Rosefield Solar Farm

Interrelationships with other Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects and Major Development Schemes

EN010158/APP/8.15
Revision 01
Deadline 3
May 2026
Rosefield Energyfarm Limited

APFP Regulation 5(2)(q)
Planning Act 2008
Infrastructure Planning
(Applications: Prescribed Forms
and Procedure) Regulations 2009

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1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose of this Report

1.1.1. This report has been prepared on behalf of Rosefield Energyfarm Limited (the 'Applicant') and sets out information on the interrelationships between Rosefield Solar Farm (the 'Proposed Development') and other Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects ('NSIP's) and major developments.

1.1.2. The extent of the Order Limits are shown on the **Location, Order Limits and Grid Coordinate Plans [EN010158/APP/2.1.2] [AS-004]** and the Proposed Development is described in full in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed Development Description [EN010158/APP/6.1.2] [REP1-034]** and shown spatially on the **Works Plans [EN010158/APP/2.3.3] [REP1-005].**

1.1.3. This report was requested by the Examining Authority ('ExA') during the first round of Written Questions ('ExQ1') **[PD-010]** for the Proposed Development under Q1.1.5:

"Prepare and submit an interrelationship report which considers other nationally significant infrastructure projects and other major development schemes in Buckinghamshire. The report should consider the different project delivery timelines, how they may overlap with the proposed development and what interproject coordination measures have been or might be put in place. The ExA draws the applicant's attention to the structure of the 'Interrelationships with other Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects and Major Development Schemes' report submitted as part of the Springwell Solar Farm DCO application which the ExA requests is followed, including provision of a diagram which shows any overlapping timelines."

1.1.4. This report considers NSIPs that are at various stages of development within the administrative area of Buckinghamshire Council. The Applicant has also included several other solar and battery energy storage schemes under the Town and Country Planning Act ('TCPA') 1990 within 10km of the Proposed Development, noting the potential for cumulative interaction. The identified solar and battery energy storage TCPA projects are included on the basis that they are of sufficient scale for there to be potential inter-project cumulative effects. Furthermore, the TCPA projects considered in this report have the potential to result in physical and operational interdependencies with the Proposed Development (i.e. shared grid connection, access roads, construction sites, etc), therefore possibly requiring integrated cross project coordination and management.

1.1.5. The defined 10km search area aligns with the Zone of Influence ('ZoI') used 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 as set out in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects [EN010158/APP/6.2.3] [REP2-037].** The ZoI extends from the 'bounding circle' (the "Bounding Circle" for the purposes of Table 1) and surrounds the Proposed Development as presented in **ES Volume 3, Figure 17.1: Cumulative Zone of Influence [EN010158/APP/6.3.3] [REP2-041].**

1.1.6. As part of the Environmental Impact Assessment ('EIA') process, consideration of interrelationships with other projects has been assessed within the cumulative effects sections of each technical chapter of the Environmental Statement ('ES'), submitted to support the DCO Application and within **ES Volume 2, Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects [EN010158/APP/6.2.3] [REP2-037].**

1.1.7. This report builds on the assessment of cumulative effects and interrelationships presented in the ES by considering opportunities for interproject coordination to minimise cumulative effects and maximise delivery opportunities.

1.2. Structure of this Report

1.2.1. This report is structured as follows:

- Section 2: Overview of the other NSIPs and TCPA projects considered in the report, including a schedule of associated construction and delivery timescales to identify potential overlap with the Proposed Development;
- Section 3: Overview of potential inter-project cumulative effects and approach taken to coordinate between projects, including next steps to be taken with respect to further coordination and engagement; and
- Section 4: Conclusion summarising the Applicant's position with respect to inter-project interrelationships.

1.3 Other Projects Considered in the Report

1.2.2. Figure 1 shows the location of the Proposed Development in relation to the other NSIPs and major TCPA projects considered that have the potential to result in inter-project cumulative effects.

1.2.3. Table 1 provides further details of each of these projects (based on publicly available information, as of May 2026), including the local planning authority, the stage of application, the level of environmental information available, the application status and the distance to the Proposed Development. It also sets out whether the projects have been

considered in the Cumulative Effects Assessment ('CEA') for the Proposed Development as set out in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects [EN010158/APP/6.2.3] [REP2-037].**

1.2.4. The Proposed Development will connect into the National Grid East Claydon Substation. The Applicant understands that National Grid Electricity Transmission ('NGET') plan to replace the existing East Claydon Substation (originally built in the 1960s), with a new substation, located directly west of the existing substation. NGET is in the process of preparing and submitting a planning application under the TCPA 1990 to Buckinghamshire Council for the National Grid East Claydon 400kV Substation replacement.

1.2.5. Considering that the planning application for the replacement East Claydon Substation has not been submitted, the scheme and its potential for inter-project cumulative effects is not considered in this report.

1.2.6. Notwithstanding this, the Applicant is actively engaging with NGET on a regular basis to manage the technical interfaces between the projects, and negotiation of protective provisions and a related commercial agreement is ongoing between both parties. The Proposed Development would be designed to take account of NGET's statutory obligations to both construct and maintain their assets and in doing so would remove any perceived or actual conflicts across all phases of the development of the two projects. Further detail on the engagement undertaken to date between both parties is set out in the **Draft Statement of Common Ground (SoCG) with National Grid Electricity Transmission plc [EN010158/APP/5.20] [REP1-031]** and the **Status of Negotiations with Statutory Undertakers [EN010158/APP/8.9.2].**

Figure 1: Other NSIPs and Major Developments considered for Inter-Project Cumulative Effects

LEGEND:

- Order Limits
- Bounding Circle
- Zone of Influence
- Calvert Solar Farm (CM/0016/21)
- East Claydon Greener Grid Park (25/01297/APP)
- High Speed Rail 2 (Hybrid Bill)
- Tuckey Solar Farm (19/00983/APP)
- Longbreach Solar Farm (25/01865/APP)
- Launton (BESS,24/00949/F)
- Padbury Brook Solar Farm (22/03873/F)
- Thornton Estate Solar Farm (25/02132/APP)
- East West Rail (25/00013/DCO)
- East Claydon BESS (23/03875/APP)

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936
Units: Meter

Rev	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App
01	May 2026	DCO SUBMISSION	RSK	RSK	EDF

Rosefield Solar Farm

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DOCUMENT:
Interrelationships with other Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects and Major Development Schemes

TITLE:
Figure 1: Other NSIPs and Major Developments considered for Inter-Project Cumulative Effects

PINS REFERENCE NUMBER:
EN010158/APP/8.15

0 2 4
Kilometers
Scale: 1:110,000 @ A3

REV 01

Path: RSK Group\RSK Environment GIS Projects - 663899 - Rosefield Solar Farm\01 - GIS\P663899_CumulativeFig1_InterProject_A3L

Table 1: List of Projects Considered in this Report

Project Name	Local Planning Authority	Considered in the CEA [REP2-037]	Application reference	Application Stage	Preliminary Environmental Information Report Available	Environmental Statement Available	Application Status	Distance from Order Limits
East West Rail: Bedford to Cambridge and Western Improvements	Buckinghamshire Council (and others)	Yes	25/00013/DCO PINS reference: TR040012	Pre-application	No	No	EIA Scoping Opinion received 30 September 2025. The application is expected to be submitted January 2027.	1km
High Speed Rail 2 ('HS2')	Buckinghamshire Council (and others)	Yes	Hybrid Bill With consideration to: 23/03641/HS2 22/00119/HS2	Post Decision	Yes	Yes	Approved 23 February 2017	Within Boundin g Circle

			23/03784/HS2 21/03707/HS2 22/03796/HS2 25/02188/HS2 25/02187/HS2 PL/25/3039/HS2 PL/25/5085/HS2 PL/25/5100/HS2 PL/25/5101/HS2 PL/25/6272/HS2 PL/25/6273/HS2					
East Claydon BESS	Buckinghamshire Council	Yes	23/03875/APP Appeal ref. 25/00013/REF	Post Decision	No	Yes	Approved 11 September 2025 - on appeal	Within Order Limits
East Claydon Greener Grid Park	Buckinghamshire Council	Yes	25/01297/APP	Decision	No	Yes	Pending Decision	Within Order Limits

Tuckey Solar Farm	Buckinghamshire Council	Yes	19/00983/APP	Post Decision	No	No	Approved 29 April 2021	Within Bounding Circle
Calvert Solar Farm	Buckinghamshire Council	Yes	CM/0016/21	Decision	No	No	Pending Decision	Partially within Bounding Circle
Longbreach Solar Farm	Buckinghamshire Council	Yes	25/01865/APP	Decision	No	No	Pending Decision	1.18km
Padbury Brook Solar Farm	Cherwell District Council	Yes	22/03873/F Appeal ref. APP/C3105/W/2 4/3353069	Post-Decision	No	No	Approved 22 April 2025 - on appeal	6.9km
Launton BESS	Cherwell District Council	Yes	24/00949/F	Post-Decision	No	No	Approved 5 September 2024	9.02km
Thornton Estate Solar Farm	Buckinghamshire Council	Yes	25/02132/APP	Decision	No	No	Pending Decision	7.9km

2. Overview of the other NSIPs and Major Developments Considered

2.1. Introduction

2.1.1. This section provides an overview of the other projects considered in this report, including details on timings, construction phasing, grid connection (where applicable) and the start of operation, where it is currently known. Details presented within this section have been derived from publicly available information.

2.2. Overview of Other Projects Identified

2.2.1. Of the ten projects considered in this report, six are solar farms that would deliver electricity to the national electricity transmission network, two are battery storage developments and two are new rail lines.

East West Rail: Bedford to Cambridge and Western Improvements

2.2.2. The East West Rail: Bedford to Cambridge and Western Improvements ('East West Rail') DCO application will comprise a new railway line between Bedford Station and Cambridge Station. There will be other associated works to the railway network in and around Oxford, Bicester, Winslow, Bletchley and on the Marston Vale Railway Line between Bletchley and Bedford. These works will include changes to level crossings and to stations as well as the provision of new facilities.

2.2.3. The application is currently in the pre-application stage. The applicant, East West Railway Company Ltd, submitted an EIA Scoping Report in January 2025 and received a Scoping Opinion from the Planning Inspectorate in September 2025. Statutory consultation is currently taking place from 14 April – 9 June 2026. The application is expected to be submitted in January 2027.

2.2.4. Subject to obtaining development consent, construction is anticipated to commence in late 2028, with the full railway operational by the mid-to-late 2030s. On this basis, indicative construction and delivery timescales for East West Rail is shown below in Figure 2.

2.2.5. East West Rail is part of the CEA for the Proposed Development, given that part of the proposed rail corridor is located approximately 1km north of the Proposed Development's Order Limits. The details set out in the application material for East West Rail have been used to inform the assessment, which is set out in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects [EN010158/APP/6.2.3] [REP2-037].** This has made it possible to complete an assessment of the inter-project cumulative effects of the Proposed Development in conjunction with East West Rail.

High Speed Rail 2 (HS2)

2.2.6. HS2 is a project to build a high-speed rail line in England. Construction of the new railway was originally planned to be split into three phases comprising:

- Phase 1 from London Euston to Birmingham Curzon Street, with intermediate stations in West London and at Birmingham Airport;
- Phase 2a from the West Midlands to Crewe; and
- Phase 2b, comprising an Eastern leg from the West Midlands to the East Midlands and a Western leg from Crewe to Manchester, with an intermediate station at Manchester Airport.

