steps taken to collaborate with their developers where required.
- 2.1.5. At this stage, the Applicant is not negotiating protective provisions with the developers for any of the projects identified (other than National Grid). The Applicant would be seeking to negotiate protective provisions where there is likely to be a physical interface between the Proposed Development and another project, so, for example, this may include Leoda and Fosse Green, if the order limits for those projects ultimately overlap with the Order Limits for the Proposed Development at the National Grid Navenby Substation. Given that Springwell Solar Farm is the most advanced of these projects, there is not yet complete clarity as to whether protective provisions are needed; however, the Applicant will take the opportunity to negotiate protective provisions at the appropriate time. It is worth noting that any development consent granted for Leoda or Fosse Green could insert protective provisions into any made Order for Springwell, so that if protective provisions were not agreed until after a decision on Springwell, any made Order could be amended by any order made for Leoda or Fosse Green, to insert such provisions to ensure the DCOs (assuming all consented) for the projects were aligned and secured coordination.
- 2.1.6. Similarly, in terms of a cooperation agreement, the Applicant notes that such an agreement was adopted for Cottam, Gate Burton, West Burton and Tillbridge, to manage how those projects coordinated and cooperated in terms of their involvement in the examination of each project, including making representations, negotiation of protective provisions and sharing of information. This reflected that at least three of those projects were being submitted and examined around the same time. Whilst the Applicant is open to entering into a cooperation agreement, given the timescales with other projects coming forward, it does not see an immediate need to do so currently. There may be a situation for example, if there is overlap of Order Limits and cable corridors into the National Grid Navenby Substation, where a cooperation agreement may be needed with Leoda and/or Fosse Green as to how

land rights, detailed design and construction programming can be coordinated to minimise impacts, however, that would be dependent upon the schemes being granted consent. The Applicant commits to exploring the opportunity to enter into a cooperation agreement with other developers, should the need for this arise.

2.2. Overview of the Other Projects Identified

- 2.2.1. Of the seven projects considered in this report, four are solar energy parks that would deliver electricity to the national electricity transmission network, one is a battery storage development, one is a water storage reservoir, and one is a National Grid Substation.

National Grid Navenby Substation

- 2.2.2. The proposed substation would be located north of Heath Lane, with access from Heath Lane. The substation will be set back from the road and cover approximately 32 acres. It will be an 'open-air' substation with a maximum height of 15 metres. Four new pylons will also need to be constructed as part of the plans, and two existing pylons will be dismantled.
- 2.2.3. To connect several proposed solar farms in the area, including Springwell Solar Farm and Fosse Green Energy, a new 400kV substation is needed. It's not possible to connect to the available capacity in the national electricity transmission network in this area, via an existing regional substation, such as Bicker Fen.
- 2.2.4. Travel to the site, both during construction and once the site is operational, will be via the A15 and Heath Lane. Construction traffic will not be directed through Navenby Village. There will be a temporary speed limit of 30mph along Heath Lane during construction to enhance safety as a result of slow-moving vehicles entering and exiting the site. National Grid will provide clear signage around the location during construction to make sure our vehicles use the agreed traffic measures.
- 2.2.5. Public consultation was held from 18 September to 16 October 2024. The TCPA - EIA Scoping Opinion was published on 6th August 2025. The TCPA is anticipated to be submitted in early 2026 to NKDC by National Grid for determination. Following ISH2, National Grid has confirmed that there is a slight delay to the submission of its planning application for the proposed Navenby substation from November 2025 to early 2026. National Grid has confirmed that it is expecting first site access in November 2026, ahead of starting construction, and that there is no planned delay to the connection date of 2029.
- 2.2.6. The National Grid Navenby Substation is part of the CEA for the Proposed Development due to the two projects overlapping, which is necessary to satisfy the requirements within NPS EN-1, given Springwell Solar Farm's Point of Connection into the proposed National Grid Navenby Substation. The details set out in the National Grid Navenby Substation Scoping Report have been used to inform the assessment, which is set out in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 16: Cumulative Effects [EN010149/APP/6.1.4] [REP3-014] Section 16.6**, as part of Deadline 3. This has made it possible to complete an assessment of the inter-project cumulative effects of the Proposed Development with the proposed National Grid Navenby Substation.

