



# Fosse Green Energy

EN010154

9.25 Interrelationships Report

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Planning Act 2008 (as amended)

Regulation 8(1)(k)

Infrastructure Planning (Examination Procedure)

Rules 2010

31 March 2026

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## Planning Act 2008

### The Infrastructure Planning (Examination Procedure) Rules 2010

#### Fosse Green Energy Development Consent Order 202[ ]

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#### **9.25 Interrelationships Report**

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Planning Inspectorate Scheme Reference	EN010154
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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Context

- 1.1.1 An application (the Application) was made to the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero for a Development Consent Order (DCO) under section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 (PA 2008) for Fosse Green Energy (the Proposed Development). The Application was submitted by Fosse Green Energy Limited (the Applicant) on 18 July 2025 and was accepted for examination on 15 August 2025. The examination into the Application commenced on 6 January 2026.
- 1.1.2 The Proposed Development will comprise the construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generating station with battery storage, onsite substation and associated infrastructure to generate and export/import electricity.
- 1.1.3 The associated infrastructure includes, but is not limited to, access provision, underground cabling, areas of landscaping and biodiversity enhancement, and a 400 kilovolt (kV) underground grid connection cable (approximately 10kilometre (km)), connecting to the national electricity transmission network at a proposed National Grid substation near Navenby.

## 1.2 Purpose of this document

- 1.2.1 This Interrelationships Report ('this report') was requested by the Examining Authority (ExA) during the second round of Written Questions (ExQ2) [PD-016] for the Proposed Development under Question Number QC.2.08:

*“Interrelationships with other nationally significant infrastructure projects and major development schemes*

*The applicant in responding to the written representations submitted by various interested parties in [REP2-030] has referred to joint interrelationship reports having been submitted in connection with the consideration of other nationally significant infrastructure project (NSIP) applications in Lincolnshire, including for the proposed Springwell solar farm. The ExA is aware that other ExAs have requested the submission of interrelationship reports in areas where multiple solar farm NSIPs are being promoted nearby to one another and which have different project delivery timelines as a way of establishing how the delivery timelines may overlap and what inter project coordination measures have been or might be put in place. The ExA is further aware that the initially submitted interrelationship reports have been revised during the course of examinations as more information about each project reported upon becomes available within the public domain.*

*Given the proximity of the proposed development with the proposed Springwell solar farm and having regard to the fact that an interrelationship report was available during the examination of the application for that NSIP, the EXA*

*considers the applicant should prepare and submit an interrelationships report comparable with that submitted in connection with the examination of the proposed Springwell solar farm.”*

- 1.2.2 Given the ExA’s suggestion that the Applicant “*prepare and submit an interrelationships report comparable with that submitted in connection with the examination of the proposed Springwell solar farm*”, the Applicant has elected to adopt that report as a framework for developing this interrelationship report for the Proposed Development. As such, this report provides information on the interrelationships between the Proposed Development, nearby Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) in the district, and other nearby local projects within the Order limits that are at various stages of development within North Kesteven District Council’s (NKDC) administrative area, which have the potential to interact with works associated with the Proposed Development (i.e., Navenby Substation, Navenby BESS, and Brant BESS). The Applicant has also taken account of the interrelationship reports for other solar NSIPs within the Order limits.
- 1.2.3 This report is intended to provide further information regarding the interplay between the Proposed Development and other development projects within the surrounding area. Given the evolving nature of these NSIPs, National Grid’s proposed substation near Navenby, and other solar and battery schemes within NKDC, the assessment of interrelationships herein is based on the best available information currently available to the Applicant. It is recognised that greater clarity will emerge in the future as the detail of all projects is advanced.
- 1.2.4 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.
- 1.2.5 As part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process, consideration of interrelationships with other projects was assessed within the cumulative effects section of each technical chapter of the Environmental Statement (ES) and within Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions **[APP-040]** of the ES. The cumulative impact assessment has been based on worst-case assumptions. There is also a mechanism in place via paragraph 3(a) of Schedule 15 of the draft DCO **[REP2-005]** that, when discharging requirements, the Applicant must 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 identified in the ES and that the requirements have been discharged in line with the ES. Accordingly, the Proposed Development cannot come forward on a basis that gives rise to likely significant effects that have not already been identified in the ES.
- 1.2.6 This report builds on the assessment of cumulative effects and interactions presented in the ES by considering opportunities for developers to work together to minimise effects and maximise opportunities. It demonstrates that the Proposed Development will not prevent the successful delivery of these other projects (and vice versa).

