



UK Government

Habitats Regulations Assessment for an Application Under the Planning Act 2008

One Earth Solar Farm

Regulation 63 of the Conservation of
Habitats and Species Regulations 2017

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List of abbreviations

Term	Abbreviation
Adverse Effect on the Integrity	AEoI
Appropriate Assessment	AA
Construction Environmental Management Plan	CEMP
Development Consent Order	DCO
Environmental Statement	ES
European Economic Area	EEA
Examining Authority	ExA
Habitat Regulations Assessment	HRA
heating, ventilation and air conditioning	HVAC
hectares	ha
Interested Parties	IPs
Likely Significant Effect	LSE
Landscape and Ecology Management Plan	LEMP
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project	NSIP
National Site Network	NSN
Natural England	NE
nautical mile	nm
megawatts	MW
Report on the Implications for European Sites	RIES
Solar Photovoltaic	PV
Special Areas of Conservation	SACs
Special Protection Areas	SPAs
Statement of Common Ground	SoCG
Statutory Nature Conservation Body	SNCB
Supplementary Advice on Conservation Objectives	SACO
The Planning Inspectorate	PINS
The Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero	The Secretary of State
United Kingdom	UK

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

This is a record of the Habitats Regulations Assessment (“HRA”) that the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero (“the Secretary of State”) has undertaken under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017¹ (“the Habitats Regulations”) as amended by The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (“the 2019 Regulations”) in respect of the Development Consent Order (“DCO”) for the One Earth Solar Farm and its associated infrastructure (the “Project”). The Examining Authority (“ExA”) defines this as the “Proposed Development”. For the purposes of these Regulations, the Secretary of State is the competent authority.

The Project comprises the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of a solar photovoltaic (“PV”) array electricity generating facility. The Project includes solar PV panels, Battery Energy Storage Systems (“BESS”), onsite substations and associated grid connection infrastructure which will allow for the generation and export of electricity (up to 750 megawatts (“MW”) at any time) to the proposed National Grid High Marnham Substation. The operational design life of the Project is 60 years.

The Project constitutes a nationally significant infrastructure project (“NSIP”) as defined by sections 14 and 15 of the Planning Act 2008 as it includes the construction or extension of a generating station in England, not generating electricity from wind and is not an offshore generating station, but has a capacity of more than 50MW.

The Project was accepted by the Planning Inspectorate (“PINS”) on 27 March 2025 and two Inspectors were appointed as the Examining Authority (“ExA”) for the Application. The Examination of the Project Application began on 8 July 2025 and concluded on 8 January 2026. The ExA submitted its report of the Examination including its recommendation (“the ExA’s Report”) to the Secretary of State on 08 April 2026. Numbered references to the ExA’s Report are presented in the format “[ER *.*]”.

This HRA also considers potential effects of the Project on protected sites in European Economic Area (“EEA”) States (“transboundary sites”). This is described in more detail in Section 6 of this document.

¹ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/1012/contents>

1.2 Habitats Regulations Assessment

The Habitats Regulations aim to ensure the long-term conservation of certain species and habitats by protecting them from possible adverse effects of plans and projects. In the UK, the Habitats Regulations apply as far as the 12 nautical miles (nm) limit of territorial waters.

The Habitats Regulations provide for the designation of sites for the protection of habitats and species of international importance. These sites are called Special Areas of Conservation (“SACs”). The Regulations also provide for the classification of sites for the protection of rare and vulnerable birds and for regularly occurring migratory species within the UK and internationally. These sites are called Special Protection Areas (“SPAs”). SACs and SPAs together, referred to as European sites in legislation, form part of the United Kingdom (UK’s) National Site Network (“NSN”).

The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance 1972 (“the Ramsar Convention”) provides for the listing of wetlands of international importance. These sites are called Ramsar sites. Government policy is to afford Ramsar sites in the UK the same protection as sites within the NSN (collectively referred to in this document as “protected sites”).

Regulation 63 of the Habitats Regulations provides that:

...before deciding to undertake, or give any consent, permission or other authorisation for, a plan or project which (a) is likely to have a significant effect on a European site or a European offshore marine site (either alone or in-combination with other plans or projects), and (b) is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of that site, [the competent authority] must make an appropriate assessment of the implications for that site in view of that site’s conservation objectives.