Navenby Battery Storage Project

- 2.2.7. The proposed Navenby Heath (400MW) battery storage development incorporates 324 containerised units, 54 transformer/inverter blocks, 8 back-up auxiliary transformers, and four storage containers for spare parts. Substation comprising 46 switchgear units, a control room and an HV compound with two step-up transformers, associated access tracks, an inverter, switchgear substations, boundary treatments and CCTV. The scoping opinion planning portal reference number is 23/0360/EIASCO, and recently we have been informed that a TCPA application 25/0491/FUL has been validated by NKDC and will be included in the cumulative assessment as part of Deadline 2.
- 2.2.8. The site is located on land north of Green Man Road, east of Navenby, Lincolnshire. The site is located approximately 1km to the north-east of the nearest settlement of Navenby, with Wellingore approximately 2km south-west and Boothby Graffoe approximately 1.4km to the north-west.
- 2.2.9. This development is proposed on approximately 22 ha of agricultural land, although only 4.85ha would be developed. The site is located approximately 2.0 km north of Springwell Substation, on the southern side of Green Man Road. The proposed National Grid Navenby Substation lies between the two sites.
- 2.2.10. The proposed Navenby BESS development is currently in its early stages of development. The local planning authority has requested that cultural heritage be included in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). With a proposed maximum height of 2.9m, the storage units could result in inter-project cumulative effects on assets to the northwest of the red line boundary. Closest assets are the conservation areas of Boothby Graffoe and Navenby (c. 1.5 km west of the BESS), the listed buildings within the conservation areas and the Grade II Listed Green Man Farmhouse (NHLE 1280733), approximately 1.5km to the east.
- 2.2.11. The proposed Navenby BESS development Environmental Impact Assessment has concluded that there will be no impacts on biodiversity. This approach was considered acceptable by North Kesteven District Council, provided it could be shown from the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) that there would be no likely significant effects. It is a relatively small-scale development, and habitat loss is minimal, with abundant similar arable habitats in the local area. Habitat creation and enhancement include additional hedgerows and woodland as well as neutral grassland, which would offer suitable foraging habitat for bat species and nesting habitat for ground-nesting birds. No mitigation for ground nesting birds is proposed, but the development area is only 4.85 ha. Grassland creation and return to arable once the cable route is completed would retain habitat that could be used by ground-nesting birds. Therefore, potential interproject cumulative effects on bats and ground-nesting birds are not considered likely to be significant.
- 2.2.12. The Navenby BESS is part of the CEA for the Proposed Development due to the distance between the two projects. The details set out in the Navenby BESS TCPA application 25/0491/FUL have been used to inform the assessment, which is set out in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 16: Cumulative Effects [EN010149/APP/6.1.4] [REP3-014] Section 16.6**, as part of Deadline 2. This has made it possible to complete an assessment of the inter-project cumulative effects of the Proposed Development in conjunction with the proposed Navenby BESS.