## 1.3 Structure of this report

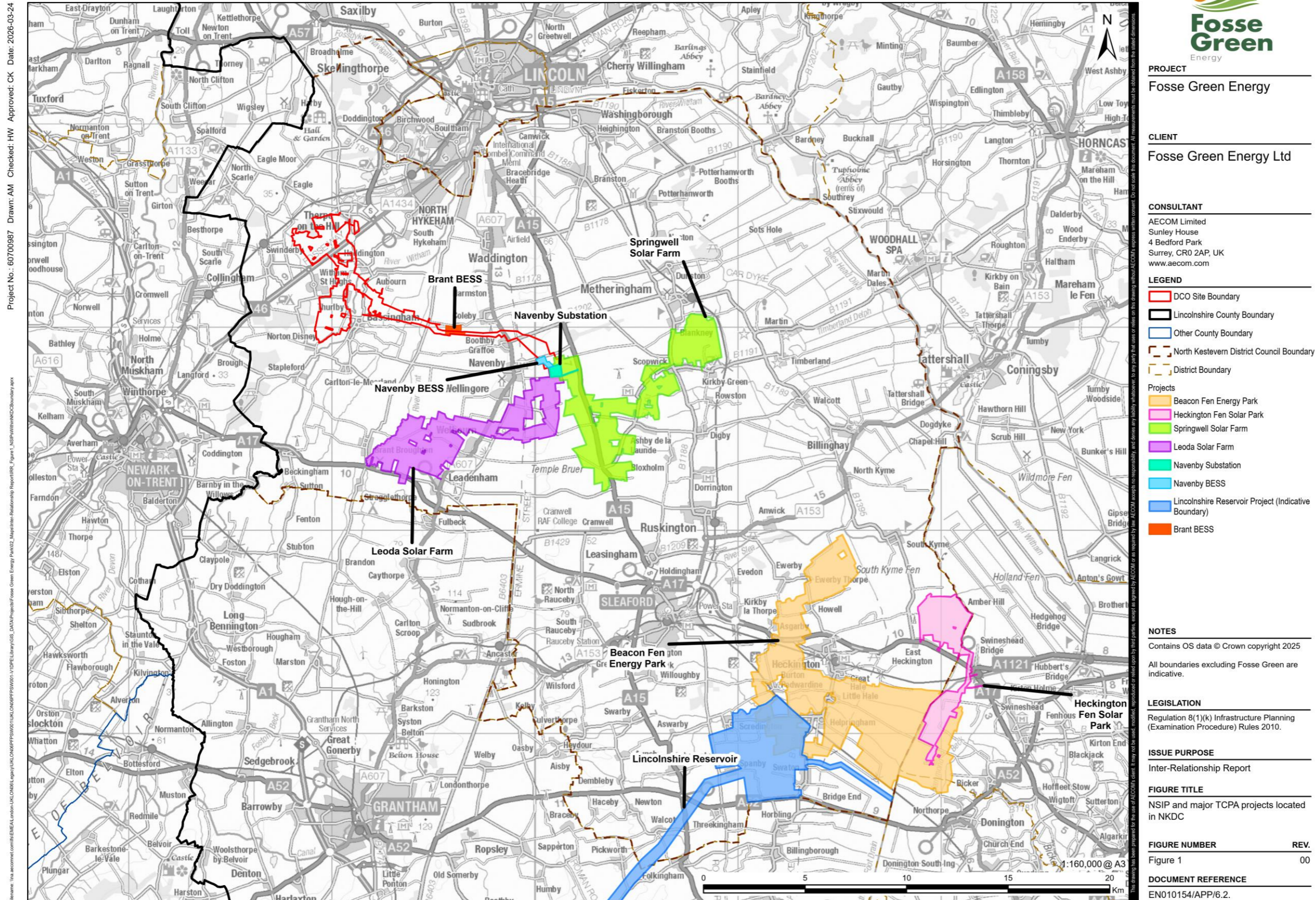
1.3.1 This report is structured as follows:

- a. Section 2: An overview of the other NSIPs and major Town and Country Planning Act (TCPA) projects identified in Table 1;
- b. Section 3: The approach taken by the Applicant to coordinate the Proposed Development with the other projects, including during the Examination;
- c. Section 4: A summary of the cumulative impact assessment and any changes since the application;
- d. Section 5: A conclusion on the above.

## 1.4 Other projects considered in the report

1.4.1 Figure shows the location of the proposed NSIPs and the major TCPA Projects within the Order limits which have been considered as part of this report. Table 1 provides further details of each of these projects (based on publicly available information, as of March 2026), including the local planning authority, the stage of application, the level of environmental information available, the application status, and the distance to the Proposed Development.

Figure 1: NSIP and major TCPA projects considered in this report



**Table 1: List of Cumulative Developments considered in this report**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Local Planning Authority</b>	<b>Considered in Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions [APP-040]</b>	<b>Application Reference</b>	<b>Application Stage</b>	<b>PEIR Available?</b>	<b>ES Available?</b>	<b>Application Status</b>	<b>Distance to FGE Order Limits</b>
Navenby Substation	North Kesteven District Council	Yes (ID105)	TCPA 24/1080/EIA SCR	Pre-application	N/A	No	EIA Scoping Opinion published on 6 <sup>th</sup> August 2025. Submission planned April 2026	0 km
Brant Battery Energy Storage System (Main site only no cable route identified)	North Kesteven District Council	Yes (ID108)	TCPA 25/0533/FUL	Post Submission	N/A	Yes	Submitted in May 2025. Project on hold (subject to a Regulation 25 Request for Further Environmental Information).	0 km
Navenby Battery Energy Storage System	North Kesteven District Council	Yes (ID86)	TCPA 25/0491/FUL	Post Submission	N/A	Yes	Submitted in May 2025. Project on hold (subject to a Regulation 25 Request for Further	0 km