2.2.7. Following then Prime Minister Rishi Sunak's announcement in October 2023, only Phase 1 will now go ahead. Construction of Phase 1 was authorised through the High Speed Rail (London - West Midlands) Act 2017 and is now under construction. Phase 1 comprises 140 miles of dedicated high-speed railway, four new stations (at Euston; Old Oak Common in northwest London; Interchange station east of Birmingham; and Curzon Street in Birmingham), two depots, 32 miles of tunnels and 130 bridges.

2.2.8. HS2 initially had an opening date between 2029 and 2033. However, due to severe delays and rising costs, this target is now unlikely. Expected completion is now projected later into the 2030s following a 2025 project reset. On this basis, indicative construction and delivery timescales for HS2 is shown below in Figure 2.

2.2.9. HS2 is part of the CEA for the Proposed Development, given that a portion of the scheme is located within the Bounding Circle as shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 17.1: Cumulative Zone of Influence [EN010158/APP/6.3.3] [REP2-041].** The details set out in the application material for HS2 have been used to inform the assessment, which is set out in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects [EN010158/APP/6.2.3] [REP2-037].** This has made it possible to complete an assessment of the inter-project cumulative effects of the Proposed Development in conjunction with HS2.

East Claydon Battery Energy Storage System

2.2.10. Statera Energy Ltd submitted an application to Buckinghamshire Council in December 2023 for the development of a 500MW Battery Energy Storage System ('BESS'), connected to the National Grid East Claydon Substation, with associated infrastructure including access, drainage and landscaping.

2.2.11. The site is located on land to the south of the National Grid East Claydon Substation, between the settlements of Granborough and East Claydon and is accessed via Hogshaw Road. The site area extends a total of 33.2ha. The scheme's grid connection corridor overlaps with the Order Limits for the Proposed Development, specifically land on which works comprising Work No. 1 (solar PV), No. 2B (Abnormal Indivisible Load Corridor), No. 6 (Grid Connection Cabling Corridor), No. 7 (Interconnecting Cabling Corridor) and No. 8B (Secondary Temporary Construction and Decommissioning Compounds) are proposed as shown on the **Works Plans [EN010158/APP/2.3.3] [REP1-005].**

2.2.12. The scheme originally comprised sound insulated lithium-ion battery units housed within 888 battery containers and 37 inverter buildings. The proposals were later revised by the applicant to comprise 518 battery containers and 19 inverter buildings. The containers would be approximately 12m long, 2.4m wide and 2.9m high. There would also be seven switch and control units of approximately 13m long, 5m wide and 3.9m high.

2.2.13. The scheme also includes a substation compound comprising transformers and other equipment of up to 12m in height in addition to an underground cable connecting the development to the National Grid East Claydon Substation to the north west of the site.

2.2.14. The application was initially refused by Buckinghamshire Council in December 2024 over concerns that the proposals would introduce large-scale energy infrastructure into a predominantly agricultural landscape. Buckinghamshire Council maintained the view that despite the proposed mitigation, there would be a significant adverse impact on the visual amenity and landscape character of the site. Concerns were also raised with respect to cumulative effects of the proposals when considered with the consented Tuckey Farm solar scheme and the existing East Claydon substation. The Council considered that the proposals would lead to cumulative visual and landscape character effects that would be significantly adverse.

2.2.15. The scheme was subsequently granted planning permission in September 2025 on appeal. The Inspector held the view that whilst the scheme would cause moderate adverse harm to the area's landscape character, the scheme would provide substantial public benefits that weigh in favour of the proposal, including contributing to achieving the Government's target of net zero by 2050. The Inspector also noted that the scheme has a grid connection agreement with National Grid for a connection by Q3 2026 and considered that the Grid Connection agreement and early connection date weighed significantly in favour of the proposal. Ultimately, the Inspector held that the benefits of the proposal when taken together are of sufficient

magnitude to outweigh the moderate level of harm caused by the landscape and visual effects of the development.

2.2.16. Construction of the scheme is anticipated to be undertaken over an 18-month period, with approximately 8 to 10 months for civil works and 8 months for commissioning. The permission includes a condition that requires the development to be implemented no later than the expiry of five years from the date the permission is granted i.e. September 2030. Based on publicly available information, the pre-commencement conditions have not been discharged and construction has not commenced. For the purposes of this report and understanding potential interrelationships, a worst-case scenario assumption has been made that construction will commence in September 2030. On this basis, indicative construction and delivery timescales for East Claydon BESS is shown below in Figure 2.

2.2.17. The proposed construction traffic route is between the A421 Buckingham Bypass and the site via the A413 London Road, local roads through Winslow, Granborough Road to East Claydon Road and beyond to the main construction access to the site. A second route for the AIL movements will continue via Granborough Road and Winslow Road to Granborough village, and Hogshaw Road to the proposed operational site access. A temporary construction haul road from East Claydon Road will be in use during the construction and enabling phase of the scheme.

2.2.18. An exact operational date is not available in the public domain; however, the project will have an operational life of approximately 40 years, following which, the scheme will be decommissioned and the land will be returned to its original state for agricultural purposes.

2.2.19. East Claydon BESS is part of the CEA for the Proposed Development given that it overlaps with the Order Limits. The details set out in the Environmental Statement for East Claydon BESS have been used to inform the CEA, which is set out in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects [EN010158/APP/6.2.3] [REP2-037].**

2.2.20. This has made it possible to complete an assessment of the inter-project cumulative effects of the Proposed Development in conjunction with the proposed East Claydon BESS.

East Claydon Greener Grid Park

2.2.21. In April 2025, Statkraft UK Ltd submitted an application for planning permission to construct a Greener Grid Park comprising energy storage, grid balancing equipment and associated ancillary infrastructure, including access and landscaping, at land north of National Grid East Claydon

Substation, off East Claydon Road. The application is currently pending determination by Buckinghamshire Council.

