



High Grove Solar Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Chapter 15 Cumulative Effects Assessment

April 2025

Contents

15	Cumulative effects assessment	1
15.1	Introduction	1
15.2	Legislative and policy framework	2
15.3	Scoping and Consultation	3
15.4	In-combination effects assessment (intra-project effects)	5
15.5	Cumulative effects assessment	9
15.6	Conclusion	40
	References	41

Tables

Table 15-1	Cumulative Effects Assessment – Engagement undertaken	4
Table 15-2	In-combination effects assessment process	5
Table 15-3	Environmental Aspect Interactions	7
Table 15-4	Stages of Cumulative Assessment	10
Table 15-5	ZoI, potential impacts and receptors for EIA topics (construction, operation and decommissioning)	11
Table 15-6	Project tiering for the purpose of CEA	12
Table 15-7	Long list of ‘other development’ inclusion criteria	14
Table 15-8	Criteria for shortlisting ‘other development’	15
Table 15-9	Shortlisted committed developments	15
Table 15-10	Preliminary assessment of Cumulative effects	19

Appendices

Appendix 15.1 Long List of Committed Developments

Appendix 15.2 Short List of Committed Developments

Figures

Figure 15.1 Long List of Committed Developments

Figure 15.2 Short List of Committed Developments

15 Cumulative effects assessment

15.1 Introduction

- 15.1.1.1 This chapter of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) considers the potential for cumulative effects arising from the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development.
- 15.1.1.2 Cumulative effects are the result of multiple actions on environmental receptors or resources over time and are generally additive or interactive (synergistic) in nature. Two categories of cumulative effects are typically considered within the cumulative effects chapter of an assessment:
- In-combination effects from the interrelationship between different environmental effects of the Proposed Development (intra-project) (Section 15.4); and
 - Cumulative effects from the interrelationship between different projects along with the Proposed Development (inter-project) (Section 15.5).
- 15.1.1.3 In-combination effects, or intra-project effects, occur when a resource, receptor or group of receptors are potentially affected by more than one source of direct environmental impact resulting from the same development. For example, a community may be affected by noise and dust effects resulting from the construction phase activities of a single development.
- 15.1.1.4 Cumulative effects, or inter-project effects, occur when a resource, receptor or group of receptors are potentially affected by more than one development at the same time. For example, the construction traffic effects of a development in isolation may not be significant, but when combined with the construction traffic effects of another development (using the same geographical area at the same time) may result in significant cumulative effects on the surrounding highway network.
- 15.1.1.5 This PEIR chapter is supported by the following appendices:
- Appendix 15.1 Long List of Committed Developments
 - Appendix 15.2 Short List of Committed Developments
- 15.1.1.6 This chapter is also supported by Figures 15.1 and 15.2.
- 15.1.1.7 This chapter and the supporting appendices and figures have been prepared by competent experts. Topic lead authors from the technical topics presented in this PEIR have contributed to this cumulative assessment. Full details of these competent experts are provided in Appendix 1.1 Competent Expert Evidence.

15.2 Legislative and policy framework

- 15.2.1.1 This section identifies the key legislation, planning policy and guidelines relevant to the scope and methodology for the cumulative and in-combination effects assessments.

15.2.2 Legislation

- 15.2.2.1 The requirement to consider in-combination and cumulative effects is set out in the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (the EIA Regulations) [1]. Regulation 5(2)(e) requires the consideration of 'interactions':

"the interaction between the factors population and human health, biodiversity, land, soil, water, air and climate, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape."

- 15.2.2.2 Paragraph 5(e) of Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations describes cumulative effects as:

"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 use of natural resources."

15.2.3 Policy

- 15.2.3.1 Under Section 104 of the Planning Act 2008 (the Act) [2], the Secretary of State (SoS) is directed to determine a Development Consent Order (DCO) application with regard to the relevant National Policy Statement (NPS), the local impact report, matters prescribed in relation to the Proposed Development, and any other matters regarded by the SoS as important and relevant. The three NPSs which are considered to be 'relevant NPS' under Section 104 of the Act are:

- Overarching NPS for energy (NPS EN-1) [3]:
 - Paragraph 4.3.3 states *"The Regulations require an assessment of the likely significant effects of the proposed project on the environment, covering the direct effects and any indirect, secondary, cumulative, transboundary, short, medium, and long-term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects at all stages of the project, and also of the measures envisaged for avoiding or mitigating significant adverse effects."*
 - Paragraph 4.3.19 states *"The Secretary of State should consider how the accumulation of, and interrelationship between, effects might affect the environment, economy, or community as a whole, even though they may be acceptable when considered on an individual basis with mitigation measures in place."*
- NPS for renewable energy infrastructure (NPS EN-3) [4]:
 - Paragraph 2.8.72 states *"Assessment of environmental effects of transmission infrastructure and any proposed offshore or onshore substations should assess*

effects both alone and cumulatively with other existing and proposed infrastructure.”

- Paragraph 2.10.26 states “Where this is the case, applicants should consider the cumulative impacts of situating a solar farm in proximity to other energy generating stations and infrastructure.”

15.2.3.2 It is considered that other national and local planning policy would be regarded by the SoS as ‘important and relevant’ to the Proposed Development.

15.2.4 Guidance

15.2.4.1 There is currently no standard methodology for an in-combination or a Cumulative Effects Assessment (CEA), however, there is a range of public sector and industry led guidance available.

