Peartree Hill Solar Farm

Environmental Statement

Volume 2

Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects

Planning Act 2008

Infrastructure Planning

(Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 – Regulation 5(2)(a)

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15 Cumulative Effects

15.1 Introduction

15.1.1 This chapter presents the approach to the identification and assessment of cumulative effects.

15.1.2 This chapter is supported by the following figures presented in **Environmental Statement (ES) Volume 3 [EN010157/APP/6.3]**:

- **Figure 15.1: Other Existing and/or Approved Development**.

15.1.3 This chapter is supported by the following appendices presented in **ES Volume 4 [EN010157/APP/6.4]**:

- **Appendix 15.1: Long List of Other Existing and/or Approved Development**; and
- **Appendix 15.2: Detailed Cumulative Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment**.

15.1.4 Cumulative effects occur as a result of several actions on an environmental receptor which may overlap or act in combination. The following types of cumulative effects have been considered, in accordance with the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 **[Ref. 15-1]** (hereafter 'the EIA Regulations') and best practice guidance:

- **Intra-project combined effects** – the interaction and combination of different environmental residual (post-additional mitigation) effects from within the Proposed Development affecting a receptor; and
- **Inter-project cumulative effects** – the combined residual (post-mitigation) effects of the Proposed Development and 'other existing development and/or approved development' on a single receptor/resource.

15.2 Legislative framework, planning policy and guidance

15.2.1 This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the following legislation, and with regard to the following planning policy and guidance.

15.2.2 It should be noted that this chapter does not assess the compliance of the Proposed Development against relevant planning policy. Such an assessment is presented in the **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5]**.

Legislation

15.2.3 Schedule 4 paragraph (5)(e) of the EIA Regulations **[Ref. 15-1]** states that the ES should include *"a description of the likely significant effects of the development on the environment resulting from… the cumulation of effects with other existing and/or approved projects, taking into account any existing environmental problems relating to areas of particular environmental importance likely to be affected or the uses of natural resources"*.

15.2.4 Regulation 5(2) of the EIA Regulations states that the EIA must identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner, in light of each individual case, the direct and indirect significant effects of the proposed development on population and human health, biodiversity, land, soil, water, air and climate, material assets, cultural heritage and the landscape.

15.2.5 Regulation 5(2)(e) of the EIA Regulations also requires applicants to assess "*the interaction between those factors.*"

National planning policy

15.2.6 Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (NPS EN-1) (2023) (designated in January 2024) **[Ref. 15-2]** provides the basis for decisions regarding nationally significant energy infrastructure. There are multiple references to cumulative assessment including paragraph 4.1.5, which requires that potential adverse impacts, including any long term and cumulative adverse impacts, as well as any measures to avoid, reduce, mitigate or compensate for any adverse impacts are considered.

15.2.7 National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (NPS EN-3) (2023) (designated in January 2024) **[Ref. 15-3]** sets out the policies relating to electricity generation from renewable sources of energy and includes multiple references to cumulative assessment. Section 2.10 gives specific consideration to solar development including assessment of cumulative impacts.

15.2.8 National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (NPS EN-5) (2023) (designated in January 2024) **[Ref. 15-4]** paragraph 2.9.10 makes reference to cumulative landscape and visual impacts where new overhead lines are required along with other related developments such as substations, wind farms and/or other new sources of power generation. However, no such overhead lines are required in respect of the Proposed Development.

15.2.9 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2024) **[Ref. 15-5]** make reference to ensuring adverse cumulative effects are addressed appropriately, particularly related to highways, landscape and visual, flood risk, ground conditions and pollution, air quality, human health and the historic environment.

Local planning policy

15.2.10 Cumulative impacts in relation to solar photovoltaic (PV) developments are referenced in Policy EC5; Supporting the energy sector of the East Riding Local Plan 2012 – 2029 (adopted April 2016) **[Ref. 15-6]**. Paragraph 7.61 states that:

"In determining the character and sensitivity of the landscape to accommodate development, the impact of the development on the historic character, sense of place, tranquillity and remoteness of the landscape should be considered. Some energy developments appear industrial in nature, and where there are proposals in rural areas it will be important to ensure that any cumulative effects do not lead to a perception of industrialisation, either within a particular landscape or wider area. In assessing the capacity of the landscape to accept energy development, it will be important to consider Policy ENV2 and the East Riding Landscape Character Assessment."

Guidance

15.2.11 Relevant guidance has been considered during the preparation of this assessment, comprising primarily the Planning Inspectorate's Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment **[Ref. 15-7]** on inter-project cumulative effects and guidance from the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) **[Ref. 15-8]**.

15.3 Stakeholder engagement

15.3.1 **Table 15-1** provides a summary of the stakeholder engagement activities undertaken by the Applicant in relation to cumulative effects separately from the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) scoping, non-statutory consultation, statutory consultation and targeted consultation process in support of the preparation of this assessment, as well as detailing the matters raised, how such matters have been addressed, and where they have been addressed within the DCO Application documentation.

15.3.2 **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.3: Scoping Opinion Response Matrix [EN010157/APP/6.4]** presents the responses received via the Scoping Opinion and the Applicant's response to each matter raised.

15.3.3 The **Consultation Report appendices [EN010157/APP/5.2]**, which is submitted in support of the DCO Application, sets out the feedback received during non-statutory, statutory and targeted consultation and how the Applicant has had regard to the matters raised by consultees.

Table 15-1 Summary of stakeholder engagement

Consultee	Date of engagement	Summary of matters raised	How this matter has been addressed	Location of where this matter is addressed in the ES
National Grid Electricity Transmission	25 June 2024	In a statutory consultation response, National Grid Electricity Transmission raised that they are proposing to extend the National Grid Creyke Beck Substation and build a new substation (Birkhill Wood) located approximately 700m to the north-west of the National Grid Creyke Beck Substation.	National Grid Creyke Beck Substation extension (Wanless Beck) and Birkhill Wood (new substation) were added to the long list (**ES Volume 4, Appendix 15.1: Long List of Other Existing and/or Approved Development [EN010157/APP/6.4]**) and taken forward to the short list (**Table 15-3** of **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010157/APP/6.2]**).	The long list of cumulative developments is presented in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 15.1: Long List of Other Existing and/or Approved Development [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. The confirmed short list is presented in **Table 15-3** of **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010157/APP/6.2]**.
SSE Renewables	26 June 2024	In a statutory consultation response, SSE Renewables requested that Dogger Bank D be included in any cumulative and in-combination assessments undertaken for the Proposed Development.	Dogger Bank D (the onshore cable connection element) was added to the long list (**ES Volume 4, Appendix 15.1: Long List of Other Existing and/or Approved Development [EN010157/APP/6.4]**) and taken forward to the short	The long list of cumulative developments is presented in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 15.1: Long List of Other Existing and/or Approved Development [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. The confirmed short list is presented in **Table 15-3** of

Consultee	Date of engagement	Summary of matters raised	How this matter has been addressed	Location of where this matter is addressed in the ES
			list (**Table 15-3** of **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010157/APP/6.2]**).	**ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010157/APP/6.2]**.
East Riding of Yorkshire Council	16 July 2024	An email was sent to East Riding of Yorkshire to seek agreement on the other existing and/or approved developments identified in the short list, prior to the inter-project cumulative effects assessment being completed. East Riding of Yorkshire Council agreed to the shortlisted other existing and/or approved developments presented.	East Riding of Yorkshire Council agreed to the shortlisted other existing and/or approved developments presented.	The confirmed short list is presented in **Table 15-3** of **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010157/APP/6.2]**, with the assessment presented in **Section 15.7** of **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010157/APP/6.2]**.
East Riding of Yorkshire Council	13 August 2024	East Riding of Yorkshire Council recommended that the inter-project cumulative effects assessment should consider, but not be limited to: • Benningholme Grange Solar (22/02775/STPLF)	The suggested other existing and/or approved developments were added to the long list (**ES Volume 4, Appendix 15.1: Long List of Other Existing and/or Approved Development**	The long list of cumulative developments is presented in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 15.1: Long List of Other Existing and/or Approved Development [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. The confirmed short list is

Consultee	Date of engagement	Summary of matters raised	How this matter has been addressed	Location of where this matter is addressed in the ES
		• Harbour Farm Solar (22/01545/EIASCO) • Froghall Farm Solar (23/00760/STPLFE) • Bowmar Carr Solar (22/01199/PLF) • Carr Farm Solar 22/03648/STPLF) • Carr Plantation Solar (22/01208/STPLF).	**[EN010157/APP/6.4]**) but not all were taken forward to the short list (**Table 15-3** of **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010157/APP/6.2]**) due to falling outside the maximum Zone of Influence (ZoI) for assessment.	presented in **Table 15-3** of **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010157/APP/6.2]**.
East Riding of Yorkshire Council	12 September 2024	Email sent to East Riding of Yorkshire Council requesting shapefiles with the red line boundaries for the other existing and/or approved developments in the short list that are within East Riding of Yorkshire Council's planning system.	East Riding of Yorkshire Council responded that, at that moment in time, it was not possible to provide shapefiles showing the application boundary for developments on the East Riding of Yorkshire Council planning portal. As a result, approximate centre points have been used to plot the locations of other existing and/or approved developments in **ES**	**ES Volume 3, Figure 15.1: Other Existing and/or Approved Development [EN010157/APP/6.3]**

Consultee	Date of engagement	Summary of matters raised	How this matter has been addressed	Location of where this matter is addressed in the ES
			Volume 3, Figure 15.1: Other Existing and/or Approved Development [EN010157/APP/6.3].	
East Riding of Yorkshire Council	21 November 2024	An email was sent to East Riding of Yorkshire to provide an update on the other existing and/or approved developments identified in the short list, following consideration of comments from statutory consultees. East Riding of Yorkshire Council agreed to the methodology and updated short list of other existing and/or approved developments presented. It was suggested by East Riding of Yorkshire Council that the NSIP North Humber to High Marnham (EN020034) should also be considered.	North Humber to High Marnham (EN020034), was added to the long list (**ES Volume 4, Appendix 15.1: Long List of Other Existing and/or Approved Development [EN010157/APP/6.4]**) and was taken forward to the short list (**Table 15-3** of **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010157/APP/6.2]**).	The long list of cumulative developments is presented in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 15.1: Long List of Other Existing and/or Approved Development [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. The confirmed short list is presented in **Table 15-3** of **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010157/APP/6.2]**.

15.4 Approach to assessment

Intra-project combined effects

15.4.1 The approach to the assessment of interactions of environmental effects (intra-project combined effects) has considered the changes in baseline conditions at common sensitive receptors (i.e., those receptors that have been identified as experiencing likely significant effects by more than one environmental factor) due to the Proposed Development.

15.4.2 The assessment has been based upon residual (post-additional mitigation) effects of '**slight/minor**' or greater significance only ('**negligible**' residual effects have not been considered). The assessment includes consideration of where multiple **not significant** effects could combine to become **significant**.

15.4.3 The intra-project combined effect is equivalent to the 'worst-case' effect already identified for a single environmental factor. Where a combination of significant effects may increase or decrease the intra-project combined effect on a single receptor, the resulting effect has been assigned based upon the professional judgement of the relevant factor specialists.

15.4.4 The study area for the assessment of intra-project combined effects has been informed by the study areas and relevant guidance for the individual environmental factor assessments, described in **ES Volume 2, Chapters 6 to 14 [EN010157/APP/6.2]**. The ZoI for each environmental factor is described in **Table 15-2**. Professional judgement has been used to determine the overall significance of each intra-project combined effect.

Environmental factors, matters and/or interactions not considered within the intra-project combined effects assessment

15.4.5 The following environmental factors, matters and/or interactions have not been considered within the intra-project combined effects assessment for the following reasons:

- Operation (including maintenance) phase effects are scoped out of **ES Volume 2, Chapter 6: Air Quality [EN010157/APP/6.2]** as given the nature of the Proposed Development, no site activities resulting in significant emissions to air quality are anticipated during operation (including maintenance);
- **ES Volume 2, Chapter 8: Climate [EN010157/APP/6.2]** does not share any common receptors with any other environmental factors;

- Operation (including maintenance) phase effects are scoped out of **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2]** as it is anticipated that a small number of vehicles will access the Site during the operation (including maintenance) phase of the Proposed Development which will not give rise to significant effects; and
- All water related receptors/matters, as water has been scoped out of the assessment (refer to **ES Volume 1, Chapter 5: Approach to the EIA [EN010157/APP/6.1]**.

15.4.6 As a result, intra-project combined effects for the factors/features identified above are not considered in **Tables 15-4** and **15-5**.

Assessment methodology

Stage 1: Screening

15.4.7 Screening has been undertaken in **Table 15-4** and **Table 15-5** to determine whether a sensitive receptor is exposed to more than one type of residual (post-additional mitigation) effect during the construction, operation (including maintenance) and/or decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development. Those common sensitive receptors exposed to two or more types of residual (post-additional mitigation) effects with significance of '**slight/minor**' or greater, have been taken forward to Stage 2 of the assessment.

15.4.8 If there is only one type of effect on a sensitive receptor (i.e. only one environmental factor assessment has identified effects on that sensitive receptor), then it has been considered that there are no potential intra-project combined effects, and the sensitive receptor has not been taken forward to Stage 2 of the assessment.

Stage 2: Assessment for intra-project combined effects

15.4.9 A quantitative assessment of the overall significance of the intra-project combined effects on common sensitive receptors identified at Stage 1 has been undertaken, where possible, based on technical information provided in the environmental factor assessments **(ES Volume 2, Chapters 6 to 14 [EN010157/APP/6.2])** and supporting appendices, as well as professional judgement. Given that the types of effects may be very different in some cases, a quantitative assessment has not always been possible, and where that is the case, it has been necessary to apply professional judgement in determining the significance of each individual effect.

15.4.10 The evaluation at the receptor level has considered:

- the magnitude of change at the common receptor;
- previously identified sensitivity/importance/value;
- duration and reversibility of interaction.

15.4.11 The focus has been on determining a change in the level of effect likely to be experienced and whether this is significant or not.

Inter-project cumulative effects

15.4.12 The approach to the assessment of inter-project cumulative effects has considered the deviation from the baseline conditions at common sensitive receptors as a result of changes brought about as a result of the Proposed Development in combination with one or more other existing development and/or approved developments. The assessment of the inter-project cumulative effects is based upon the residual (post-additional mitigation) effects that have been identified in the various environmental factor assessments for the Proposed Development **(ES Volume 2, Chapters 6 to 14 [EN010157/APP/6.2])**, as well as available environmental information for the other existing development and/or approved developments.

15.4.13 In accordance with the Planning Inspectorate's Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment **[Ref. 15-7]**, the identification of other existing development and/or approved developments comprises two clear stages, as follows:

- **Stage 1**: establish a long list of other existing development and/or approved developments based on appropriate spatial and temporal limits.
- **Stage 2**: apply a clear rationale to establish a short list of other existing development and/or approved developments which, in combination with the Proposed Development, have the potential to result in a significant inter-project cumulative effect for inclusion within the assessment.

Assessment methodology

Stage 1: Long list methodology

15.4.14 In accordance with the Planning Inspectorate's Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment **[Ref. 15-7]**, the first task in establishing the long list of relevant other existing development and/or approved development(s) is to determine the 'search area'. For the purposes of this assessment, the 'search area' has been determined by affording consideration to the ZoI for each environmental factor assessed within this ES.

15.4.15 The ZoI for each environmental factor is defined as the spatial area over which an effect is likely to be experienced. The ZoI for each environmental factor has been identified based on the extent of the likely effects as identified as the study area in each of the individual environmental factor assessments **(ES Volume 2, Chapters 6 to 14 [EN010157/APP/6.2])**, whilst also reflecting any additional area over which cumulative effects may occur for particular cumulative scenarios (e.g. sequential cumulative visual effects on users of linear routes).

15.4.16 The environmental factor-specific study areas presented in **ES Volume 2, Chapters 6 to 14 [EN010157/APP/6.2]**, and appropriate justifications for these study areas, are provided below in **Table 15-2**.

Table 15-2: ZoI for each environmental factor/element

Environmental factor	Element	ZoI(s)
Biodiversity	Statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species	10km from the Order Limits
	Nationally designated sites	2km from the Order Limits
	Non-statutory designated sites and protected and otherwise noteworthy species	1km from the Order Limits
	Habitats	The Order Limits
	Great crested newts	250m from the Order Limits
	Other amphibians	The Order Limits
	Reptiles	The Order Limits
	Bats (commuting, foraging and roosting)	The Order Limits
	Water vole and otter	Adjacent to the watercourses due to be affected by works and up to 200m upstream and downstream of impact points such as proposed culvert crossing points
	Breeding birds including Schedule 1 species.	The Order Limits
	Non-breeding birds including Schedule 1 species.	The Order Limits
	Badgers	The Order Limits
	Invertebrates	The Order Limits
	Fish	Adjacent to the watercourses due to be affected by works and up to 200m upstream and downstream of impact

Environmental factor	Element	ZoI(s)
		points such as proposed culvert crossing points.
Cultural heritage	Designated heritage assets	5km from the Order Limits
	Non-designated heritage assets	1km from the Order Limits
Land, soil and groundwater	Land and soil (including agricultural land)	250m from the Order Limits
	Groundwater receptors	500m from the Order Limits
Landscape and visual	All landscape and visual receptors identified as being scoped into the assessment in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]**	5km from the Order Limits or within the ZTV limits identified in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 15.2: Detailed Cumulative Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]**
Noise and vibration	Noise and vibration (construction)	300m from Order Limits
	Noise (operation (including maintenance) phase)	Out to nearest noise sensitive receptors, up to a maximum distance of 800m from noise generating infrastructure
Population	Walkers, cyclists and horse riders (public rights of way (PRoW)) Agricultural land holdings Businesses Community land and assets (Figham Common) (construction only)	500m from the Order Limits
	Occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area (construction and decommissioning)	10km from the Order Limits
Transport and access	Construction and decommissioning - extent of the road network including: A1035, A165 White Cross Road, Meaux Lane/Meaux Road, Arnold Lane West, Black Tup Lane, Carr Lane (Long Riston), Carr Lane (Arnold), A1174 Hull Road, Long Lane (Woodmansey), Park Lane (Cottingham) and National Cycle Network Route 1 on Park Lane.	Extent of the road network affected by the construction and decommissioning phases, as well as any identified sensitive receptors. This study area has been identified assuming that all construction traffic routes to the Proposed Development will follow these links for access.

15.4.17 The overall combined 'search area' for the long list of relevant other existing development and/or approved development(s) has been based on the largest ZoI (study area) in terms of distance, which in this case is 10km (relating to international statutory designated sites (**ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2])** and occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area (**ES Volume 2, Chapter 13: Population [EN010157/APP/6.2]**).

15.4.18 Following the adoption of the 10km ZoI, a planning application search was undertaken to identify other existing development and/or approved developments within the 10km ZoI, using the planning portals of East Riding of Yorkshire Council, Hull City Council and the Planning Inspectorate.

15.4.19 The 10km ZoI extends from the Order Limits, as presented on **ES Volume 3, Figure 15.1: Other Existing and/or Approved Development [EN010157/APP/6.3]**. The approximate central National Grid Reference point of other existing and/or approved developments has been used to plot their location, in the absence of an application boundary in GIS format.

15.4.20 Only the following types of other existing developments and/or approved developments have been considered for inclusion on the long list, as the Applicant considers that any development that does not fall within these types would not likely give rise to a significant cumulative effect[1]:

- Employment developments;
- Residential developments of 10+ dwellings;
- Minerals and waste applications;
- Industrial developments;
- NSIP developments (as defined by the Planning Act 2008);
- Transport infrastructure developments (rail, trunk roads or motorways only); and
- Energy infrastructure developments.

15.4.21 Of the development types listed above, only those that meet one or more of the following criteria have been included on the long list (in accordance with the 'Tier 1' and 'Tier 2' descriptions in the Planning Inspectorate's Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment **[Ref. 15-7]**):

[1] Based on professional judgement with reference to EIA screening thresholds and reference to definitions of major development.

- Projects that are under construction but that will not be completed prior to the Proposed Development commencing[2];
- Projects with planning permission granted within the last five years[3] (whether under the Planning Act 2008 or other regimes), but not yet implemented;
- Submitted applications (whether under the Planning Act 2008 or other regimes), but not yet determined; and
- Projects on the Planning Inspectorate's Programme of Projects where an EIA Scoping Report has been submitted, but for which an application has not yet been submitted.

15.4.22 The Applicant's interpretation of the last bullet point above is that this solely relates to NSIPs. However, the Applicant has chosen to widen this particular criterion to include projects screened as EIA development under other planning regimes where an EIA Scoping Report has been submitted, but for which an application has not yet been submitted.

15.4.23 It should be noted that with reference to 'Tier 3' descriptions in the Planning Inspectorate's Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment **[Ref. 15-7]**, none of the below will have sufficient environmental assessment information freely and publicly available to inform the inter-project cumulative effects assessment, nor a high-level qualitative assessment. Therefore, none of the below types of projects have been considered for inclusion in the long list:

- Projects on the Planning Inspectorate's Programme of Projects where an EIA Scoping Report has not been submitted;
- Projects that have been identified in the relevant Development Plan(s) (and emerging Development Plans); and
- Projects identified in other plans and programmes (as appropriate) which set the framework for future development consents/approvals, where such development is reasonably likely to come forward.

[2] In accordance with the Planning Inspectorate's Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment **[Ref. 15-8]**, other projects that are expected to be completed before construction of the Proposed Development, and the effects of those projects have been fully determined within their respective applications, are considered as part of the baseline.

[3] A five-year period is considered a reasonable time period to capture all other existing development and/or approved developments that still have the potential to be built. Standard planning permission conditions typically state that development must be begun no later than the expiration of three years from the date of permission. Developments with planning permission older than five years will likely have been built or will not likely be built at all.

15.4.24 The long list of other existing development and/or approved developments is provided in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 15.1: Long List of Other Existing and/or Approved Development [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. This long list has been kept under review by the Applicant's Planning Team to allow for a robust assessment of inter-project cumulative effects. The information provided in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 15.1: Long List of Other Existing and/or Approved Development [EN010157/APP/6.4]** is accurate as of 28 October 2024.

Stage 2: Short list methodology

15.4.25 Following the formation of the long list, the eligible other existing developments and/or approved developments identified have been through further assessment (Stage 2) to establish a short list of other existing development and/or approved developments which, in combination with the Proposed Development, have the potential to result in significant inter-project cumulative effects.

15.4.26 The criteria used to determine whether to include or exclude an existing development and/or approved development on the short list reflects the process established by the Planning Inspectorate's Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment **[Ref. 15-7]** and has regard to relevant policy and guidance documents and consultation with the relevant statutory consultation bodies (particularly East Riding of Yorkshire Council and Hull City Council). The Planning Inspectorate's Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment **[Ref. 15-7]** states that the criteria should address the following:

- **Temporal scope**: The relative construction, operation and decommissioning programmes of the other existing and/or approved developments identified in the ZoI together with the Proposed Development, to establish whether there is overlap and any potential for interaction.
- **Scale and nature of development**: The scale and nature of the other existing and/or approved developments identified in the ZoI that are likely to interact with the Proposed Development. Statutory definitions of major development and EIA screening thresholds may be of assistance when considering issues of scale.
- **Other factors**: For example, the nature and, or capacity of the receiving environment, which could make a significant cumulative effect with the other existing and/or approved developments more or less likely. Consider using a source-pathway receptor approach to inform the assessment.

15.4.27 The Planning Inspectorate's Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment **[Ref. 15-7]** suggests that professional judgement may also be used to supplement the

threshold criteria and in order to avoid excluding other existing development and/or approved development that is:

"Below the threshold criteria limits but has characteristics likely to give rise to a significant effect; or

Below the threshold criteria limits but could give rise to a cumulative effect by virtue of its proximity to the proposed NSIP [i.e. the Proposed Development]*".*

15.4.28 The Planning Inspectorate's Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment **[Ref. 15-7]** also notes:

"Professional judgement could be applied to support the exclusion of other existing and, or approved development that exceeds the thresholds but may not give rise to evident effects. All the other existing and, or approved development considered should be documented and the reasons for inclusion or exclusion clearly stated."

15.4.29 Taking the above into consideration, the other existing development and/or approved developments on the long list have been reviewed against the following criteria to form the short list of other existing development and/or approved developments:

- **Criteria 1**: The other existing development and/or approved development has a construction, operational and/or decommissioning phase that may overlap with any phase of the Proposed Development;
- **Criteria 2**: The other existing development and/or approved development and the Proposed Development share common sensitive receptors/resources which are assessed and described in the supporting environmental documentation, and have the potential to be significantly affected by the combination of the other existing development and/or approved development and the Proposed Development;
- **Criteria 3**: The other existing development and/or approved development has sufficient environmental assessment information readily and publicly available (including traffic flows) to inform the inter-project cumulative effects assessment. The assessment of each existing development and/or approved development on the short list

will be proportionate to the environmental assessment information available[4].

15.4.30 Where an existing development and/or approved development meets all the above criteria, it has been included on the 'short list' and has been taken forward for further consideration in the assessment. The 'short list' is detailed below in **Table 15-3** and the location of each development is shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 15.1: Other Existing and/or Approved Development [EN010157/APP/6.3]**. **Table 15-3** also includes the discipline ZoIs relevant for each of the other existing and/or approved development.

15.4.31 This short list has been kept under review and consulted upon with East Riding of Yorkshire Council and Hull City Council (refer to Table **15-1** above) to allow for a robust assessment of inter-project cumulative effects. The information provided in **Table 15-3** is accurate as of 28 October 2024, the assessment cut-off date.

Stage 3 – data gathering

15.4.32 This stage has involved sourcing further information relating to the shortlisted other existing and/or approved development, in order to establish the details of their likely environmental effects and potential for inter-project cumulative effect with the Proposed Development. The other existing developments and/or approved developments that form part of the short list have been subject to a review of environmental information, where available, including details of:

- Location;
- Programme, including construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning;
- Baseline data;
- Effects arising from such other existing development and/or approved developments on common sensitive receptors; and
- Proposed design.