Project Name	Local Planning Authority	Considered in Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions [APP-040]	Application Reference	Application Stage	PEIR Available?	ES Available?	Application Status	Distance to FGE Order Limits
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							Environmental Information). Decision expected May 2026	
Springwell Solar Farm	North Kesteven District Council	Yes (ID63)	DCO EN010149	Post Submission (Decision stage)	Yes	Yes	Decision expected 8 <sup>th</sup> April 2026	0 km
Leoda Solar Farm	North Kesteven District Council	Yes (ID103)	DCO EN0110016	Pre-application – Scoping	No	No	Submission planned Q3 2026	0 km
Beacon Fen Energy Park	North Kesteven District Council	No – Outside of Zone of Influence (Zol)	DCO EN010151	Post Submission (Recommendation stage)	Yes	Yes	Decision expected August 2026	15.3 km southeast
Heckington Fen Solar Park	North Kesteven District Council	No – Outside of Zol	DCO EN010123	Post Decision – Approved	Yes	Yes	Approved 24 <sup>th</sup> January 2025	20.9 km southeast
Lincolnshire Reservoir	North Kesteven District Council, Lincoln City Council, Boston Borough Council,	No – Outside of the Zol	DCO WA010003	Pre-application	No	No	Submission planned Q4 2028	19.2 km southeast



Project Name	Local Planning Authority	Considered in Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions [APP-040]	Application Reference	Application Stage	PEIR Available?	ES Available?	Application Status	Distance to FGE Order Limits
	South Kesteven District Council, Peterborough City Council, North Northamptonshire Council							

## 2. Overview of the other NSIPs and Major Developments considered

### 2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 This section provides an overview of the other projects considered in this report, including details on timings, construction phasing, grid connection and the start of operation where it is currently known. Details presented within this section have been derived from publicly available information published by the projects themselves.
- 2.1.2 Figure shows the locations of each project considered in this report, including their grid connection corridor (where applicable) and proposed area of development. The following sections provide a brief description of the main elements of the projects and an overview of their consenting status.

### 2.2 Overview of the Other Projects Identified

- 2.2.1 The description of the Proposed Development can be found within Chapter 3: The Proposed Development of the ES [REP1-015] and is therefore not repeated in this report.
- 2.2.2 Of the eight projects considered in this report, four are solar energy parks that would deliver electricity to the national electricity transmission network, two are battery storage developments, one is a water storage reservoir, and one is a National Grid Substation.

#### National Grid Substation near Navenby (24/1080/EIASCR)

- 2.2.3 The proposed National Grid substation near Navenby would be located north of Heath Lane, with access from Heath Lane. The substation will be set back from the road and covers approximately 13 hectares (ha) (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 project, and two existing pylons will be dismantled.
- 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. Clear signage is proposed to be provided around the location during construction to ensure vehicles use the agreed traffic measures.
- 2.2.5 Public consultation was held from 18 September to 16 October 2024. The EIA Scoping Opinion for the project was published on 6th August 2025. The planning application is expected to be submitted in April 2026 (as reported by NKDC at Issue Specific Hearing 3 for the Proposed Development). The

National Grid website states construction is planned from late 2026 to late 2029, with commissioning expected to be complete by 2030.

- 2.2.6 The project is considered within Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions **[APP-040]** of the ES. The details set out in the project's Scoping Report have been used to inform the assessment. This has made it possible to complete an assessment of the inter-project cumulative effects with the Proposed Development.
- 2.2.7 The projects planning to connect to the proposed Navenby Substation via buried cabling are the Proposed Development, Springwell Solar Farm, Leoda Solar Farm, Navenby BESS, and Brant BESS (although noting below that the project does not currently have a connection agreement with Navenby Substation). These projects have varying anticipated connection dates, although the Applicant understands that only the Proposed Development and the proposed Springwell Solar Farm currently have a connection from National Energy System Operator (NESO). This means the other projects are more likely to connect after 2035 (if at all). These projects include the area where the Navenby Substation will be located within their application boundary to allow for modification and connection works, except for Brant BESS, which has not applied for the installation of any cables to connect to the substation.

### Navenby Battery Energy Storage System (25/0491/FUL)

- 2.2.8 The proposed Navenby Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) (400MW) incorporates 324 containerised units, 54 transformer/inverter blocks, eight back-up auxiliary transformers, and four storage containers. In addition, the Navenby BESS will include a 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 BESS will connect to the proposed National Grid substation near Navenby via buried cables. The cable route for the grid connection is included in the planning application which was submitted to NKDC in April 2025.
- 2.2.9 The ES accompanying the planning application was used to inform the assessment, which is set out in Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions **[APP-040]**, of the ES.
- 2.2.10 The site is located east of Navenby, Lincolnshire on land south of Green Man Road, a minor road connecting Navenby to the A15. 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.
- 2.2.11 This development is proposed on approximately 22 ha of agricultural land. The developable area includes approximately 13 ha within the Fosse Green Energy Order limits (Work No 5A and 5B on the Proposed Development Works Plans **[AS-105]**, which is the works for the high voltage buried export cable and modification and connection works into Navenby Substation, within the Proposed Development Cable Corridor). The site is located north-west of the proposed National Grid substation near Navenby.