And that:

In the light of the conclusions of the assessment, and subject to regulation 64, the competent authority may agree to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the European site or the European offshore marine site (as the case may be).

This Project is not directly connected with, or necessary to, the management of a protected site. The Habitats Regulations require that, where the Project is likely to have a significant effect (“LSE”) on any such site, alone or in-combination with other plans and projects, an appropriate assessment (“AA”) is carried out to determine whether or not the Project will have an adverse effect on the integrity (“AEol”) of the site in view of that site’s conservation objectives. In this document, the first stage assessment of LSEs and, where required, the second stage assessment of AA to determine whether there is an AEol of a protected site, are collectively referred to as the HRA.

The Secretary of State has had regard to relevant guidance on the application of the HRA including the PINS (2024) Advice Note², European Commission guidance³, as well as joint

² Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on Habitats Regulations Assessments - GOV.UK

³ <https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/11e4ee91-2a8a-11e9-8d04-01aa75ed71a1>

guidance by DEFRA, Natural England (“NE”), the Welsh Government, and Natural Resources Wales (2021) on ‘Habitats Regulations Assessment: protecting a European site’⁴.

1.3 Site conservation objectives

Where an AA is required in respect of a protected site, Regulation 63(1) of the Habitats Regulations requires that it be an AA of the implications of the plan or project for the site in view of its conservation objectives. Government guidance also recommends that in carrying out the LSE screening, applicants must check if the proposal could have a significant effect on a protected site that could affect its conservation objectives.

DEFRA Guidance indicates that disturbance to a species or deterioration of a protected site must be considered in relation to the integrity of that site and its conservation objectives⁵. It states that *“the integrity of a site is the coherence of its ecological structure and function, across its whole area, that enables it to sustain the habitat, complex of habitats and/or the levels of populations of the species for which it was designated”*.

Conservation objectives have been established by NE. When met, each site will contribute to the overall favourable conservation status of the species or habitat feature across its natural range. Conservation objectives outline the desired state for a protected site, in terms of the interest features for which it has been designated. If these interest features are being managed in a way which maintains their nature conservation value, they are assessed as being in a ‘favourable condition’. An AEoI is likely to be one which prevents the site from making the same contribution to favourable conservation status for the relevant feature as it did at the time of its designation. There are no set thresholds at which impacts on site integrity are considered adverse. This is a matter for interpretation on a site-by-site basis, depending on the designated feature and nature, scale, and significance of the impact.

NE has issued generic conservation objectives, which should be applied to each interest feature of the site. Supplementary advice on conservation objectives (“SACOs”) for each site underpins these generic objectives to provide site-specific information and give greater clarity to what might constitute an adverse effect on a site interest feature. SACOs are subject to availability and are currently being updated on a rolling basis.

Where supplementary advice is not yet available for a site, NE advises that HRAs should use the generic objectives⁶ and apply them to the site-specific situation. For SPAs, the overarching objective is to avoid the deterioration of the habitats of qualifying features, and the significant disturbance of the qualifying features, ensuring the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes a full contribution to achieving the aims of the Habitats Regulations. This is achieved by, subject to natural change, maintaining and restoring:

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/habitats-regulations-assessments-protecting-a-european-site>

⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/appropriate-assessment>

⁶ <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6734992977690624?cache=1656417868.31>

- the extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features;
- the structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features;
- the supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely;
- the populations of the qualifying features; and
- the distribution of the qualifying features within the site.

For SACs, the overarching objective is to avoid the deterioration of the qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species, and the significant disturbance of those qualifying species, ensuring the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes a full contribution to achieving favourable conservation status of each of the qualifying features. This is achieved by, subject to natural change, maintaining and restoring:

- the extent and distribution of the qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;
- the structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats;
- the structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species;
- the supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely;
- the populations of qualifying species; and
- the distribution of qualifying species within the site.

The conservation objectives and, where available, supplementary advice on conservation objectives have been used by the Secretary of State to consider whether the Project has the potential to have an AEoI of sites, either alone or in-combination with other plans or projects. The SACOs relevant to this HRA, are referenced in Table 1 of this document for protected sites considered as part of the AA for the Project.

1.4 The Report on the Implications for European Sites and statutory consultation

Under Regulation 63(3) of the Habitats Regulations the competent authority must consult the appropriate Statutory Nature Conservation Body ("SNCB") and have regard to any representation made by that body within such reasonable time as the authority specifies. NE is the SNCB for England and for English waters within the 12 nm limit.