2.2.22. The site is located approximately 120m north west of the National Grid East Claydon Substation and 650m north east of East Claydon Village. The site comprises agricultural land and has a total area of approximately 45.3ha, including the proposed 2.6km cable connection route. The scheme's grid connection corridor overlaps with the Order Limits for the Proposed Development, specifically land on which works comprising Work No. 6 (Grid Connection Cabling Corridor) are proposed as shown on the **Works Plans [EN010158/APP/2.3.3] [REP1-005].**

2.2.23. With respect to the main development components, the BESS would comprise 4 quadrants of 125MW (i.e. a total capacity of 500MW), with each quadrant consisting of modular battery energy storage units, inverters and transformers. Up to 36 battery block units would be located within each quadrant and each row of battery block units would be a maximum of 30.9m in length, 5m in width and 4.5m in height. The scheme also includes a substation compound, comprising a 400kV substation and a transformer yard, containing 2no. 400kV/33kV transformers. Statkraft UK Ltd has secured a grid offer to connect into the new replacement East Claydon substation.

2.2.24. During operation, the scheme would be accessed using the existing access from East Claydon Road. A temporary construction vehicular access track is proposed on the north side of East Claydon Road, approximately 260m west of the existing vehicular access to the East Claydon substation.

2.2.25. The application material sets out that subject to obtaining planning permission, construction will take place over a two-year period from January 2028 to December 2029. On this basis, indicative construction and delivery timescales for East Claydon Greener Grid Park is shown below in Figure 2.

2.2.26. The scheme would be operational for a 40-year period. At the end of this period, the installed infrastructure will be fully decommissioned and the land restored. The decommissioning period is anticipated to take place over two years.

2.2.27. The East Claydon Greener Grid Park is part of the CEA for the Proposed Development, given that part of the grid connection corridor overlaps with the Proposed Development's Order Limits. The details set out in the ES for East Claydon Greener Grid Park have been used to inform the assessment, which is set out in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects [EN010158/APP/6.2.3] [REP2-037].**

2.2.28. This has made it possible to complete an assessment of the inter-project cumulative effects of the Proposed Development in conjunction with the proposed East Claydon Greener Grid Park.

Tuckey Solar Farm

2.2.29. Planning permission for Tuckey Solar Farm was granted by Buckinghamshire Council in April 2021. The scheme comprises the construction and operation of a ground mounted solar farm which has a generating capacity of approximately 25MW and will connect into the East Claydon Substation.

2.2.30. The site is split into two areas. The larger parcel is located to the north of East Claydon Road and the smaller parcel is located to the south of East Claydon Road. The site is located to the south of the proposed East West railway line and lies approximately 1.5km to the south west of Winslow and 1.5km to the north east of East Claydon at its closest point.

2.2.31. The scheme does not overlap with the Order Limits for the Proposed Development; however, it is located within the Bounding Circle as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 17.1: Cumulative Zone of Influence [EN010158/APP/6.3.3] [REP2-041]**. The site comprises an area of approximately 63ha of agricultural land, of which 15ha will be used for the proposed solar PV panels and ancillary components, and the rest of the site remaining in active agricultural use.

2.2.32. Access to the proposed site would use two established farm accesses taken from East Claydon Road. All construction traffic will route along East Claydon Road. Construction of the scheme is estimated to take approximately 16 weeks.

2.2.33. The application material does not set out an indicative construction programme; however, the planning permission includes a condition requiring the scheme to be implemented before the expiration of three years from when planning permission was granted i.e. April 2024. Based on the information available on the Council's planning register, the pre-commencement conditions have been discharged, and the permission has been implemented. Notwithstanding this, the scheme does not appear to be operational at this point in time, meaning that construction is likely to take longer than the proposed 16-week timeframe. For the purposes of this report and understanding potential interrelationships, a worst-case scenario assumption has been made that construction will continue up until Q4 2029 which coincides with the peak construction period for the Proposed Development . On this basis, indicative construction and delivery timescales for Tuckey Solar Farm is shown below in Figure 2.

2.2.34. At the end of the proposed 30-year operational period, the solar farm and its ancillary equipment will be decommissioned, dismantled and removed. It is estimated that decommissioning phase will take approximately 4-6 months to complete.

2.2.35. Tuckey Solar Farm is part of the CEA for the Proposed Development, given that it is located within the Bounding Circle as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 17.1: Cumulative Zone of Influence [EN010158/APP/6.3.3] [REP2-041].** The details set out in the application material for Tuckey Solar Farm have been used to inform the assessment, which is set out in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects [EN010158/APP/6.2.3] [REP2-037].** This has made it possible to complete an assessment of the inter-project cumulative effects of the Proposed Development in conjunction with the proposed Tuckey Solar Farm.

Calvert Solar Farm

2.2.36. An application was submitted by Infinis Solar Ltd in March 2021 for the construction of a 16MW solar park comprising ground mounted solar PV panels and associated works including a switching station, battery containers, general storage container, access track, fencing, security cameras and cabling at the former Calvert Landfill Site. The application is currently pending determination by Buckinghamshire Council.

2.2.37. The site is approximately 52ha. The site is partially located within the Bounding Circle as shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 17.1: Cumulative Zone of Influence [EN010158/APP/6.3.3] [REP2-041].** Subject to obtaining planning permission, construction is anticipated to take place over a six-month period. For the purposes of this report and understanding potential interrelationships, a worst-case scenario assumption has been made that subject to obtaining approval, the scheme's six-month construction period would coincide with the peak construction period for the Proposed Development, i.e. Q4 2029.On this basis, indicative construction and delivery timescales for Calvert Solar Farm is shown below in Figure 2.

2.2.38. The scheme would be operational for a period of 35 years after which the site would be restored in line with the approved landfill aftercare and restoration programme for the wider Calvert Landfill.