- 2.2.12 As set out in Chapter 3 of the ES for the Navenby BESS application, subject to being granted consent, construction is expected to start in Q4 2032 and be operational by 2034. Once constructed, it would have an operational life of approximately 40 years.
- 2.2.13 The Navenby BESS is considered within Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions [APP-040] of the ES for the Proposed Development. The details set out in the Navenby BESS TCPA application 25/0491/FUL have been used to inform the assessment. This has made it possible to complete an assessment of the inter-project cumulative effects with the proposed Navenby BESS.

### Brant BESS (25/0533/FUL)

- 2.2.14 The proposed Brant Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) is an energy storage scheme with a capacity of c.1GW, located approximately 1km from Coleby. It is partly located within the Order limits of the Proposed Development, within Work No 5A on the Proposed Development Works Plans [AS-105], which is the Proposed Development Cable Corridor. It includes 1,346 battery energy storage units, power conversion systems and a substation up to 10.3m in height with six transformers. It also includes other associated infrastructure to support the development as well as engineering works and landscaping.
- 2.2.15 The Planning Application for the Brant BESS states that the grid point of connection is to the nearby proposed Navenby National Grid substation. Contrary to this NESO clearly states in its publicly available Transmission Entry Capacity (TEC) register that the connection point is to Brent Valley South Node C substation. This point of connection is not built and the Applicant does not have any knowledge as to where this substation will be located. The Applicant understands from the submitted planning application that NatPower (the owner of Navenby Energy Limited, the developer for Brant BESS) does not have any land secured for the cable route and that it will be submitting a separate application for the cable route at a future date. The Applicant is not aware of the expected timescale for such an application to be made.
- 2.2.16 The site comprises arable land and covers an area of approximately 34.5 ha (85 acres). It is located mainly within the area identified as the Cable Corridor for the Proposed Development, with the other part of the Brant BESS scheme extending outside of the Proposed Development Order limits.
- 2.2.17 As set out in Chapter 4 of the Brant BESS ES, the Brant BESS has been designed to have an operational lifespan of up to 40 years, after which it will be decommissioned. The construction is expected to take place over the course of between 18-24 months. Chapter 4 of the Brant BESS ES states that the timescales for construction and operation of Brant BESS are reliant on the development of the proposed National Grid substation near Navenby (despite the NESO TEC register clearly stating this is not the point of connection) and that without a grid connection, the Brant BESS development will not come forward. It sets out that construction will likely begin 9 to 12 months after the commencement of the construction of the Navenby Substation, which was anticipated to be mid to late 2026. Chapter 4 of the Brant BESS ES states it is

therefore currently estimated that construction will start in mid to late 2027. Overlooking that the TEC register clearly states the point of connection is Brent Valley Node C substation, given the progress of the Navenby Substation and that the BESS project has not currently been prioritised under the NESO Gate 2 process, meaning any future connection offer is likely to be for 2035 or beyond, construction and operation of the proposed BESS is likely to be delayed from the timescales set out in the Brant BESS ES. There remains the potential for the developer to apply in future NESO connection windows (referred to by NESO as CMP434) to progress the project towards Gate 2 alignment, however it is not known what this would mean for the construction and operation date if planning permission is granted for the Brant BESS. The most likely scenario is that it would receive a connection date after 2035, if at all.

- 2.2.18 The Applicant understands that the Brant BESS application is currently on hold to enable the submission of further environmental information to come forward for consideration as part of the application process.
- 2.2.19 The proposed Brant BESS development is considered within Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions **[APP-040]** of the ES for the Proposed Development due to the Order limits overlapping with the Brant BESS site boundary. The details set out in the Brant BESS TCPA application 25/0533/FUL have been used to inform the assessment.

### Springwell Solar Farm (EN010149)

- 2.2.20 Springwell Solar Farm proposes a solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generating and battery storage facility with associated infrastructure expected to generate a capacity of c. 800 megawatts (MW) peak direct current (DC), with an export capacity of 800 MW peak alternating current (AC). Springwell Solar Farm encompasses approximately 1,280 hectares (3,163 acres) and is located approximately 7.5 km southeast of Lincoln in the district of North Kesteven.
- 2.2.21 The site will comprise solar photovoltaic (PV) panels, power conversion stations, an onsite substation, battery energy storage area located across three land parcels between Lincoln and Sleaford known as Springwell West, Springwell Central and Springwell East, approximately 11km south east of the Proposed Development, with a 2.8 km 400kV Grid Connection Corridor connecting to the proposed National Grid substation near Navenby.
- 2.2.22 The Grid Connection Corridor overlaps with the Cable Corridor for the Proposed Development where it encompasses the proposed Navenby Substation to allow upgrade and tie-in works to the point of connection.
- 2.2.23 The application was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate on 20 November 2024, and acceptance was confirmed on 18 December 2024, with a decision anticipated by 8 April 2026. Subject to the granting of development consent, Springwell Solar Farm is expected to commence construction in Q1 2027 and complete in Q4 2030, before the construction of the Proposed Development has begun. Once constructed, it would have an operational life of approximately 40 years.