Fosse Green Energy

- 2.2.13. Fosse Green Energy proposes a new solar and energy storage park, along with associated infrastructure, to connect to the national grid, located 9.0 km 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).
- 2.2.14. The site will comprise solar photovoltaic (PV) panels, power conversion stations, an on-site substation, and battery energy storage areas, located on either side of the A46, known as 'Fosse Way'.
- 2.2.15. The proposed solar PV development area is approximately 11.2 km north of the Proposed Development. To the east of the Fosse Green Solar PV array area, the project includes a grid connection corridor approximately 10 km in length, which will connect the site to the proposed National Grid Substation near Navenby, using a 400 KV underground cable. The grid connection corridor overlaps with the Proposed Development.
- 2.2.16. The application was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate on 18 July 2025, and acceptance was confirmed on 15 August 2025. . As shown in Figure 2, Fosse Green Energy is expected to commence construction in January 2031 after the construction of the Springwell Solar Farm project has been completed.
- 2.2.17. It should be noted that whilst the Applicant recognises that the Fosse Green Energy development area of Solar PV falls outside of the 10km Zone of Influence (Zol), the project has been included in the shortlist for cumulative effects assessment as it is very close to the edge of the 10km Zol and to ensure a worst case assessment has been undertaken. The project is similar in nature to the Proposed Development. Therefore, in the interests of completeness, the Applicant considers it best practice to include the project.
- 2.2.18. Fosse Green Energy is part of the CEA for the Proposed Development because the two projects overlap cable corridors. The details set out in the Fosse Green Energy Environmental Statement have been used to inform the assessment, which is set out in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 16: Cumulative Effects [EN010149/APP/6.1.4] [REP3-014] Section 16.6**, as part of Deadline 4. This has made it possible to complete an assessment of the inter-project cumulative effects of the Proposed Development in conjunction with the proposed Fosse Green Energy.

Leoda Solar Farm

- 2.2.19. Leoda Solar Farm is a proposed new solar project located northwest of Leadenham in the North Kesteven District Council administrative area. The project would deliver a maximum power output of 500 MW to the grid, equivalent to supplying electricity to approximately 143,000 homes based on average domestic consumption. .
- 2.2.20. This indicative development area would span approximately 2,400 acres of agricultural land northwest of Leadenham. The project site features solar photovoltaic (PV) facilities and battery energy storage systems, along with areas designated for landscaping and the promotion of biodiversity. Grid connection infrastructure will extend from Leoda Solar Farm to the proposed National Grid substation east of Navenby. .

- 2.2.21. The Solar PV Site is approximately centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SK9437353368 and is located between the outskirts of the villages of Leadenham, Brant Broughton, and Welbourn. The Grid Connection Corridor runs between the villages of Welbourn and Wellingore towards the outskirts of Navenby.
- 2.2.22. The proposed solar PV development area is approximately 4.9 km west of the Proposed Development. To the east of Leoda Solar PV array area, the project includes a grid connection corridor approximately 7.5 km in length, which will connect the site to the proposed new National Grid Substation near Navenby, using a 400 KV underground cable. The grid connection corridor overlaps with the Proposed Development.
- 2.2.23. A further review of publicly available information for the Leoda Solar Farm has been undertaken, noting that the proposed study area for that scheme does not coincide with the Springwell Solar Farm study area, except for a cable route option. As such, the potential for significant cumulative impacts is unlikely. A further review will be conducted should additional information on this scheme become available before the end of the Examination of the Application.
- 2.2.24. Leoda is part of the CEA for the Proposed Development because the two projects overlap cable corridors. The details set out in the Leoda Solar Farm EIA Scoping Report have been used to inform the assessment, which is set out in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 16: Cumulative Effects [EN010149/APP/6.1.4] [REP3-014] Section 16.6**, as part of Deadline 1. This has made it possible to complete an assessment of the inter-project cumulative effects of the Proposed Development in conjunction with the proposed Leoda Solar Farm.

Beacon Fen Energy Park

- 2.2.25. The Beacon Fen Energy Park Project is a proposed solar energy, 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 southeast of the solar array to the Bicker Fen substation.
- 2.2.26. The application for Beacon Fen Energy Park was accepted by the Planning Inspectorate for examination on May 6, 2025.
- 2.2.27. If consent is granted, construction is anticipated to commence in 2027 and is expected to last approximately 24 months. The project is expected to be operational by 2029. Once constructed, it would have an operational life of approximately 40 years.
- 2.2.28. The proposed Beacon Fen solar PV development area is approximately 7.5 km southeast of the Proposed Development. The details set out in Beacon Fen Energy Park's Environmental Statement have been used to inform the assessment, which is set out in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 16: Cumulative Effects [EN010149/APP/6.1.4] [REP3-014] Section 16.6**, as part of Deadline 2, indicates that no inter-project cumulative effects are predicted as a result of the Beacon Fen Energy Park (EN010151) due to the distance between Beacon Fen Energy Park and the Proposed Development.