[4] In the unlikely event that a Tier 1 or 2 development, which it is known will be progressed, but has insufficient environmental assessment information, a detailed inter-project cumulative effects assessment may not be possible. It may, however, still be prudent to consider the development in the inter-project cumulative effects assessment. The assessment may therefore take the form of listing the development and why it hasn't been considered in detail, or the potential inter-project cumulative effect could be discussed at a high level (qualitatively) using professional judgement.

Stage 4 – assessment

15.4.33 There is no formal guidance on the criteria for determining significance of inter-project cumulative effects. The following principles have been considered in assessing the significance of inter-project cumulative effects, in accordance with the Planning Inspectorate's Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment **[Ref. 15-7]** and in consideration of any mitigation measures required to avoid, prevent, reduce or, if possible, offset any identified significant adverse inter-project cumulative effects:

- The duration of effect (temporary or permanent);
- The extent of effect (the geographical area);
- The type of effect (whether additive or synergistic);
- The frequency of the effect;
- The value and resilience of the receptor affected; and
- The likely success of mitigation.

15.4.34 When considering the inter-project cumulative effects with other existing developments and/or approved developments, it has been assumed that standard and good practice mitigation measures will be applied to the other existing and/or approved developments (e.g. use of Construction Environmental Management Plans) and that such mitigation would be secured as part of any planning permission granted, if required. As such, it is appropriate to rely on these mitigation measures when completing the inter-project cumulative effects assessment.

15.4.35 The Applicant considers it not possible to assess all the inter-project cumulative effects of decommissioning activities as there is currently no mechanism to identify other existing development and/or approved developments that would be relevant at that time. However, where possible, an assessment has been completed. It is anticipated that further consideration of the potential inter-project cumulative effects of decommissioning will be a matter for the relevant consenting authority at the time.

15.4.36 The following information is documented in **Table 15-3** for each of the other existing and/or approved developments on the short-list:

- A brief description of the development;
- An assessment of the inter-project cumulative effect with the Proposed Development;
- Proposed mitigation applicable to the Proposed Development and/or other existing and/or approved development; and
- The likely residual inter-project cumulative effect.

15.4.37 With consideration for Policy EC5; Supporting the energy sector of the East Riding Local Plan 2012 – 2029 (adopted April 2016) **[Ref. 15-6]**, **ES Volume 4, Appendix 15.2: Detailed Cumulative Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** presents a detailed cumulative Landscape and Visual impact assessment of the other existing and/or approved development that are of a similar nature to the Proposed Development, comprising the below:

- 22/01208/STPLF - Kenley House Solar Farm;
- 22/00824/STPLF - Field House Solar Farm;
- 21/02335/STPLF - Creyke Beck Solar Farm;
- 22/02775/STPLF - Turf Carr Solar Farm; and
- 22/03648/STPLF - Carr Farm Solar Farm.

15.4.38 It should be noted that construction and decommissioning effects in relation to the cumulative Landscape and Visual impact assessment have been covered in **Table 15-8** and were not considered to be potentially significant for the reasons stated in that table. As such, **ES Volume 4, Appendix 15.2: Detailed Cumulative Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** considers the operational effects only, the conclusions of which are summarised in **Table 15-9**.

Environmental factors, matters and/or interactions not considered within the inter-project cumulative effects assessment

15.4.39 The following environmental factors, matters and/or interactions have not been considered within the inter-project cumulative effects assessment for the following reasons:

- Operation (including maintenance) phase effects are scoped out of **ES Volume 2, Chapter 6: Air Quality [EN010157/APP/6.2]** as there would be no exceedance of the relevant screening criteria of the Environmental Protection UK-IAQM 2017 guidance **[Ref. 15-9]** during the operation (including maintenance) phase.
- The potential impact of climate change is an inherent cumulative effect of all human actions (including development) and is therefore not considered further in this assessment as this has already been undertaken in greater depth in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 8: Climate [EN010157/APP/6.2]**.
- Operation (including maintenance) phase effects are scoped out of **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2]**.

Assessment assumptions

15.4.40 The inter-project cumulative effects assessment has been based on the available information for other existing and/or approved development, for example in relation to construction and operation timescales, traffic generation and the nature and scale of the development and associated impacts.

15.4.41 Where construction programme information is not available/not clear for other existing and/or approved development, a worst-case scenario has been assumed in that the construction phases of the other existing and/or approved development overlap with that of the Proposed Development.

15.5 Environmental baseline

Intra-project existing and future baseline

15.5.1 The existing and future baselines for each environmental factor are presented in **ES Volume 2, Chapters 6-14 [EN010157/APP/6.2]**.

Inter-project existing and future baseline

15.5.2 **Table 15-3** presents the final short list of other existing and/or approved developments and therefore presents the existing and future baseline that has been used in the inter-project cumulative effects assessment.

15.5.3 It is acknowledged that new other existing and/or approved developments may be brought forward in the future and/or the details of other existing and/or approved developments may be updated in the future which may affect the existing and future baseline presented in **Table 15-3**. As a result, the information sources outlined in **Section 15.4** will be monitored on a regular basis to ensure that **Table 15-3** is up to date throughout the DCO Application process.

Table 15-3 Short list of other existing and/or approved development

ID	Application reference	Planning regime	Brief description	Distance from the Order Limits	Status	Relevant ZoIs	Documents reviewed to inform the assessment
1	22/03203/PLF	Town and Country Planning Act 1990	Erection of 22 dwellings with new access road and associated parking and landscaping following demolition of existing buildings (Minster Towers Care Home, No. 8 Lord Roberts Road, and Public Conveniences), and construction of car park (50 spaces)	1.5km west	Current application - under consideration	• Biodiversity: Statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species (10km), and nationally designated sites (2km) • Cultural Heritage – designated heritage assets (5km) • Population - occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area (10km)	• Existing Site Plan • Site Location Plan • Proposed Site Plan • Planning Statement • Tree Report • Bat Survey Report • Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report
2	21/04438/STPLF	Town and Country Planning Act 1990	Erection of 195 dwellings and associated car parking, garages, landscaping, open space, pedestrian circulation and links, pumping station, infrastructure works and access from, and widening of Hornsea Burton Road	9.1km east	Application approved	• Biodiversity: Statutory designated sites of international/European importance (10km) • Population - occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area (10km)	• Ecological Impact Assessment • EIA Screening Report • Location Plan • Planning Statement • Proposed Site Layout Plan
3	21/01492/STPLF	Town and Country Planning Act 1990	Erection of 297 dwellings with access from Woodmansey Mile and associated infrastructure, open space and landscaping and installation of signalised system to Long Lane, Beverley	1km west	Under construction	• Biodiversity: Statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species (10km), Statutory designated sites of national/local importance (2km) and non-statutory designated sites (1km) • Cultural Heritage – designated heritage assets (5km) and non-designated heritage assets (1km) • Population - occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area (10km) • Transport and Access - A1174 Hull Road and Long Lane	• Boundary Layout • Planning Layout • Ecological Impact Assessment • Wildlife Assessment • Hedgerow Survey and Assessment • Location Plan • Planning Statement • Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report • Transport Assessment

ID	Application reference	Planning regime	Brief description	Distance from the Order Limits	Status	Relevant ZoIs	Documents reviewed to inform the assessment
4	18/02891/STPLF	Town and Country Planning Act 1990	Erection of 349 dwellings with associated open space, vehicular access road, landscaping and infrastructure	7.5km south-west	Under construction (as of early 2022)	• Biodiversity: Statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species (10km) • Population - occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area (10km)	• Construction Environmental Management Strategy • Design and Access Statement • Ecological Appraisal • Location Plan • Planning Layout • Transport Assessment
5	22/01208/STPLF	Town and Country Planning Act 1990	Construction of solar photovoltaic development including solar panels, installation of sub-station, transformers, storage containers, erection of perimeter fence and CCTV poles with associated access, gates, internal tracks, infrastructure, landscaping and biodiversity enhancements and erection of temporary construction compound	0km (adjacent to site)	Approved	• Biodiversity - statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species (10km), Statutory designated sites of national/local importance (2km), non-statutory designated sites (1km), habitats (0km), other amphibians (0km), reptiles (0km), bats (commuting, foraging and roosting) (0km), Great Crested Newts (250m), Breeding birds including Schedule 1 species (0km), Non-breeding birds including Schedule 1 species (0km), badgers (0km), invertebrates (0km). • Cultural Heritage – designated heritage assets (5km) and non-designated heritage assets (1km) • Land, soil, and groundwater – land and soil (250m) and groundwater (500m) • Landscape and visual (5km) • Noise and vibration - (300m for construction, 800m for operation) • Population - occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area (10km). Walkers, cyclists and horse riders (PRoW), Agricultural land holdings, businesses and community land and assets (Figham Common) (500m)	• Agricultural Land Classification • Construction Traffic Management Plan • Ecological Impact Assessment • Heritage Assessment • Landscape and Ecology Enhancement Plan • Location Plan • Noise Impact Assessment • Overall Planning Layout • Planning Statement • Transport Assessment
6	18/04095/STPLF	Town and Country	Construction of holiday park comprising of 55 lodges, reception/amenity	1.7km north-east	Approved	• Biodiversity: Statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species (10km) and Statutory	• Design and Access Statement • Location Plan

ID	Application reference	Planning regime	Brief description	Distance from the Order Limits	Status	Relevant ZoIs	Documents reviewed to inform the assessment
		Planning Act 1990	building and associated infrastructure			designated sites of national/local importance (2km) • Cultural heritage – designated heritage assets (5km) • Population - occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area (10km) • Transport and Access: A1035	• Planning Statement (includes landscape and visual appraisal) • Ecological Appraisal • Winter Bird Report • Proposed Site Masterplan
7	19/03081/STOUT	Town and Country Planning Act 1990	Outline - Erection of Hotel (up to 70 rooms), extension to existing clubhouse/leisure facilities and associated access, parking and landscaping (access to be considered) (revised scheme of 18/00195/STOUT)	0.4km south west	Approved - under development according to architect's website	• Biodiversity: Statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species (10km), Statutory designated sites of national/local importance (2km), non-statutory designated sites (1km) and Great Crested Newts (250m) • Cultural heritage – designated heritage assets (5km) and non-designated heritage assets (1km) • Land, soil and groundwater – Groundwater (500m) • Noise and vibration - (800m for operation) • Population - occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area (10km). Walkers, cyclists and horse riders (PRoW), Agricultural land holdings, businesses and community land and assets (Figham Common) (500m)	• Archaeological Evaluation and Geophysical Survey • Design and Access Statement • Land Contamination Report • Location Plan • Planning Statement • Preliminary Ecological Appraisal • Proposed Illustrative Masterplan • Transport Assessment
8	19/04321/STPLF	Town and Country Planning Act 1990	Construction of a solar farm and battery storage facility together with all associated works, equipment and necessary infrastructure	9.2km north-west	Approved	• Biodiversity: Statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species (10km) • Population - occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area (10km)	• Construction Transport Management Plan • Construction Ecological Management Plan and Ecological Enhancement Plan • Design and Access Statement • Location Plan: context extract from Transport Management Plan • Location Plan

ID	Application reference	Planning regime	Brief description	Distance from the Order Limits	Status	Relevant ZoIs	Documents reviewed to inform the assessment
							• Planning Statement • Proposed Site Layout and Planning Proposals • Wintering and Breeding Bird Surveys
9	20/01073/STPLF	Town and Country Planning Act 1990	Construction of road improvements between Beverley and Cottingham to include: Lincoln Way to Victoria Road Roundabouts - widening of carriage way; Jocks Lodge to Lincoln Way roundabout - construction of roundabout on A1079, link roads and bridge; Dunflat Road to Jocks Lodge - widening of carriage way; Skidby Roundabout to Dunflat Road - widening of carriage way, modification of junction and creation of pedestrian and cycle path and facilities; and Castlehill to Skidby Roundabouts - construction of dual carriage way, bridge over Eppleworth Road and widening of carriage ways	1.3km west	Under construction. The main construction works are anticipated to be completed in late 2026.	• Biodiversity: Statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species (10km) and Statutory designated sites of national/local importance (2km). • Cultural Heritage – designated heritage assets (5km) • Population - occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area (10km)	• Archaeology Report • Design Stage Construction Environmental Management Plan • Ecological Appraisal • Ecological Enhancement and Management Plan • EIA Screening Opinion from Secretary of State • Heritage Statement • Location Plan • Protected Species Survey
10	22/00824/STPLF	Town and Country Planning Act 1990	Construction of solar photovoltaic development including solar panels, installation of sub-station, medium voltage power stations, battery energy storage	0.1km north	Approved	• Biodiversity: Statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species (10km), Statutory designated sites of national/local importance (2km) and non-statutory designated sites (1km). Great Crested Newts (250m).	• Design and Access Statement • Indicative Infrastructure Layout • Location Plan • Planning Statement • Proposed Site Plan

ID	Application reference	Planning regime	Brief description	Distance from the Order Limits	Status	Relevant ZoIs	Documents reviewed to inform the assessment
			containers, erection of perimeter fence and CCTV poles with associated access and erection of temporary construction compound			• Cultural Heritage – designated heritage assets (5km) and non-designated heritage assets (1km) • Land, soil and groundwater - land and soil (250m) and groundwater (500m) • Landscape and visual (5km) • Noise and vibration - (300m for construction, 800m for operation) • Population - occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area (10km). Walkers, cyclists and horse riders (PRoW), Agricultural land holdings, businesses and community land and assets (Figham Common) (500m) • Transport and Access: A165 and A1035	• Landscape and Visual Assessment • Ecological Impact Assessment • Heritage Impact Assessment • Flood Risk and Drainage Impact • Construction Traffic Management Plan • Noise Impact Assessment • Construction Environmental Management Plan • Agricultural Quality of Land •
11	21/02335/STPLF	Town and Country Planning Act 1990	Construction of a 49.9MW Solar Farm, underground cabling, 18 inverter substations, installation of perimeter fencing (up to 2.5m high) with access gates and 176 CCTV cameras/infra-red lighting on steel poles (up to 3.5m high steel poles) and 2 temporary construction compounds; construction of a grid compound consisting of substations, control rooms, transformers, cabling and fencing; construction of a storage compound consisting of 24 battery storage containers, 24 PCS units and 2.5m high perimeter fencing	0km (adjacent)	Approved	• Biodiversity - Statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species (10km), Biodiversity - statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species (10km), Statutory designated sites of national/local importance (2km), non-statutory designated sites (1km), habitats (0km), other amphibians (0km), reptiles (0km), bats (commuting, foraging and roosting) (0km), Great Crested Newts (250m), Breeding birds including Schedule 1 species (0km), Non-breeding birds including Schedule 1 species (0km), badgers (0km), invertebrates (0km). • Cultural Heritage – designated heritage assets (5km) and non-designated heritage assets (1km) • Land, soil, and groundwater – land and soil (250m) and groundwater (500m) • Landscape and visual (5km)	• Design and Access Statement • Infrastructure Layout • Location Plan • Planning Statement • Construction Traffic Management Plan • Noise Impact Assessment • Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan • Agricultural Quality of Land

ID	Application reference	Planning regime	Brief description	Distance from the Order Limits	Status	Relevant ZoIs	Documents reviewed to inform the assessment
			and associated grid infrastructure and associated works			• Noise and vibration - (300m for construction, 800m for operation) • Population - occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area (10km). Walkers, cyclists and horse riders (PRoW), Agricultural land holdings, businesses and community land and assets (Figham Common) (500m) • Transport and Access - Park Lane and National Cycle Route 1	
12	22/01546/STPLF	Town and Country Planning Act 1990	Erection of a building for vertical farming, two associated 2-storey office buildings and an energy network building; Creation of attenuation pond incorporating wildlife/nature park and with associated access, internal road, parking areas and infrastructure	0.7km east	Approved	• Biodiversity - Statutory designated sites of international/European importance and qualifying species (10km), Statutory designated sites of national/local importance (2km) and non-statutory designated sites (1km). • Cultural Heritage – designated heritage assets (5km) and non-designated heritage assets (1km) • Noise and vibration - (800m for operation) • Population - occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area (10km) • Transport and Access: A1174 Hull Road and Long Lane	• Design and Access Statement • Ecological Appraisal • Landscape and Visual Appraisal • Noise Impact Assessment • Planning Statement • Proposed Site Layout Plan • Site Location Plan
13	22/02775/STPLF	Town and Country Planning Act 1990	Construction of a 49.99MW Solar Farm comprising: ground mounted solar panels, transformers, substation, DNO control room, customer substation, GRP communications cabin, security fencing, landscaping and other associated infrastructures	0km (adjacent)	Approved	• Biodiversity - statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species (10km), Statutory designated sites of national/local importance (2km), non-statutory designated sites (1km), habitats (0km), other amphibians (0km), reptiles (0km), bats (commuting, foraging and roosting) (0km), Great Crested Newts (250m), Breeding birds including Schedule 1 species (0km), Non-breeding birds including Schedule 1 species (0km), badgers (0km), invertebrates (0km).	• Location Plan • Site Layout Plan • Heritage Desk Based Assessment • Planning Statement • Construction Traffic Management Plan • Transport Statement • Design and Access Statement • Landscape and Ecological Management Plan

ID	Application reference	Planning regime	Brief description	Distance from the Order Limits	Status	Relevant ZoIs	Documents reviewed to inform the assessment
						• Cultural Heritage – designated heritage assets (5km) and non-designated heritage assets (1km) • Land, soil, and groundwater - land and soil (250m) and groundwater (500m) • Landscape and visual (5km) • Noise and vibration - (300m for construction, 800m for operation) • Population - occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area (10km). Walkers, cyclists and horse riders (PRoW), Agricultural land holdings, businesses and community land and assets (Figham Common) (500m) • Transport and access – A165 and Arnold Lane West	• Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment • Winter Bird Survey
14	22/03648/STPLF and 22/01811/EIASCR	Town and Country Planning Act 1990	Construction of 49.9MW Solar Farm comprising of ground mounted solar panels, underground cabling, a temporary construction compound, access tracks, perimeter fencing with CCTV cameras, access gates and associated ancillary grid infrastructure and work	0km (adjacent)	Application refused	• Biodiversity - statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species (10km), Statutory designated sites of national/local importance (2km), non-statutory designated sites (1km), habitats (0km), other amphibians (0km), reptiles (0km), bats (commuting, foraging and roosting) (0km), Great Crested Newts (250m), Breeding birds including Schedule 1 species (0km), Non-breeding birds including Schedule 1 species (0km), badgers (0km), invertebrates (0km). • Cultural Heritage – designated heritage assets (5km) and non-designated heritage assets (1km) • Land, soil, and groundwater - land and soil (250m) and groundwater (500m) • Landscape and visual (5km) • Noise and vibration - (300m for construction, 800m for operation)	• Indicative Infrastructure Layout • Location Plan • Archaeological Geophysical Survey • Bird Survey Report • Construction Traffic Management Plan • Design and Access Statement • Ecological Impact Assessment • Planning Statement • Species Record

ID	Application reference	Planning regime	Brief description	Distance from the Order Limits	Status	Relevant ZoIs	Documents reviewed to inform the assessment
						• Population - occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area (10km). Walkers, cyclists and horse riders (PRoW), Agricultural land holdings, businesses and community land and assets (Figham Common) (500m) • Transport and Access - A1035 and A165	
15	23/00760/STPLFE	Town and Country Planning Act 1990	Installation and operation of a Solar Farm (maximum output of approximately 49.9MW) with a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) (capacity of 20MW) and associated infrastructure including inverters, transformer/substation, cables, CCTV, access tracks, perimeter fencing and landscape works.	8.1km south-east	Approved	• Biodiversity: Statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species (10km) • Population - occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area (10km)	• Scoping Report • Location Plan • Updated Layout Plan
16	EN010125	Planning Act 2008	The Dogger Bank South Offshore Wind Farms project comprises the two offshore wind farms (Dogger Bank South West and Dogger Bank South East) and associated offshore and onshore infrastructure including offshore and onshore high voltage electricity cables, onshore and offshore electricity substation(s), connection(s) to the National Grid and	0km (within and adjacent) N.B. The onshore grid connection route for Dogger Bank South intersects with the Order Limits at Land Area B. It skirts to the north and west of Beverley and is expected to connect to the electricity grid at the proposed new National Grid Birkhill Wood	Pre-examination	• Biodiversity - statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species (10km), Statutory designated sites of national/local importance (2km), non-statutory designated sites (1km), habitats (0km), other amphibians (0km), reptiles (0km), bats (commuting, foraging and roosting) (0km), Great Crested Newts (250m), Breeding birds including Schedule 1 species (0km), Non-breeding birds including Schedule 1 species (0km), badgers (0km), invertebrates (0km). • Cultural Heritage – designated heritage assets (5km) and non-designated heritage assets (1km)	• Location Plan onshore • Access to Works Plan • Public Rights of Way plan • Streets Plan • Nature Conservation Sites Plan • Statutory Non-statutory Nature Conservation Sites Plan – Onshore • Statutory Non-Statutory Features of the Historic Environment Plan – Onshore • Historic Environment Plan – Offshore

ID	Application reference	Planning regime	Brief description	Distance from the Order Limits	Status	Relevant ZoIs	Documents reviewed to inform the assessment
			ancillary and temporary works.	Substation, approximately 0.5km from the Order Limits.		• Land, soil, and groundwater - land and soil (250m) and groundwater (500m) • Landscape and visual (5km) • Noise and vibration - (300m for construction, 800m for operation) • Population - occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area (10km). Walkers, cyclists and horse riders (PRoW), Agricultural land holdings, businesses and community land and assets (Figham Common) (500m) • Transport and Access: A1035 and A165	• Tree Preservation Order and Hedgerow Plan • Habitats of Protected Species Plan (Onshore) • Location Plan - Onshore • Onshore Order Limits and Grid Coordinates Plan • Land Plans – Onshore • ES Chapter 1 – Introduction • ES Chapter 2 – Need for the Project • ES Chapter 3 – Policy and Legislative Context • ES Chapter 4 – Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives • ES Chapter 5 – Project Description • ES Chapter 6 – EIA Methodology • ES Chapter 7 – Consultation • ES Chapter 18 – Terrestrial Ecology and Ornithology • ES Chapter 19 – Geology and Land Quality Figure 19-1 to Figure 19-9 • ES Chapter 20 – Flood Risk and Hydrology • ES Chapter 21 – Land Use • ES Chapter 22 – Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage • ES Chapter 23 – Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment • ES Chapter 24 – Traffic and Transport • ES Chapter 25 – Noise

ID	Application reference	Planning regime	Brief description	Distance from the Order Limits	Status	Relevant ZoIs	Documents reviewed to inform the assessment
							• ES Chapter 26 – Air Quality • ES Chapter 27 – Human Health • ES Chapter 28 – Socio Economics • ES Chapter 29 – Tourism and Recreation • ES Chapter 30 – Climate Change • ES Appendix 18-2: Habitat Survey Report
17	EN010098	Planning Act 2008	Development of the Hornsea Project Four offshore wind farm. This is within the western area of the former Hornsea known as Zone 4, under the Round 3 offshore wind licensing arrangements established by The Crown Estate.	0km (within and adjacent) N.B. The onshore grid connection route for Hornsea Project Four skirts to the north and west of the Order Limits but is expected to connect to the electricity grid at National Grid Creyke Beck Substation where it intersects with the Order Limits.	Post-decision	• Biodiversity - statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species (10km), Statutory designated sites of national/local importance (2km), non-statutory designated sites (1km), habitats (0km), other amphibians (0km), reptiles (0km), bats (commuting, foraging and roosting) (0km), Great Crested Newts (250m), Breeding birds including Schedule 1 species (0km), Non-breeding birds including Schedule 1 species (0km), badgers (0km), invertebrates (0km). • Cultural Heritage – designated heritage assets (5km) and non-designated heritage assets (1km) • Land, soil, and groundwater - land and soil (250m) and groundwater (500m) • Landscape and visual (5km) • Noise and vibration - (300m for construction, 800m for operation) • Population - occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area (10km). Walkers, cyclists and horse riders (PRoW), Agricultural land holdings, businesses and community land and assets (Figham Common) (500m) • Transport and Access: A1035 and A165	• Location Plan Offshore and Onshore • Location Plan Onshore • AAI Volume F1.7 Scoping Opinion • ES Volume A6 Annex 3.5 Great Crested Newt Environmental DNA eDNA Survey Report • ES Volume A6 Annex 3.6 Water Vole Survey Report • ES Volume A6 Annex 3.14 Hedgerow and Arboricultural Survey Report • ES Volume A6 Annex 5.1 Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment Part A • ES Volume A2 Chapter 11 Infrastructure and Other Users • ES Volume A3 Chapter 5 Historic Environment • ES Volume A3 Chapter 6 Land Use and Agriculture • ES Volume A3 Chapter 10 Socio Economics • ES Volume A4 Annex 5.5 Onshore Cumulative Effects

ID	Application reference	Planning regime	Brief description	Distance from the Order Limits	Status	Relevant ZoIs	Documents reviewed to inform the assessment
							• Annex 5.6 Location of Onshore Cumulative Schemes
18	24/03819/STPLF[5]	Town and Country Planning Act 1990	Creyke Beck Substation extension (Creyke Beck, near Cottingham, north of Hull) An extension of the existing Creyke Beck 400 kV substation to connect the proposed Hornsea Four offshore windfarm and a solar and battery storage project. Extension southwest of the existing substation. The proposed substation extension compound would occupy approximately 6.41 hectares maximum and the maximum height of the proposed equipment within the extension would be 17 metres.	0km (adjacent)	Pre-application	• Biodiversity - statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species (10km), Statutory designated sites of national/local importance (2km), non-statutory designated sites (1km), habitats (0km), other amphibians (0km), reptiles (0km), bats (commuting, foraging and roosting) (0km), Great Crested Newts (250m), Breeding birds including Schedule 1 species (0km), Non-breeding birds including Schedule 1 species (0km), badgers (0km), invertebrates (0km). • Cultural Heritage – designated heritage assets (5km) and non-designated heritage assets (1km) • Land, soil, and groundwater - land and soil (250m) and groundwater (500m) • Landscape and visual (5km) • Noise and vibration - (300m for construction, 800m for operation) • Population - occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area (10km). Walkers, cyclists and horse riders (PRoW), Agricultural land holdings, businesses and community land and assets (Figham Common) (500m) • Transport and Access: A1035 and A165	• Location Plans • Scoping Report • South Cluster Impact Assessment Outcome Summary
19	N/A	Town and Country Planning Act 1990	Proposed new Birkhill Wood National Grid Substation (700m to the northwest of the existing National Grid	0.5km north	Pre-application	• Biodiversity: Statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species (10km), Statutory designated sites of national/local importance	• Book of Plans 2024 • Location Plans • Scoping Report

[5] The planning application for the Creyke Beck Substation extension was received by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 31 December 2024. Therefore, the information that was submitted in support of the application was not available at the time this cumulative effects assessment was undertaken. The application will be monitored for any further information during the DCO Examination period for the Proposed Development.