2.2.24 Springwell Solar Farm is considered within Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions **[APP-040]** of the ES for the Proposed Development because the two projects' cable corridors (including the modification and connection works for Navenby Substation) overlap. The details set out in the Springwell Solar Farm ES have been used to inform the assessment. This has made it possible to complete an assessment of the inter-project cumulative effects of the Proposed Development in conjunction with the proposed Springwell Solar Farm.

### Leoda Solar Farm (EN0110016)

2.2.25 Leoda Solar Farm is a proposed solar NSIP located northwest of Leadenham in the NKDC administrative area and approximately 3.2 km south of the Proposed Development. The project will deliver a maximum power output of 500 MW.

2.2.26 The total area of the Solar PV Site (excluding the Grid Connection Corridor) covers approximately 961 ha (2375 acres) of agricultural land northwest of Leadenham. The project includes solar PV facilities and battery energy storage systems, along with areas designated for landscaping and the promotion of biodiversity. Buried grid connection infrastructure will extend for 7.5 km from Leoda Solar Farm to the proposed Navenby Substation. The grid connection corridor therefore overlaps with the Order limits for the Proposed Development where it encompasses the point of connection, to allow upgrade and tie-in works at the proposed Navenby Substation.

2.2.27 According to the EIA Scoping Report, if development consent is granted, construction is anticipated to commence in 2028 and is expected to last approximately 24 months. Therefore, Leoda Solar Farm is expected to be operational by 2030, before the construction of the Proposed Development has begun. However, given the current progress of the application, it is possible that this date may be later. The Preliminary Environmental Information Report will provide information on the construction programme once available, and the Applicant will liaise with the developer on construction dates during pre-application consultation to obtain an update. Once constructed, it is expected that Leoda Solar Farm would have an operational life of between 40-60 years (to be confirmed in future application documents).

2.2.28 Leoda Solar Farm is considered within Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions **[APP-040]** of the ES for the Proposed Development because the two projects overlap cable corridors by both including the area where the Navenby Substation will be located to allow for modification and connection works. The details set out in the Leoda Solar Farm EIA Scoping Report have been used to inform the assessment. 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. A further review will be conducted should additional information on this project become available before the end of the Examination of the DCO Application for the Proposed Development.

## Beacon Fen Energy Park (EN010151)

- 2.2.29 The Beacon Fen Energy Park Project is a proposed solar NSIP intended to generate 400 MW of renewable energy, located approximately 15.3 km southeast of the Proposed Development. The project will span approximately 517 ha (1278 acres) across agricultural land north of Heckington in Lincolnshire, within the NKDC administrative area. The Beacon Fen Energy Park 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, connecting to the Bicker Fen substation.
- 2.2.30 The application for Beacon Fen Energy Park was accepted by the Planning Inspectorate for examination on 6 May 2025 and is currently at the recommendation stage.
- 2.2.31 If a DCO is granted, construction is anticipated to commence in 2027 and is expected to last between 24 and 60 months. The project is expected to be operational by 2031. Once constructed, it would have an operational life of approximately 40 years.
- 2.2.32 Given the large distance between the proposed Beacon Fen Energy Park and the Proposed Development, which extends well beyond the 10km search area used to develop the Long List of Other Developments, this development has not been included within Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions [APP-040] of the ES. It is not expected that any inter-project cumulative effects would be possible over this distance and there is no overlap of the respective Order limits. Despite this, the development has been presented for reference only in Figure 15-4: Solar Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects in Relation to the Proposed Development [AS-079] of the ES.

## Heckington Fen Solar Park (EN010123)

- 2.2.33 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 farmland within East Heckington, approximately 3.7km east of the village of Heckington and 8.9km west of the town of Boston, Lincolnshire. The proposed Heckington Fen Solar Park is approximately 20.9 km southeast of the Proposed Development.
- 2.2.34 The main elements of the project are as follows:
- a. Energy Park with solar PV panels and Energy Storage System infrastructure;
  - b. PV module mounting structures;
  - c. Inverters and transformers;
  - d. Cabling for grid connection and communication; and
  - e. Off-site Cable Route Corridor and National Grid Bicker Fen Substation Extension Works.
- 2.2.35 The DCO was granted on 24 January 2025. The project's construction was anticipated to commence in the Spring of 2025 and was expected to run for

30 months. It appears from information published on the developer (Ecotricity) website as of June 2025 that construction works have begun. The earliest the Heckington Fen Solar Park is anticipated to commence commercial operation is Autumn 2027.

- 2.2.36 Given the large distance between the Heckington Fen Solar Park and the Proposed Development, which extends well beyond the 10km search area used to develop the Long List of Other Developments, this development has not been included within Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions **[APP-040]** of the ES. It is not expected that any inter-project cumulative effects would be possible over this distance and there is no overlap of the respective Order limits. Despite this, the development has been presented for reference only in Figure 15-4: Solar Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects in Relation to the Proposed Development **[AS-079]** of the ES.