Heckington Fen Solar Park

- 2.2.29. The Heckington Fen Solar Park (including works to Bicker Fen substation) 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 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.
- 2.2.30. The DCO was granted on 24 January 2025. The project's construction is anticipated to commence in the Spring of 2025 and is expected to run for 30 months. An application to discharge Requirement 10 for temporary fencing (25/0361/DCOREQ) was approved on 13 May 2025; however, no further applications have been submitted, and no additional information is currently available to the public. The earliest the Heckington Fen Solar Park is anticipated to commence commercial operation is Autumn 2027.
- 2.2.31. The proposed solar PV development area is approximately 12.9 km southeast of the Proposed Development.
- 2.2.32. ES application as outlined in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 16: Cumulative Effects [EN010149/APP/6.1.4] [REP3-014]**, and It should be noted that whilst the Applicant recognises that Heckington Fen Solar Park falls outside of the 10km Zol, the project has been included in the shortlist for cumulative effects assessment as it is very close to the edge of the 10km Zol.
- 2.2.33. Construction vehicles for the Heckington Fen Solar Park would use the A17, to the east of Sleaford, which is outwith the Study Area road network considered by the Proposed Development. As such, there are no significant cumulative traffic effects.
- 2.2.34. The Applicant considers the assumptions currently available in publicly available information and provides a robust assessment, discounting traffic effects based on the limited scope of overlapping construction periods. The inter-project cumulative effects are unlikely to rise as a result of the interaction between the Proposed Development and other existing development and/or approved developments and therefore considered to be not significant.

Lincolnshire Reservoir

- 2.2.35. 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.
- 2.2.36. Anglian Water undertook its second phase of public consultation, which closed on 9 August 2024.

2.2.37. There appear to be two key elements to the Reservoir 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.

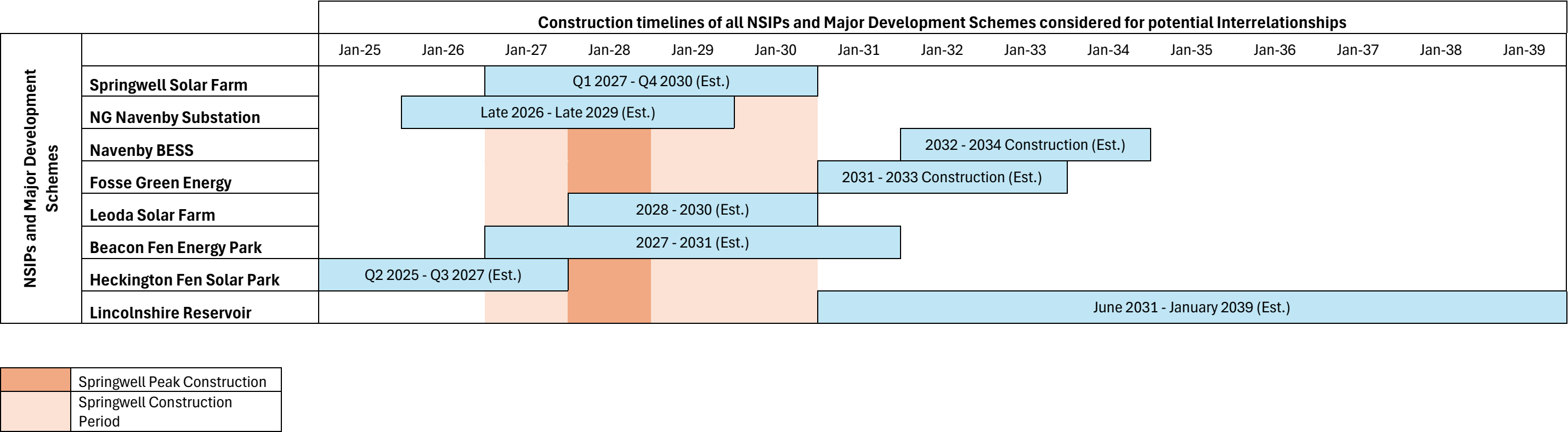
2.2.38. Lincolnshire Reservoir was not assessed as part of the CEA for the Proposed Development because insufficient details about the project were available at that time.