2.2.39. Calvert Solar Farm is part of the CEA for the Proposed Development, given that the scheme is partially located within the Bounding Circle as shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 17.1: Cumulative Zone of Influence [EN010158/APP/6.3.3] [REP2-041].** The details set out in the application material for Calvert Solar Farm have been used to inform the assessment, which is set out in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects [EN010158/APP/6.2.3] [REP2-037].** This has made it possible to

complete an assessment of the inter-project cumulative effects of the Proposed Development in conjunction with Calvert Solar Farm.

Longbreach Solar Farm

2.2.40. In June 2025, Longbreach Solar Farm Ltd submitted a planning application for the construction of a 49.9MW solar farm and associated ancillary development. The application is currently pending determination by Buckinghamshire Council.

2.2.41. The applicant has a connection offer to connect into the proposed replacement East Claydon substation. The application material sets out that a separate planning application will be submitted in due course pertaining to the cable route corridor.

2.2.42. The maximum height of the solar panel arrays would be 3.5m above ground level. The proposals also include a substation, the tallest point of which will be 7.5m.

2.2.43. The site comprises a total of 64ha, located to the south west of the village of Granborough. Access to the site will be taken via existing agricultural access points. Access to the easternmost field would be taken via a new vehicular access taken directly from Marston Lane.

2.2.44. The construction period is anticipated to take approximately 9-12 months. For the purposes of this report and understanding potential interrelationships, a worst-case scenario assumption has been made that subject to obtaining approval, the scheme's construction period would coincide with the peak construction period for the Proposed Development i.e. Q4 2029. On this basis, indicative construction and delivery timescales for Longbreach Solar Farm is shown below in Figure 2.

2.2.45. The solar farm would be operational for a period up to 40 years. After the 40-year operation period, the solar farm would be decommissioned. It is expected that the decommissioning period will take up to 12 months.

2.2.46. Longbreach Solar Farm is located approximately 1.18km from the Proposed Development and for this reason is included in the CEA for the Proposed Development, which is set out in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects [EN010158/APP/6.2.3] [REP2-037].** The detail set out in the application documents has made it possible to complete an assessment of the inter-project cumulative effects of the Proposed Development in conjunction with Longbreach Solar Farm.

Padbury Brook Solar Farm

2.2.47. Planning permission for Padbury Brook Solar Farm was initially refused by Cherwell District Council in January 2023 and subsequently granted on appeal in April 2025.

2.2.48. The proposals involve the construction and operation of a 44MW solar PV array and battery storage development on land near Stratton Audley, located approximately 6.9km from the Proposed Development. With respect to the grid connection, off-site cabling works would run along the public highway southwest through the settlement of Stratton Audley towards Bicester, and then southeast along Skimmingdish Lane to connect into the National Grid Bicester substation.

2.2.49. The application was originally refused due to concerns that the scheme would be visible from several public vantage points and would have a significant adverse landscape impact. During the appeal process, the Inspector considered that the proposal would result in moderate harm to the character and appearance of the area, including the landscape. Even with the use of soft landscaping, this moderate harm would perpetuate for the operational lifetime of the development. Notwithstanding this, the Inspector concluded that the scheme's benefits including its contribution to renewable energy generation and biodiversity enhancements outweigh any conflict with the adopted development plan and allowed the appeal.

2.2.50. The development would have a lifespan of about 40 years, after which it will be decommissioned, all associated equipment will be removed and the land returned to agricultural use.

2.2.51. The permission includes a condition requiring development to begin no later than the expiration of three years from the date permission was granted i.e. April 2028. The duration of the construction period is anticipated to take six months. Based on the information available on the Council's planning register, the pre-commencement conditions have not been discharged and as such, the application has not been implemented. For the purposes of this report and understanding potential interrelationships, a worst-case scenario assumption has been made that construction will commence in April 2028. On this basis, indicative construction and delivery timescales for Padbury Brook Solar Farm is shown below in Figure 2.

2.2.52. Padbury Brook Solar Farm is part of the CEA for the Proposed Development, given that it falls within the defined 10km ZoI. The details set out in the application material have been used to inform the assessment, which is set out in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects [EN010158/APP/6.2.3] [REP2-037].** This has made it possible to complete an assessment of the inter-project cumulative effects of the Proposed Development in conjunction with Padbury Solar Farm.

Launton BESS

2.2.53. Planning permission was granted in September 2024 by Cherwell District Council for the development of a 40MW battery storage facility and associated infrastructure on land to the west of Bicester Road, Launton. The site is approximately 0.98ha and is located around 9.02km from the Proposed Development.

2.2.54. The construction period is estimated to last for up to six months. All construction HGVs will route to and from the A4421.

2.2.55. There is a condition attached to the permission that requires development to commence within three years from when permission was granted i.e. September 2027. Based on the information available on the Council's public register, the pre-commencement conditions have not been discharged, and the permission has not yet been implemented. For the purposes of this report and understanding potential interrelationships, a worst-case scenario assumption has been made that construction will commence in September 2027. On this basis, indicative construction and delivery timescales for Launton BESS is shown below in Figure 2.

2.2.56. Launton BESS is part of the CEA for the Proposed Development, given that it falls within the defined 10km ZoI. The details set out in the application material have been used to inform the assessment, which is set out in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects [EN010158/APP/6.2.3] [REP2-037].** This has made it possible to complete an assessment of the inter-project cumulative effects of the Proposed Development in conjunction with Launton BESS.

Thornton Estate Solar Farm

2.2.57. An application was submitted in July 2025 for the installation of a solar farm comprising ground mounted solar PV panels with an installed capacity of 49.99MW and associated infrastructure. Permission for the generating asset is sought for temporary period of 50 years and alongside a permanent substation. The application is currently pending determination by Buckinghamshire Council.

2.2.58. The site is around 85.5ha and is accessed off the A421 via Singleborough Road and Nash Lane. Full details of the construction phase are not provided in the application material and will be set out in due course in a detailed Construction Traffic Management Plan post-approval. The application material notes that peak construction will likely take place over a six-week period.