### Lincolnshire Reservoir (WA010003)

- 2.2.37 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.
- 2.2.38 Anglian Water has undertaken its second phase of public consultation, which closed on 9 August 2024.
- 2.2.39 There appear to be two key elements to the project:
- a. Reservoir proposals - The proposed reservoir site, south-east of Sleaford, about halfway between Grantham and Boston.
  - b. Associated Water Sources and Supply Infrastructure – Anglian Water has 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.
- 2.2.40 The proposed Lincolnshire Reservoir is approximately 19.2 km southeast of the Proposed Development. Given the large distance between the proposed Lincolnshire Reservoir and the Proposed Development which extends well beyond the 10km search area used to develop the Long List of Other Developments and the lack of current information available this development has not been included within Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions **[APP-040]** of the ES. It is not expected that any inter-project cumulative effects would be possible over this distance and there is no overlap of Order limits.

## 3. The Approach taken to co-ordinate between projects

3.1.1 This section of the report describes how the developers of the above projects have collaborated to date and how the Applicant intends to continue this collaboration through the Examination process and beyond. For the projects where there is direct interaction by different promoters, this is only within the Cable Corridor for the Proposed Development and at the point of connection where Springwell and Leoda are connecting into the proposed Navenby substation, and this is therefore necessary to allow the connection of those projects.

### 3.2 Meetings held and discussion points

3.2.1 As set out in the Grid Connection Statement **[APP-200]**, the Applicant commenced discussions with National Grid in November 2021, and a grid connection offer (a Bilateral Connection Agreement (BCA)) was accepted by the Applicant on 24 November 2022. The BCA is for the export and import of up to 240 MW, with an agreed connection date of 30 May 2033. Since receiving the grid connection offer, the Applicant has worked closely with National Grid to understand its delivery programme for the Navenby Substation.

3.2.2 The Applicant understands from these discussions that National Grid still expect to commission the proposed Navenby Substation by late 2029 and therefore connect the Proposed Development in 2033.

3.2.3 A record of engagement between the Applicant and National Grid is reported within the Statement of Common Ground **[EN010154/EXAM/8.9]** published at Deadline 3A. The Applicant is continuing to engage with National Grid in relation to the finalisation of 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.

3.2.4 The Applicant has undertaken engagement with the other developers throughout its EIA process, as follows:

- Navenby BESS is being delivered by Windel Energy and Recurrent Energy, the same partnership that is promoting the Proposed Development, and therefore discussions between these two teams have been continuous and seamless throughout the project evolution.
- The Applicant has been engaging with NatPower on the Brant BESS project since January 2025 and will continue to do so. The Brant BESS planning application was submitted during the NESO gateway process which gave limited opportunity for the Applicant to engage with NatPower in advance of submission of the application. There is currently no available information on the proposed grid connection corridor for Brant BESS, as it does not form part of the planning application. The Applicant has

reviewed the layout of the Brant BESS submitted to the Examination by NatPower [REP3-070] and considers that there is sufficient space for the two projects to co-exist.

- Discussions have occurred previously with the applicants for Springwell Solar Farm and Leoda Solar Farm to understand consultation timings. Further consultation has taken place to understand the proposed works and connection timings at the proposed Navenby Substation, and the approach to the respective DCO applications. These NSIPs only overlap with the Order limits for the Proposed Development where each NSIP allows for the ability to carry out modifications and upgrade works to the proposed Navenby Substation. The Applicant is satisfied that these works can occur simulatively or in sequence without detriment to the other projects. The timing will be controlled to some degree by NESO and NGET, based on the different connection dates given to each developer, to limit the amount of work occurring at the Navenby Substation at the same time.
- The Applicant has not specifically engaged with the teams for Beacon Fen Energy Park, Heckington Fen or Lincolnshire Reservoir, which are further afield and outside the area of influence and area within which there would be potential for cumulative effects to occur. The Applicant has been continuing to monitor these projects as they progress through the planning process.

### 3.3 Collaboration in design: shared cable route corridor and mitigation measures

- 3.3.1 This section summarises the in-built design and/or mitigation measures within the Proposed Development DCO Application to facilitate collaboration between parties associated with the other projects mentioned in Section 1.
- 3.3.2 It has not been necessary for the Applicant to collaborate in design with Beacon Fen Energy Park, Heckington Fen, or Lincolnshire Reservoir. These three projects are sufficiently far from the Proposed Development that the project effects do not interact with one another.
- 3.3.3 The Applicant has included the site for the proposed National Grid substation near Navenby in its entirety, given the precise location within this site where the connection point is located is not currently known. This follows the same approach taken by Springwell Solar, and which is also being followed by Leoda Solar. This avoids the potential for one or other scheme to interfere with the upgrade or modification works needed to tie-in to the dedicated bay within the substation. The Applicant is therefore satisfied the Proposed Development, Springwell Solar, and Leoda Solar have sufficient flexibility in design to avoid any potential issues delivering the cable circuits and connecting to the proposed National Grid substation near Navenby. This approach was taken in liaison with National Grid and to avoid introducing any potential design constraints for National Grid in its forthcoming application for the substation to NKDC.