2.2.39. After reviewing the available information and spatial data for Lincolnshire Reservoir, including estimated construction timing, it is concluded that Lincolnshire Reservoir will have no interrelationships with the Proposed Development due to its distance from the 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. In addition, the pre-application timeframe has been extended for 2 years, which could further delay the expected construction period.

2.3. Summary Timeline of the above projects

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

Figure 2: Indicative construction timelines of all NSIPs and Major Development Schemes considered for potential Interrelationships



3. The Approach taken to Coordinate between projects

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

3.2. Navenby National Grid Substation

- 3.2.1. The Applicant commenced discussions with National Grid in November 2020, and a grid connection offer was made in December 2021. Since receiving the grid connection offer, the Applicant has worked closely with National Grid to understand their site selection process for determining their preferred location of a new substation and to understand the programme for its delivery.
- 3.2.2. The Applicant's most recent understanding is that a planning application for the Navenby substation will be submitted in Q4 2025 but welcomes confirmation from National Grid. National Grid confirmed that, despite the later submission date planned for the planning application, they still expect to be able to connect the Proposed Development to the National Grid in late 2029, which is reflected in the ModApp made to the Applicant's original grid connection offer on March 2025.
- 3.2.3. National Grid have advised that there are numerous connections at the new Navenby Substation. National Grid has established the Horlock Rules to ensure that the design and siting of new substations give due regard to the preservation of amenity and take reasonable steps to mitigate the effects of its proposals.
- 3.2.4. The Applicant and National Grid have discussed the cable route required and the flexibility needed to align with the point of connection. An approach has being followed to coordinate the Applicant's cable route with all operational and construction considerations for both parties, with the Variation to the Grid Connection Agreement signed by the Applicant in March 2025. The area shown in the Applicant's submission, leading up to and including the proposed National Grid substation, is for cable route and construction access.
- 3.2.5. Record of all engagement between the Applicant and National Grid is recorded with the **Draft Statement of Common Ground – National Grid Electricity Transmission [EN010149/APP/7.23.2] [REP3-053]**, and further engagement will be logged in updated Statements of Common Ground.
- 3.2.6. The Applicant is engaging with National Grid in relation to protective provisions in order to ensure the interfaces between the projects are dealt with and managed accordingly and to ensure protection of National Grid's undertaking.
- 3.2.7. The Applicant is engaged in ongoing discussions with the Navenby Substation project team at National Grid.
- 3.2.8. The Applicant understands that National Grid is currently still finalising its proposals for the Navenby Substation and developing landscape mitigation proposals as appropriate. It is understood that further information is likely to be made available in an EIA Scoping Report which will be submitted by National Grid in Q2 2025. National Grid has advised that, in its opinion, the mitigation proposals within its proposed development boundary are likely to be sufficient to mitigate any significant effects of their development on a soles basis.