ID	Application reference	Planning regime	Brief description	Distance from the Order Limits	Status	Relevant ZoIs	Documents reviewed to inform the assessment
			Creyke Beck Substation) To connect Dogger Bank South, two interconnector proposals and the proposed North Humber to High Marnham upgrade. Located within the DBS RLB. The proposed new substation compound would be approximately 3.04 hectares maximum and the maximum height of the proposed equipment within the new substation would be 13 metres.			(2km) and non-statutory designated sites (1km). • Cultural Heritage – designated heritage assets (5km) and non-designated heritage assets (1km) • Land, soil and groundwater - groundwater (500m) • Landscape and visual (5km) • Noise and vibration - (800m for operation) • Population - occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area (10km). Walkers, cyclists and horse riders (PRoW), Agricultural land holdings, businesses and community land and assets (Figham Common) (500m) • Transport and Access: A1035 and A165	• South Cluster Impact Assessment Outcome Summary
20	EN010144	Planning Act 2008	Dogger Bank D (DBD) Offshore Wind Farm encompasses a circa 2000MW offshore wind farm, offshore high voltage transmission and potential onshore transmission and Hydrogen Production Facility infrastructure.	0.5km west N.B. The onshore grid connection route for Dogger Bank D skirts to the north and west of the Order Limits but is expected to connect to the electricity grid at the proposed new National Grid Birkhil Wood Substation, approximately 0.5 km from the Order Limits.	Pre-application (application expected Q3 2026)	• Biodiversity: Statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species (10km), Statutory designated sites of national/local importance (2km) and non-statutory designated sites (1km). • Cultural Heritage – designated heritage assets (5km) and non-designated heritage assets (1km) • Land, soil and groundwater - groundwater (500m) • Landscape and visual (5km) • Noise and vibration - (800m for operation) • Population - occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area (10km). Walkers, cyclists and horse riders (PRoW), Agricultural land holdings, businesses and community land and assets (Figham Common) (500m)	• Scoping Report • Scoping Opinion

ID	Application reference	Planning regime	Brief description	Distance from the Order Limits	Status	Relevant ZoIs	Documents reviewed to inform the assessment
						• Transport and Access: A1035 and A165	
21	EN020034	Planning Act 2008	North Humber to High Marnham - A proposal to reinforce the 400kV high voltage power network between North Humber and High Marnham.	0km (adjacent)	Pre-application (application expected Q2 2026).	• Biodiversity - statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species (10km), Statutory designated sites of national/local importance (2km), non-statutory designated sites (1km), habitats (0km), other amphibians (0km), reptiles (0km), bats (commuting, foraging and roosting) (0km), Great Crested Newts (250m), Breeding birds including Schedule 1 species (0km), Non-breeding birds including Schedule 1 species (0km), badgers (0km), invertebrates (0km). • Cultural Heritage – designated heritage assets (5km) and non-designated heritage assets (1km) • Land, soil, and groundwater - land and soil (250m) and groundwater (500m) • Landscape and visual (5km) • Noise and vibration - (300m for construction, 800m for operation) • Population - occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area (10km). Walkers, cyclists and horse riders (PRoW), Agricultural land holdings, businesses and community land and assets (Figham Common) (500m) • Transport and Access: A1035 and A165	• North Humber to High Marnham - Scoping Opinion • Scoping Report - Volume 1 - Main Report

15.6 Assessment of effects

Intra-project combined effects

15.6.1 The Stage 1 – Screening Assessment is presented in **Table 15-4** below, which summarises whether a sensitive receptor (or sensitive receptor group) is exposed to more than one type of residual (post-additional mitigation) effect of '**slight/minor**' significance or greater, during the construction, operation (including maintenance) and/or decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development.

Table 15-4 Screening of the interaction between common sensitive receptors and potential residual effect: construction and decommissioning phases

Environmental factor/receptor/receptor group	Residual effect								
	Air Quality	Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage	Land, Soil and Groundwater	Landscape and Visual	Noise and Vibration	Population	Transport and Access	Taken forward to Stage 2
Air Quality									
Human receptors	X					X			Y
Biodiversity									
Humber Estuary SPA/Ramsar site Disturbance and displacement of foraging wintering birds		X							N
Bats (roosting)		X							N
Hedgerows		X			X				Y
Figham Pastures Local Wildlife Site (LWS)		X			X		X		Y
Cultural Heritage									
Site of Meaux Cistercian Abbey (Scheduled Monument NHLE 1007843)			X						N
Meaux Duck Decoy, 420m South East of Meaux Decoy Farm (Scheduled Monument NHLE 1015305)			X						N
Meaux Abbey Farm (Grade II Listed Building NHLE 1103426)			X						N
Wawne Grange (Grade II Listed Building NHLE 1346995)			X						N
Physical impacts to buildings and monuments recorded in the HER within the Order Limits			X						N
Physical impacts to currently unknown below ground archaeological remains within the Site			X						N
Settings impacts to currently unknown below ground archaeological remains within the Order Limits			X						N
Land, Soil and Groundwater									
Land and soil (contamination)				X					N
Agricultural land				X			X		Y
Groundwater				X					N
Landscape and Visual									
Landscape fabric (including woodland, trees and hedgerows)		X			X				Y
Landscape Character Area (LCA) 16F: Beverley Parks Farmland					X				N
LCA 18A: River Hull Corridor					X				N

Environmental factor/receptor/receptor group	Residual effect								
	Air Quality	Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage	Land, Soil and Groundwater	Landscape and Visual	Noise and Vibration	Population	Transport and Access	Taken forward to Stage 2
LCA 18F: Figham and Swine Moor Common					X				N
LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland					X				N
Long Riston (including Arnold)					X	X			Y
Routh					X	X			Y
Weel					X	X			Y
Wilberforce Way long distance path (in conjunction with Figham Common and Figham Pastures Local Wildlife Site (LWS))		X			X	X			Y
National Cycle Network (NCN) Route no.164					X		X	X	Y
PRoW Riston footpath no.2 and Leven footpath no.5					X		X		Y
PRoW Riston footpath no.1					X		X		Y
PRoW Tickton bridleway no.5					X		X		Y
Tickton PRoW located between Tickton and Weel					X		X		Y
Wawne PRoW located between Weel and Wawne					X		X		Y
Swine PRoW located to the east of Wawne and the south-east of Land Areas C and F					X		X		Y
Skirlaugh PRoW located to the west of Skirlaugh and the A165					X		X		Y
Catwick PRoW located around the village of Catwick					X		X		Y
The River Hull					X				N
Black Tup Lane and Ings Lane					X		X		Y
Kidhill Lane					X		X		Y
Noise and Vibration									
R9 White Cross Roundabout						X			N
R11 Long Riston						X			Y
R12 Carr House Farm, Long Riston	X				X	X			Y
R13 Routh						X			Y
R14 Meaux Decoy Farm, Routh	X				X	X			Y
R16 Meaux (North)	X					X			Y
R17 Meaux (South)						X			N
R18 Meaux (East)						X			N
R19 Crown Farm, Meaux						X			N
R20 Arnold Carr Farm, Arnold					X	X			Y
R22 Springdale Farm, Carr Lane, Weel	X				X	X			Y

Environmental factor/receptor/receptor group	Residual effect								
	Air Quality	Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage	Land, Soil and Groundwater	Landscape and Visual	Noise and Vibration	Population	Transport and Access	Taken forward to Stage 2
R24 Wawne (North)						X			N
R29 Woodmansey						X			N
R30 Cottingham						X			N
R31 Arnold					X	X			Y
R32 Beverley						X			N
Population									
Walkers, cyclists and horse riders via impacts to PRoW							X	X	Y
Figham Common and Wilberforce Way long distance path (in conjunction with Figham Pastures LWS)		X			X		X		
Agricultural land holdings				X			X		Y
Meaux Livery							X		N
Tudor Springs							X		N
The Beverley Barn							X		N
Bay Horse							X		N
Employment (peak number of staff)							X		N
Transport and Access									
Other road links which will generate Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV) movements at locations without identified collision clusters					X			X	Y
Meaux Lane, Meaux Road, Carr Lane, Arnold Lane West and Black Tup Lane with traffic management during temporary works undertaken within the highway					X			X	Y
NCN Route 1							X	X	Y

Table 15-5 Screening of the interaction between common sensitive receptors and potential residual effects: operation (including maintenance) phase

Environmental factor/receptor/receptor group	Residual effect						
	Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage	Land, Soil and Groundwater	Landscape and Visual	Noise and Vibration	Population	Taken forward to full
Biodiversity							
Ground nesting birds - Loss of nesting habitat	X						N
Hedgerows	X			X			Y
Cultural Heritage							
Meaux Abbey Farm (Grade II Listed Building NHLE 1103426)		X					N
Wawne Grange (Grade II Listed Building NHLE 1346995)		X					N
Physical impacts to buildings and monuments recorded in the HER within the Order Limits		X					N
Physical impacts to currently unknown below ground archaeological remains within the Site		X					N
Settings impacts to currently unknown below ground archaeological remains within the Order Limits		X					N
Land, Soil and Groundwater							
Land and soil (contamination)			X				N
Agricultural land			X			X	Y
Groundwater			X				N
Landscape and Visual							
Landscape fabric woodland, trees and hedgerows	X			X			Y
LCA 18A: River Hull Corridor				X			N
LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland				X			N
Long Riston (including Arnold)				X	X		Y
Routh				X	X		Y
Weel				X	X		Y
National Cycle Network (NCN) Route no.164				X		X	Y
PRoW Riston footpath no.2 and Leven footpath no.5				X		X	Y
PRoW Riston footpath no.1				X		X	Y
PRoW Tickton bridleway no.5				X		X	Y
Tickton PRoW located between Tickton and Weel				X		X	Y
Wawne PRoW located between Weel and Wawne				X		X	Y
Swine PRoW located to the east of Wawne and the south-east of Land Areas C and F				X		X	Y
Skirlaugh PRoW located to the west of Skirlaugh and the A165				X		X	Y
The River Hull				X			N
Black Tup Lane and Ings Lane				X			N

Environmental factor/receptor/receptor group	Residual effect						
	Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage	Land, Soil and Groundwater	Landscape and Visual	Noise and Vibration	Population	Taken forward to full
Kidhill Lane				X			N
Noise and vibration							
R9 White Cross Roundabout					X		N
R10 Riston Grange				X	X		Y
R11 Long Riston				X	X		Y
R12 Carr House Farm, Long Riston				X	X		Y
R13 Routh				X	X		Y
R14 Meaux Decoy Farm, Routh				X	X		Y
R16 Meaux (North)					X		N
R17 Meaux (South)					X		N
R18 Meaux (East)					X		N
R19 Crown Farm, Meaux					X		N
R20 Arnold Carr Farm, Arnold				X	X		Y
R21 Weel				X	X		Y
R22 Springdale Farm, Carr Lane, Weel				X	X		Y
R23 Wawne (Northwest)					X		N
R25 High Farm Holiday Park					X		N
Population							
Walkers, cyclists and horse riders via impacts to PRoW				X		X	Y
Agricultural land holdings			X			X	Y

15.6.2 Receptors identified in **Table 15-4 and 15-5** to be taken forward to Stage 2 of the intra effects combined assessment. The interaction between the potential effects on these receptors has been examined in order to determine an overall combined significance of the impacts of all identified residual effects in interaction. This significance has been determined by professional judgement.

Table 15-6 Intra-project combined residual effect interactions during construction and decommissioning (Stage 2)

Receptor	Air Quality	Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage	Land, Soil and Groundwater	Landscape and Visual	Noise and Vibration	Population	Transport and access	Mitigation	Significance of Effect
Hedgerows	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	The network of hedgerows is of District importance, given the extent of hedgerow within East Riding of Yorkshire. However, only small discrete sections of hedgerow would be affected. Therefore, the residual effect is anticipated to be **adverse**, **temporary** and **medium-term**, which is considered to be **not significant** at the Local level.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	The sensitivity of the existing hedgerows in the landscape is variable across the Order Limits given that some are in better condition than others. However, taken collectively the sensitivity of the hedgerows in the study area is assessed to be **high**. There would be a small scale of change over a wide area and for a **short term** duration resulting in a **slight** magnitude of effect. Therefore, there is likely to be a **moderate adverse** effect on existing landscape fabric (includes hedgerows), which is considered to be **not significant**. Noting that moderate effects may or may not be significant, it is the professional opinion of the assessors that in this instance, the effect would be not significant, due to the short term effects of the temporary removal of hedgerows, the majority of which would be replaced.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	**Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (Outline LEMP) [EN010157/APP/7.5]** **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (Outline CEMP) [EN010157/APP/7.2]** **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (Outline DEMP) [EN010157/APP/7.4]**	As the potential effects would be short term and temporary, there are unlikely to be any significant intra cumulative effects on this receptor group as a result of the construction and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development.
Sensitive receptors within Long Riston (including Arnold)	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. During construction, there would be a very small area, in close proximity to Fields B5 and B6 (in Land Area B), with a **medium** scale of change in views. Otherwise, the wider receptor group (settlement) would only experience a **small** or **negligible** scale of change to visual amenity during construction. This would be experienced over a **short term** duration and would result in a **slight/negligible** magnitude of effect. Therefore, during construction, there would be a **minor adverse** effect on views from Long Riston, which is considered to be **not significant**. Decommissioning effects on the landscape character and visual amenity of the environmental baseline are considered to be similar, or no greater than, those identified for the construction phase.	After mitigation, it is considered that noise levels from construction activity on site and the local road network would not exceed 65 dB $L_{Aeq,T}$ at all of the sensitive receptors considered. Based on the application of suitable mitigation measures, the magnitude of impact during the construction phase at high sensitivity receptors is considered **low**, resulting in a temporary **minor adverse** effect, which is considered **not significant.** As the residual impacts during the decommissioning phase are unlikely to be any greater than those during the construction phase, no significant effects are predicted.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]** **Outline CEMP [EN010157/APP/7.2]** **Outline DEMP [EN010157/APP/7.4]**	There are unlikely to be any significant intra cumulative effects on this receptor group as a result of the construction and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development.
Sensitive receptors within Routh	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. From the majority, i.e. over a wide area, of the settlement of Routh there would be a **negligible** scale of change to visual amenity during construction. This would be experienced over a **short term** duration and would result in a **slight/negligible** magnitude of effect. Therefore, during construction, there would be a **minor/negligible adverse** effect on views from Routh, which is considered to be **not significant**.	After mitigation, it is considered that noise levels from construction activity on site and the local road network would not exceed 65 dB $L_{Aeq,T}$ at all of the sensitive receptors considered. Based on the application of suitable mitigation measures,	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]** **Outline CEMP [EN010157/APP/7.2]** **Outline DEMP [EN010157/APP/7.4]**	There are unlikely to be any significant intra cumulative effects on this receptor group as a result of the construction and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development.

Receptor	Air Quality	Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage	Land, Soil and Groundwater	Landscape and Visual	Noise and Vibration	Population	Transport and access	Mitigation	Significance of Effect
					Decommissioning effects on the landscape character and visual amenity of the environmental baseline are considered to be similar, or no greater than, those identified for the construction phase. Planting established during the operation (including maintenance) phase would have matured resulting in potential increased screening and therefore any visual effects during decommissioning would be the same or less than those identified during construction.	the magnitude of impact during the construction phase at **high** sensitivity receptors is considered **low**, resulting in a temporary **minor adverse** effect, which is considered **not significant**. As the residual impacts during the decommissioning phase are unlikely to be any greater than those during the construction phase, no significant effects are predicted.				
Sensitive receptors within Weel	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. During construction, there would be two localised areas, on the footpaths north and south of Weel, with a **small** scale of change in views. Otherwise, the wider receptor group would only experience a **negligible** scale of change to visual amenity during construction. This would be experienced over a **short term** duration and would result in a **slight/negligible** magnitude of effect. Therefore, during construction, there would be a **minor adverse** effect on views from Weel, which is considered to be **not significant**. Decommissioning effects on the landscape character and visual amenity of the environmental baseline are considered to be similar, or no greater than, those identified for the construction phase. Planting established during the operation (including maintenance) phase would have matured resulting in potential increased screening and therefore any visual effects during decommissioning would be the same or less than those identified during construction.	After mitigation, it is considered that noise levels from construction activity on site and the local road network would not exceed 65 dB $L_{Aeq,T}$ at all of the sensitive receptors considered. Based on the application of suitable mitigation measures, the magnitude of impact during the construction phase at **high** sensitivity receptors is considered **low**, resulting in a temporary **minor adverse** effect, which is considered **not significant**. As the residual impacts during the decommissioning phase are unlikely to be any greater than those during the construction phase, no significant effects are predicted.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]** **Outline CEMP [EN010157/APP/7.2]** **Outline DEMP [EN010157/APP/7.4]**	There are unlikely to be any significant intra cumulative effects on this receptor group as a result of the construction and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development.
Figham Common (in conjunction with Wilberforce Way long distance path and Figham Pastures Local Wildlife Site (LWS))	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	Figham Pastures LWS, which is of **County** importance, would be temporarily impacted by the proposed Horizontal Directional Drilling and open cut trench works and associated temporary compound and access route. Disturbance and short term habitat loss is anticipated	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	There would be a localised area of the trail, as it crossed Figham Common, with a small scale of change in views. This would be experienced over a **short term** duration and would result in a **slight/negligible** magnitude of effect. **Minor adverse** effect on views to users of the Wilberforce Way long distance path as it crossed Figham Common, which is considered to be **not significant.** Decommissioning effects on the landscape character and visual amenity of the environmental baseline are considered to be similar, or no greater than, those identified for the construction phase. Planting established during the operation (including	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	The value (sensitivity) of users of Figham Common (community land and asset) to a decrease in the amount of land available for use by the public is **medium** and the magnitude of impact (change) following additional mitigation is **minor**. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct,	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	**Outline CEMP [EN010157/APP/7.2]** **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** **Outline DEMP [EN010157/APP/7.4]** **Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**	There is predicted to be a **significant adverse** intra-cumulative effect on this receptor group as a result of the Proposed Development. However, this would be a short term, temporary impact associated with the construction phase.

Receptor	Air Quality	Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage	Land, Soil and Groundwater	Landscape and Visual	Noise and Vibration	Population	Transport and access	Mitigation	Significance of Effect
		during the construction phase. The effect would be highly localised but despite the implementation of additional mitigation measures, there will be a residual effect whilst grassland recovers and re-grows following the disturbance works. The residual effect would be **adverse, short term, small** scale but **reversible**, which is considered to be **not significant** at the Local level.			maintenance) phase would have matured resulting in potential increased screening and therefore any visual effects during decommissioning would be the same or less than those identified during construction.		temporary, short term **slight adverse** residual effect on Figham Common following the implementation of additional mitigation measures, which is considered to be **not significant.** Temporary diversions to PRoW during the construction phase. The value (sensitivity) of users of PRoW is **medium** and the magnitude of impact (change) following additional mitigation is **minor**. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, temporary, short term **slight adverse** residual effect on users of PRoW following the implementation of additional mitigation measures, which is considered to be **not significant**. The likely level of potential effect during decommissioning is expected to be similar to or less than that experienced during construction and therefore the potential effects during construction (described above) are expected to represent the potential effects during decommissioning			
NCN Route no.164	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. During construction there would be a limited (maximum 1.4km for eastbound users only) stretch of NCN Route no.164 with a **large/medium** scale of change in views. This would be experienced over a **short term** duration and would result in a **slight** magnitude of effect. Therefore, during construction, there would be a **moderate/minor adverse** effect on views for users of NCN Route	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	Temporary diversions to PRoW during the construction phase. The value (sensitivity) of users of PRoW is **medium** and the magnitude of impact (change) following additional mitigation is **minor**. Therefore,	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	**Outline CEMP [EN010157/APP/7.2]** **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** **Outline DEMP [EN010157/APP/7.4]** **Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**	There are unlikely to be any significant intra cumulative effects on this receptor group as a result of the construction and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development.

Receptor	Air Quality	Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage	Land, Soil and Groundwater	Landscape and Visual	Noise and Vibration	Population	Transport and access	Mitigation	Significance of Effect
					no.164, which is considered to be **not significant**. Otherwise, the effect on views from the remainder of NCN Route no.164 within the study area would be **negligible adverse** to **none** and considered **not significant** during construction. Decommissioning effects on the landscape character and visual amenity of the environmental baseline are considered to be similar, or no greater than, those identified for the construction phase. Planting established during the operation (including maintenance) phase would have matured resulting in potential increased screening and therefore any visual effects during decommissioning would be the same or less than those identified during construction.		there is likely to be a direct, temporary, short term **slight adverse** residual effect on users of PRoW following the implementation of additional mitigation measures, which is considered to be **not significant**. The likely level of potential effect during decommissioning is expected to be similar to or less than that experienced during construction and therefore the potential effects during construction (described above) are expected to represent the potential effects during decommissioning			
PRoW Riston footpath no.2 (Including Leven footpath no.5)	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium** (although it is noted that during the assessment work the footpath was walked several times at different times of the year and not a single other user was encountered). During construction, there would be a **large** scale of change in views along the full extent of the footpath. The change during construction would be experienced over a **short term** duration and would result in a **moderate** magnitude of effect. Therefore, during construction, there would be a **major/moderate adverse** effect on views for users of Riston footpath no.2, which is considered to be **significant.** Decommissioning effects on the landscape character and visual amenity of the environmental baseline are considered to be similar, or no greater than, those identified for the construction phase. Planting established during the operation (including maintenance) phase would have matured resulting in potential increased screening and therefore any visual effects during decommissioning would be the same or less than those identified during construction.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	Temporary diversions to PRoW during the construction phase. The value (sensitivity) of users of PRoW is **medium** and the magnitude of impact (change) following additional mitigation is **minor**. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, temporary, short term **slight adverse** residual effect on users of PRoW following the implementation of additional mitigation measures, which is considered to be **not significant**. The likely level of potential effect during decommissioning is expected to be similar to or less than that experienced during construction and therefore the potential effects during construction (described above)	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	**Outline CEMP [EN010157/APP/7.2]** **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** **Outline DEMP [EN010157/APP/7.4]** **Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**	There is predicted to be a **significant adverse** intra-cumulative effect on this receptor group as a result of the Proposed Development. However, this would be a short term, temporary impact associated with the construction and decommissioning phases.

Receptor	Air Quality	Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage	Land, Soil and Groundwater	Landscape and Visual	Noise and Vibration	Population	Transport and access	Mitigation	Significance of Effect
							are expected to represent the potential effects during decommissioning			
PRoW Riston footpath no.1	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. During construction, there would be a **large** scale of change in views along the full extent of the footpath. The change during construction would be experienced over a **short term** duration and would result in a **moderate** magnitude of effect. Therefore, during construction, there would be a **major/moderate adverse** effect on views for users of Riston footpath no.1, which is considered to be **significant**. Decommissioning effects on the landscape character and visual amenity of the environmental baseline are considered to be similar, or no greater than, those identified for the construction phase. Planting established during the operation (including maintenance) phase would have matured resulting in potential increased screening and therefore any visual effects during decommissioning would be the same or less than those identified during construction.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	Temporary diversions to PRoW during the construction phase. The value (sensitivity) of users of PRoW is **medium** and the magnitude of impact (change) following additional mitigation is **minor**. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, temporary, short term **slight adverse** residual effect on users of PRoW following the implementation of additional mitigation measures, which is considered to be **not significant**. The likely level of potential effect during decommissioning is expected to be similar to or less than that experienced during construction and therefore the potential effects during construction (described above) are expected to represent the potential effects during decommissioning	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	**Outline CEMP [EN010157/APP/7.2]** **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** **Outline DEMP [EN010157/APP/7.4]** **Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**	There is predicted to be a **significant adverse** effect on this receptor group as a result of the Proposed Development. However, this would be a short term, temporary impact associated with the construction and decommissioning phases.
PRoW Tickton bridleway no.5	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. During construction, there would be a **medium** scale of change in views along an intermediate stretch of the bridleway. The change during construction would be experienced over a **short term** duration and would result in a **moderate/slight** magnitude of effect. Therefore, during construction, there would be a **moderate adverse** effect on views for users of Tickton bridleway no.5, which due to the **short term** nature of the effect, is considered to be **not significant**. Decommissioning effects on the landscape character and visual amenity of the environmental baseline are considered to be similar, or no greater than, those identified for the construction phase. Planting established	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	Temporary diversions to PRoW during the construction phase. The value (sensitivity) of users of PRoW is **medium** and the magnitude of impact (change) following additional mitigation is **minor**. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, temporary, short term **slight adverse** residual effect on users of PRoW following	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	**Outline CEMP [EN010157/APP/7.2]** **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** **Outline DEMP [EN010157/APP/7.4]** **Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**	There are unlikely to be any significant intra cumulative effects on this receptor group as a result of the construction and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development.