The ExA, with the support of the Inspectorate's Environmental Services Team, produced a Report on the Implications for European Sites ("the RIES") [PD-012]. The purpose of the RIES was to compile, document, and signpost information submitted by the Applicant and IPs during the Examination (up to 16 September 2025)). It was issued to ensure that Interested Parties ("IPs"), including NE as the SNCB under Regulation 5 of the Habitats Regulations, had been formally consulted on Habitats Regulations matters in respect of the Application for the Project during the Examination.

The RIES was published on the PINS NSIP website and the ExA notified IPs that it had been published. Consultation on the RIES was undertaken between 16 September 2025 and 14 October 2025. NE, following a review of the RIES, did not make any comments, noting it was in

line with previous comments from NE [REP4-067]. The Applicant noted that the REIS did not raise any issues that had not already been addressed in its submissions to date and therefore did not provide a response to the REIS, which it agreed with [REP4-001].

The ExA's recommendation was that the RIES, and consultation on it, may be relied upon as an appropriate body of information to enable the Secretary of State to fulfil their duties of consultation under regulation 63(3) of The Habitats Regulations [ER 4.2.3].

1.5 Documents referred to in this HRA

This HRA has taken account of, and should be read in conjunction with, the documents produced as part of the Application and Examination, which are available on the PINS NSIP website⁷. In particular:

- the ExA's Report;
- the RIES [PD-012];
- the Applicant's Shadow Habitats Regulations Assessment Report ("HRA Report") [REP2-019];
- the Environmental Statement ("ES") [APP-030 – APP-150] (and as updated in Examination); and
- the Statement of Common Ground ("SoCG") with NE [REP7-036].
- Plus, all other information submitted during the Examination and during the Secretary of State's consideration of the Application.

The final signed SoCG between the Applicant and NE [REP7-036] was submitted at Deadline 7. The SoCG confirmed that all HRA matters were agreed between the two parties, and that there were no HRA matters outstanding between them in respect of the Project. This is also reflected in the Deadline 7 NE Risk and Issues log [REP7-059].

The Secretary of State considers that sufficient information has been provided to inform an assessment in line with his duties under the Habitats Regulations.

⁷ [One Earth Solar Farm - Project information](#)

2 Project description

As noted in Section 1.1 the Project comprises the construction, operation (including maintenance and repair) and decommissioning of a solar PV electricity generating facility. The Project is located wholly in England, in Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire; within Nottinghamshire County Council, Lincolnshire County Council, Bassetlaw District Council, Newark and Sherwood District Council and West Lindsey District Council administrative areas. The Project location is shown in the Location Plan [APP-012] and the Land Plans [REP9-004].

The Order Limits comprises approximately 1,409 hectares (ha) of predominantly agricultural land divided by a network of hedgerows, ditches and drains, interspersed with small areas of woodland. The River Trent (tidal reaches) dissects the Order Limits in a north-south alignment.

The Project is described in detail in ES Chapter 5 [REP5-018]. The key components of the Project comprise the below elements as noted in the ExA Report [ER 1.3.6]:

- Ground mounted solar PV generating station with a gross electrical output capacity of over 50MW, including solar panels fitted to mounting structures and power conversion stations.
- Energy storage facilities comprising battery energy storage system compounds including BESS units, transformers and associated bunding, various ancillary electrical equipment, containers or enclosures housing some or all elements of the BESS compound either together or separately, monitoring and control systems, heating, ventilation and air conditioning (“HVAC”) systems, fire safety infrastructure containers or similar structures to house spare parts and materials acoustic fencing and ancillary buildings.
- Works in connection with two on-site substation compounds including the substations and works associated with the substations including switch room buildings and ancillary equipment, control buildings, metering equipment, offices, welfare and storage facilities.
- Works to lay high voltage electrical cables and access for the electrical cables, including works to lay electrical cables including 400 kilovolt cables connecting the Project to the National Grid High Marnham Substation and electrical engineering works in an around the National Grid High Marnham Substation.
- Works including laying of electrical cables up to 132 kilovolt, fencing, security measures, landscape and biodiversity mitigation and enhancement, vegetation removal, infrastructure connections and diversions, access works, earthworks and drainage works.
- Temporary construction and decommissioning compounds including up to two primary temporary construction and decommissioning areas and up to ten secondary temporary construction and decommissioning areas.
- Works to facilitate access, including the creation of accesses from the public highway and streets, visibility splays, works to alter the layout of any street or highway and to widen and surface the streets and to make and maintain passing places.
- Works to create, enhance and maintain green infrastructure and mitigation, including landscape and biodiversity mitigation and enhancement areas, habitat creation and management, laying down of permissive paths, signage and information boards,

improvements to existing and laying down of new public rights of way, signage and information boards.