- 3.2.9. As noted in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 16: Cumulative Effects** [EN010149/APP/6.1.4] [REP3-014] due to the distance between the two sites, there are very few locations where both the Proposed Development and the National Grid Navenby Substation would be visible simultaneously or in combination. Gorse Hill Covert acts as a strong visual barrier between the two developments. The only locations where there would theoretically be a view of both developments at the same time would be from approximately a 1km length of the A15 and potentially from a short section of the PRoW network between Heath Lane in the north and Gorse Hill Lane in the south. It has therefore been assessed by the Applicant that there would be no significant simultaneous or in combination cumulative visual effects (experienced at a static location in the landscape) between the Proposed Development and the National Grid Navenby Substation.
- 3.2.10. The Applicant acknowledges that over a 1km section of the A15 between the turning for Temple High Grange Farm and Gorse Hill Lane the two developments would theoretically be visible at the same time but in reality, they would lie in different directions from the road and therefore whether travelling north or south along the A15 only one or the other would be prominent at any time.
- 3.2.11. With regards to the suggestion by LCC [RR-233] and NKDC [RR-305] of extending carriageway hedgerow planting further north along the western edge of the A15 (along field parcels Bcd024, Bcd027, Bcd031), the Applicant does not consider this would be necessary to mitigate any significant cumulative visual effects.
- 3.2.12. The Applicant's position in relation to additional hedgerow planting alongside the A15 is set out in its response to ExQ1.10.15 [REP1-071]. National Grid has confirmed that it believes the effects of the National Grid Navenby Substation can be mitigated within its redline boundary.
- 3.2.13. At a meeting between the Applicant and NKDC on 8 July 2025, it was agreed that whilst there may be some minor benefit to implementing this planting, it was unlikely that additional hedgerow planting would result in a material difference to the overall significance of the effect on views from the A15. It was agreed that this additional planting was not essential.
- 3.2.14. The Applicant will continue dialogue with National Grid to understand the proposed Navenby Substation details.

3.3. Navenby Battery Storage Project

- 3.3.1. As presented in Section 2, recently, TCPA application was validated by North Kesteven District Council early this month. As part of Deadline 2, the Applicant will be including the Proposed Navenby BESS Project within the cumulative assessment.
- 3.3.2. The Applicant has reviewed the recently submitted TCPA application (25/0491/FUL), which has been considered within the Cumulative Assessment updated at Deadline 2, which concluded that inter-project cumulative effects are not significant regarding air quality standard, biodiversity, noise and vibration, cultural heritage, and transport.
- 3.3.3. The proposed Navenby BESS project has potential for landscape and visual residual inter-project cumulative effect, minor (adverse) on landscape character of LCA 7: Limestone Heath, however, the effects will not be significant.
- 3.3.4. The Applicant has spoken with the promoter of the Navenby BESS project, which has undergone statutory consultation as part of the TCPA process, and they are

currently receiving and reviewing comments. There has been no material change made, such as design changes, connection date, or location, since the application was assessed; therefore, the CEA remains unchanged.

3.4. Fosse Green Energy

- 3.4.1. With both projects connecting into the proposed new National Grid Substation near Navenby, using a 400 KV underground cable. The grid connection corridors for both Fosse Green Energy and Springwell Solar Farm overlap with the National Grid Navenby Substation. This ensures that both projects have access to their individual joint bays within the Proposed Substation, which will be secured through individual engagement with National Grid.
- 3.4.2. The Applicant has been in discussion with the promoter of Fosse Green, and the DCO Application was submitted on the 18th of July. The application was accepted on the 15th of August, and the application document was made publicly available on the PINs project website. The Applicant has updated the Cumulative Assessment as part of Deadline 4 within ES Chapter 16 – Cumulative Effects [EN010149/APP/6.1.5] and the interrelation between the projects.
- 3.4.3. The overlapping cable corridor and potential for overlapping of construction timings with Fosse Green Energy are anticipated to be minimal, as the Proposed Development is expected to be nearing completion at the time when construction works for Fosse Green Energy are anticipated to begin. The Applicant recognises that there may be potential changes to program schemes; we will continue to work together to develop a joint approach. Therefore, additional words have been added to the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (oCEMP)** [EN010149/APP/7.7.4] [REP3-032] to seek to work with those developers to manage and mitigate potential future effects (arising due to changed timescales).