- 3.3.4 Navenby BESS and Brant BESS are both located within the Cable Corridor for the Proposed Development. This is a key reason why the Cable Corridor was not refined more than it has been in the Application, so that there is flexibility for the Proposed Development to be delivered alongside these BESS projects. Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use **[AS-016]** notes that flexibility is needed for the Cable Corridor. It says “...*the proposed NatPower Brant BESS scheme (a cumulative scheme discussed in Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions, and shown on Figure 15-2 of this ES [EN010154/APP/6.2]), is located within the Cable Corridor and will therefore have a shared cable corridor; flexibility is needed at this stage to ensure both the Proposed Development and this scheme are deliverable*”. The same is also the case for Navenby BESS.
- 3.3.5 The Applicant is satisfied that there is sufficient space within the Cable Corridor for the delivery of the buried cable circuit for the Proposed Development without affecting the Navenby BESS design. There is sufficient space for micro-siting of the export cable circuit during detailed design if unexpected technical or environmental constraints are identified in the preferred cable route which require minor deviations.
- 3.3.6 Within the Brant BESS Planning Application, it is stated that once NatPower has secured land rights a further TCPA application will be submitted for its export cable circuit. The NatPower planning application states the point of connection will be Navenby Substation, although as noted previously, the NESO TEC register reports the point of connection as being the proposed Brent Valley Node C substation (which is not built). Currently, in the absence of any application for the Brant BESS cable circuit, the Proposed Development has not taken into account any future cable circuit associated with Brant BESS. No information currently exists on any future cable circuit for the Applicant to consider. The Applicant will continue to engage with NatPower as further details emerge on this as part of its separate planning application for the Brant BESS cable corridor in due course.

## 3.4 Development Consent Order Provisions

- 3.4.1 At the point of connection to the grid each DCO applicant has sought development consent powers within their respective Order limits, including powers of compulsory acquisition and to use land temporarily. This approach has been agreed with National Grid to allow flexibility for detailed design post consent.
- 3.4.2 The exercise of DCO powers at the grid connection point will be managed through the protective provisions which benefit National Grid in each DCO. In addition, Article 34 of the draft DCO **[REP3A-004]** for the Proposed Development has been drafted so that the works relating to the point of grid connection (Work No. 5B) are named for the benefit of the undertaker and National Grid. The transfer of benefit provisions within Article 35 also enables the transfer of the benefit of the DCO to National Grid or the holder of an electricity licence or, with the Secretary of State’s consent, to other transferees should this be necessary.

- 3.4.3 Given the approach taken to the drafting of the DCO for the Proposed Development, the limited area of overlap with other NSIPs to the point of grid connection, and the different timescales within which these NSIPs are being progressed, it is not considered necessary to enter into co-operation agreements with other undertakers at this point in time. However, the Applicant remains open to reviewing this post-consent if required to manage interfaces in relation to matters such as detailed design and construction programming.

## 4. Summary of cumulative effects

- 4.1.1 Table 2 presents a summary of the cumulative effect assessment of the Proposed Development alongside the other schemes mentioned in Section 1 of this report, along with the next steps. The cumulative effects have already been adequately assessed in Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions **[APP-040]** of the ES for the Proposed Development and are summarised here.
- 4.1.2 As noted in Paragraph 15.5.24 of Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions **[APP-040]**, within most technical chapters no likely significant cumulative effects have been identified where they were not already predicted for the Proposed Development in isolation.
- 4.1.3 Some significant adverse Cumulative Effects are identified on Landscape and Visual Amenity receptors (Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity **[AS-117]**), however the significance of effect is not increased when considering these other developments alongside the Proposed Development compared with the effects attributed to the Proposed Development alone, as reported in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity **[AS-117]**. The following significant Cumulative Effects are anticipated for Landscape and Visual receptors, where the magnitude of effect is higher than that of the Proposed Development in isolation. During construction of the Proposed Development the following additional significant effects are anticipated when considering the combined effects of the other schemes mentioned in Section 1 of this report:
- Major Adverse (significant) landscape Cumulative Effects on the North Kesteven District landscape sub-area Witham and Brant Vales due to the noticeable increase in extent over which changes to the landscape character would be perceived during construction. This effect is moderate adverse, significant for the Proposed Development in isolation.
  - Moderate Adverse (significant) landscape Cumulative Effects on the North Kesteven landscape sub-area Limestone Heath due to the noticeable increase in extent over which changes to the landscape character would be perceived during construction as a result of the Proposed Development together with Springwell Energy Farm and Leoda Solar Farm, resulting in a Moderate adverse effect which is significant. This effect is minor adverse, not significant for the Proposed Development in isolation.
- 4.1.4 During operation (year 15) it is considered there would be no notable difference between the landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development, and the cumulative landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development.
- 4.1.5 It is also acknowledged that there may be the potential for beneficial Cumulative Effects associated with biodiversity net gain (BNG) across the county of Lincolnshire due to the number of solar projects in the county which have committed to at least 10% BNG.