Receptor	Air Quality	Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage	Land, Soil and Groundwater	Landscape and Visual	Noise and Vibration	Population	Transport and access	Mitigation	Significance of Effect
					during the operation (including maintenance) phase would have matured resulting in potential increased screening and therefore any visual effects during decommissioning would be the same or less than those identified during construction.		the implementation of additional mitigation measures, which is considered to be **not significant**. The likely level of potential effect during decommissioning is expected to be similar to or less than that experienced during construction and therefore the potential effects during construction (described above) are expected to represent the potential effects during decommissioning			
Tickton PRoW located between Tickton and Weel	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. During construction, there would be a **medium/small** scale of change in views over localised stretches of the PRoW closest to Land Area E. The change during construction would be experienced over a **short term** duration and would result in a **slight** magnitude of effect. Therefore, during construction, there would be a **moderate/minor adverse** effect on views for this receptor group, which is considered to be **not significant**. Decommissioning effects on the landscape character and visual amenity of the environmental baseline are considered to be similar, or no greater than, those identified for the construction phase. Planting established during the operation (including maintenance) phase would have matured resulting in potential increased screening and therefore any visual effects during decommissioning would be the same or less than those identified during construction.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	Temporary diversions to PRoW during the construction phase. The value (sensitivity) of users of PRoW is **medium** and the magnitude of impact (change) following additional mitigation is **minor**. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, temporary, short term **slight adverse** residual effect on users of PRoW following the implementation of additional mitigation measures, which is considered to be **not significant**. The likely level of potential effect during decommissioning is expected to be similar to or less than that experienced during construction and therefore the potential effects during construction (described above) are expected to represent the potential effects during decommissioning	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	**Outline CEMP [EN010157/APP/7.2]** **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** **Outline DEMP [EN010157/APP/7.4]** **Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**	There are unlikely to be any significant intra cumulative effects on this receptor group as a result of the construction and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development.

Receptor	Air Quality	Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage	Land, Soil and Groundwater	Landscape and Visual	Noise and Vibration	Population	Transport and access	Mitigation	Significance of Effect
Wawne PRoW located between Weel and Wawne	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. During construction, there would be a **medium** scale of change in views over localised stretches of the PRoW closest to Land Area E (see Viewpoint 22). Over the wider receptor group there would be a **small/negligible** scale of change in views. The change during construction would be experienced over a **short term** duration and this would result in a **slight** magnitude of effect. Therefore, during construction, there would be a **moderate/minor adverse** effect on views for this receptor group, which is considered to be **not significant**. Decommissioning effects on the landscape character and visual amenity of the environmental baseline are considered to be similar, or no greater than, those identified for the construction phase. Planting established during the operation (including maintenance) phase would have matured resulting in potential increased screening and therefore any visual effects during decommissioning would be the same or less than those identified during construction.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	Temporary diversions to PRoW during the construction phase. The value (sensitivity) of users of PRoW is **medium** and the magnitude of impact (change) following additional mitigation is **minor**. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, temporary, short term **slight adverse** residual effect on users of PRoW following the implementation of additional mitigation measures, which is considered to be **not significant**. The likely level of potential effect during decommissioning is expected to be similar to or less than that experienced during construction and therefore the potential effects during construction (described above) are expected to represent the potential effects during decommissioning	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	**Outline CEMP [EN010157/APP/7.2]** **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** **Outline DEMP [EN010157/APP/7.4]** **Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**	There are unlikely to be any significant intra cumulative effects on this receptor group as a result of the construction and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development.
Swine PRoW located to the east of Wawne and the south-east of Land Areas C and F	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. During construction, there would be a **large/medium** scale of change in view over a limited area immediately south of Field C7 (in Land Area C), which quickly reduced to a **small** scale of change in views over localised stretches of the PRoW closest to Land Areas C and F, with **negligible** scale of change to views further from the Site. The change during construction would be experienced over a **short term** duration and would result in a **slight** magnitude of effect over a limited area. Therefore, during construction, there would be a **moderate/minor adverse** effect on views for this receptor group when in close proximity to Land Area C, which is considered to be **not significant**. Decommissioning effects on the landscape character and visual amenity of the environmental baseline are considered to be similar, or no greater than, those identified for the	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	Temporary diversions to PRoW during the construction phase. The value (sensitivity) of users of PRoW is **medium** and the magnitude of impact (change) following additional mitigation is **minor**. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, temporary, short term **slight adverse** residual effect on users of PRoW following the implementation of additional mitigation measures, which is	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	**Outline CEMP [EN010157/APP/7.2]** **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** **Outline DEMP [EN010157/APP/7.4]** **Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**	There are unlikely to be any significant intra cumulative effects on this receptor group as a result of the construction and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development.

Receptor	Air Quality	Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage	Land, Soil and Groundwater	Landscape and Visual	Noise and Vibration	Population	Transport and access	Mitigation	Significance of Effect
					construction phase. Planting established during the operation (including maintenance) phase would have matured resulting in potential increased screening and therefore any visual effects during decommissioning would be the same or less than those identified during construction.		considered to be **not significant**. The likely level of potential effect during decommissioning is expected to be similar to or less than that experienced during construction and therefore the potential effects during construction (described above) are expected to represent the potential effects during decommissioning			
Skirlaugh PRoW located to the west of Skirlaugh and the A165	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. During construction, the scale of change in views from the wider PRoW in this location would be **none**; there would be occasional limited areas, closest to Land Area B, of the PRoW where the scale of change would be **small/negligible**. The scale of change during construction would be experienced over a **short term** duration and would result in a **negligible** magnitude of effect. Therefore, during construction, there would be a **minor/negligible adverse** effect on views for this receptor group, which is considered to be **not significant**. Decommissioning effects on the landscape character and visual amenity of the environmental baseline are considered to be similar, or no greater than, those identified for the construction phase. Planting established during the operation (including maintenance) phase would have matured resulting in potential increased screening and therefore any visual effects during decommissioning would be the same or less than those identified during construction.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	Temporary diversions to PRoW during the construction phase. The value (sensitivity) of users of PRoW is **medium** and the magnitude of impact (change) following additional mitigation is **minor**. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, temporary, short term **slight adverse** residual effect on users of PRoW following the implementation of additional mitigation measures, which is considered to be **not significant**. The likely level of potential effect during decommissioning is expected to be similar to or less than that experienced during construction and therefore the potential effects during construction (described above) are expected to represent the potential effects during decommissioning	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	**Outline CEMP [EN010157/APP/7.2]** **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** **Outline DEMP [EN010157/APP/7.4]** **Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**	There are unlikely to be any significant intra cumulative effects on this receptor group as a result of the construction and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development.
Catwick PRoW located around the village of Catwick	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. During construction, the scale of change in views from the wider PRoW in this location would be **none**; there would be occasional limited areas, closest to	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	Temporary diversions to PRoW during the construction phase.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	**Outline CEMP [EN010157/APP/7.2]** **Outline Rights of Way and Access**	There are unlikely to be any significant intra cumulative effects on this receptor group as a result of the construction and decommissioning

Receptor	Air Quality	Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage	Land, Soil and Groundwater	Landscape and Visual	Noise and Vibration	Population	Transport and access	Mitigation	Significance of Effect
					Land Area B, of the PRoW where the scale of change would be **small/negligible**. The scale of change during construction would be experienced over a **short term** duration and would result in a **negligible** magnitude of effect. Therefore, during construction, there would be a **minor/negligible adverse** effect on views for this receptor group, which is considered to be **not significant**. Decommissioning effects on the landscape character and visual amenity of the environmental baseline are considered to be similar, or no greater than, those identified for the construction phase. Planting established during the operation (including maintenance) phase would have matured resulting in potential increased screening and therefore any visual effects during decommissioning would be the same or less than those identified during construction.		The value (sensitivity) of users of PRoW is **medium** and the magnitude of impact (change) following additional mitigation is **minor**. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, temporary, short term **slight adverse** residual effect on users of PRoW following the implementation of additional mitigation measures, which is considered to be **not significant**. The likely level of potential effect during decommissioning is expected to be similar to or less than that experienced during construction and therefore the potential effects during construction (described above) are expected to represent the potential effects during decommissioning		**Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** **Outline DEMP [EN010157/APP/7.4]** **Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**	phases of the Proposed Development.
NCN Route 1	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	Temporary diversions to PRoW during the construction phase. The value (sensitivity) of users of PRoW is **medium** and the magnitude of impact (change) following additional mitigation is **minor**. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, temporary, short term **slight adverse** residual effect on users of PRoW following the implementation of additional mitigation measures, which is considered to be **not significant**. The likely level of potential effect during decommissioning	The magnitude of impact is **negligible**, the sensitivity is **high**, which results in a direct, temporary, short term **minor adverse** residual effect on users of the NCN Route 1, following implementation of additional mitigation measures, which is considered to be **not significant**. The effects on all road users will be no greater than those predicted for the construction phase. On this basis, the potential effects of the decommissioning phase on	**Outline CEMP [EN010157/APP/7.2]** **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** **Outline DEMP [EN010157/APP/7.4]** **Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**	There are unlikely to be any significant intra cumulative effects on this receptor group as a result of the construction and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development.

Receptor	Air Quality	Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage	Land, Soil and Groundwater	Landscape and Visual	Noise and Vibration	Population	Transport and access	Mitigation	Significance of Effect
							is expected to be similar to or less than that experienced during construction and therefore the potential effects during construction (described above) are expected to represent the potential effects during decommissioning	severance, driver delay, non-motorised user delay, non-motorised user amenity, fear and intimidation, road safety and hazardous loads are considered to be **not significant**.		
Agricultural Land	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	For high sensitivity soil (Grade 3a), there is a split significance range which means the effect could be significant or not significant. Given that the Agricultural Land Classification grade will not be changed by the Proposed Development and any impact to the quality of soil would be temporary and reversible (with works all being completed in accordance with the **Outline Soil Management Plan (Outline SMP) [EN010157/APP/7.8] and Outline CEMP [EN010157/APP/7.2]**), it is considered appropriate to adjust the significance of effect to **slight adverse**. The residual effect on **high** sensitivity soil (Grade 3a) due to construction of the Proposed Development is therefore assessed as being **not significant.**	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	The value (sensitivity) of agricultural landholders to a decrease in the amount of land available for farming is **high** and the magnitude of impact (change) following additional mitigation is **minor**. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, temporary, short term **slight adverse** residual effect on agricultural operations following the implementation of additional mitigation measures, which is considered to be **not significant**. The likely level of potential effect during decommissioning is expected to be similar to or less than that experienced during construction and therefore the potential effects during construction (described above) are expected to represent the potential effects during decommissioning	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	**Outline CEMP [EN010157/APP/7.2]** **Outline SMP [EN010157/APP/7.8]** **Outline DEMP [EN010157/APP/7.4]**	There are unlikely to be any significant intra cumulative effects on this receptor group as a result of the construction and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development.
Carr House Farm, Long Riston	The sensitivity of the area to dust soiling effects on people and property is considered to be **high** during demolition (during decommissioning phase only), earthworks and	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	After mitigation, it is considered that noise levels from construction activity on site and the local road network would not exceed 65 dB $L_{Aeq,T}$ at all of the sensitive receptors considered.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	**Outline DEMP [EN010157/APP/7.4]**	There is predicted to be a **significant adverse** effect on this receptor as a result of the Proposed Development. However, this would be a short term, temporary impact associated with the decommissioning phase.

Receptor	Air Quality	Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage	Land, Soil and Groundwater	Landscape and Visual	Noise and Vibration	Population	Transport and access	Mitigation	Significance of Effect
	construction activities, and **medium** for trackout activities. Following additional mitigation, it has been concluded there is a **medium** risk of dust emissions impacts from demolition activities (during decommissioning phase only) and a **low** risk of dust emissions impacts from earthworks, construction and trackout activities. Therefore, the residual effect of dust soiling following the implementation of additional mitigation measures is considered to be **not significant**.					Based on the application of suitable mitigation measures, the magnitude of impact during the construction phase at **high** sensitivity receptors is considered **low**, resulting in a temporary **minor adverse** effect, which is considered **not significant**. As the residual impacts during the decommissioning phase are unlikely to be any greater than those during the construction phase, no significant effects are predicted.				
Meaux Decoy Farm, Routh	The sensitivity of the area to dust soiling effects on people and property is considered to be **high** during demolition (during decommissioning phase only), earthworks and construction activities, and **medium** for trackout activities. Following additional mitigation, it has been concluded there is a **medium** risk of dust emissions impacts from demolition activities (during decommissioning phase only) and a **low** risk of dust emissions impacts from earthworks, construction and trackout activities. Therefore, the residual effect of dust soiling following the implementation of additional mitigation measures is considered to be **not significant**.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	After mitigation, it is considered that noise levels from construction activity on site and the local road network would not exceed 65 dB $L_{Aeq,T}$ at all of the sensitive receptors considered. Based on the application of suitable mitigation measures, the magnitude of impact during the construction phase at **high** sensitivity receptors is considered **low**, resulting in a temporary **minor adverse** effect, which is considered **not significant**. As the residual impacts during the decommissioning phase are unlikely to be any greater than those during the construction phase, no significant effects are predicted.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	**Outline DEMP [EN010157/APP/7.4]**	There is predicted to be a **significant adverse** effect on this receptor as a result of the Proposed Development. However, this would be a short term, temporary impact associated with the decommissioning phase.

Receptor	Air Quality	Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage	Land, Soil and Groundwater	Landscape and Visual	Noise and Vibration	Population	Transport and access	Mitigation	Significance of Effect
Meaux (North)	The sensitivity of the area to dust soiling effects on people and property is considered to be **high** during demolition (during decommissioning phase only), earthworks and construction activities, and **medium** for trackout activities. Following additional mitigation, it has been concluded there is a **medium** risk of dust emissions impacts from demolition activities (during decommissioning phase only) and a **low** risk of dust emissions impacts from earthworks, construction and trackout activities. Therefore, the residual effect of dust soiling following the implementation of additional mitigation measures is considered to be **not significant**.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	After mitigation, it is considered that noise levels from construction activity on site and the local road network would not exceed 65 dB $L_{Aeq,T}$ at all of the sensitive receptors considered. Based on the application of suitable mitigation measures, the magnitude of impact during the construction phase at **high** sensitivity receptors is considered **low**, resulting in a temporary **minor adverse** effect, which is considered **not significant**. As the residual impacts during the decommissioning phase are unlikely to be any greater than those during the construction phase, no significant effects are predicted.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	**Outline DEMP [EN010157/APP/7.4]**	There is predicted to be a **significant adverse** effect on this receptor as a result of the Proposed Development. However, this would be a short term, temporary impact associated with the decommissioning phase.
Arnold Carr Farm, Arnold	The sensitivity of the area to dust soiling effects on people and property is considered to be **high** during demolition (during decommissioning phase only), earthworks and construction activities, and **medium** for trackout activities. Following additional mitigation, it has been concluded there is a **medium** risk of dust emissions impacts from demolition activities (during decommissioning phase only) and a **low** risk of dust emissions impacts from earthworks, construction and	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	After mitigation, it is considered that noise levels from construction activity on site and the local road network would not exceed 65 dB $L_{Aeq,T}$ at all of the sensitive receptors considered. Based on the application of suitable mitigation measures, the magnitude of impact during the construction phase at **high** sensitivity receptors is considered **low**, resulting in a temporary **minor adverse** effect, which is considered **not significant**. As the residual impacts during the decommissioning phase are unlikely to be any greater than those during the	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	**Outline DEMP [EN010157/APP/7.4]**	There is predicted to be a **significant adverse** effect on this receptor as a result of the Proposed Development. However, this would be a short term, temporary impact associated with the decommissioning phase.

Receptor	Air Quality	Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage	Land, Soil and Groundwater	Landscape and Visual	Noise and Vibration	Population	Transport and access	Mitigation	Significance of Effect
	trackout activities. Therefore, the residual effect of dust soiling following the implementation of additional mitigation measures is considered to be **not significant**.					construction phase, no significant effects are predicted.				
Springdale Farm, Carr Lane, Weel	The sensitivity of the area to dust soiling effects on people and property is considered to be **high** during demolition (during decommissioning phase only), earthworks and construction activities, and **medium** for trackout activities. Following additional mitigation, it has been concluded there is a **medium** risk of dust emissions impacts from demolition activities (during decommissioning phase only) and a **low** risk of dust emissions impacts from earthworks, construction and trackout activities. Therefore, the residual effect of dust soiling following the implementation of additional mitigation measures is considered to be **not significant**.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	After mitigation, it is considered that noise levels from construction activity on site and the local road network would not exceed 65 dB $L_{Aeq,T}$ at all of the sensitive receptors considered. Based on the application of suitable mitigation measures, the magnitude of impact during the construction phase at **high** sensitivity receptors is considered **low**, resulting in a temporary **minor adverse** effect, which is considered **not significant**. As the residual impacts during the decommissioning phase are unlikely to be any greater than those during the construction phase, no significant effects are predicted.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	**Outline DEMP [EN010157/APP/7.4]**	There is predicted to be a **significant adverse** effect on this receptor as a result of the Proposed Development. However, this would be a short term, temporary impact associated with the decommissioning phase.

Table 15-7: Intra-project combined residual effect interactions during the operation (including maintenance) phase (Stage 2)

Receptor	Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage	Land, Soil and Groundwater	Landscape and Visual	Noise and Vibration	Population	Mitigation	Significance of Effect
Hedgerow loss	There would be no long term net hedgerow loss. However, compensatory habitat would take time to develop (c. 10 years for new hedgerows to fully mature). The network of hedgerows is of **District** importance, given the extent of hedgerow within East Riding of Yorkshire. However, only small discrete sections of hedgerow would be affected. Therefore, the residual effect is anticipated to be **adverse**, **temporary** and **medium-term**, which is considered to be **not significant** at the **Local** level.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	By year 10 of operation, the new mitigation planting implemented would have become established and far exceed the amount of hedgerow loss during construction. The new vegetation would make a positive contribution to the landscape fabric. The total length of new hedgerow and structural woodland planting within the Order Limits as a whole would be 19.5km and 17,833m² respectively. By year 10, there would be **medium/small** scale of change over a wide area for a **long term** duration, resulting in a **moderate** magnitude of effect. Therefore, in year 10 of operation, there is likely to be a **major/moderate** beneficial effect on existing landscape fabric, which is considered to be **significant**.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]** **Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan (Outline OEMP) [EN010157/APP/7.3]**	There is predicted to be a **beneficial** intra cumulative effect on this receptor group as a result of the Proposed Development during the operation (including maintenance) phase which is deemed **not significant**.
Long Riston (including Arnold)	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. In year 10 of operation, there would be a limited area, in close proximity to Fields B5 and B6 (in Land Area B), with a **small/negligible** scale of change in views. Otherwise, the wider receptor group (settlement) would only experience a **negligible** scale of change to visual amenity. This would be experienced over a **long term** duration and would result in a **slight/negligible** magnitude of effect. Therefore, in year 10 of operation, there would be a residual **minor/negligible adverse** effect on views from Long Riston, which is considered to be **not significant**.	Following the application of additional mitigation measures, the magnitude of impact during the operation (including maintenance) phase at **high** sensitivity receptors is considered **low**, resulting in a permanent **minor adverse** effect, which is considered **not significant**.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]** **Outline OEMP [EN010157/APP/7.3]**	There are unlikely to be any significant intra cumulative effects on this receptor group as a result of the operation (including maintenance) phase Proposed Development.
Routh	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. From the majority, i.e. over a **wide** area, of the settlement of Routh in both years 1 and 10 of operation there would be a **negligible** scale of change to visual amenity. This would be experienced over the **medium** and **long term** and would result in a	Following the application of additional mitigation measures, the magnitude of impact during the operation (including maintenance) phase at **high** sensitivity receptors is considered **low**, resulting in a permanent **minor adverse** effect, which is considered **not significant**.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	**Outline OEMP [EN010157/APP/7.3]**	There are unlikely to be any significant intra cumulative effects on this receptor group as a result of the operation (including maintenance) phase Proposed Development.

Receptor	Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage	Land, Soil and Groundwater	Landscape and Visual	Noise and Vibration	Population	Mitigation	Significance of Effect
				slight/negligible magnitude of effect. Therefore, in both years 1 and 10 of operation, there would be a residual **minor/negligible adverse** effect on views from Routh, which is considered to be **not significant**.				
Weel	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. In year 10 of operation, it is anticipated that the Proposed Development would be almost entirely screened from Weel with potentially very small glimpses (in winter months only) of solar PV development from the **localised** areas identified above. In year 10 there would be a **negligible** scale of change to views over a **long term** duration, which would result in a **negligible** magnitude of effect. Therefore, in year 10 of operation, there would be a residual **minor/negligible (tending towards negligible) adverse** effect on views from Routh, which is considered to be **not significant**.	Following the application of additional mitigation measures, the magnitude of impact during the operation (including maintenance) phase at **high** sensitivity receptors is considered **low**, resulting in a permanent **minor adverse** effect, which is considered **not significant**.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]** **Outline OEMP [EN010157/APP/7.3]**	There are unlikely to be any significant intra cumulative effects on this receptor group as a result of the operation (including maintenance) phase Proposed Development.
NCN Route no.164	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	By year 10 of operation the likely views of solar development in Field B1 (in Land Area B) would remain open, as it is not possible to screen the western boundary of the field due its proximity to Meaux and Routh East Drain. Therefore, in year 10 of operation there would remain a **large/medium** scale of change in views, from a limited stretch of the route, which would be experience over the **long term**. There would be a residual **moderate adverse** effect on views for users of NCN Route no.164, which is considered to be **not significant**. Noting that moderate effects may or may not be significant, it is the professional opinion of the assessors that in this instance the effect would be **not significant**, due to these views being possible from a busy section of A-road only when cyclists are most likely to be concentrating on the traffic and road safety.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	The value (sensitivity) of users of PRoW is **medium** and the magnitude of impact (change) following additional mitigation is **minor**. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, permanent, long term **slight beneficial** residual effect on users of PRoW following the implementation of additional mitigation measures, which is considered to be **not significant**.	**Outline OEMP [EN010157/APP/7.3]** **Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]** **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]**	There are unlikely to be any significant intra cumulative effects on this receptor group as a result of the operation (including maintenance) phase Proposed Development.

Receptor	Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage	Land, Soil and Groundwater	Landscape and Visual	Noise and Vibration	Population	Mitigation	Significance of Effect
				Outside the limited areas detailed above the effect on views from the remainder of NCN Route no.164 within the study area, in years 1 and 10 of operation, would be **negligible adverse** to **none** and considered **not significant**.				
PRoW Riston footpath no.2 and Leven footpath no.5	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. By year 10 there would be a **medium** scale of change in view along the full extent of the footpath. The change would be experienced over a **long term** duration and would result in a **substantial/moderate** magnitude of effect. Therefore, in year 10 of operation, there would be a residual **major/moderate (tending towards moderate) adverse** effect on views for users of Riston footpath no.2, which is considered to be **significant**.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	The value (sensitivity) of users of PRoW is **medium** and the magnitude of impact (change) following additional mitigation is **minor**. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, permanent, long term **slight beneficial** residual effect on users of PRoW following the implementation of additional mitigation measures, which is considered to be **not significant**.	**Outline OEMP [EN010157/APP/7.3]** **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]**	There are unlikely to be any significant intra cumulative effects on this receptor group as a result of the operation (including maintenance) phase Proposed Development.
PRoW Riston footpath no.1	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. By year 10 there would be a **medium** scale of change in view along the full extent of the footpath. The change would be experienced over a **long term** duration and would result in a **substantial/moderate** magnitude of effect. Therefore, in year 10 of operation, there would be a residual **major/moderate (tending towards moderate) adverse** effect on views for users of Riston footpath no.2, which is considered to be **significant**.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	The value (sensitivity) of users of PRoW is **medium** and the magnitude of impact (change) following additional mitigation is **minor**. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, permanent, long term **slight beneficial** residual effect on users of PRoW following the implementation of additional mitigation measures, which is considered to be **not significant**.	**Outline OEMP [EN010157/APP/7.3]** **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]**	There are unlikely to be any significant intra cumulative effects on this receptor group as a result of the operation (including maintenance) phase Proposed Development.
PRoW Tickton bridleway no.5	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. By year 10 there would be a **small** scale of change in view along an intermediate stretch of the bridleway. The change would be experienced over a **long term** duration and would result in a **slight** magnitude of effect. Therefore, in year 10 of operation, there would be a residual **moderate/minor (tending towards minor) adverse** effect on views for users of Tickton bridleway	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	The value (sensitivity) of users of PRoW is **medium** and the magnitude of impact (change) following additional mitigation is **minor**. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, permanent, long term **slight beneficial** residual effect on users of PRoW following the implementation of additional mitigation measures, which is considered to be **not significant**.	**Outline OEMP [EN010157/APP/7.3]** **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]**	There are unlikely to be any significant intra cumulative effects on this receptor group as a result of the operation (including maintenance) phase Proposed Development.

Receptor	Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage	Land, Soil and Groundwater	Landscape and Visual	Noise and Vibration	Population	Mitigation	Significance of Effect
				no.5, which is considered to be **not significant**.				
Tickton PRoW located between Tickton and Weel	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. By year 10 there would be a **small/negligible** scale of change in view over localised stretches of the PRoW closest to Land Area E. The change would be experienced over a **long term** duration and would result in a **slight/negligible** magnitude of effect. Therefore, in year 10 of operation, there would be a residual **moderate/minor (tending towards minor) adverse** effect on views for users of the PRoW between Tickton and Weel, which is considered to be **not significant**.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	The value (sensitivity) of users of PRoW is **medium** and the magnitude of impact (change) following additional mitigation is **minor**. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, permanent, long term **slight beneficial** residual effect on users of PRoW following the implementation of additional mitigation measures, which is considered to be **not significant**.	**Outline OEMP [EN010157/APP/7.3]** **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]**	There are unlikely to be any significant intra cumulative effects on this receptor group as a result of the operation (including maintenance) phase Proposed Development.
Wawne PRoW located between Weel and Wawne	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. In year 10 of operation there would be a **small/negligible** scale of change in view for the footpaths in this receptor group. The change would be experienced over a **long term** duration and would result in a **slight** magnitude of effect. Therefore, in year 10 of operation, there would be a residual **moderate/minor adverse** effect on views for this receptor group, which is considered to be **not significant**.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	The value (sensitivity) of users of PRoW is **medium** and the magnitude of impact (change) following additional mitigation is **minor**. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, permanent, long term **slight beneficial** residual effect on users of PRoW following the implementation of additional mitigation measures, which is considered to be **not significant**.	**Outline OEMP [EN010157/APP/7.3]** **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]**	There are unlikely to be any significant intra cumulative effects on this receptor group as a result of the operation (including maintenance) phase Proposed Development.
Swine PRoW located to the east of Wawne and the south-east of Land Areas C and F	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. Therefore, in year 10 of operation there would be a **medium** scale of change in view over a limited area immediately south of Field C7 (in Land Area C), which quickly reduced to a **small** scale of change in views over localised stretches of the PRoW closest to Land Areas C and F, with negligible effects further from Land Areas C and F. The change would be experienced over a **long term** duration and would result in a **moderate** magnitude of effect over a limited area. Therefore, in year 10 of operation, there would be a residual **moderate adverse** effect on views for this receptor group. Noting that	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	The value (sensitivity) of users of PRoW is **medium** and the magnitude of impact (change) following additional mitigation is **minor**. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, permanent, long term **slight beneficial** residual effect on users of PRoW following the implementation of additional mitigation measures, which is considered to be **not significant**.	**Outline OEMP [EN010157/APP/7.3]** **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]**	There are unlikely to be any significant intra cumulative effects on this receptor group as a result of the operation (including maintenance) phase Proposed Development.