3.5. Leoda Solar Farm

- 3.5.1. With both projects connecting into the proposed new National Grid Substation near Navenby, using a 400 KV underground cable. The grid connection corridors for both Leoda Solar Farm and Springwell Solar Farm overlap with the National Grid Navenby Substation. This ensures that both projects have access to their individual joint bays within the Proposed Substation, which will be secured through individual engagement with National Grid.
- 3.5.2. Engagement with the Leoda Solar Farm developer has been undertaken and, as of 6th August 2025, the developer has advised that, in the absence of more detailed information, the cumulative review should only consider the Scoping Report.
- 3.5.3. Accordingly, the developer has advised that detailed traffic generation, assignment and distribution of construction traffic for construction activities is not yet available. The public information for Leoda Solar Farm to date suggests that there will be no cumulative traffic impact with the Proposed Development on the A15.
- 3.5.4. Due to the overlapping cable corridors, there may be potential for interrelationships between the two projects; however, further information and engagement between the developers is required. The Applicant recognises that there may be potential changes to programmes for the schemes and will continue to work together to explore opportunities to develop a joint approach. Therefore, additional words have been added to the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan**

(oCEMP) [EN010149/APP/7.7.4] [REP3-032] to seek to work with those developers to manage and mitigate potential future effects (arising due to changed timescales).

3.6. Beacon Fen Energy Park

- 3.6.1. 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 coordination between the two projects.

3.7. Heckington Fen Solar Park

- 3.7.1. As shown in Figure 2, whilst there is a limited overlap in the anticipated construction programmes of the Heckington Fen and Springwell Solar Farm projects, the spatial separation between the two sites (approximately 12.9 km) is such that no inter-project interrelationships are expected to arise. Approval has been granted for the discharge of Requirement 10 (temporary fencing) in respect of the Heckington Fen project (application reference 25/0361/DCOREQ); however, no further submissions have been made, and no additional information is presently available in the public domain. Although this may indicate a potential variance in construction timescales, it does not alter the conclusion that the distance between the projects precludes any need for coordination or the likelihood of interrelationships.
- 3.7.2. Construction traffic associated with the Heckington Fen Solar Park is proposed to utilise the A17 to the east of Sleaford. This route lies outside the highway network considered within the transport assessment for the Proposed Development. It is therefore concluded that no significant cumulative traffic effects would occur.

3.8. Lincolnshire Reservoir

- 3.8.1. 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.

4. Summary of the progress of coordination with other projects

4.1. Table 2: Summary of inter-projects coordination to date

Project Name	Potential for cumulative effects	Summary of Cumulative	Coordination to Date	Next Steps
Navenby National Grid Substation	Yes	<p>No significant residual inter-project cumulative effects are anticipated on air quality, climate, biodiversity, cultural heritage, land, soil and groundwater, noise and vibration, water and traffic and transport.</p> <p>There is anticipated to be a potentially significant beneficial effect on employment.</p> <p>There is anticipated to be a major/moderate adverse cumulative residual effect in both year 1 and year 10 on Landscape Character in LCA 7: Limestone Heath and views from the A15, which is considered to be significant.</p>	<p>Ongoing meetings with technical, comms, land and planning teams since Phase One Consultation. The purpose of these meetings included understanding timelines, design, as well as coordinating survey work and stakeholder engagement.</p>	<p>Continue to engage with National Grid and update the Draft Statement of Common Ground - National Grid Electricity Transmission [EN010149/APP/7.23.2] [REP3-053].</p>
Navenby Battery Storage Project	Yes	<p>No significant residual inter-project cumulative effects are anticipated on air quality, climate, biodiversity, cultural heritage, land, soil and groundwater, noise and vibration, population, water and traffic and transport.</p>	<p>Regular email engagement with the promoter to get an update on the TCPA Application (25/0491/FUL), current with the NKDC, awaiting decision expected on the 8th August 2025</p>	<p>At deadline 2, the Applicant will be including the Proposed Navenby Health Battery Storage Project within the cumulative assessment.</p>