**Table 2: Summary of cumulative effects**

Project Name	Potential for cumulative effects	Summary of Significant Cumulative Effects	Next Steps
Navenby Substation	Yes	<p>No significant residual inter-project cumulative effects are anticipated for any of the topics reported within Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions [APP-040]. As noted in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [AS-117] the construction and operation of the Proposed Development and the proposed National Grid substation near Navenby would both have direct effects on the character of the North Kesteven District sub-area Limestone Heath. Both developments would also have the potential to be experienced by residents of Boothby Graffoe, Coleby, and Navenby, as well as users of Viking Way, and users of the A607 Lincoln Road. Given the scale of the cumulative site relative to the DCO Site for the Proposed Development, and the fact the proposed National Grid substation near Navenby is encompassed by the DCO Site boundary, it is considered that at construction and operation there would be no notable difference between the landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development, and the cumulative landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development in addition with the proposed National Grid substation near Navenby.</p>	<p>Continue to engage with National Grid following submission of the TCPA planning application for the proposed substation.</p>
Navenby Battery Energy Storage System	Yes	<p>No significant residual inter-project cumulative effects are anticipated for any of the topics reported within Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions [APP-040].</p> <p>Given the scale of the Navenby BESS site relative to the Proposed Development, and the fact the proposed Navenby BESS is encompassed by the DCO Site boundary (which has as a worst case been assessed as developed, even though in reality only a small part of the Cable Corridor will be trenched and undergo construction activity), it is considered that at construction and operation there would be no notable difference between the effects of the Proposed Development and</p>	<p>The Applicant is continuing to engage with the Navenby BESS project team and will work together during detailed design if Navenby BESS is consented.</p>

Project Name	Potential for cumulative effects	Summary of Significant Cumulative Effects	Next Steps
		<p>the cumulative effects of the Proposed Development in addition with the proposed Navenby BESS.</p>	
<p>Brant Battery Energy Storage System</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>No significant residual inter-project cumulative effects are anticipated for any of the topics reported within Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions <b>[APP-040]</b>.</p> <p>Given the scale of the Brant BESS site relative to the Proposed Development, and the fact the proposed Brant BESS is partially encompassed by the DCO Site boundary (which has as a worst case been assessed as developed during construction of the Proposed Development), it is considered that at construction and operation there would be no notable difference between the effects of the Proposed Development and the cumulative effects of the Proposed Development in addition with the proposed Brant BESS. Any significant effects attributed to the operational Brant BESS, such as on heritage setting, would be due to this project in isolation and not caused by cumulative interactions with the Proposed Development.</p>	<p>The Applicant will continue to engage with the Brant BESS team, including during detailed design if Brant BESS is consented.</p>
<p>Springwell Solar Farm</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>No significant residual inter-project cumulative effects are anticipated for any of the topics reported within Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions <b>[APP-040]</b>, bar Landscape and Visual Amenity.</p> <p>During construction there is anticipated to be a Moderate Adverse cumulative residual effect on the Landscape Character LCA 7: Limestone Heath which is Significant.</p> <p>During operation (Year 15) it is considered there would be no notable difference between the landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development, and the cumulative landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development.</p>	<p>A decision on the DCO Application is expected 8<sup>th</sup> April 2026. If the DCO is granted, the Applicant will continue to engage with the Springwell Solar developer to understand the construction program and timings of Springwell Solar Farm.</p>

Project Name	Potential for cumulative effects	Summary of Significant Cumulative Effects	Next Steps
		<p>Although not possible to predict at this stage, the effects of decommissioning of the Proposed Development are likely to be similar to, but less than the effects during construction.</p>	
Leoda Solar Farm	Yes	<p>No significant residual inter-project cumulative effects are anticipated for any of the topics reported within Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions [APP-040], bar Landscape and Visual Amenity.</p> <p>During construction there is anticipated to be a Moderate Adverse cumulative residual effect on the Landscape Character LCA 7: Limestone Heath which is Significant.</p> <p>During operation (Year 15) it is considered there would be no notable difference between the landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development, and the cumulative landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>Although not possible to predict at this stage, the effects of decommissioning of the Proposed Development are likely to be similar to, but less than the effects during construction.</p>	<p>The Applicant is continuing to engage with the developer to understand the construction program and timings of Leoda Solar Farm.</p>
Beacon Energy Park	Fen Not likely	<p>Due to the distance between the Proposed Development and this scheme, no significant cumulative effects are anticipated.</p>	N/A
Heckington Solar Park	Fen Not likely	<p>Due to the distance between the Proposed Development and this scheme, no significant cumulative effects are anticipated.</p>	N/A
Lincolnshire Reservoir	Not likely	<p>Due to the distance between the Proposed Development and this scheme, no significant cumulative effects are anticipated.</p>	N/A

## 5. Conclusion

- 5.1.1 This report has assessed the current potential for interrelationships between the Proposed Development and eight other projects within the NKDC administrative area. Of these, three are unlikely to interact with the Proposed Development due to their location.
- 5.1.2 The remaining schemes have the potential to result in possible interrelationships, primarily due to spatial overlaps and the timing of construction. However, as demonstrated in this report, no further significant effects beyond those already presented in the ES have been identified as a result of this exercise.
- 5.1.3 Moreover, the Applicant will continue to engage with the developers of the relevant projects to seek joint working opportunities which manage potential effects by minimising adverse impacts and maximising opportunities and benefits where possible.