2.2.59. For the purposes of this report and understanding potential interrelationships, an assumption has been made that the likely

construction period will last for a duration of six months in line with the timescales specified in the application material for similar projects contained in this report, including Padbury Brook Solar Farm. A worst-case scenario assumption has been made that subject to obtaining approval, the scheme's construction period would coincide with the peak construction period for the Proposed Development i.e. Q4 2029. On this basis, indicative construction and delivery timescales for Thronton Estate Solar Farm is shown below in Figure 2.

2.2.60. Thornton Estate Solar Farm is part of the CEA for the Proposed Development, given that it falls within the defined 10km ZoI. The details set out in the application material have been used to inform the assessment, which is set out in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects [EN010158/APP/6.2.3] [REP2-037].** This has made it possible to complete an assessment of the inter-project cumulative effects of the Proposed Development in conjunction with Thornton Estate Solar Farm.

2.3. Schedule of Construction and Delivery Timescales of Other Projects Considered

2.3.1. The indicative construction programme for the Proposed Development is set out in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed Development Description [EN010158/APP/6.1.2] [REP1-034].** Subject to obtaining development consent, construction will likely take place over a 30-month period starting mid-late 2029, with peak construction likely occurring during month 8 i.e. Q4 2029 as set out in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Transport and Access [EN010158/APP/6.2] [APP-058]**.

2.3.2. Figure 2 below provides a summary timeline of each project, illustrating the possible construction and delivery overlap with the Proposed Development that could potentially lead to cumulative effects. In cases where definitive details of construction timescales are not publicly available, worst-case scenario assumptions have been made on the likely delivery programme based on information available within the project application documents.

Figure 2: Indicative Construction Programme of all NSIPs and Major Development Schemes Considered for Potential Interrelationships

Scheme	2024				2025				2026				2027				2028				2029				2030				2031				2032				2033			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Rosefield Solar Farm																																								
East West Rail																																								
HS2																																								
East Claydon BESS																																								
East Claydon Greener Grid Park																																								
Tuckey Solar Farm																																								
Calvert Solar Farm																																								
Longbreach Solar Farm																																								
Padbury Brook Solar Farm																																								
Launton BESS																																								
Thornton Estate Solar Farm																																								

Rosefield Solar Farm Indicative Construction Programme	
Rosefield Solar Farm Indicative Peak Construction Period (Month 8)	
Other Projects Indicative Construction Programme	

3. Overview of Potential Inter-Project Cumulative Effects and Approach Taken to Coordinate Between Projects

3.1. Overview

3.1.1. This section presents a summary of potential inter-project residual cumulative effects as set out in detail in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects [EN010158/APP/6.2.3] [REP2-037]**. It also describes how the Applicant has collaborated with the developers of the projects considered in this report (where applicable) and how this collaboration is anticipated to continue throughout the examination process and beyond.

3.2. East West Rail: Bedford to Cambridge and Western Improvements

3.2.1. As set out in Table 17.13 of **ES Volume 2, Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects [EN010158/APP/6.2.3] [REP2-037]**, several potentially significant adverse inter-project cumulative residual effects with respect to East West Rail and the Proposed Development are identified on Landscape and Visual Amenity receptors both during construction and operation.

3.2.2. Table 17.11 of **ES Volume 2, Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects [EN010158/APP/6.2.3] [REP2-037]** also identifies a potentially significant adverse inter-project cumulative residual effect on Biodiversity receptors, specifically Bechstein's bats, due to the modification of habitat for the duration of the operation phase of the Proposed Development with other developments located within the Bechstein's bat Core Sustenance Zone including East West Rail.

3.2.3. East West Rail is currently at an early stage of the development consent order process. The application is anticipated to be submitted in January 2027, meaning that development consent could be granted in Q2 2028 at the earliest. The Applicant has not specifically engaged with the project team for East West Rail to date; however, the Applicant is continuing to monitor this project as it progresses through the planning process and will engage with the East West Rail project team as required.

3.3. High Speed Rail 2 (HS2)

3.3.1. As set out in Table 17.11 of **ES Volume 2, Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects [EN010158/APP/6.2.3] [REP2-037]** there is a potentially significant adverse inter-project cumulative residual effect on Biodiversity receptors, specifically Bechstein's bats, due to the modification of habitat for the duration of the operation phase of the Proposed Development with other developments located within the Bechstein's bat Core Sustenance Zone, including HS2.

3.3.2. The Applicant commenced formal engagement with HS2 Ltd in September 2024 and will continue to engage throughout the examination process through to the implementation and delivery stage should development consent for the Proposed Development be granted. A record of all engagement between the Applicant and HS2 Ltd is set out in the **Draft SoCG with High Speed 2 Limited [EN010158/APP/5.19] [REP1-030].** Both parties have provided overviews of their respective programmes and activities in the vicinity of the Proposed Development. Specific matters discussed include ecology, PRoW, construction compounds, construction access routes and construction timings. Both parties have agreed to continued engagement as required prior to and during construction.

3.3.3. Critically, all matters in the SoCG have been agreed between the parties. With respect to construction traffic management, the Applicant agrees that ongoing discussions on construction transport management (including any cumulative traffic flows) are beneficial to all parties and agrees that following determination, monthly engagement meetings will be held to discuss joint measures and issues.

3.3.4. Furthermore, the Applicant has committed to continued consultation and engagement with HS2 Ltd in the **Outline Construction Environment Management Plan (Outline CEMP) [EN010158/APP/7.2.3] [REP2-059]** prior to construction and at the discharge of requirements phase to manage interactions and reduce any associated potential cumulative impacts, where practicable.