Project Name	Potential for cumulative effects	Summary of Cumulative	Coordination to Date	Next Steps
		There would be minor additional inter-project cumulative effects on landscape character in CA 7: Limestone Heath if both projects are developed in combination, however, this would be a small additional effect. No significant cumulative landscape and visual effects are anticipated.		
Fosse Green Energy	Unlikely, even though there is potential for overlapping cable routes	<p>The area of Solar PV development for Fosse Green, the closest point to Springwell Solar Farm, is located approximately 8km away.</p> <p>Based on the currently available information, there are no likely cumulative effects.</p>	The EDF Renewables team has held meetings with the developers of Fosse Green Energy since 2023.	Springwell Solar Farm is continuing to engage with the developer to understand the construction program and timings of Fosse Green.
Leoda Solar Farm	Unlikely, even though there is potential for overlapping cable routes	<p>The area of Solar PV development for Leoda, from Springwell Solar Farm, is approximately 4.9km away.</p> <p>Based on the currently available information, there are no likely cumulative effects.</p>	The EDF Renewables team have held meetings with the developers of Leoda Solar Farm since 2024	Springwell Solar Farm is continuing to engage with the developer to understand the construction program and timings of Leoda.
Beacon Fen Energy Park	Unlikely	N/A	N/A	N/A

Project Name	Potential for cumulative effects	Summary of Cumulative	Coordination to Date	Next Steps
Heckington Fen Solar Park	Unlikely	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lincolnshire Reservoir	Unlikely	N/A	N/A	N/A

5. Conclusion

- 5.1.1. This report has assessed the current potential for interrelationships between the Proposed Development and seven other projects within the North Kesteven District Council boundary. Of these, three are unlikely to interact with Springwell Solar Farm due to their location, lack of spatial overlap, or timing, as well as the lack of temporal overlap between their construction and the project's.
- 5.1.2. While four have the potential to result in possible interrelationships, primarily due to spatial overlaps and the timing of construction. However, as demonstrated in this report, there is insufficient project data available to provide any further assessment.
- 5.1.3. The Applicant recognises that project programmes may evolve and is committed to joint working with other developers to seek opportunities to manage potential future effects as secured in the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (oCEMP) [EN010149/APP/7.7.4] [REP3-032]** to enable coordinated construction and traffic management.
- 5.1.4. Protective provisions are not currently being negotiated with other developers, except for National Grid, but will be pursued if a physical interface arises, potentially with Leoda or Fosse Green at the Navenby substation. The Applicant remains open to future cooperation agreements, similar to those used for other projects within Lincolnshire, should overlapping order limits or cable corridors necessitate coordinated land rights, design, or programming.
- 5.1.5. As one of the earliest projects to come forward, Springwell Solar Farm provides a strategic framework for understanding cumulative effects in the area. While current assessments rely on limited data, the Applicant is committed to ongoing coordination with developers, statutory bodies, and stakeholders to identify and take opportunities to effectively manage cumulative impacts. This approach will support a transparent, evidence-based, and well-coordinated delivery of renewable energy infrastructure.
- 5.1.6. Through effective bilateral engagement with the relevant developers and National Grid, 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. Given the nature of the project, if cumulative effects are likely, they are likely to be limited to impacts on the local highway networks from construction traffic, where construction at different locations requires the use of the same highway infrastructure.
- 5.1.7. Notwithstanding this uncertainty, the Applicant will continue to pursue a coordinated, transparent, and evidence-based approach to engagement, planning, and environmental management to ensure that opportunities are taken to work with other developers to effectively mitigate effects, and with a view to ensuring that all projects proceed in a way that minimises adverse impacts and supports a well-managed energy transition.



springwellsolarfarm.co.uk