Receptor	Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage	Land, Soil and Groundwater	Landscape and Visual	Noise and Vibration	Population	Mitigation	Significance of Effect
				moderate effects may or may not be significant, it is the professional opinion of the assessors that in this instance the effect would be **not significant**, due to there only being a short stretch of one footpath where a large/medium scale of change to views would be experienced.				
Skirlaugh PRoW located to the west of Skirlaugh and the A165	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. In year 10 of operation the scale of change in views from the wider PRoW in this location would be **none**; there would be occasional limited areas, closest to Land Area C, of the PRoW where the scale of change would be **negligible**. The scale of change at year 10 would be experienced over a **long term** duration and would result in a **negligible** magnitude of effect. Therefore, in year 10 of operation, there would be a **minor/negligible adverse (tending towards negligible)** effect on views for this receptor group, which is considered to be **not significant**.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	The value (sensitivity) of users of PRoW is **medium** and the magnitude of impact (change) following additional mitigation is **minor**. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, permanent, long term **slight beneficial** residual effect on users of PRoW following the implementation of additional mitigation measures, which is considered to be **not significant**.	**Outline OEMP [EN010157/APP/7.3]** **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]**	There are unlikely to be any significant intra cumulative effects on this receptor group as a result of the operation (including maintenance) phase Proposed Development.
Agricultural land	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	Due to the less intrusive nature of works to be undertaken during operation (including maintenance), damage to the soil resource will be minimised, resulting in the magnitude of impact (change) being considered to be **negligible** and **not significant.**	The value (sensitivity) of agricultural landholders to a decrease in the amount of land available for farming is **high** and the magnitude of impact (change) following additional mitigation is **minor**. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, permanent (as a worst-case), medium term **slight adverse** residual effect on agricultural operations following the implementation of additional mitigation measures, which is considered to be **not significant**.	N/A – intra-project effect not applicable to this factor.	The value (sensitivity) of agricultural landholders to a decrease in the amount of land available for farming is **high** and the magnitude of impact (change) following additional mitigation is **minor**. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, permanent (as a worst-case), medium term **slight adverse** residual effect on agricultural operations following the implementation of additional mitigation measures, which is considered to be **not significant**.	**Outline SMP [EN010157/APP/7.8]** **Outline OEMP [EN010157/APP/7.3]**	There are unlikely to be any significant intra cumulative effects on this receptor group as a result of the operation (including maintenance) phase Proposed Development.

15.6.3 Sensitive receptors in proximity to the Proposed Development identified to have intra-project combined effects during the construction and/or decommissioning phases have been listed in **Table 15-6** and **Table 15-7**. The assessment has concluded, however, that the residual effects on the following receptors would be **significant**:

- PRoW Riston footpath no.2 (Including Leven footpath no.5) (construction and decommissioning) – **Significant adverse effects** due to the short term changes in view across the entire length of the footpath, as described in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and proposed temporary diversions to PRoW identified in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 13: Population [EN010157/APP/6.2]**.
- PRoW Riston footpath no.1 (construction and decommissioning) - **Significant adverse effects** due to the short term changes in view across the entire length of the footpath, as described in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and proposed temporary diversions to PRoW identified in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 13: Population [EN010157/APP/6.2]**.
- Figham Common (in conjunction with Wilberforce Way long distance path and Figham Pastures LWS). **Significant adverse effects** due to the short term changes in view across parts of the footpath as described in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]**, disturbance and short term habitat loss is anticipated identified in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and the decrease in the amount of land available for use by the public identified in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 13: Population [EN010157/APP/6.2]**.
- **Significant adverse effects** due to potential dust soiling during decommissioning as described in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 6: Air Quality [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and noise effects from the decommissioning of the Proposed Development identified in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 12: Noise and Vibration [EN010157/APP/6.2]**:
  - Carr House Farm, Long Riston;
  - Meaux Decoy Farm, Routh;
  - Meaux (North);
  - Arnold Carr Farm, Arnold; and
  - Springdale Farm, Carr Lane, Weel.

15.6.4 No intra cumulative effects were identified for any receptors during the operation (including) maintenance phase.

Additional mitigation

15.6.5 No additional mitigation is proposed for the intra-project combined effects identified other than described in **Table 15-6** and **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed Development Description [EN010157/APP/6.1]** and the following relevant chapters in **ES Volume 2 [EN010157/APP/6.2]**:

- **Chapter 6: Air Quality**;
- **Chapter 7: Biodiversity**;
- **Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual**;
- **Chapter 12: Noise and Vibration**; and
- **Chapter 13: Population**.

Inter-project cumulative effects: other existing development and/or approved developments

Construction and decommissioning phases

15.6.6 **Table 15-8** sets out the potential inter-project cumulative effects by factor for each of the shortlisted other existing and/or approved developments during the construction and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development. Documents reviewed for each of the shortlisted other existing and/or approved developments are listed in **Table 15-3** above.

Table 15-8: Inter-project cumulative effects assessment (construction and decommissioning phases)

ID	Development	Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage	Land, Soils and Groundwater	Landscape and Visual	Noise and Vibration	Population	Transport and Access	Potential inter-project cumulative effect
1.	22/03203/PLF Description: Erection of 22 dwellings with new access road and associated parking and landscaping following demolition of existing buildings (Minster Towers Care Home, No. 8 Lord Roberts Road, and Public Conveniences), and construction of car park (50 spaces).	Based on the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report, Tree Report, and Bat Survey Report, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species, and Statutory designated sites of national/local importance as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	Based on the Existing Site Plan, Site Location Plan, Proposed Site Plan, and Planning Statement, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on designated heritage assets as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Residential development within the town of Beverley and outside of this factor's ZTV	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	Based on the Existing Site Plan, Site Location Plan, Proposed Site Plan, and Planning Statement, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	There are no residual effects concluded, given the substantial distance from the Proposed Development. As a result, there are no significant inter-project cumulative effects anticipated between the other existing and/or approved development during construction or decommissioning.
2.	21/04438/STPLF Description: Erection of 195 dwellings and associated car parking, garages, landscaping, open space, pedestrian circulation and links, pumping station, infrastructure works and access from, and widening of Hornsea Burton Road	Based on the Ecological Impact Assessment, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	Based on the EIA Screening Report, Location Plan, Planning Statement, and Proposed Site Layout Plan, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	There are no residual effects concluded given the substantial distance from the Proposed Development. As a result, there are no significant inter-project cumulative effects anticipated between the other existing and/or approved development during construction or decommissioning.
3.	21/01492/STPLF Description: Erection of 297 dwellings with access from Woodmansey Mile and associated infrastructure, open space and landscaping and installation of signalised system to Long Lane, Beverley	Based on the Ecological Impact Assessment, Wildlife Assessment, Hedgerow Survey and Assessment, and Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species, Statutory designated sites of national/local importance, and non-statutory designated sites as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	Based on the Boundary Layout, Planning Layout, and Location Plan, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on designated heritage assets and non-designated heritage assets as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Residential development within the town of Beverley and outside the ZTV for the Proposed Development	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	Based on the Based on the Boundary Layout, Planning Layout, and Location Plan, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	Based on the Transport Assessment, the other existing and/or approved development would generate residential vehicle trips on Long Lane and the A1174, from which the Proposed Development would be accessed for the cable grid connection works. The Transport Assessment submitted as part of the planning application indicates that it is predicted to generate 25 (AM peak hour) and 26 (PM peak hour) on the A1174 Hull Road which in addition to the Proposed Development's predicted 10 Light Gods Vehicles (LGVs) and 10 HGVs per day is likely to have a negligible impact. Therefore, no significant residual inter-project cumulative effect is	There are no residual effects concluded between the other existing and/or approved development. As a result, there are no significant inter-project cumulative effects anticipated during construction or decommissioning.

ID	Development	Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage	Land, Soils and Groundwater	Landscape and Visual	Noise and Vibration	Population	Transport and Access	Potential inter-project cumulative effect
								anticipated.	
4.	18/02891/STPLF Description: Erection of 349 dwellings with associated open space, vehicular access road, landscaping and infrastructure	Based on the Ecological Appraisal, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	Based on the Location Plan, and Planning Layout, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	Based on the Transport Assessment, the other existing and/or approved development is predicted to generate 71 (AM Peak hour) and 62 (PM peak hour) vehicle movements on the A63 to the west of Hull. The Proposed Development is likely to generate vehicle movements on the A63, however the proportion of trips using the A63 to the west of Hull is unclear at this stage. Nonetheless, it was agreed with National Highways, through ongoing consultation, that due to higher baseline traffic flows on the Strategic Road Network, it was unlikely that any significant effects would be experienced. Further details on the ongoing consultation relating to the Proposed Development and the other existing and/or approved development is detailed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2]**. Additionally, the majority of trips on the A63 to the west of Hull are likely to be construction HGVs and LGVs which will be on the network across the full day rather than during the peak hours and therefore the developments are unlikely to generate peak volume of trips at the same time of	There are no residual effects concluded, given the substantial distance from the Proposed Development. As a result, there are no significant inter-project cumulative effects anticipated between the other existing and/or approved development during construction or decommissioning.

ID	Development	Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage	Land, Soils and Groundwater	Landscape and Visual	Noise and Vibration	Population	Transport and Access	Potential inter-project cumulative effect
								day. Therefore, no significant residual inter-project cumulative effect is anticipated.	
5.	22/01208/STPLF Description: Construction of solar photovoltaic development including solar panels, installation of sub-station, transformers, storage containers, erection of perimeter fence and CCTV poles with associated access, gates, internal tracks, infrastructure, landscaping and biodiversity enhancements and erection of temporary construction compound	**Volume 5, 5.3: Habitats Regulations Assessment - Information to inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]** states that the Proposed Development and the other existing and/or approved development could potentially result in impacts on statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species through loss of functionally linked land for qualifying bird species and disturbance/displacement of qualifying bird species using functionally linked land. However, these impacts would be mitigated through the implementation of the LEMP and CEMP for the Proposed Development. .	Based on the Heritage Assessment, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on designated heritage assets and non-designated heritage assets as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	Based on the Agricultural Land Classification, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on groundwater as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	The planning application for the other existing and/or approved development indicates a nine month construction programme, but does not provide anticipated construction dates. Therefore, it is possible that the construction programme for Kenley House solar farm may overlap with construction of Land Areas E and F and as such inter-project cumulative effects may occur for the following receptors: • LCA 18A: River Hull Corridor; • LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland; • PRoW Tickton bridleway no.5; • Wawne PRoW located between Weel and Wawne; • Meaux Lane/Meaux Road; and • Springdale Farm (Residential). However, due to the short term (no greater than 24 months as defined within **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]**) nature of the construction programme for the other existing and/or approved development it is not considered that any of the cumulative effects would be considered significant, outside of where either development would result in significant effects in their own right.	Based on the Noise Impact Assessment, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on construction noise as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	Based on the Location Plan, and Planning Statement, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on Walkers, cyclists and horse riders (PRoW), Agricultural land holdings, businesses and community land and assets (Figham Common), and on occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area as a result of the other development and the Proposed Development.	Based on the Transport Assessment and CEMP, construction traffic will route to the Proposed Development Site via Kingswood and Wawne. The Proposed Development is only likely to generate a small number of staff trips via Wawne and Kingswood and will generate no construction vehicles. Additionally, the construction phase of the other existing and/or approved development is anticipated to be completed prior to the commencement of the Proposed Development construction phase. The other existing and/or approved development would therefore have commenced its operation phase when the Proposed Development commences the construction phase. Therefore, no significant residual inter-project cumulative effect is anticipated.	It is assumed that the other development has adequately mitigated any potential impacts and given the small-scale of development there are no significant inter-project cumulative effects anticipated during construction or decommissioning.
6.	18/04095/STPLF Description: Construction of holiday park comprising of 55 lodges, reception/amenity building and associated infrastructure	Based on the Ecological Appraisal, and Winter Bird Report, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species, and Statutory designated sites of national/local importance as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	Based on the Design and Access Statement, Location Plan, Planning Statement, and Proposed Site Masterplan, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on designated heritage assets as a result of the other existing and/or approved	N/A - Holiday park adjacent to existing holiday parks. Development not of a similar nature to solar development and not considered within the assessment.	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	Based on the Design and Access Statement, Location Plan, Planning Statement and Proposed Site Masterplan, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area as a result of the other existing and/or	The development is predicted to generate a maximum of 9 two-way trips in an hour (17:00-18:00). The trips predicted to be generated by the development would not be perceptible outside the normal daily variations of traffic that might be experienced. Therefore, no	It is assumed that the other development has adequately mitigated any potential impacts and given the small-scale of development there are no significant inter-project cumulative effects anticipated during construction or decommissioning.

ID	Development	Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage	Land, Soils and Groundwater	Landscape and Visual	Noise and Vibration	Population	Transport and Access	Potential inter-project cumulative effect
			development and the Proposed Development.				approved development and the Proposed Development.	significant residual inter-project cumulative effect is anticipated.	
7.	19/03081/STOUT Description: Outline - Erection of Hotel (up to 70 rooms), extension to existing clubhouse/leisure facilities and associated access, parking and landscaping (access to be considered) (revised scheme of 18/00195/STOUT)	Based on the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species, and Statutory designated sites of national/local importance as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	Based on the Archaeological Evaluation and Geophysical Survey, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on designated heritage assets and non-designated heritage assets as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	Based on the Land Contamination Report, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on groundwater as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	Based on the Location Plan and Planning Statement, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on walkers, cyclists and horse riders (PRoW), Agricultural land holdings, businesses and community land and assets (Figham Common) and occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	Based on the Transport Assessment, the other existing and/or approved development is predicted to generate 31 vehicle movements during the morning peak hour and 33 vehicle movements during the evening peak hour on Harland Way. This is outside of the ZoI for Transport & Access. Therefore, no significant residual inter-project cumulative effect is anticipated.	It is assumed that the other development has adequately mitigated any potential impacts and given the small-scale of development there are no significant inter-project cumulative effects anticipated during construction or decommissioning.
8.	19/04321/STPLF Description: Construction of a solar farm and battery storage facility together with all associated works, equipment and necessary infrastructure	Based on the Construction Ecological Management Plan and Ecological Enhancement Plan, and Wintering and Breeding Bird Surveys, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	Based on the Location Plan and Planning Statement, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	There are no residual effects concluded given the substantial distance from the Proposed Development. As a result, there are no significant inter-project cumulative effects anticipated between the other existing and/or approved development during construction or decommissioning.
9.	20/01073/STPLF Description: Construction of road improvements between Beverley and Cottingham to include: Lincoln Way to Victoria Road Roundabouts - widening of carriage way; Jocks Lodge to Lincoln Way roundabout - construction of roundabout on A1079, link roads and bridge; Dunflat Road to Jocks Lodge - widening of carriage way; Skidby Roundabout to Dunflat Road - widening of carriage way, modification of junction and creation of pedestrian and cycle path and facilities; and Castlehill to Skidby Roundabouts - construction of dual carriage way, bridge over Eppleworth Road and widening of carriage ways	Based on the Ecological Appraisal, Ecological Enhancement and Management Plan, and Protected Species Survey, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species, and Statutory designated sites of national/local importance as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	Based on the Archaeology Report, and Heritage Statement, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on designated heritage assets as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	Based on the Design Stage CEMP, EIA Screening Opinion from Secretary of State, and Location Plan, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	There are no residual effects concluded given the substantial distance from the Proposed Development. As a result, there are no significant inter-project cumulative effects anticipated between the other existing and/or approved development during construction or decommissioning.

ID	Development	Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage	Land, Soils and Groundwater	Landscape and Visual	Noise and Vibration	Population	Transport and Access	Potential inter-project cumulative effect
10.	22/00824/STPLF Description: Construction of solar photovoltaic development including solar panels, installation of sub-station, medium voltage power stations, battery energy storage containers, erection of perimeter fence and CCTV poles with associated access and erection of temporary construction compound	**Volume 5, 5.3: Habitats Regulations Assessment - Information to inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]** states that the Proposed Development and the other existing and/or approved development could potentially result in impacts on statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species through loss of functionally linked land for qualifying bird species and disturbance/ displacement of qualifying bird species using functionally linked land. However, these impacts would be mitigated through the implementation of the LEMP and CEMP for the Proposed Development.	Based on the Heritage Impact Assessment, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on designated heritage assets and non-designated heritage assets as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	Based on the Agricultural Quality of Land, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on land and soils, and groundwater as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	The planning application for Field House solar farm indicates a six month construction programme, but does not provide anticipated construction dates. Therefore, it is possible that the construction programme for Field House solar farm may overlap with construction of Land Areas D and E and as such inter-project cumulative effects may occur for the following receptors: • LCA 18A: River Hull Corridor; • LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland; • NCN Route no.164; • PRoW Tickton bridleway no.5; • Tickton PRoW located between Tickton and Weel; • A1035; • Meaux Lane/Meaux Road; and • Manor House Farm (Residential). However, due to the short term nature of the construction programme for Field House solar farm it is not considered that any of the cumulative effects would be considered significant, outside of where either development would result in significant effects in their own right. Further information on this is provided in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 15.2: Detailed Cumulative Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. Generally, construction effects on all these identified receptors would be no greater than those identified for the Proposed Development alone due to their short term duration.	Based on the Noise Impact Assessment and Location Plan, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on construction noise as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development	Based on the EIA Screening Opinion from the Secretary of State and Location Plan , it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on walkers, cyclists and horse riders (PRoW), Agricultural land holdings, businesses and community land and assets (Figham Common) and occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	Based on the Construction Traffic Management Plan and Design Stage CEMP, it is not expected that the other existing and/or approved development's construction phase would overlap with the Proposed Development construction phase. Therefore, it is not expected there would be a significant effect on construction transport and access as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	It is assumed that the other development has adequately mitigated any potential impacts on receptors. Planning application 22/00824/STPLF and the Proposed Development will potentially change a large area of agricultural land; however, no significant inter-project cumulative effects are anticipated during construction or decommissioning.
11.	21/02335/STPLF Description: Construction of a 49.9MW Solar Farm, underground cabling, 18 inverter substations, installation of perimeter fencing (up to 2.5m high) with access gates and 176 CCTV cameras/infra-red lighting on steel poles (up to 3.5m high steel poles) and 2 temporary	**Volume 5, 5.3: Habitats Regulations Assessment - Information to inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]** states that the Proposed Development and the other existing and/or approved development could potentially result in impacts on statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species	Based on the Location Plan, and Planning Statement, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on designated heritage assets and non-designated heritage assets as a result of the other existing and/or approved	Based on the Agricultural Quality of Land, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on land and soils, and groundwater as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development	The planning application for Creyke Beck solar farm indicates a six month construction programme, but does not provide anticipated construction dates. Therefore, it is possible that the construction programme for Creyke Beck solar farm may overlap with construction of Land Areas E and F and as such inter-	Based on the Noise Impact Assessment, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on construction noise as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	Based on the Design and Access Statement, Infrastructure Layout, Location Plan and Planning Statement, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on walkers, cyclists and horse riders (PRoW), Agricultural land holdings, businesses	The development is predicted to generate a maximum of 40 HGV movements per day which will access via the A164 (for Solar Farm) and Park Lane (for grid and battery). Based on the information available, it is unclear the proportion of daily	The Proposed Development's grid connection cable route is the closest construction area to the Proposed Development. The effects caused by the grid connection cable route construction and decommissioning works would be temporary and short term in nature. Planning application 21/02335/STPLF and the

ID	Development	Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage	Land, Soils and Groundwater	Landscape and Visual	Noise and Vibration	Population	Transport and Access	Potential inter-project cumulative effect
	construction compounds; construction of a grid compound consisting of substations, control rooms, transformers, cabling and fencing; construction of a storage compound consisting of 24 battery storage containers, 24 PCS units and 2.5m high perimeter fencing and associated grid infrastructure and associated works	through loss of functionally linked land for qualifying bird species and disturbance/displacement of qualifying bird species using functionally linked land. However, these impacts would be mitigated through the implementation of the LEMP and CEMP for the Proposed Development.	development and the Proposed Development.		project cumulative effects may occur for the following receptor: • Wawne PRoW located between Weel and Wawne. However, due to the short term nature of the construction programme for Creyke Beck solar farm it is not considered that any of the cumulative effects would be considered significant. For this receptor, construction effects would be no greater than those identified for the Proposed Development alone due to their short term duration.		and community land and assets (Figham Common) and occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	vehicles which will use Park Lane and when the construction phase will be. Therefore, it is not expected there would be a significant effect on construction transport and access as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	Proposed Development will potentially change a large area of agricultural land; however, no significant inter-project cumulative effects are anticipated during construction or decommissioning.
12.	22/01546/STPLF Description: Erection of a building for vertical farming, two associated 2-storey office buildings and an energy network building; Creation of attenuation pond incorporating wildlife/nature park and with associated access, internal road, parking areas and infrastructure	Based on Ecological Appraisal, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on statutory designated sites of international/ European importance including qualifying species, Statutory designated sites of national/local importance and, non-statutory designated sites as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	Based on the Planning Statement, Proposed Site Layout Plan, and Site Location Plan, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on designated and non-designated heritage assets as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI.	N/A - Building development adjacent to existing business park, not of a similar nature to solar development and 2.5 km from closest above ground infrastructure.	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	Based on the Planning Statement, Proposed Site Layout Plan and Site Location Plan, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	The development is predicted to generate a small number of vehicle movements on Long Lane and approximately 200 daily vehicle movements on A1174 Hull Road. The Proposed Development is only anticipated to generate 10 daily HGV and 10 daily LGV movements on Long Lane and A1174 Hull Road. Therefore, it is not expected there would be a significant effect on construction transport and access as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	It is assumed that the other development proposal has adequately mitigated any potential impacts. Therefore, no significant inter-project cumulative effects are anticipated during construction or decommissioning.
13.	22/02775/STPLF Description: Construction of a 49.99MW Solar Farm comprising: ground mounted solar panels, transformers, substation, DNO control room, customer substation, GRP communications cabin, security fencing, landscaping and other associated infrastructures	**Volume 5, 5.3: Habitats Regulations Assessment - Information to inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]** states that the Proposed Development and the other existing and/or approved development could potentially result in impacts on statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species through loss of functionally linked land for qualifying bird species and disturbance/displacement of qualifying bird species using functionally linked land. However, these impacts would be mitigated through the implementation of the LEMP and CEMP for the Proposed Development.	Based on the Heritage Desk Based Assessment, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on designated and non-designated heritage assets as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	Based on Location Plan, Site Layout Plan, and Planning Statement, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on land and soils, and groundwater as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development	The planning application for Turf Carr solar farm indicates a 36-40 week construction programme, but does not provide anticipated construction dates. Therefore, it is possible that the construction programme for Turf Carr solar farm may overlap with construction of Land Areas C and F and as such inter-project cumulative effects may occur for the following receptors: • Long Riston (including Arnold); • PRoW Riston footpath no.2; • PRoW Riston footpath no.1; • Swine PRoW located to the east of Wawne and	Based on the Location Plan, Site Layout Plan and Planning Statement, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on construction noise as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development	Based on the Location Plan, Site Layout Plan and Planning Statement, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on walkers, cyclists and horse riders (PRoW), Agricultural land holdings, businesses and community land and assets (Figham Common) and occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	The development is predicted to generate 5 daily vehicle movements on the A165 and Arnold Lane West. The Transport and Access Chapter does anticipate any significant effects on the A165 or Arnold Lane West. The other existing and/or approved development's 5 daily vehicle movements is considered to be negligible. Therefore, it is not expected there would be a significant effect on construction transport and access as a	The development is directly adjacent to the proposed grid connection cable route and Solar PV Land Areas C and F. Construction activity associated with the grid connection cable route would likely cause temporary impacts that would be short term in nature. Therefore, no significant effects are likely to occur.