- Associated development – works to facilitate the Project, including, but not limited to, fencing, utilities works, drainage and road improvements.

2.1 Changes to the Application during Examination

Although no formal change requests were made by the Applicant, changes to the key Application documents, including amendments to the HRA Report, were submitted and updated during the Examination. The changes sought to address points raised by IPs and the ExA and to update or provide additional information resulting from changes and discussions that had occurred during the Examination.

The Applicant's changes to the Application documents, together with any additional information submitted, are detailed in the Application Guide submitted at Deadline 9 [REP9-002]. This provides a guide to all documents submitted as part of the Application and was updated at each deadline when new or revised documents were submitted.

3 Stage 1: Screening for Likely Significant Effects (“LSEs”)

3.1 Likely Significant Effects screening methodology

Under Regulation 63 of the Habitats Regulations, the Secretary of State must consider whether the Project will have an LSE on a protected site, either alone or in-combination with other plans or projects. The purpose of this section is to identify any LSEs on protected sites that may result from the Project and to record the Secretary of State’s conclusions on the need for an AA.

Section 2 of the HRA Report [REP2-019] presented the Applicant’s broad approach to LSE screening and the process undertaken to identify relevant protected sites and qualifying features. This included the identification and consideration of the Zone of Influence (“Zoi”) for each receptor where there is an effect pathway. The Applicant noted in the HRA Report that all potential effects were associated with mobile fauna that could use habitats within or close to the Order Limits; namely the:

- loss of foraging and roosting habitat for non-breeding birds;
- loss of foraging and roosting habitat for bats; and
- loss or degradation of spawning and nursery habitats for anadromous fish associated with the River Trent.

As reported in Section 3 of the HRA Report the Applicant identified the following protected sites for inclusion in the HRA screening due to connection to the River Trent:

- Humber Estuary SAC; and
- Humber Estuary Ramsar Site

The Applicant noted that there are no Protected sites that lie within 30km (identified at the relevant Zoi) of the Proposed Development that support wintering birds as designated features and there are no Protected sites that lie within 12km (identified at the relevant Zoi) of the Proposed Development that support bats as designated features.

The spatial relationship between the Order Limits of the Project and protected sites is shown in Figure 1. No further matters were raised in the Examination on the Applicant’s approach to screening [ER 4.4.4] and the Secretary of State is content that the applicable protected sites have been identified.



Figure 1: The Project (in red) location in relation to the Protected Sites

3.2 Likely Significant Effects screening

Section 3 of the HRA Report provided the Applicant's screening assessment. The impacts considered by the Applicant to have the potential to result in LSEs are:

- Noise and vibration during construction;
- Pollutant loss from dust, runoff and hydrocarbons during construction; and
- Barrier impacts from EMF during operation.

Annex A.2 of the HRA Report provided further detail on the pathways of effects considered for each qualifying feature which were included in the screening assessment. The Applicant's HRA Report concluded potential LSEs from the Project alone on the river lamprey and sea lamprey qualifying features of the Humber Estuary SAC and Humber Estuary Ramsar Site due to the hydrological connection to the River Trent that supports anadromous fish.

The Applicant also noted that the potential for in-combination effects are associated with plans or projects that could result in potential LSEs on the River Trent and as such in-combination effects were assessed within the HRA Report by the Applicant in Section 4 (the Applicant's AA).

The ExA was satisfied that the correct European sites and qualifying features had been identified for the purposes of assessment, and that all potential impacts which could give rise to significant effects had been identified [ER 4.6.6]. NE [RR-085] confirmed agreement with the conclusion of LSEs.

3.3 Likely Significant Effects conclusion

The Secretary of State has considered the potential effects of the Project on all qualifying features of the protected sites identified, taking into account the sites conservation objectives, to determine whether there will be LSEs.