3.4. East Claydon BESS

3.4.1. The grid connection corridor for East Claydon BESS overlaps with the Proposed Development's Order Limits, specifically land on which works comprising Work No. 1 (solar PV), No. 2B (Abnormal Indivisible Load Corridor), No. 6 (Grid Connection Cabling Corridor), No. 7 (Interconnecting Cabling Corridor) and No. 8B (Secondary Temporary Construction and Decommissioning Compounds) are proposed as shown on the **Works Plans [EN010158/APP/2.3.3] [REP1-005].**

3.4.2. As set out in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects [EN010158/APP/6.2.3] [REP2-037],** several potentially significant adverse inter-project cumulative residual effects with respect to East Claydon BESS and the Proposed Development are identified on Landscape and Visual Amenity receptors both during construction and operation.

3.4.3. Table 17.11 of **ES Volume 2, Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects [EN010158/APP/6.2.3] [REP2-037]** also identifies a potentially significant adverse inter-project cumulative residual effect on Biodiversity receptors, specifically Bechstein's bats, due to the modification of habitat for the duration of the operation phase of the Proposed Development with other

developments located within the Bechstein's bat Core Sustenance Zone including East Claydon BESS.

3.4.4. The Applicant is continuing to engage directly with the developer of East Claydon BESS, Statera Energy Ltd. Following ongoing discussions, the Applicant has designed the proposed AIL access track to broadly align with the proposed temporary construction access track for East Claydon BESS in order to coordinate construction access across both projects. Should both projects proceed to the implementation/delivery stage, both parties have agreed to ongoing cooperation and coordination to further discuss the potential for shared use of the access track to avoid the need for multiple tracks to be constructed. A draft Interface Agreement has been produced and will be formalised in due course.

3.4.5. Furthermore, as stated in the **Outline CEMP [EN010158/APP/7.2.3] [REP2-059]**, the Applicant has committed to continued consultation and engagement with Statera Energy Ltd prior to construction and at the discharge of requirements phase to manage interactions and reduce any associated potential cumulative impacts, where practicable.

3.5. East Claydon Greener Grid Park

3.5.1. As set out in Table 17.13 of **ES Volume 2, Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects [EN010158/APP/6.2.3] [REP2-037],** several potentially significant adverse inter-project cumulative residual effects with respect to East Claydon Greener Grid Park and the Proposed Development are identified on Landscape and Visual Amenity receptors both during construction and operation.

3.5.2. Table 17.11 of **ES Volume 2, Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects [EN010158/APP/6.2.3] [REP2-037]** also identifies a potentially significant adverse inter-project cumulative residual effect on Biodiversity receptors, specifically Bechstein's bats, due to the modification of habitat for the duration of the operation phase of the Proposed Development with other developments located within the Bechstein's bat Core Sustenance Zone including East Claydon Greener Grid Park.

3.5.3. The application for East Claydon Greener Grid Park is pending determination by Buckinghamshire Council. As stated in the application documents, construction for the scheme is anticipated to take place from January 2028 to December 2029. As such, there is expected to be relatively limited overlap with the construction of the Proposed Development as shown in Figure 2.

3.5.4. Notwithstanding this, the Applicant is continuing to engage with Statkraft UK Ltd, the developer of East Claydon Greener Grid Park, given that the grid connection corridor for the scheme overlaps with the Proposed

Development's Order Limits, specifically land where works comprising Work No. 6 (Grid Connection Cabling Corridor) are proposed as shown on the **Works Plans [EN010158/APP/2.3.3] [REP1-005].**

3.5.5. Communication is ongoing with respect to matters including but not limited to intervisibility, landscape impact, construction traffic routes and overlapping grid connection routes. Both parties are currently liaising with respect to preparing a draft Interface Agreement, which will be formalised in due course.

3.5.6. Furthermore, the Applicant has committed to continued consultation and engagement with Statkraft UK Ltd in the **Outline CEMP [EN010158/APP/7.2.3] [REP2-059]** prior to construction and at the discharge of requirements phase to manage interactions and reduce any associated potential cumulative impacts, where practicable.

3.6. Tuckey Solar Farm

3.6.1. As set out in Table 17.13 of **ES Volume 2, Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects [EN010158/APP/6.2.3] [REP2-037]**, several potentially significant adverse inter-project cumulative residual effects with respect to Tuckey Solar Farm and the Proposed Development are identified on Landscape and Visual Amenity receptors both during construction and operation.

3.6.2. Table 17.11 of **ES Volume 2, Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects [EN010158/APP/6.2.3] [REP2-037]** also identifies a potentially significant adverse inter-project cumulative residual effect on Biodiversity receptors, specifically Bechstein's bats, due to the modification of habitat for the duration of the operation phase of the Proposed Development with other developments located within the Bechstein's bat Core Sustenance Zone including Tuckey Solar Farm.

3.6.3. Planning permission for Tuckey Solar Farm was granted by Buckinghamshire Council in April 2021. Based on the Council's planning register, the pre-commencement conditions have been discharged. The Applicant has not specifically engaged with the project team for Tuckey Solar Farm; however, the Applicant is continuing to monitor this project as it progresses through the delivery process.

3.7. Calvert Solar Farm

3.7.1. No significant residual inter-project cumulative effects are anticipated for any of the topics reported within **ES Volume 2, Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects [EN010158/APP/6.2.3] [REP2-037].** As such, there has not been any need to undertake coordination between the two projects.

3.8. Longbreach Solar Farm

3.8.1. As set out in Table 17.13 of **ES Volume 2, Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects [EN010158/APP/6.2.3] [REP2-037]**, several potentially significant adverse inter-project cumulative residual effects with respect to Longbreach Solar Farm and the Proposed Development are identified on Landscape and Visual Amenity receptors both during construction and operation.

3.8.2. The application is currently pending determination by Buckinghamshire Council. The Applicant has not specifically engaged with the project team for Longbreach Solar Farm; however, the Applicant is continuing to monitor this project as it progresses through the planning process.