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					the south-east of Land Areas C and F; • A165; • Meaux Lane/Meaux Road; • Black Tup Lane and Ings Lane; • Kidhill Lane; and • Lumbercote and Wawne Common Farm Cottage (Residential). However, due to the short term nature of the construction programme for Turf Carr solar farm it is not considered that any of the cumulative effects would be considered significant, outside of where either development would result in significant effects in their own right. Generally, construction effects on these identified receptors would be no greater than those for the Proposed Development alone due to their short term duration.			result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	
14.	22/03648/STPLF and 22/01811/EIASCR Description: Construction of 49.9MW Solar Farm comprising of ground mounted solar panels, underground cabling, a temporary construction compound, access tracks, perimeter fencing with CCTV cameras, access gates and associated ancillary grid infrastructure and work	**Volume 5, 5.3: Habitats Regulations Assessment - Information to inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]** states that the Proposed Development and the other existing and/or approved development could potentially result in impacts on statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species through loss of functionally linked land for qualifying bird species and disturbance/displacement of qualifying bird species using functionally linked land. However, these impacts would be mitigated through the implementation of the LEMP and CEMP for the Proposed Development.	Whilst the development lies close to receptor Scheduled Monument NHLE 1015305 Meaux Duck Decoy, existing screening means it is not expected that there would be a discernible change to the asset and its setting. No impacts on this receptor by Proposed Development are anticipated. Therefore, no significant cumulative effect is expected as a result of the Proposed Development and this development. No non-designated heritage assets within the vicinity of the development are assessed to be at risk of impacts from Proposed Development and therefore, even if this development affects non-designated heritage assets within its vicinity, no cumulative effects will occur.	Based on the Location Plan, and Planning Statement, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on land, soil, and groundwater as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	The planning application for Carr Farm solar farm indicates a six to nine months construction programme, but does not provide anticipated construction dates. Therefore, it is possible that the construction programme for Carr Farm solar farm may overlap with construction of Land Area E and as such inter-project cumulative effects may occur for the following receptors: • LCA 18A: River Hull Corridor; • LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland; • PRoW Tickton bridleway no.5; • Tickton PRoW located between Tickton and Weel; • Wawne PRoW located between Weel and Wawne; • A1035; • Meaux Lane/Meaux Road; and • The Homestead (Residential). However, due to the short term nature of the construction programme for Carr Farm solar farm it is not	Based on the Indicative Infrastructure Layout, Location Plan and Planning Statement, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on construction noise as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development	Based on the Location Plan and Planning Statement, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on walkers, cyclists and horse riders (PRoW), Agricultural land holdings, businesses and community land and assets (Figham Common) and occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	The development is predicted to generate a maximum of 15 daily HGV movements on the A165 and A1035. The Transport and Access Chapter does anticipate any significant effects on the A165 or A1035. The other existing and/or approved development's 15 daily HGV movements is considered to be negligible. Therefore, it is not expected there would be a significant effect on construction transport and access as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	The development is directly adjacent to the Proposed Development and the proposed grid connection cable route passes through the development. Subject to planning approval, the cumulative effects during construction and decommissioning of planning applications 22/03648/STPLF and 22/01811/EIASCR will require ecological mitigation secured through project documents such as a CEMP to prevent significant inter-project cumulative effects.

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					considered that any of the cumulative effects would be considered significant, outside of where either development would result in significant effects in their own right. Further information on this is provided in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 15.2: Detailed Cumulative Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. Generally, construction effects on these identified receptors would be no greater than those for the Proposed Development alone due to their short term duration. This includes users of PRoW Tickton bridleway no.5, which for a short section passes directly between Carr Farm solar farm and Field E17. Even if the construction work were simultaneous, it is still not considered that cumulative effects on visual amenity during construction could be considered significant.				
15.	23/00760/STPLFE Description: Installation and operation of a Solar Farm (maximum output of approximately 49.9MW) with a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) (capacity of 20MW) and associated infrastructure including inverters, transformer/substation, cables, CCTV, access tracks, perimeter fencing and landscape works.	**Volume 5, 5.3: Habitats Regulations Assessment - Information to inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]** states that the Proposed Development and the other existing and/or approved development could potentially result in impacts on statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species through loss of functionally linked land for qualifying bird species and disturbance/displacement of qualifying bird species using functionally linked land. However, these impacts would be mitigated through the implementation of the LEMP and CEMP for the Proposed Development.	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	Based on the Scoping Report, Location Plan and Updated Layout Plan, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	The development is a significant distance from the Proposed Development and both sites are separated by parts of eastern Hull and villages such as Bilton and Ganstead. The cumulative effects during construction and decommissioning of both this development and the Proposed Development will require appropriate mitigation to prevent significant impacts on Humber Estuary SPA qualifying species. There are no residual effects concluded given the substantial distance from the Proposed Development. As a result, there are no significant inter-project cumulative effects anticipated between the other existing and/or approved development during construction or decommissioning.
16.	EN010125 (NSIP) Description: The Dogger Bank South Offshore Wind Farms project comprises the two offshore wind farms (Dogger Bank South West and Dogger Bank South East) and associated offshore and onshore infrastructure including offshore and onshore high voltage electricity cables, onshore and offshore electricity	**Volume 5, 5.3: Habitats Regulations Assessment - Information to inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]** states that the Proposed Development and the other existing and/or approved development could potentially result in impacts on statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species through loss of functionally linked land for qualifying bird species and	No designated heritage assets within the vicinity of the development are assessed to be at risk of impacts from the Proposed Development and therefore, even if this development affects designated heritage assets within its vicinity, no cumulative effects will occur.	The other existing and/or approved development would result in **negligible/minor adverse** effects on soil, agricultural land and groundwater receptors during construction and decommissioning. As a result, no significant inter-project cumulative effects are predicted to occur due to the other existing and/or approved	The route of the proposed Onshore Export Cable Corridor passes through the north of Land Area B within the Order Limits. However, the Substation Zone and Onward Cable Connection to Birkhill Wood Substation do not overlap with the Order Limits for the Proposed Development. Onshore Export Cable It is possible that the construction programme for	The other existing and/or approved development would result in a **minor adverse** effect at the closest noise receptor to the Proposed Development (R56) during construction and decommissioning. As a result, no significant inter-project cumulative effects are predicted to occur due to the other existing and/or approved	An Outline Public Rights of Way Management Plan is being committed to and has been submitted as Appendix C of the Outline Code of Construction Practice, which outlines temporary management measures to be employed during the construction phases of the other existing	The development is predicted to generate a maximum of 588 HGVs and 1,658 total vehicles on the A1035. The Transport and Access Chapter does anticipate any significant effects on the A1035. The other existing and/or approved development was	Although a potentially significant visual effect has been identified, it is considered unlikely that the construction of the Proposed Development in and around Land Area B and the construction of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development would occur at the same time. As no other significant effects have been reported for any of the environmental factors between the

ID	Development	Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage	Land, Soils and Groundwater	Landscape and Visual	Noise and Vibration	Population	Transport and Access	Potential inter-project cumulative effect
	substation(s), connection(s) to the National Grid and ancillary and temporary works. (The onshore grid connection route intersects with the Order Limits)	disturbance/displacement of qualifying bird species using functionally linked land. However, these impacts would be mitigated through the implementation of the LEMP and CEMP for the Proposed Development.	Both the Proposed Development and the other existing and/or approved development will impact known non-designated heritage assets of Low importance within Land Area B and may impact currently unknown heritage assets within Land Area B. Such impacts will be reduced to non-significant levels by the measures detailed in the Outline Archaeological Management Strategy. Thus, any cumulative effects would be at most of a minor significance of effect.	development and the Proposed Development.	the onshore infrastructure would overlap with construction of the Proposed Development and as such inter-project cumulative effects on landscape character may arise within Landscape Character Area (LCA) 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland over the same tract of the landscape as identified in the landscape effects identified in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]**. The cumulative effects, on landscape character, of laying the Onshore Export Cable Corridor through LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland would not be significant. In addition, there is the potential for very short sections of construction work for the Dogger Bank onshore infrastructure to be visible from the identified receptors around the north of Land Area B including Routh, NCN route no.164, PRoW Riston footpath no.2 (including Leven footpath no.5), Catwick PRoW located around the village of Catwick, River Hull, A1035 and A165. In the scenario that the section of Dogger Bank onshore infrastructure close to Land Area B was constructed simultaneously as Land Area B this would extend the geographic extents of visible construction work; in the scenario that the construction work was not simultaneous then the duration of visible construction works would extend. For either scenario the construction works would be short term and create limited visual impacts, which would not be considered significant for any receptor where construction effects had already been identified as not significant. It has been assessed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** that during construction the Proposed Development on its own would result in a major/moderate effect on views from PRoW Riston	development and the Proposed Development.	and/or approved development. The other existing and/or approved development Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment states that: *"There would be no permanent closures of any recreational routes. However, there would be one minor permanent diversion where a PRoW crosses the permanent access for the Substation Zone, to allow for a change in level. Any disturbance would be temporary and reinstated as soon as reasonably practical."* Thus, there are no anticipated inter-project cumulative impacts to walkers, cyclists or horse riders. The Proposed Development has sought permission and legal agreements from the relevant landholders of agricultural land holdings within the ZoI and therefore does not contribute to any significant cumulative inter-project effects on agricultural land holdings. Potential impacts to businesses during the construction phase are associated with visual and noise impacts. Any construction phase impacts will be short in duration and not likely to give rise to significant inter-project cumulative effects. Construction phase impacts associated with employment will be beneficial but temporary, should the construction phasing overlap there may be increased expenditure in the local area over a short period. However, the inter-project cumulative impacts of this are not anticipated to be significant. The maximum number of employment opportunities associated with the	predicted to generate an effect on driver delay at the Swinemoor Lane Roundabout (on the A1035) which would be managed through demand management measures rather than physical works due to the temporary and short term nature of the effects. Therefore, it is not expected there would be a significant effect on construction transport and access as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development after additional mitigation is in place.	other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development, no inter-project cumulative effects are predicted to occur during construction and decommissioning.

ID	Development	Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage	Land, Soils and Groundwater	Landscape and Visual	Noise and Vibration	Population	Transport and Access	Potential inter-project cumulative effect
					footpath no.2 (including Leven footpath no.5) and this is considered significant. If the Dogger Bank Onshore Export Cable was constructed within the same timeframe as Land Area B this could extend the period of time that significant visual effects could be experienced and therefore it is considered that there is the potential for significant cumulative effects during construction on users of PRoW Riston footpath no.2 (including Leven footpath no.5).		onshore works of the development is assumed to be 250 workers as a worst-case scenario. This is due to existing professional knowledge of similar schemes. Taking the same approach as the population assessment, it is assumed that 5% of these workers will require temporary accommodation. Using occupancy rate data for Yorkshire and the Humber, the peak occupancy rate occurs in the months of July and September whereby 84% of beds are taken. There are approximately 1,628 bedspaces available within the ZoI. During peak periods, approximately 1,368 bedspaces are filled before any are taken by the Proposed Development and other existing and/or approved developments within the ZoI. The maximum number of employment opportunities associated with the onshore works of the development is assumed to be 250 workers as a worst-case scenario. This is due to existing professional knowledge of similar schemes. Taking the same approach as the population assessment, it is assumed that 5% of these workers will require temporary accommodation. Using occupancy rate data for Yorkshire and the Humber, the peak occupancy rate occurs in the months of July and September whereby 84% of beds are taken. There are approximately 1,628 bedspaces available within the ZoI. During peak periods, approximately 1,368 bedspaces are filled before any are taken by the Proposed Development and other		

ID	Development	Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage	Land, Soils and Groundwater	Landscape and Visual	Noise and Vibration	Population	Transport and Access	Potential inter-project cumulative effect
							existing and/or approved developments within the ZoI. Therefore, there are approximately 242 beds available to cater for the influx of construction workers associated with the Proposed Development and inter-project developments. The average occupancy rates used in the assessment are derived from averages for Yorkshire and the Humber due to an absence of more localised data. There are fewer tourist receptors within the ZoI than Yorkshire and the Humber and therefore it is likely that occupancy rates within the ZoI would be lower due to reduced tourist visitors to the area. Therefore, no significant cumulative construction phase inter-project effects on occupancy rates have been identified.		
17.	Ref: EN010098 (NSIP) Description: Development of the Hornsea Project Four offshore wind farm. This is within the western area of the former Hornsea known as Zone 4, under the Round 3 offshore wind licensing arrangements established by The Crown Estate. (The onshore grid connection route runs adjacent to the Proposed Development)	**Volume 5, 5.3: Habitats Regulations Assessment - Information to inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]** concludes that all potential effects related to onshore ecology have been screened out, as confirmed with Natural England. Based on ES Volume A6 Annex 3.5 Great Crested Newt Environmental DNA eDNA Survey Report, ES Volume A6 Annex 3.6 Water Vole Survey Report, ES Volume A6 Annex 3.14 Hedgerow and Arboricultural Survey Report, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on any other biodiversity receptor as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	Based on ES Volume A6 Annex 5.1 Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment Part A, ES Volume A3 Chapter 5 Historic Environment, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on designated heritage assets as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	The other existing and/or approved development would result in a **slight adverse** effect on agricultural land during construction and decommissioning. As a result, no significant inter-project cumulative effects are predicted to occur due to the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	An underground cable route which does not cross the Order Limits for the Proposed Development and is outside the study area for landscape and visual impact assessments except at its proposed connection point to National Grid Creyke Beck Substation. As a result, no significant inter-project cumulative effects are predicted to occur due to the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	Based on the Location Plan Offshore and Onshore, Location Plan Onshore for the other existing and/or approved development, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on noise and vibration receptors as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	It The other existing/and or approved development has submitted an Outline Public Rights of Way Management Plan contained within the Outline Code of Construction Practice as part of the application for the existing and/or approved development. This Public Rights of Way Management Plan will endeavour to retain PRoW function where possible during the construction phase, or seek permission for temporary diversions or closures. Thus, there are no anticipated inter-project cumulative impacts to walkers, cyclists or horse riders. The Proposed Development has sought permission and legal agreements from the relevant landholders of agricultural land holdings within the ZoI and therefore does not contribute to any	The cumulative effect of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development were assessed as part of the **ES Volume 4, Appendix 14.1: Transport Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. The Transport Assessment concluded that there was potential for driver delay effects at the A165/A1035 White Cross Roundabout as a result of the other existing and/or approved development. The addition of Proposed Development traffic resulted in a minor increase in delay at the junction. The other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development will be managed through the delivery of	The other development is located towards the southern end of the grid connection cable route and National Grid Creyke Beck Substation. Construction activity associated with the grid connection cable route would likely cause temporary impacts that would be short term in nature. Therefore, no significant effects are likely to occur.

ID	Development	Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage	Land, Soils and Groundwater	Landscape and Visual	Noise and Vibration	Population	Transport and Access	Potential inter-project cumulative effect
							significant cumulative inter-project effects on agricultural land holdings. Potential impacts to businesses during the construction phase are associated with visual and noise impacts. Any construction phase impacts will be short in duration and not likely to give rise to significant inter-project cumulative effects. Construction phase impacts associated with employment will be beneficial but temporary, should the construction phasing overlap there may be increased expenditure in the local area over a short period. However, the inter-project cumulative impacts of this are not anticipated to be significant. Volume A3, Chapter 10: Socio-economics for the other existing and/or approved development states that employment numbers for the onshore works of the existing and/or approved development are likely to vary between 100 to 1600 on an average annual basis. Taking the same approach as employed in the population assessment, it is assumed that 5% of these workers will require temporary accommodation. Using occupancy rate data for Yorkshire and the Humber, the maximum occupancy rate occurs in the months of July and September whereby 84% of beds are taken. There are approximately 1,628 bedspaces available within a 10km radius of the Order Limits. During the peak period, approximately 1,368 bedspaces are taken before any are taken by the Proposed Development and other existing and/or approved developments within	Construction Traffic Management Plans. Therefore, it is not expected there would be a significant effect on construction transport and access as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development after additional mitigation is in place.	

ID	Development	Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage	Land, Soils and Groundwater	Landscape and Visual	Noise and Vibration	Population	Transport and Access	Potential inter-project cumulative effect
							the ZoI. Therefore, there are approximately 242 beds available to cater for the influx of construction workers associated with the Proposed Development and inter-project developments. It is also noted that the average occupancy rates are derived from averages for Yorkshire and the Humber due to an absence of more localised data. There are few tourist receptors within the ZoI and therefore it is likely that occupancy rates within the ZoI would be lower due to the reduced number of tourist visitors to the area. Therefore, no significant cumulative construction phase inter-project effects on occupancy rates have been identified.		
18.	Ref: N/A Description: Creyke Beck Substation Extension (Creyke Beck, near Cottingham, north of Hull) An extension of the existing Creyke Beck 400 kV substation to connect the proposed Hornsea Four offshore windfarm and a solar and battery storage project. Extension southwest of the existing substation. The proposed substation extension compound would occupy approximately 6.41 hectares maximum and the maximum height of the proposed equipment within the extension would be 17 metres.	The extension to Creyke Beck Substation Extension substation development is linked to the Hornsea four offshore wind farm developments. The substation design has not yet been finalised. It is assumed the proposed mitigation for Creyke Beck Substation is the same as the Hornsea Four offshore wind farm development	The proposed Creyke Beck Substation Extension application is in the early stages and the final grid connection route has not yet been finalised. Based on the outline proposed route there is potential that inter-project cumulative effects could arise from the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	The proposed Creyke Beck Substation Extension application is in the early stages and the final grid connection route has not yet been finalised. Based on the outline proposed route there is potential that inter-project cumulative effects could arise from the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	An extension to the existing National Grid Creyke Beck Substation would be located 5 km from the closest above ground infrastructure for Proposed Development. The substation site is separated from the Proposed Development by the River Hull, the A1174, the A1079, the villages of Woodmansey and Thearne, the large horticultural buildings to the south and south-west of Thearne and the existing National Grid Creyke Beck Substation. The likely construction dates for Wanless Beck Substation are not yet known, however there is the potential that the construction programme could overlap with construction of Proposed Development. Due to the separation between the sites, temporary nature of construction works, and the lack of visual receptors potentially impacted by both schemes, there is no potential for significant cumulative landscape or visual amenity effects in combination with Proposed Development.	The proposed Creyke Beck Substation Extension application is in the early stages and the final grid connection route has not yet been finalised. Based on the outline proposed route there is potential that inter-project cumulative effects could arise from the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	The proposed Creyke Beck Substation Extension application is in the early stages and the final grid connection route has not yet been finalised. Based on the outline proposed route there is potential that inter-project cumulative effects could arise from the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	The development is located towards the southern end of the grid connection cable route. The grid connection cable route is due to connect into Wanlass Beck substation. Construction activity associated with the grid connection cable route would likely cause temporary impacts that would be short term in nature. Therefore, no significant effects are likely to occur.

ID	Development	Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage	Land, Soils and Groundwater	Landscape and Visual	Noise and Vibration	Population	Transport and Access	Potential inter-project cumulative effect
19.	Ref: N/A Description: Proposed new Birkhill Wood National Grid Substation (700m to the northwest of the existing National Grid Creyke Beck Substation) To connect Dogger Bank South, two interconnector proposals and the proposed North Humber to High Marnham upgrade. Located within the DBS RLB. The proposed new substation compound would be approximately 3.04 hectares maximum and the maximum height of the proposed equipment within the new substation would be 13 metres.	The new Birkhill Wood substation development is linked to the Dogger Bank offshore wind farm developments. The substation design has not yet been finalised. It is assumed the proposed mitigation for Birkhill Wood substation is the same as Dogger Bank southwest/Dogger Bank southeast	Based on the Scoping Report, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on designated heritage assets as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	Based on the Scoping Report, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on land, soils and groundwater receptors as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	The substation would be located to the north-west of the existing National Grid Creyke Beck Substation, south of Beverley, 4.5 km from the closest above ground infrastructure for the Proposed Development. The substation site is separated from the Proposed Development by the River Hull, the A1174, the A1079, the villages of Woodmansey and Thearne, and the large horticultural buildings to the south and south-west of Thearne. The likely construction dates for Birkhill Wood Substation are not yet known, however there is the potential that the construction programme could overlap with construction of the Proposed Development. Due to the separation between the sites, temporary nature of construction works, and the lack of visual receptors potentially impacted by both schemes, there is no potential for significant cumulative landscape or visual amenity effects in combination with the Proposed Development.	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	Based on the Scoping Report, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on population receptors as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	The development is located towards the southern end of the grid connection cable route. Construction activity associated with the grid connection cable route would likely cause temporary impacts that would be short term in nature. Therefore, no significant effects are likely to occur.
20.	EN010144 (NSIP) Description: Dogger Bank D (DBD) Offshore Wind Farm encompasses a circa 2000MW offshore wind farm, offshore high voltage transmission and potential onshore transmission and Hydrogen Production Facility infrastructure. (The onshore grid connection route intersects with the Order Limits.)	**Volume 5, 5.3: Habitats Regulations Assessment - Information to inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]** states that the Proposed Development and the other existing and/or approved development could potentially result in impacts on statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species through the loss of functionally linked land for qualifying bird species, disturbance/displacement of qualifying bird species using functionally linked land and degradation of habitats as a result of changes in water quality/hydrology However, these potential impacts would be mitigated through the implementation of the LEMP and CEMP for the Proposed Development.	Construction works would not commence any earlier than 2029 and are therefore extremely unlikely to be coincident with the construction of Proposed Development.	Construction works would not commence any earlier than 2029 and are therefore extremely unlikely to be coincident with the construction of Proposed Development.	Construction works would not commence any earlier than 2029 and are therefore extremely unlikely to coincide with the construction of Proposed Development.	Construction works would not commence any earlier than 2029 and are therefore extremely unlikely to be coincident with the construction of Proposed Development.	Construction works would not commence any earlier than 2029 and are therefore extremely unlikely to be coincident with the construction of Proposed Development.	Construction works would not commence any earlier than 2029 and are therefore extremely unlikely to be coincident with the construction of Proposed Development.	The development is located towards the southern end of the grid connection cable route and Birkhill Wood substation. Construction activity associated with the grid connection cable route would likely cause temporary impacts that would be short term in nature. Therefore, no significant effects are likely to occur.

ID	Development	Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage	Land, Soils and Groundwater	Landscape and Visual	Noise and Vibration	Population	Transport and Access	Potential inter-project cumulative effect
21.	EN020034 (NSIP North Humber to High Marnham - A proposal to reinforce the 400kV high voltage power network between North Humber and High Marnham.	The proposed North Humber to High Marnham application is in the early stages and the final grid connection route has not yet been finalised. Based on the outline proposed route there is potential that inter-project cumulative effects could arise from the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	The proposed North Humber to High Marnham application is in the early stages and the final grid connection route has not yet been finalised. Based on the outline proposed route there is potential that inter-project cumulative effects could arise from the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	The proposed North Humber to High Marnham application is in the early stages and the final grid connection route has not yet been finalised. Based on the outline proposed route there is potential that inter-project cumulative effects could arise from the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	The substation siting zone is located around the vicinity of the existing National Grid Creyke Beck Substation, south of Beverley, 4.5 km from the closest above ground infrastructure associated with the Proposed Development. The new substation and connection would be to the north-east of this proposal and the closest it gets to the Order Limits. The substation siting zone is separated from the Proposed Development by the River Hull, the A1174, the A1079, the villages of Woodmansey and Thearne, and the large horticultural buildings to the south and south-west of Thearne. The likely construction dates for this proposal are 2027 to 2031, so there is the potential that the construction programme could overlap with construction of the Proposed Development. Due to the separation between the sites, temporary nature of construction works, and the lack of visual receptors potentially impacted by both schemes, there is no potential for significant cumulative landscape or visual amenity effects in combination with the Proposed Development.	The proposed North Humber to High Marnham application is in the early stages and the final grid connection route has not yet been finalised. Based on the outline proposed route there is potential that inter-project cumulative effects could arise from the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	The proposed North Humber to High Marnham application is in the early stages and the final grid connection route has not yet been finalised. Based on the outline proposed route there is potential that inter-project cumulative effects could arise from the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	The proposed North Humber to High Marnham application is in the early stages and the final grid connection route has not yet been finalised. Based on the outline proposed route there is potential that inter-project cumulative effects could arise from the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	The development is located towards the southern end of the grid connection cable route and National Grid Creyke Beck Substation. Construction activity associated with the grid connection cable route would likely cause temporary impacts that would be short term in nature.

Operation (including maintenance) phase

15.6.7 **Table 15-9** sets out the potential inter-project cumulative effects by factor for each of the shortlisted other existing and/or approved developments during the operation (including maintenance) phase of the Proposed Development.