Based on the information before him, the Secretary of State concludes that LSEs from the Project, alone and in-combination with other plans or projects, could occur. Table 1 summarises the protected sites and features for which the Secretary of State considers that significant effects cannot be excluded, either alone or in-combination. All the qualifying features and effects that have been considered in the screening of LSEs, including those screened out, are given in in A.2 of the HRA report [REP2-019] which also provides further detail on the relevant stages of the Project effects are associated.

4 Appropriate Assessment Methodology

The requirement to undertake an AA is triggered when a competent authority determines that significant effect on a protected site either alone or in-combination with other plans or projects cannot be ruled out for a plan or project. Guidance issued by DEFRA⁸ states that the purpose of an AA is to assess the implications of the plan or project in respect of the site's conservation objectives, either individually or in-combination with other plans and projects, and that the conclusions should enable the competent authority to ascertain whether the plan or project will adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned. The focus is therefore specifically on the species and/or habitats for which the protected site is designated.

In line with the requirements of Regulation 63 of the Habitats Regulations:

“In considering whether a plan or project will adversely affect the integrity of the site, the competent authority must have regard to the manner in which it is proposed to be carried out or to any conditions or restrictions subject to which it proposes that the consent, permission or other authorisation should be given.”

The purpose of this AA is to determine whether an AEoI on the features of the protected sites identified in Table 1 of this HRA, as a result of the Project alone or in-combination with other plans or projects, can be excluded in view of the site's conservation objectives and using the best scientific evidence available.

In accordance with the precautionary principle embedded in the integrity test and established through case law, the Secretary of State may agree to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the protected site, and this must be demonstrated beyond all reasonable scientific doubt.

⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/habitats-regulations-assessments-protecting-a-european-site>

5 Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment

The Secretary of State has undertaken an objective scientific assessment of the implications of the Project on the qualifying features of the protected sites identified in his screening assessment, using the best scientific evidence available. The assessment has been made in light of the conservation objectives of the relevant sites.

5.1 Project Alone

The Applicant provided an assessment of the following effect pathways for the Humber Estuary SAC and Ramsar Site (for the qualifying features listed in Table 1):

- Noise and vibration during construction;
- Pollutant loss from dust, runoff and hydrocarbons during construction; and
- Barrier impacts from EMF during operation.

It is noted that during Examination the Applicant responded to matters raised by NE and IPs regarding:

- Water quality impacts from construction pollutants; and
- EMF barrier impacts to migratory fish.

The Secretary of State is content with the Applicants responses and updates to the HRA Report. He is also satisfied with the mitigation measures secured which includes:

- a trenchless crossing of the River Trent;
- a 16m buffer for the trenchless compounds from the River Trent; and
- that transmission cables would be buried at a depth of 5m when crossing the River Trent.

These measures are set out alongside other mitigation measures and secured in the outline Construction Environmental Management Plan ("CEMP") [REP7-014]. This mitigation is considered in the AA.

The Applicant reported [REP2-019] that for all impacts there would not be an AEol of the Humber Estuary SAC and Ramsar Site. Both the ExA and NE agreed with the HRA Report [ER 4.6.7, REP7-036].

The Secretary of State considers that effects during construction are of a short duration and can be managed appropriately via the CEMP, as summarised in Section 4 of the HRA Report. As noted above, mitigation for EMF is that cables across the River Trent will be buried to a depth of 5m, and for effects from noise, vibration and pollutants there will be a minimum buffer of 10m from watercourses (such as drainage ditches), 10m from ponds and 16m from the River Trent. These buffers will protect features during construction, operation and decommissioning, from impacts including pollutant loss (fines, hydrocarbons etc.), dust, noise and vibration. During operation the Secretary of State is content with the information provided regarding the magnitude of effects in relation to EMF, however he welcomes that the Applicant has secured monitoring

(via the outline (Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (“LEMP”) [REP7-018]) of lamprey for 5 years to support the evidence base in this area for future assessments and further validate conclusions.

Based on the information before him, and subject to the mitigation measures as secured in the final Order, the Secretary of State is satisfied that the Project alone will not adversely affect the integrity of the qualifying features of the Humber Estuary SAC and Humber Estuary Ramsar Site.

5.2 In-Combination

The Applicant [REP2-019] identified the projects included in the in-combination assessment as those that propose to install other transmission cables beneath the River Trent. This includes Gate Burton Energy Park [EN010131], Cottam Solar Project [EN010133] and West Burton Solar Project [EN010132].