3.9. Padbury Brook Solar Farm

3.9.1. No significant residual inter-project cumulative effects are anticipated for any of the topics reported within **ES Volume 2, Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects [EN010158/APP/6.2.3] [REP2-037]**. As such, there has not been any need to undertake coordination between the two projects.

3.10. Launton BESS

3.10.1. No significant residual inter-project cumulative effects are anticipated for any of the topics reported within **ES Volume 2, Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects [EN010158/APP/6.2.3] [REP2-037]**. As such, there has not been any need to undertake coordination between the two projects.

3.11. Thornton Estate Solar Farm

3.11.1. No significant residual inter-project cumulative effects are anticipated for any of the topics reported within **ES Volume 2, Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects [EN010158/APP/6.2.3] [REP2-037]**. As such, there has not been any need to undertake coordination between the two projects.

3.12. Summary of the Progress of Coordination with Other Projects

Table 2: Summary of Inter-Project Coordination

Project Name	Potential for cumulative effects	Summary of Cumulative effects	Coordination to Date	Next Steps
East West Rail	Yes	No significant adverse residual inter-project cumulative effects are anticipated on Air Quality, Cultural Heritage, Land and Groundwater, Soil, Population, Noise and Vibration, Transport and Access; and Water. Potentially significant adverse residual inter-project cumulative effects on Landscape and Visual and Biodiversity receptors.	No engagement has been undertaken to date.	The Applicant is continuing to monitor this project as it progresses through the planning process. If the DCO application is submitted in January 2027, development consent would be granted Q2 2028 at the earliest. If the DCO is granted, the Applicant will engage with the developer to understand the construction programme and timings for East West Rail.
HS2	Yes	No significant adverse residual inter-project cumulative effects are anticipated on Air Quality, Cultural Heritage, Land and Groundwater, Soil,	Ongoing engagement and discussion between the Applicant and HS2 Ltd with respect to matters including but not limited to ecology, PRoW, construction	Continue engagement with HS2 Ltd including updating the **Draft SoCG with High Speed 2 Limited [EN010158/APP/5.19] [REP1-030].**

		Population, Noise and Vibration, Transport and Access; Landscape and Visual; and Water. Potentially significant adverse residual inter-project cumulative effects on Biodiversity receptors.	compounds, construction access routes and construction timings.	
East Claydon BESS	Yes	No significant adverse residual inter-project cumulative effects are anticipated on Air Quality, Cultural Heritage, Land and Groundwater, Soil, Population, Noise and Vibration, Transport and Access; and Water. Potentially significant adverse residual inter-project cumulative effects on Landscape and Visual and Biodiversity receptors.	Ongoing engagement and discussion between the Applicant and Statera Energy Ltd. The outcome of engagement to date has resulted in agreement on coordinating AIL access between the two projects to minimise construction traffic impacts. A draft Interface Agreement has been shared between both parties in order to formalise coordination, integration and risk mitigation should both projects enter the implementation/delivery stage.	The Applicant is continuing to engage with Statera Energy Ltd to understand construction programme and delivery timescales of East Claydon BESS.

East Claydon Greener Grid Park	Yes	No significant adverse residual inter-project cumulative effects are anticipated on Air Quality, Cultural Heritage, Land and Groundwater, Soil, Population, Noise and Vibration, Transport and Access; and Water. Potentially significant adverse residual inter-project cumulative effects on Landscape and Visual and Biodiversity receptors.	Ongoing engagement and discussion between the Applicant and Statkraft UK Ltd with respect to matters including but not limited to intervisibility, landscape impact, construction traffic routes and overlapping grid connection routes. A draft Interface Agreement has been shared between both parties in order to formalise coordination, integration and risk mitigation should both projects enter the implementation / delivery stage.	The Applicant is continuing to engage with Statkraft UK Ltd to understand construction programme and delivery timescales of East Claydon Greener Grid Park.
Tuckey Solar Farm	Yes	No significant adverse residual inter-project cumulative effects are anticipated on Air Quality, Cultural Heritage, Land and Groundwater, Soil, Population, Noise and Vibration, Transport and Access; and Water.	No engagement has been undertaken to date.	The Applicant has not specifically engaged with the project team for Tuckey Solar Farm given the unlikely overlap in construction timescales. However, the Applicant is continuing to monitor this project as it progresses through the delivery process.

		Potentially significant adverse residual inter-project cumulative effects on Landscape and Visual and Biodiversity receptors.		
Calvert Solar Farm	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
Longbreach Solar Farm	Yes	No significant adverse residual inter-project cumulative effects are anticipated on Biodiversity, Air Quality, Cultural Heritage, Land and Groundwater, Soil, Population, Noise and Vibration, Transport and Access; and Water. Potentially significant adverse residual inter-project cumulative effects on Landscape and Visual receptors.	No engagement has been undertaken to date.	The Applicant has not specifically engaged with the project team for Longbreach Solar Farm as the project is pending determination by Buckinghamshire Council. However, the Applicant is continuing to monitor this project as it progresses through the planning process.
Padbury Brook Solar Farm	No	N/A	N/A	N/A

Launton BESS	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
Thornton Estate Solar Farm	No	N/A	N/A	N/A

4. Conclusion

4.1.1. This report summarises the current interrelationships between the Proposed Development and ten other NSIPs and major developments. Of these ten projects, four are unlikely to have any interrelationships with the Proposed Development as assessed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects [EN010158/APP/6.2.3] [REP2-037].**

4.1.2. Six of the projects considered have been identified to have a possible interrelationship with the Proposed Development. These projects have the potential to result in cumulative effects, primarily associated with spatial overlap with the Proposed Development's Order Limits and temporally through construction programming. However, no further significant effects beyond those already presented in the ES have been identified.

4.1.3. Through effective bilateral engagement with the relevant developers, it is likely that construction activities between projects, where required, can be effectively timed to prevent works happening simultaneously, thus reducing the risk of increasing impacts at individual locations.

Rosefield
Solar Farm

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