Table 15-9: Inter-project cumulative effects assessment during the operation (including maintenance) phase

ID	Development	Biodiversity	Cultural heritage	Land, soils and groundwater	Landscape and visual	Noise and vibration	Population	Potential inter-project cumulative effect
1.	22/03203/PLF Description: Erection of 22 dwellings with new access road and associated parking and landscaping following demolition of existing buildings (Minster Towers Care Home, No. 8 Lord Roberts Road, and Public Conveniences), and construction of car park (50 spaces)	Based on the Tree Report, Bat Survey Report and Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species, and Statutory designated sites of national/local importance as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	Based on the Existing Site Plan, Site Location Plan, Proposed Site Plan and Planning Statement for the other existing and/or approved development, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on designated heritage assets as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	It is assumed that the development proposal has adequately mitigated any long term impacts and given the substantial distance from the Proposed Development no significant inter-project cumulative effects are anticipated during operation.
2.	21/04438/STPLF Description: Erection of 195 dwellings and associated car parking, garages, landscaping, open space, pedestrian circulation and links, pumping station, infrastructure works and access from, and widening of Hornsea Burton Road	Based on the Ecological Impact Assessment, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	It is assumed that the development proposal has adequately mitigated any long term impacts and given the substantial distance from the Proposed Development no significant inter-project cumulative effects are anticipated during operation.
3.	21/01492/STPLF Description: Erection of 297 dwellings with access from Woodmansey Mile and associated infrastructure, open space and landscaping and installation of signalised system to Long Lane, Beverley	Based on the Ecological Impact Assessment, Wildlife Assessment, Hedgerow Survey and Assessment and Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species, Statutory designated sites of national/local importance, and non-statutory designated sites as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	Based on the Boundary Layout, Planning Layout and Location Plan, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on designated heritage assets and non-designated heritage assets as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Residential development within the town of Beverley and outside the ZTV for the Proposed Development.	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	It is assumed that the development proposal has adequately mitigated any long term impacts and no significant inter-project cumulative effects are anticipated during operation.
4.	18/02891/STPLF Description: Erection of 349 dwellings with associated open space, vehicular access road, landscaping and infrastructure	Based on the Ecological Appraisal, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	N/A - Not within this topic's ZoI.	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	It is assumed that the other development proposal has adequately mitigated any long term impacts and no significant inter-project cumulative effects are anticipated during operation.
5.	22/01208/STPLF Kenley House Solar Farm Description: Construction of solar photovoltaic development including solar panels, installation of sub-station, transformers, storage containers, erection of perimeter fence and CCTV poles with associated access, gates, internal tracks, infrastructure, landscaping and biodiversity enhancements and erection of temporary construction compound	**Volume 5, 5.3: Habitats Regulations Assessment - Information to inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]** states that the Proposed Development and the other existing and/or approved development could potentially result in impacts on statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species through loss of functionally linked land for qualifying bird species and disturbance/displacement of qualifying bird species using functionally linked land. However, these impacts would be mitigated through the implementation of the LEMP and	Based on the Heritage Assessment, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on designated heritage assets and non-designated heritage assets as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	Based on the Agricultural Land Classification, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on groundwater as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	The other development in combination with the Proposed Development, would create significant cumulative effects on landscape character and visual amenity. The other development is directly adjacent, or in very close proximity to the Proposed Development. Effects from the other development would be of a similar type and scale to those created by the Proposed Development alone. It is likely that cumulative effects would be experienced over a wider	Based on the Noise Impact Assessment, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on operational noise as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	Based on the Location Plan and Planning Statement, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on Walkers, cyclists and horse riders (PRoW), Agricultural land holdings, businesses and community land and assets (Figham Common), and on occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area as a result of the other existing and/or approved	The other development and the Proposed Development will potentially change a large area of the local landscape which is predominantly agricultural in nature. This would likely result in **significant adverse** inter-project cumulative visual effects during the operation (including maintenance) phase. The mitigation outlined as part of the other

ID	Development	Biodiversity	Cultural heritage	Land, soils and groundwater	Landscape and visual	Noise and vibration	Population	Potential inter-project cumulative effect
		OEMP for the Proposed Development.			geographic area. Where significant cumulative effects have been identified, it is often on receptors where significant effects had already been identified as a result of the Proposed Development alone. Those receptors which would experience significant cumulative landscape effects are: • LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland; o Whilst there are cumulative effects over a wider geographic area, the overall effects are not greater than those identified for the Proposed Development alone. Those receptors which would experience significant cumulative visual effects are: • PRoW Tickton bridleway no.5; o Year 1 and year 10 cumulative significant effects are greater than for those identified for the Proposed Development alone, impacted by the other development, in addition to the Proposed Development. • Wawne PRoW located between Weel and Wawne o Year 1 and year 10 cumulative significant effects have been identified, primarily caused by the other development in its own right. • Meaux Lane/Meaux Road o Significant cumulative effects identified, but overall, not greater than those identified for the Proposed Development alone. • PRoW Riston footpath no.2; o Significant cumulative effects identified, but overall, not greater than those identified for the Proposed Development alone. • PRoW Riston footpath no.1; o Significant cumulative effects identified, but overall, not greater than those identified for the Proposed Development alone. • Springdale Farm (Residential Visual Amenity Assessment) o Year 10 cumulative significant effects have been identified (not significant from the Proposed Development alone). **ES Volume 4, Appendix 15.2: Detailed Cumulative**		development and the Proposed Development.	development in the Ecological Impact Assessment have the potential to cause a positive residual effect on biodiversity including the Humber Estuary Special Protection Area qualifying bird species. Both the other development and the Proposed Development include extensive areas designed for wintering and breeding birds as well as undisturbed buffer zones which will create connectivity for a range of species. As a result, no significant effects are likely to occur on statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species

ID	Development	Biodiversity	Cultural heritage	Land, soils and groundwater	Landscape and visual	Noise and vibration	Population	Potential inter-project cumulative effect
					Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4] contains further detail on the other development identified above.			
6.	18/04095/STPLF Description: Construction of holiday park comprising of 55 lodges, reception/amenity building and associated infrastructure	Based on the Ecological Appraisal and Winter Bird Report, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species, and Statutory designated sites of national/local importance as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	Based on the Design and Access Statement, Location Plan, Planning Statement and Proposed Site Masterplan, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on designated heritage assets as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	It is assumed that the other development has adequately mitigated any potential impacts on receptors. As a result, no significant inter-project cumulative effects are anticipated to occur during the operation (including maintenance) phase.
7.	19/03081/STOUT Description: Outline - Erection of Hotel (up to 70 rooms), extension to existing clubhouse/leisure facilities and associated access, parking and landscaping (access to be considered) (revised scheme of 18/00195/STOUT)	Based on the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species, and Statutory designated sites of national/local importance as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	Based on the Archaeological Evaluation and Geophysical Survey, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on designated heritage assets and non-designated heritage assets as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	Based on the Land Contamination Report, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on groundwater as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	Based on the Location Plan and Planning Statement, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on walkers, cyclists and horse riders (PRoW), Agricultural land holdings, businesses and community land and assets (Figham Common) and occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	It is assumed that the other development has adequately mitigated any potential impacts on receptors. As a result, no significant inter-project cumulative effects are anticipated to occur during the operation (including maintenance) phase.
8.	19/04321/STPLF Description: Construction of a solar farm and battery storage facility together with all associated works, equipment and necessary infrastructure	Based on the Construction Ecological Management Plan and Ecological Enhancement Plan and Wintering and Breeding Bird Surveys, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	The development is on the edge of the 10km ZoI and It is assumed that the development proposal has adequately mitigated any long term impacts. No significant inter-project cumulative effects are anticipated during operation.
9.	20/01073/STPLF Description: Construction of road improvements between Beverley and Cottingham to include: Lincoln Way to Victoria Road Roundabouts - widening of carriage way; Jocks Lodge to Lincoln Way roundabout - construction of roundabout on A1079, link roads and bridge; Dunflat Road to Jocks Lodge - widening of carriage way; Skidby Roundabout to Dunflat Road - widening of carriage way, modification of junction and creation of pedestrian and cycle path and facilities; and Castlehill to Skidby Roundabouts - construction of dual carriage way, bridge over Eppleworth Road and widening of carriage ways	Based on the Ecological Appraisal, Ecological Enhancement and Management Plan and Protected Species Survey, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species, and Statutory designated sites of national/local importance as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	Based on the Archaeology Report and Heritage Statement, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on designated heritage assets as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	It is assumed that the other development has adequately mitigated any potential impacts on receptors. As a result, no significant inter-project cumulative effects are anticipated to occur during the operation (including maintenance) phase.

ID	Development	Biodiversity	Cultural heritage	Land, soils and groundwater	Landscape and visual	Noise and vibration	Population	Potential inter-project cumulative effect
10.	22/00824/STPLF Field House Solar Farm Description: Construction of solar photovoltaic development including solar panels, installation of sub-station, medium voltage power stations, battery energy storage containers, erection of perimeter fence and CCTV poles with associated access and erection of temporary construction compound	**Volume 5, 5.3: Habitats Regulations Assessment - Information to inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]** states that the Proposed Development and the other existing and/or approved development could potentially result in impacts on statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species through loss of functionally linked land for qualifying bird species and disturbance/displacement of qualifying bird species using functionally linked land. However, these impacts would be mitigated through the implementation of the LEMP and OEMP for the Proposed Development.	Based on the Heritage Impact Assessment, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on designated heritage assets and non-designated heritage assets as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	Based on the Agricultural Quality of Land, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on land and soils, and groundwater as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	The other development in combination with the Proposed Development, would create significant cumulative effects on landscape character and visual amenity. The other development is directly adjacent, or in very close proximity to the Proposed Development. Effects from the other development would be of a similar type and scale to those created by the Proposed Development alone. It is likely that cumulative effects would be experienced over a wider geographic area. Where significant cumulative effects have been identified, it is often on receptors where significant effects had already been identified as a result of the Proposed Development alone. Those receptors which would experience significant cumulative landscape effects are: • LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland; o Whilst there are cumulative effects over a wider geographic area, the overall effects are not greater than those identified for the Proposed Development alone. Those receptors which would experience significant cumulative visual effects are: • PRoW Tickton bridleway no.5; o Year 1 and year 10 cumulative significant effects are greater than for those identified for the Proposed Development alone, impacted by the other development, in addition to the Proposed Development. • Meaux Lane/Meaux Road o Significant cumulative effects identified, but overall, not greater than those identified for the Proposed Development alone. • PRoW Riston footpath no.2; o Significant cumulative effects identified, but overall, not greater than those identified for the Proposed Development alone. • PRoW Riston footpath no.1; o Significant cumulative effects identified, but overall, not greater than those identified for the Proposed Development alone.	Based on the Noise Impact Assessment, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on construction noise as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development	Based on the EIA Screening Opinion from Secretary of State and Location Plan, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on walkers, cyclists and horse riders (PRoW), Agricultural land holdings, businesses and community land and assets (Figham Common) and occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development..	The other development and the Proposed Development will potentially change a large area of the local landscape which is predominantly agricultural in nature. This would likely result in **significant adverse** inter-project cumulative visual effects during the operation (including maintenance) phase. The mitigation outlined as part of the other development in the Ecological Appraisal has the potential to cause a positive residual effect on biodiversity including the Humber Estuary Special Protection Area qualifying bird species. Both the other development and the Proposed Development include extensive areas designed for wintering and breeding birds as well as undisturbed buffer zones which will create connectivity for a range of species. As a result, no significant effects are likely to occur on statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species

ID	Development	Biodiversity	Cultural heritage	Land, soils and groundwater	Landscape and visual	Noise and vibration	Population	Potential inter-project cumulative effect
					• Springdale Farm (Residential Visual Amenity Assessment) o Year 10 cumulative significant effects have been identified (not significant from the Proposed Development alone). **ES Volume 4, Appendix 15.2: Detailed Cumulative Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** contains further detail on the other development identified above.			
11.	21/02335/STPLF Creyke Beck Solar Farm Construction of a 49.9MW Solar Farm, underground cabling, 18 inverter substations, installation of perimeter fencing (up to 2.5m high) with access gates and 176 CCTV cameras/infra-red lighting on steel poles (up to 3.5m high steel poles) and 2 temporary construction compounds; construction of a grid compound consisting of substations, control rooms, transformers, cabling and fencing; construction of a storage compound consisting of 24 battery storage containers, 24 PCS units and 2.5m high perimeter fencing and associated grid infrastructure and associated works	**Volume 5, 5.3: Habitats Regulations Assessment - Information to inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]** states that the Proposed Development and the other existing and/or approved development could potentially result in impacts on statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species through loss of functionally linked land for qualifying bird species and disturbance/displacement of qualifying bird species using functionally linked land. However, these impacts would be mitigated through the implementation of the LEMP and OEMP for the Proposed Development.	Based on the Location Plan and Planning Statement, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on designated heritage assets and non-designated heritage assets as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	Based on the Agricultural Quality of Land, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on land and soils, and groundwater as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development	The cumulative ZTV presented in Appendix A of **ES Volume 4, Appendix 15.2: Detailed Cumulative Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** indicates that potentially both the other development and the Proposed Development would be visible from various sections of PRoW. However, site survey work has confirmed actual visibility of the other development would be far more limited than implied on the ZTV. In particular, there are unlikely to be anything other than extremely negligible, very occasional and long-distance (minimum of 4.5km) views of the other development for PRoW users. Therefore, it is not expected there would be a significant inter-project cumulative effect as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	Based on the Noise Impact Assessment, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on noise and vibration as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development	Based on the Design and Access Statement, Infrastructure Layout, Location Plan and Planning Statement, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on walkers, cyclists and horse riders (PRoW), Agricultural land holdings, businesses and community land and assets (Figham Common) and occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development...	It is assumed that the other development has adequately mitigated any potential impacts on receptors. As a result, no significant inter-project cumulative effects are anticipated to occur during the operation (including maintenance) phase.
12.	22/01546/STPLF Description: Erection of a building for vertical farming, two associated 2-storey office buildings and an energy network building; Creation of attenuation pond incorporating wildlife/nature park and with associated access, internal road, parking areas and infrastructure	Based on the Ecological Appraisal, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species, Statutory designated sites of national/local importance and, non-statutory designated sites as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	Based on the Planning Statement, Proposed Site Layout Plan and Site Location Plan, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on designated and non-designated heritage assets as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI.	N/A - Building development adjacent to existing business park, not of a similar nature to solar development and 2.5km from closest above ground infrastructure.	Based on the Noise Impact Assessment, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on noise and vibration as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI.	It is assumed that the development proposal has adequately mitigated any potential impacts on receptors. As a result, no significant inter-project cumulative effects are anticipated to occur during the operation (including maintenance) phase.
13.	22/02775/STPLF Turf Carr Solar Farm Description: Construction of a 49.99MW Solar Farm comprising: ground mounted solar panels, transformers, substation, DNO control room, customer substation, GRP communications cabin, security fencing, landscaping and other associated infrastructures	**Volume 5, 5.3: Habitats Regulations Assessment - Information to inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]** states that the Proposed Development and the other existing and/or approved development could potentially result in impacts on statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species through loss of functionally linked land for qualifying bird species and disturbance/displacement of qualifying bird species using	Based on the Heritage Desk Based Assessment, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on designated and non-designated heritage assets as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	Based on the Location Plan, Site Layout Plan and Planning Statement, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on land and soils, and groundwater as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development	The other development in combination with the Proposed Development, would create significant cumulative effects on landscape character and visual amenity. The other development is directly adjacent, or in very close proximity to the Proposed Development. Effects from the other development would be of a similar type and scale to those created by the Proposed Development alone. It is likely	Based on the Location Plan, Site Layout Plan and Planning Statement, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on noise and vibration as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development	Based on the Location Plan, Site Layout Plan and Planning Statement, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on walkers, cyclists and horse riders (PRoW), Agricultural land holdings, businesses and community land and assets (Figham Common) and occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area	The other development and the Proposed Development will potentially change a large area of the local landscape which is predominantly agricultural in nature. This would likely result in **significant adverse** inter-project cumulative visual effects during the operation (including maintenance) phase.

ID	Development	Biodiversity	Cultural heritage	Land, soils and groundwater	Landscape and visual	Noise and vibration	Population	Potential inter-project cumulative effect
		functionally linked land. However, these impacts would be mitigated through the implementation of the LEMP and OEMP for the Proposed Development.			that cumulative effects would be experienced over a wider geographic area. Where significant cumulative effects have been identified, it is often on receptors where significant effects had already been identified as a result of the Proposed Development alone. Those receptors which would experience significant cumulative landscape effects are: • LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland; o Whilst there are cumulative effects over a wider geographic area, the overall effects are not greater than those identified for the Proposed Development alone. Those receptors which would experience significant cumulative visual effects are: • Meaux Lane/Meaux Road o Significant cumulative effects identified, but overall, not greater than those identified for the Proposed Development alone. • PRoW Riston footpath no.2; o Significant cumulative effects identified, but overall, not greater than those identified for the Proposed Development alone. • PRoW Riston footpath no.1; o Significant cumulative effects identified, but overall, not greater than those identified for the Proposed Development alone. • Swine PRoW located to the east of Wawne and the south-east of Land Areas C and F; o Year 1 and year 10 cumulative significant effects have been identified, primarily caused by the other development in its own right. • Kidhill Lane; o Year 10 cumulative significant effects have been identified (not significant from the Proposed Development alone), due to combination with the other development. • Springdale Farm (Residential Visual Amenity Assessment) o Year 10 cumulative significant effects have been identified (not significant from the Proposed Development alone).		as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development...	The mitigation outlined as part of the other development have the potential to cause a positive residual effect on biodiversity including the Humber Estuary Special Protection Area qualifying bird species. Both the other development and the Proposed Development include extensive areas designed for wintering and breeding birds as well as undisturbed buffer zones which will create connectivity for a range of species. As a result, no significant effects are likely to occur on statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species

ID	Development	Biodiversity	Cultural heritage	Land, soils and groundwater	Landscape and visual	Noise and vibration	Population	Potential inter-project cumulative effect
					ES Volume 4, Appendix 15.2: Detailed Cumulative Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4] contains further detail on the other development identified above.			
14.	22/03648/STPLF and 22/01811/EIASCR Carr Farm Solar Farm Description: Construction of 49.9MW Solar Farm comprising of ground mounted solar panels, underground cabling, a temporary construction compound, access tracks, perimeter fencing with CCTV cameras, access gates and associated ancillary grid infrastructure and work	**Volume 5, 5.3: Habitats Regulations Assessment - Information to inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]** states that the Proposed Development and the other existing and/or approved development could potentially result in impacts on statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species through loss of functionally linked land for qualifying bird species and disturbance/displacement of qualifying bird species using functionally linked land. However, these impacts would be mitigated through the implementation of the LEMP and OEMP for the Proposed Development.	Whilst the development lies close to receptor Scheduled Monument NHLE 1015305 Meaux Duck Decoy, existing screening means it is not expected that there would be a discernible change to the asset and its setting. No impacts on this receptor by Proposed Development are anticipated. Therefore, no significant cumulative effect is expected as a result of the Proposed Development and this development. No non-designated heritage assets within the vicinity of the development are assessed to be at risk of impacts from Proposed Development and therefore, even if this development affects non-designated heritage assets within its vicinity, no cumulative effects will occur.	Based on the Location Plan and Planning Statement, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on land, soil, and groundwater as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	The other development in combination with the Proposed Development, would create significant cumulative effects on landscape character and visual amenity. The other development is directly adjacent, or in very close proximity to the Proposed Development. Effects from the other development would be of a similar type and scale to those created by the Proposed Development alone. It is likely that cumulative effects would be experienced over a wider geographic area. Where significant cumulative effects have been identified, it is often on receptors where significant effects had already been identified as a result of the Proposed Development alone. Those receptors which would experience significant cumulative landscape effects are: • LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland; o Whilst there are cumulative effects over a wider geographic area, the overall effects are not greater than those identified for the Proposed Development alone. Those receptors which would experience significant cumulative visual effects are: • PRoW Tickton bridleway no.5; o Year 1 and year 10 cumulative significant effects are greater than for those identified for the Proposed Development alone, impacted by the other development, in addition to the Proposed Development. • Meaux Lane/Meaux Road; o Significant cumulative effects identified, but overall, not greater than those identified for the Proposed Development alone. • PRoW Riston footpath no.2; o Significant cumulative effects identified, but overall, not greater than those identified for the Proposed Development alone.	Based on the Indicative Infrastructure Layout, Location Plan and Planning Statement, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on noise and vibration as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development	Based on the Location Plan and Planning Statement, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on walkers, cyclists and horse riders (PRoW), Agricultural land holdings, businesses and community land and assets (Figham Common) and occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development...	The other development and the Proposed Development will potentially change a large area of the local landscape which is predominantly agricultural in nature. This would likely result in **significant adverse** inter-project cumulative visual effects during the operation (including maintenance) phase. The mitigation outlined as part of the other development in the Ecological Impact Assessment has the potential to cause a positive residual effect on biodiversity including the Humber Estuary Special Protection Area qualifying bird species. Both the other development and the Proposed Development include extensive areas designed for wintering and breeding birds as well as undisturbed buffer zones which will create connectivity for a range of species. As a result, no significant effects are likely to occur on statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species

ID	Development	Biodiversity	Cultural heritage	Land, soils and groundwater	Landscape and visual	Noise and vibration	Population	Potential inter-project cumulative effect
					• PRoW Riston footpath no.1; o Significant cumulative effects identified, but overall, not greater than those identified for the Proposed Development alone. • Springdale Farm (Residential Visual Amenity Assessment) o Year 10 cumulative significant effects have been identified (not significant from the Proposed Development alone). **ES Volume 4, Appendix 15.2: Detailed Cumulative Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** contains further detail on other development identified above.			
15.	23/00760/STPLFE Description: Installation and operation of a Solar Farm (maximum output of approximately 49.9MW) with a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) (capacity of 20MW) and associated infrastructure including inverters, transformer/substation, cables, CCTV, access tracks, perimeter fencing and landscape works.	**Volume 5, 5.3: Habitats Regulations Assessment - Information to inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]** states that the Proposed Development and the other existing and/or approved development could potentially result in impacts on statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species through loss of functionally linked land for qualifying bird species and disturbance/displacement of qualifying bird species using functionally linked land. However, these impacts would be mitigated through the implementation of the LEMP and OEMP for the Proposed Development.	N/A - Not within this topic's ZoI.	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI.	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI.	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI.	The mitigation outlined as part of the other development have the potential to cause a positive residual effect on biodiversity including the Humber Estuary Special Protection Area qualifying bird species. Both the other development and the Proposed Development include extensive areas designed for wintering and breeding birds as well as undisturbed buffer zones which will create connectivity for a range of species. As a result, no significant effects are likely to occur on statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species
16.	EN010125 (NSIP) Description: The Dogger Bank South Offshore Wind Farms project comprises the two offshore wind farms (Dogger Bank South West and Dogger Bank South East), and associated offshore and onshore infrastructure including offshore and onshore high voltage electricity cables, onshore and offshore electricity substation(s), connection(s) to the National Grid and ancillary and temporary works. (The onshore grid connection route intersects with the Proposed Development Order Limits)	**Volume 5, 5.3: Habitats Regulations Assessment - Information to inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]** states that the Proposed Development and the other existing and/or approved development could potentially result in impacts on statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species through loss of functionally linked land for qualifying bird species and disturbance/displacement of qualifying bird species using functionally linked land. However, these impacts would be mitigated through the implementation of the LEMP and OEMP for the Proposed Development.	No designated heritage assets within the vicinity of the development are assessed to be at risk of impacts from the Proposed Development and therefore, even if this development affects designated heritage assets within its vicinity, no cumulative effects will occur. Both the Proposed Development and the other existing and/or approved development will impact known non-designated heritage assets of Low importance within Land Area B and may impact currently unknown heritage assets within Land Area B. Such impacts will be reduced to	The other existing and/or approved development would result in **negligible/minor adverse** effects on soil, agricultural land and groundwater receptors during operation. As a result, no significant inter-project cumulative effects are predicted to occur due to the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	Onshore Export Cable: The route of the proposed Onshore Export Cable Corridor passes through the north of Land Area B within the Order Limits. Once operational there would be very limited landscape and visual impacts arising from the Onshore Export Cable and there would be no significant cumulative landscape or visual amenity effects in combination with the Proposed Development. Substation Zone: The Substation Zone is located to the south-west of the A164 and A1079 junction, south-west of Beverley and over 5 km from the closest above ground infrastructure for the Proposed Development.	The other existing and/or approved development would result in a **minor adverse** effect at the closest noise receptor to the Proposed Development (R56) during operation. As a result, no significant inter-project cumulative effects are predicted to occur due to the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	During the operational phase, cumulative employment opportunities will be minimal. Therefore, effects on occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workers are also anticipated to be negligible. It is anticipated that all PRoW will be retained during the operational phase of the Proposed Development and therefore will not contribute to inter-project cumulative effects. Significant effects on businesses during the operational phase are	It is assumed that the other development has adequately mitigated any potential impacts on receptors. When taken into account together with the proposed mitigation measures for the Proposed Development, no significant inter-project cumulative effects are anticipated to occur during the operation (including maintenance) phase.