As detailed in Section 4 of the HRA Report [REP2-019], the Applicant considered the magnitude of effects, the location of in-combination projects and the potential for effects to overlap spatially or temporally. With the mitigation measures secured the Applicant concluded there would be no potential for significant in-combination effects. Both the ExA [ER 4.6.7] and NE [REP7-036] agreed with the Applicants’ assessment conclusions.

Based on the information before him the Secretary of State is satisfied that the Project, in-combination with other plans or projects, will not adversely affect the integrity of the qualifying features of the Humber Estuary SAC and Humber Estuary Ramsar Site.

5.3 Appropriate Assessment conclusion

The Secretary of State has carefully considered all the information available to him, including the recommendations of the ExA, the advice of NE as the SNCB, the views of all other IPs, and the Applicant’s case to determine whether the Project, either alone or in-combination with other plans or projects, will result in an AEoI of a protected site.

Based on the available information and subject to the mitigation measures secured in the final Order, the Secretary of State is satisfied that the Project, either alone or in-combination with other plans or projects, will not adversely affect the qualifying features of the Humber Estuary SAC and Humber Estuary Ramsar Site. The Secretary of State is satisfied that further tests set out in the Habitats Regulations are therefore not required.

6 Transboundary assessment

A transboundary screening under Regulation 32 of the EIA Regulations [OD-008] was undertaken by the ExA on behalf of the Secretary of State on 22 December 2023 following the Applicant's request for an EIA Scoping Opinion [ER 2.7.2]. A second screening was published on 15 July 2025 [ER 2.7.2]. The ExA was satisfied that the Project would not have an LSE on transboundary sites [ER 2.7.3].

The Secretary of State has not been presented with any evidence to demonstrate that transboundary impacts would have an AEoI of any transboundary site. As such, the Secretary of State is satisfied that the Project, either alone or in-combination with other plans or projects, would not have an AEoI of any transboundary site. The Secretary of State is satisfied that further stages of a transboundary assessment are therefore not required.

7 Conclusion

The Secretary of State has carefully considered all information presented within the Application, during the Examination, and the representations made by NE and all IPs, along with the ExA's Report.

The Secretary of State concludes that LSEs cannot be excluded at two protected sites, when the Project is considered alone or in-combination with other plans or projects. These LSEs were taken forward to consider whether the Project would result in an AEol of the protected sites.

Having considered the information available and having made a full assessment of the potential for an AEol of each of the protected sites for which the potential for LSE was identified (taking into account the views of the Applicant, NE, all IPs, as well as the ExA), the Secretary of State concludes that an AEol of any protected site can be excluded beyond reasonable scientific doubt, subject to the measures secured through the final Order.

Table 1: Protected sites considered in the assessment of LSE and AEol

Protected site	Qualifying feature(s)	Conservation Objectives and SACOs	Pathway of Effect
Humber Estuary SAC	Sea lamprey River lamprey	Conservation objectives, see footnote ⁹ SACO, see Footnote ¹⁰	Noise and vibration Pollutant loss (dust, run-off, hydrocarbons) EMF production
Humber Estuary Ramsar	Criterion 8: qualifies for an important migration route for river lamprey and sea lamprey between coastal waters and spawning areas.	For available information see Footnote ¹¹	Noise and vibration Pollutant loss (dust, run-off, hydrocarbons) EMF production

⁹<https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/ConservationAdvice.aspx?SiteCode=UK9006111&SiteName=Humber%20Estuary%20SPA&SiteNameDisplay=Humber%20Estuary%20SPA&countyCode=&responsiblePerson=&SeaArea=&IFCAArea=&HasCA=1&NumMarineSeasonality=15&SiteNameDisplay=Humber%20Estuary%20SPA#hlco>

¹⁰<https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/ConservationAdvice/SupplementaryAdvice.aspx?SiteCode=UK9006111&SiteName=Humber%20Estuary%20SPA&SiteNameDisplay=Humber+Estuary+SPA&countyCode=&responsiblePerson=&SeaArea=&IFCAArea=&NumMarineSeasonality=15>

¹¹<https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteGeneralDetail.aspx?SiteCode=UK11031&SiteName=Humber%20Estuary%20Ramsar&countyCode=&responsiblePerson=&SeaArea=&IFCAArea=>

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Date: July 2026