ID	Development	Biodiversity	Cultural heritage	Land, soils and groundwater	Landscape and visual	Noise and vibration	Population	Potential inter-project cumulative effect
			non-significant levels by the measures detailed in the Outline Archaeological Management Strategy. Thus, any cumulative effects would be at most of a minor significance of effect.		Therefore, there would be no significant cumulative landscape or visual amenity effects in combination with the Proposed Development.		predominately associated with visual impacts. Due to the nature and scale of the development and Proposed Development following the implementation of the proposed additional mitigation there will be no operational inter-project cumulative effects on businesses. Therefore, no significant inter-project cumulative effects have been identified.	
17.	Ref: (NSIP) EN010098 Description: Development of the Hornsea Project Four offshore wind farm. This is within the western area of the former Hornsea known as Zone 4, under the Round 3 offshore wind licensing arrangements established by The Crown Estate. The onshore grid connection route runs adjacent to the Proposed Development	**Volume 5, 5.3: Habitats Regulations Assessment - Information to inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]** concludes that all potential effects related to onshore ecology have been screened out, as confirmed with Natural England. Based on the information available, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on any other biodiversity receptor as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	Based on ES Volume A6 Annex 5.1 Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment Part A, ES Volume A3 Chapter 5 Historic Environment, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on designated heritage assets as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	The other existing and/or approved development would result in a **slight adverse** effect on agricultural land during construction and decommissioning. As a result, no significant inter-project cumulative effects are predicted to occur due to the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	An underground cable route which does not cross the Order Limits for the Proposed Development and is outside the study area for landscape and visual impact assessments except at its proposed connection point to National Grid Creyke Beck Substation. As a result, no significant inter-project cumulative effects are predicted to occur due to the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	Based on the Location Plan Offshore and Onshore, Location Plan Onshore, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on noise and vibration receptors as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	During the operational phase, cumulative employment opportunities will be minimal. Therefore, effects on occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workers are also anticipated to be negligible. It is anticipated that all PRoW will be retained during the operational phase of the Proposed Development and therefore will not contribute to inter-project cumulative effects. Significant effects on businesses during the operational phase are predominately associated with visual impacts. Due to the nature and scale of the development and Proposed Development following the implementation of the proposed additional mitigation there will be no operational inter-project cumulative effects on businesses. The Proposed Development has sought permission and legal agreements from the relevant landholders of agricultural land holdings within the ZoI and therefore does not contribute to any significant cumulative inter-project effects on agricultural land holdings. Therefore, no significant inter-project cumulative effects have been identified.	It is assumed that the other development has adequately mitigated any potential impacts on receptors. When taken into account together with the proposed mitigation measures for the Proposed Development, no significant inter-project cumulative effects are anticipated to occur during the operation (including maintenance) phase.
18.	Ref: N/A	The extension to Creyke Beck Substation is linked to the Hornsea four offshore wind farm	The proposed Creyke Beck Substation Extension application is	The proposed Creyke Beck Substation Extension application is at the early	The extension to the existing National Grid Creyke Beck Substation would be located 5 km	The proposed Creyke Beck Substation Extension application is	The proposed Creyke Beck Substation Extension application is at	It is assumed that the other development has adequately mitigated

ID	Development	Biodiversity	Cultural heritage	Land, soils and groundwater	Landscape and visual	Noise and vibration	Population	Potential inter-project cumulative effect
	Description: Creyke Beck Substation Extension (Creyke Beck, near Cottingham, north of Hull) An extension of the existing Creyke Beck 400 kV substation to connect the proposed Hornsea Four offshore windfarm and a solar and battery storage project. Extension southwest of the existing substation. The proposed substation extension compound would occupy approximately 6.41 hectares maximum and the maximum height of the proposed equipment within the extension would be 17 metres.	developments. The substation design has not yet been finalised. It is assumed the proposed mitigation for Creyke Beck Substation is the same as the Hornsea Four offshore wind farm development	at the early stages and the final grid connection route has not yet been finalised. Based on the outline proposed route there is potential that inter-project cumulative effects could arise from the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	stages and the final grid connection route has not yet been finalised. Based on the outline proposed route there is potential that inter-project cumulative effects could arise from the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	from the closest above ground infrastructure for the Proposed Development. The substation site is separated from the Proposed Development by the River Hull, the A1174, the A1079, the villages of Woodmansey and Thearne, the large horticultural buildings to the south and south-west of Thearne and the existing National Grid Creyke Beck Substation. In these circumstances the substation would not be considered to be in the same landscape as the Proposed Development and would not be viewed in the same context. There may be the potential for limited views of both developments from a very small number of receptors, though only from where the existing substation is already visible. It is considered there would be no significant cumulative landscape or visual amenity effects in combination with the Proposed Development.	at the early stages and the final grid connection route has not yet been finalised. Based on the outline proposed route there is potential that inter-project cumulative effects could arise from the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	the early stages and the final grid connection route has not yet been finalised. Based on the outline proposed route there is potential that inter-project cumulative effects could arise from the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	any potential impacts on receptors. As a result, no significant inter-project cumulative effects are anticipated to occur during the operation (including maintenance) phase.
19.	Ref: N/A Description: Proposed new Birkhill Wood National Grid Substation (700m to the northwest of the existing National Grid Creyke Beck Substation). To connect Dogger Bank South, two interconnector proposals and the proposed North Humber to High Marnham upgrade. Located within the DBS RLB. The proposed new substation compound would be approximately 3.04 hectares maximum and the maximum height of the proposed equipment within the new substation would be 13 metres.	The new Birkhill Wood substation development is linked to the Dogger Bank offshore wind farm developments. The substation design has not yet been finalised. It is assumed the proposed mitigation for Birkhill Wood substation is the same as Dogger Bank southwest/Dogger Bank southeast	Based on the Scoping Report, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on designated heritage assets as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	Based on the Scoping Report, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on land, soils and groundwater receptors as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	The substation would be located to the north of the existing National Grid Creyke Beck Substation, south of Beverley, 4.5 km from the closest above ground infrastructure for the Proposed Development. The substation site is separated from the Proposed Development by the River Hull, the A1174, the A1079, the villages of Woodmansey and Thearne, and the large horticultural buildings to the south and south-west of Thearne. In these circumstances the substation would not be considered to be in the same landscape as the Proposed Development and would not be viewed in the same context. There may be the potential for limited views of both developments from a very small number of receptors, with the most likely location being from the embankments of the River Hull. It is considered there would be no significant cumulative landscape or visual amenity effects in combination with the Proposed Development.	N/A - Not within this factor's ZoI	Based on the Scoping Report, it is not expected there would be a significant cumulative effect on population receptors as a result of the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	It is assumed that the other development will adequately mitigate for any potential impacts and consider ecological mitigation associated with other existing and/or approved developments within the surrounding area including the Proposed Development. No significant adverse inter-project cumulative effects are anticipated if appropriate mitigation is provided as part of Dogger Bank South project.
20.	EN010144 (NSIP) Description: Dogger Bank D (DBD) Offshore Wind Farm encompasses a circa 2000MW offshore wind farm, offshore high voltage transmission and potential onshore transmission and Hydrogen Production Facility infrastructure.	**Volume 5, 5.3: Habitats Regulations Assessment - Information to inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]** states that the Proposed Development and the other existing and/or approved development could potentially result in impacts on statutory designated sites of international/European importance including qualifying species through	At this stage, significant effects are unknown as only the other developments EIA scoping report is available. However, it is acknowledged that inter-project effects could occur between the other	At this stage, significant effects are unknown as only the other developments EIA scoping report is available. However, it is acknowledged that inter-project effects could occur between the other development and the Proposed Development.	Onshore Cable Route The route of the proposed Onshore Cable has not yet been finalised but all options, as at the Autumn 2024 non-statutory consultation, avoid the Order Limits for the Proposed Development and are outside the study area for landscape and visual impact assessments. Once	At this stage, significant effects are unknown as only the other developments EIA scoping report is available.	At this stage, significant effects are unknown as only the other developments EIA scoping report is available.	At this stage, significant effects are unknown as only the other developments EIA scoping report is available. However, it is acknowledged that inter-project effects could occur between

ID	Development	Biodiversity	Cultural heritage	Land, soils and groundwater	Landscape and visual	Noise and vibration	Population	Potential inter-project cumulative effect
	The onshore grid connection route intersects with the proposed the Proposed Development boundary.	the loss of functionally linked land for qualifying bird species, disturbance/displacement of qualifying bird species using functionally linked land and degradation of habitats as a result of changes in water quality/hydrology However, these potential impacts would be mitigated through the implementation of the LEMP and CEMP for the Proposed Development.	development and the Proposed Development.		operational there would be very limited landscape and visual impacts arising from the Onshore Cable and there would be no significant cumulative landscape or visual amenity effects in combination with the Proposed Development. Converter Station Option 1 is located to the east of the A164 and A1079 junction, south of Beverley, and covers an area between 4 and 5km from the closest above ground infrastructure for the Proposed Development and would therefore potentially be within the ZoI. However, all of the proposed siting area is separated from the Proposed Development by the River Hull, the A1174, the village of Woodmansey and Tokenspire Business Park. The converter station would also be in very close proximity to the southern extents of Beverley, the A164 and the A1079. In these circumstances a converter station in this location would not be considered to be in the same landscape as the Proposed Development and would not be viewed in the same context. Therefore, there would be no significant cumulative landscape or visual amenity effects in combination with the Proposed Development. Option 2 is located west of the A164, south-west of Beverley and over 6 km from the closest above ground infrastructure for the Proposed Development. Therefore, there would be no significant cumulative landscape or visual amenity effects in combination with the Proposed Development.			the other development and the Proposed Development.
21.	EN020034 (NSIP) North Humber to High Marnham - A proposal to reinforce the 400kV high voltage power network between North Humber and High Marnham.	The proposed North Humber to High Marnham application is at the early stages and the final grid connection route has not yet been finalised. Based on the outline proposed route there is potential that inter-project cumulative effects could arise from the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	The proposed North Humber to High Marnham application is at the early stages and the final grid connection route has not yet been finalised. Based on the outline proposed route there is potential that inter-project cumulative effects could arise from the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	The proposed North Humber to High Marnham application is at the early stages and the final grid connection route has not yet been finalised. Based on the outline proposed route there is potential that inter-project cumulative effects could arise from the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	The substation siting zone is located around the vicinity of the existing National Grid Creyke Beck Substation, south of Beverley, 4.5 km from the closest above ground infrastructure associated with the Proposed Development. The new substation and connection would be at the north-east of this proposal and the closest it gets to the Order Limits. The substation siting zone is separated from the Proposed Development by the River Hull, the A1174, the A1079, the villages of Woodmansey and Thearne, and the large horticultural buildings to the south and south-west of Thearne. The likely construction dates for this proposal are 2027 to 2031, so there is the potential that the construction programme could	The proposed North Humber to High Marnham application is at the early stages and the final grid connection route has not yet been finalised. Based on the outline proposed route there is potential that inter-project cumulative effects could arise from the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	The proposed North Humber to High Marnham application is at the early stages and the final grid connection route has not yet been finalised. Based on the outline proposed route there is potential that inter-project cumulative effects could arise from the other existing and/or approved development and the Proposed Development.	It is assumed that the other development has adequately mitigated any potential impacts on receptors. As a result, no significant inter-project cumulative effects are anticipated to occur during the operation (including maintenance) phase.

ID	Development	Biodiversity	Cultural heritage	Land, soils and groundwater	Landscape and visual	Noise and vibration	Population	Potential inter-project cumulative effect
					overlap with construction of the Proposed Development. Due to the separation between the sites, temporary nature of construction works, and the lack of visual receptors potentially impacted by both schemes, there is no potential for significant cumulative landscape or visual amenity effects in combination with the Proposed Development.			

15.6.8 **Significant adverse** inter-project cumulative landscape and visual effects are anticipated as a result of the other and/or approved solar farm developments identified below during the operation (including maintenance) phase of the Proposed Development

- 22/01208/STPLF Kenley House Solar Farm
- 22/00824/STPLF Field House Solar Farm
- 22/02775/STPLF Turf Carr Solar Farm; and
- 22/03648/STPLF Carr Farm Solar Farm

15.6.9 **ES Volume 4, Appendix 15.2: Detailed Cumulative Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** contains further detail on each of the other solar farm development identified above and the potential inter-cumulative effects anticipated.

15.6.10 At this stage, the full extent of effects interactions between the Proposed Development and EN010144 Dogger Bank D Offshore Windfarm is unknown, as only the other development's EIA Scoping Report is available. However, it is acknowledged that inter-project effects could occur between EN010144 Dogger Bank D Offshore Windfarm and the Proposed Development during the operation (including maintenance) phase. The inter-cumulative effects assessment will be updated, should further information become available prior to the conclusion of the DCO Examination of the Proposed Development.

15.6.11 No other significant effects are anticipated between the shortlisted other existing and/or approved developments during the operation (including maintenance) phase of the Proposed Development.

Cumulative impact of an influx of construction workers

Approach

15.6.12 The approach to the assessment of inter-project cumulative effects of increased occupancy rates resulting from the Proposed Development and other NSIPs is based on the approach outlined in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 13: Population [EN010157/APP/6.2]**. The assessment considers other NSIP developments that are located within the administrative boundary of the East Riding of Yorkshire Local Planning Authority area, hereafter 'East Riding of Yorkshire'.

15.6.13 There are eight other NSIPs located within East Riding of Yorkshire, which comprise the following:

- The Continental Link Multi-Purpose Interconnector;
- A63 Castle Street Improvement;

- East Yorkshire Solar Farm;
- Aldbrough Hydrogen Storage;
- Dogger Bank South Offshore Wind Farm;
- Dogger Bank D Offshore Wind Farm;
- Mylen Leah Solar Farm; and
- Hornsea Project Four Offshore Wind Farm.

15.6.14 The locations of these NSIPs and the associated anticipated construction phase timings may overlap with the Proposed Development. Having reviewed the anticipated construction dates for these NSIPs, five have construction timescales that may overlap with the Proposed Development. Therefore, there is potential for the Proposed Development to result in significant inter-project cumulative effects with five of the identified NSIPs. Further detail on the NSIPs scoped in and out of this cumulative assessment is provided below.

15.6.15 This cumulative assessment is based on the anticipated peak number of construction staff working on the construction phase of each NSIP in order to address the potential 'worst-case' scenario relating to the number of people that may need accommodation during the respective construction phases. However, it is unlikely that the peak number of construction workers will be on site for all the NSIPs at the same time due to differing project programmes and the phasing of construction works.

NSIPs scoped into further assessment

15.6.16 Of the eight NSIPs identified within the study area, the following five have been scoped into further assessment:

- The **Aldbrough Hydrogen Storage project** (currently at pre-application stage) construction phase is anticipated to begin in the same year as the Proposed Development and last approximately 36 months with an average number of 200 construction workers expected on site. The peak number of construction workers is currently unknown.
- **Dogger Bank South Offshore Wind Farm** is at the pre-application phase and the earliest possible start date for construction is 2026. The peak number of construction workers required for the development is 1520 workers (based on the construction phasing for the development of Dogger Bank South East and Dogger Bank South West running concurrently). This peak number has been used to inform the assessment to ensure the worst-case scenario is considered, however, it is anticipated that this peak number of construction workers will occur during 2029.

- **Dogger Bank D Offshore Wind Farm** is at the pre-application phase and construction is anticipated to begin in 2027. The proposed number of construction workers is currently unknown; however, the construction phases of the project and the Proposed Development may overlap and therefore this development has been assessed further within this chapter.
- **Mylen Leah Solar Farm** is a solar development project within the East Riding of Yorkshire. The project is at pre-application stage. The application is expected to be submitted early 2026. There is the potential for the construction phasing of Mylen Leah Solar Farm and the Proposed Development to overlap.
- **Hornsea Project Four offshore wind farm** is at the post-decision stage. Construction was anticipated to start in 2024 however the anticipated construction timings of the project are now uncertain as the project is subject to post-decision matters and discussions regarding requirements of the DCO. The construction phase of this project is anticipated to last for a five year period.

NSIPs scoped out of further assessment

- **The Continental Link Multi-Purpose Interconnector**. As presented in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 15.1: Long List of Other Existing and/or Approved Development [EN010157/APP/6.4]**, this project is at pre-application stage and the DCO Application is expected to be submitted between April and June 2029. Should permission for the Proposed Development be granted, it is expected that the construction phase of the Proposed Development will be complete. Therefore, there are unlikely to be inter-project cumulative effects with the Continental Link Multi-Purpose Interconnector project. The potential for significant cumulative impacts in relation to this development has not been considered further within this assessment.
- **A63 Castle Street Improvement**. As presented in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 15.1: Long List of Other Existing and/or Approved Development [EN010157/APP/6.4]**, this project is anticipated to be complete by Q4 of 2025 and as such construction works for this project will not coincide with the Proposed Development's construction phase. Therefore, there will be no in combination effects and the potential for cumulative effects has not been considered further within the assessment.

- **East Yorkshire Solar Farm**. This project is expected to begin construction in Q3 of 2025 and last approximately 24 months. The construction timings of the East Yorkshire Solar Farm and the Proposed Development may overlap for approximately 6 months. Taking the worst-case scenario, the maximum number of construction staff associated with the East Yorkshire Solar Farm is 400 workers and 350 workers for the Proposed Development. Therefore, there could be a potential influx of 750 additional construction staff in the area. However, the closest major city to the East Yorkshire Solar Farm is York, located approximately 14.3 miles from the development and therefore it is assumed that construction staff are most likely to stay and use services associated with the City of York. The closest major city to the Proposed Development is Hull and therefore it can be assumed that the increased number of construction workers that may require temporary accommodation will use services associated with the area of Hull. As these two projects are centred in different places, it is not expected that the influx of construction staff will burden the same area. Therefore, this development has not been considered further as part of this cumulative assessment.

Cumulative peak number of construction workers – effects on occupancy rates

15.6.17 The NSIPs included in this assessment are at different stages of the DCO Application process. As a result, the anticipated peak number of construction workers is not available for some of the applications. Therefore, this assessment is based on data that is publicly available as of December 2024.

15.6.18 Where the average number of construction workers is available but the peak number is not, it has been assumed that the peak number of construction workers is approximately 40% more than the listed average. This is in line with the proportions anticipated for the Proposed Development.

15.6.19 Where a number has been assumed it is highlighted in red in **Table 15-10**.

15.6.20 Where a project has no published employment data, professional judgment and knowledge of similar projects has been used to determine the potential peak number of construction workers associated with the project.

15.6.21 A peak number of 1,520 construction workers has been assumed for the Dogger Bank D Offshore Wind Farm as this is the anticipated peak number for the Dogger Bank South project which is a similar scheme operating in the study area.

15.6.22 A peak number of 350 construction workers has been assumed for Mylen Leah Solar Farm, in line with the anticipated number of construction staff required for the Proposed Development.

15.6.23 The peak number of construction workers expected to be present during the construction phases of all of the developments described above along with the Proposed Development is therefore 6,818.

Table 15-10: Approximate number of construction workers and construction time frames NSIPS with overlapping timings compared with the Proposed Development

Name	PINS Reference/stage	Approximate distance from Order Limits	Peak number of Construction workers	Average number of construction workers	Construction period	Construction start date	Construction end date	Potential overlap of construction phasing
Peartree Solar Farm (The Proposed Development)	N/A	N/A	350	250	24 months	Q2 2026	Q2 2028	Not applicable
Aldbrough Hydrogen Storage Project	Pre-application	16km	342[6]	200	Up to 36 months	2026	2029	2 years between 2026 and 2028
Dogger Bank South Offshore Wind Farms	Pre-examination	0km	1520[7]	n/a	60 months	2026	2031	2 years between 2026 and 2028
Dogger Bank D Offshore Wind Farm	Pre-application	~16.5km[8]	1520	n/a	24 months	2027	2029	1 year between 2027 and 2028
Mylen Leah Solar Farm	Pre-application	29km	350	Information not available	Information not available	Application is expected to be submitted in 2026	2028	The construction phases will run concurrently over 2 years
Hornsea Project Four offshore wind farm	Post-decision	0km	2736[9]	1600[10]	61 months	Unknown[11]	2030[12]	2 years between 2026 and 2028

[6] Due to the stage of the application, this information is not available on the PINS website. This number has been assumed to reflect the percentage increase of peak staff in comparison to average number of staff in line with the proportions used for the Proposed Development.
[7] The peak number of construction workers is if Dogger Bank South East and Dogger Bank South West concurrently. Based on the proposed construction phasing, the peak number of construction workers is expected to occur in 2029.
[8] Dogger Bank D Offshore Wind Farm is currently at the scoping phase and therefore information regarding the project is limited. The distance from the Proposed Development relates to the general area of search for the related onshore works.
[9] See footnote 1
[10] This number is based on the HEY Port scenario to assess the potential peak number of employment as a worst-case scenario.
[11] The Environmental Statement submitted by Orsted suggested construction could start as early as January 2024. As the potential construction start date is uncertain, it has been assumed the construction project programme will overlap with the Proposed Development.
[12] Assuming the construction phase commences in 2025.

15.6.24 Research undertaken by the Construction Industry Training Board (CITB) in 2023, highlighted that around 5% of construction workers stay in temporary accommodation whilst working on site **[Ref. 15-10]**. This cumulative assessment assumes that 5% of the total peak number of construction workers will require temporary accommodation. Therefore, approximately 341 construction workers will require temporary accommodation in Serviced and Non-Serviced accommodation.

15.6.25 **Table 15-11** (below) shows the number of bedspaces in serviced and non-serviced accommodation present in East Riding of Yorkshire is approximately 23,215. In the absence of more localised data, data published by Visit England, shows the average occupancy rates of temporary accommodation within the Yorkshire and Humber region **[Ref. 15-11]**. As the region that hosts the Proposed Development, these occupancy rates have been used to inform the assessment. **Table 15-11** below also shows the anticipated monthly occupancy rates including the cumulative construction workforce.

Table 15-11: Number of serviced and non-serviced accommodation bedspaces available before and inclusive of the cumulative number of construction workers in a calendar year

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Serviced and non-serviced accommodation	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215
Average occupancy rate (%)	66	75	76	80	77	80	84	80	84	80	79	72
Actual number of bedspaces occupied	15,322	17,412	17,644	18,572	17,876	18,572	19,501	18,572	19,501	18,572	18,340	16,715
Construction worker requiring accommodation	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341	341
Number of bedspaces inclusive of construction workers	15,663	17,753	17,985	18,913	18,217	18,913	19,842	18,913	19,842	18,913	18,681	17,056
Available bedspaces following housing of construction workers.	7,552	5,462	5,230	4,302	4,998	4,302	3,373	4,302	3,373	4,302	4,534	6,159

15.6.26 Assuming all the 341 cumulative construction staff require temporary accommodation at the same time, the number of bedspaces will not reach maximum capacity during any months of the year. This demonstrates that it is likely that temporary accommodation providers will be able to cater for the tourist population as well as any temporary construction staff during the construction period of the Proposed Development and other NSIPs within the study area, whilst having capacity remaining to accommodate additional people should it be necessary.

15.6.27 It should be noted that whilst the anticipated project programmes of the NSIPs included in this cumulative assessment overlap, different project phasing and programmes suggest that it is unlikely that the maximum number of staff will be on site all at one time for all five projects. Therefore, it is likely that the number of staff requiring temporary accommodation will be lower than 341.

Cumulative peak number of construction workers – effects on owners of accommodation providers

15.6.28 As noted above, the number of accommodation users fluctuates seasonally being lower in winter and higher in warmer months. The rate of occupancy also differs from mid-week (lower) when compared with the weekend (higher).

15.6.29 The cumulative influx of construction workers into the area will likely mean that there is a benefit for businesses nearby that offer overnight accommodation, through an increase in the occupancy rate expected.

Residual effects

15.6.30 The significance of cumulative construction phase accommodation demand effects is assessed using the significance criteria stated in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 13: Population [EN010157/APP/6.2]**.

Occupancy rates and effects on visitors

15.6.31 An influx of workforce staff to the area may result in a loss of accommodation availability for tourists. Any such impact will be short to medium term and temporary during the construction phase. It is further anticipated that workforce staff will require accommodation throughout the week but not at weekends. The weekend period is when the majority of tourists can most likely be expected to require accommodation and therefore effects to tourism as a result of changes to occupancy rates are not likely to coincide as most tourists will be using the accommodation during different periods of the week.

15.6.32 Therefore, the amount of temporary accommodation available for tourists is unlikely to be significantly reduced. The value (sensitivity) of occupancy rates within the study area is considered to be **medium** and the magnitude of impact (change), following additional mitigation, is therefore considered to be **minor**, resulting in a temporary **slight adverse** residual effect, which is considered to be **not significant**.

Occupancy rates and effects on business owners

15.6.33 In addition, it is likely that some accommodation providers would benefit from the influx in workforce staff to the area, particularly during the winter period, when uptake of temporary accommodation for tourist uses are generally lower. Again, such benefits would be short term and temporary in nature.

15.6.34 The value (sensitivity) of occupancy rates within the study area is considered to be **medium**, as accommodation providers have some capacity to absorb or respond to change and may result in some perceptible socio-economic gain. The magnitude of impact (change) following additional mitigation, is **minor**, as the increased level of occupancy that may result from an influx of workforce staff to the area will likely mean that accommodation providers see an increase in revenue compared to previous years i.e. without such an increase in people wanting to stay in the area.

15.6.35 Workforce staff would likely want to stay overnight throughout all times of year and therefore may provide more income during months that would normally see less occupants wanting to stay. Therefore, there is likely to be a temporary **slight beneficial** residual effect on occupancy rates as a result of an influx of workforce staff to the area, which is considered to be **not significant**.

Additional mitigation

15.6.36 No additional mitigation is proposed for the inter-project cumulative effects identified other than described in **Table 15-9** of this document**, ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed Development Description [EN010157/APP/6.1]** and **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** as it is considered that this mitigation is sufficient to manage the cumulative effects predicted to arise as a result of the Proposed Development and any existing and/or approved developments.

15.7 Difficulties and uncertainties

15.7.1 The assessment of inter-project cumulative effects has been limited to publicly available information obtained from the relevant planning applications on the planning portals of East Riding of Yorkshire Council and Hull City Council and the

Planning Inspectorate. For some of the short-listed other existing developments and/or approved developments, relevant information to inform this assessment has not been available. As a result, some assessment considerations have been based upon assumptions and professional judgement and some statements made would rely on the review of mitigation measures proposed at the other existing developments and/or approved developments.

15.7.2 It is acknowledged in the Planning Inspectorate's Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment **[Ref. 15-7]** that as the availability of and/or certainty of information decreases, the assessment will move from a quantitative to a more qualitative assessment. In the context of this assessment other existing and/or approved development listed as "tier 3" did not have all the environmental information available on which to base a full assessment. In line with the Planning Inspectorate's Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment **[Ref. 15-7]**, it was considered appropriate to undertake a high-level qualitative assessment for these types of inter-project cumulative effects, based on professional judgment and the specialists' experience of other existing and/or approved development of a similar type, scale and scope. This limitation has been addressed through professional judgement and adopting a worst-case approach i.e. when the construction start and finish dates are not available for the other existing and/or approved development, it has been assumed the temporal scope overlaps with the construction of the Proposed Development.

15.7.3 The site boundaries of the other existing and/or approved developments were requested from East Riding of Yorkshire Council for use on **ES Volume 3, Figure 15.1: Other Existing and/or Approved Development [EN010157/APP/6.3]**. However, these were not available at the time of the request. Therefore, centre points have been used to plot the locations of cumulative developments in **ES Volume 3, Figure 15.1: Other Existing and/or Approved Development [EN010157/APP/6.3]**.

15.7.4 It is not considered that these difficulties and/or uncertainties have affected the ability of the Applicant to undertake the assessment, nor indeed the conclusions of the assessment.

15.8 References

- **Ref. 15-1:** The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. Available online: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/572/contents/made
- **Ref. 15-2:** Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2023) (designated in January 2024). Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1). Available online: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/overarching-national-policy-statement-for-energy-en-1
- **Ref. 15-3:** Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2023) (designated in January 2024). National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3). Available online: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-policy-statement-for-renewable-energy-infrastructure-en-3
- **Ref. 15-4** Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2023) (designated in January 2024). National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5). Available online: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-policy-statement-for-electricity-networks-infrastructure-en-5
- **Ref. 15-5:** Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2024) National Planning Policy Framework. Available online: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/675abd214cbda57cacd3476e/NPPF-December-2024.pdf
- **Ref. 15-6:** East Riding of Yorkshire Council (2016). East Riding Local Plan 2012 – 2029. Available online: https://www.eastriding.gov.uk/planning-permission-and-building-control/planning-policy-and-the-local-plan/east-riding-local-plan/
- **Ref. 15-7:** Planning Inspectorate (2024) Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment. Available online: Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment - GOV.UK
- **Ref. 15-8:** IEMA (2011) The State of Environmental Impact Assessment in the UK. Available online: https://www.iema.net/download-document/236676
- **Ref. 15-9**: Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) 2024. Guidance on the assessment of dust from demolition and construction. January 2024 (Version 2.2). Available online: Construction-Dust-Guidance-Jan-2024.pdf

- **Ref. 15-10:** CITB (2023). Workforce Mobility and Skills in the Construction Sector 2022. UK-wide Report-May 2023. Available online: https://www.citb.co.uk/media/uwhbtrkj/2272_bmg_workforce_mobility_and_skills__uk_wide_report_v1.pdf
- **Ref. 15-11:** Visit England (2016). England Accommodation stock audit. Available online: https://www.visitbritain.org/research-insights/england-accommodation-stock-audit#:~:text=See%20the%20total%20accommodation%20stock%20in

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