15.2.4.2 This assessment is consistent with the Planning Inspectorate’s Advice Page: Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment [5] which provides advice regarding a staged approach for documenting the CEA within an Environmental Statement (ES), relevant to Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs). The guidance highlights the need to consider the potential for cumulative effects arising due to the interactions between different components of the development, as well as with other existing development and/or approved development.

15.2.4.3 Typically Moderate or Major effects are considered significant in EIA terms, and Negligible or Minor are not significant.

15.3 Scoping and Consultation

15.3.1.1 This section describes the scope of this cumulative effects assessment, including how the assessment has responded to the Scoping Opinion. A description of the consultation and engagement undertaken with relevant technical stakeholders to develop this scope is also provided.

15.3.2 Scoping

15.3.2.1 An EIA Scoping Report was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate on 6 September 2024, and a Scoping Opinion was published by the Planning Inspectorate on 17 October 2024. A summary of the key comments received and how these have been addressed in this assessment or will be addressed in the ES is presented below:

- Request for Norfolk County Council for Hornsea Project THREE and Sheringham Shoal NSIP projects to be included in the cumulative effects assessment for transport. These projects have been included in the CEA.
- In-combination climate change impacts have been scoped out of the EIA as the Proposed Development is not anticipated to exacerbate climate parameters, as agreed by the Planning Inspectorate through the Scoping Opinion. Climate

change has therefore not been assessed within the in-combination effects assessment in this chapter.

- Cumulative effects with other developments in relation to hazardous/large loads. This will be assessed within the assessment of cumulative transport effects in the ES.
- Cumulative impacts (if any) with Anglian Water projects. Following engagement with Anglian Water, it has been agreed that no cumulative assessment of Anglian Water projects is required (see Table 15-2).
- Mitigation measures and Biodiversity Net Gain targets of other developments will be considered within this chapter.

15.3.2.2 Full responses to comments received as part of the Scoping Opinion will be provided as part of the ES submitted with the DCO application.

15.3.2.3 For further information refer to Appendix 4.1 EIA Scoping Report and Appendix 4.2 Scoping Opinion.

15.3.3 Stakeholder engagement

15.3.3.1 Engagement in relation to cumulative effects will continue to be undertaken with stakeholders throughout the EIA process. The outputs of the engagement undertaken to date is presented in Table 15-1.

Table 15-1 Cumulative Effects Assessment – Engagement undertaken

Stakeholder	Date engaged	Matters raised	Response
Anglian Water	23 January 2025	Introductory meeting to discuss Scoping Opinion matters raised and further engagement. Confirmed no future Anglian Water projects in the area, therefore no likely cumulative impacts with the Proposed Development.	Agreed to share further information to support assessment and standard protective provisions.

15.3.3.2 Stakeholders and local authorities had the opportunity to comment on the methodology of the cumulative assessment at EIA scoping.

15.3.3.3 The long and short lists of committed developments presented in Appendices 15.2 and 15.3 have been initially developed through responses received at EIA Scoping, and will continue to be developed with Breckland Council and Norfolk County Council.

15.4 In-combination effects assessment (intra-project effects)

15.4.1 Introduction

- 15.4.1.1 The interaction of two or more predicted environmental effects resulting from the Proposed Development may collectively cause a greater, or lesser, effect than each effect in isolation. Whilst some aspects intrinsically assess in-combination effects as part of their assessment approach by virtue of their methodologies, as set out in Table 15-2, there is still the potential for other in-combination effects to arise which are not captured through topic assessments and as such need to be considered.

15.4.2 Methodology

- 15.4.2.1 The assessment of potential in-combination effects for the Proposed Development is based on a screening exercise to identify the potential in-combination effects, and where they are considered within the PEIR. Where potential in-combination effects are not assessed within Chapters 5-14 of the PEIR they have been considered within this chapter. The receptor-led stepped process for the in-combination assessment is outlined in Table 15-2.

Table 15-2 In-combination effects assessment process

Step	Description
Step 1: Identify and categorise receptors	Identify all topic sensitive receptors and categorise by receptor type, refer to column 1 of Table 15-3.
Step 2: Identify impacts	Identify potential topic impacts associated with sensitive receptor(s)/receptor types (refer to columns 2-10 of Table 15-3).
Step 3: Screen receptors and associated impacts	Undertake screening exercise to determine which receptor types will be taken through to the in-combination assessment (refer to final column of Table 15-3). Items are screened out from further assessment if: - there is no topic impact overlap upon a receptor group; - interactions upon a receptor group are already covered within a topic chapter intrinsically, i.e. noise and vibration impacts upon ecological receptors are already covered in the Chapter 6 Biodiversity; or - impacts are identified as 'negligible' ('minor' effects which may not be considered significant individually will still be captured as they have the potential to combine to create an in-combination effect).
Step 4: Assess in-combination effects	Undertake a qualitative assessment on receptor groups screened in for further assessment of in-combination effects, based on professional judgement of specialists. This step will be undertaken when each aspect assessment is complete.

Step	Description
Step 5: Report findings	Outcomes of the qualitative assessment reported and shared within the ES.

15.4.2.2 Consideration of the capacity of the receptor to accommodate the changes that are likely to occur due to the Proposed Development is key to this assessment and will take account of the following:

- Value/sensitivity of the receptor
- Significance of effect
- Temporal / spatial scale of effects
- Mitigation already identified

15.4.2.3 If significant in-combination effects are identified, the need for further mitigation will be considered as appropriate.

Significance

15.4.2.4 The in-combination assessment is unique as often the interaction of impacts is difficult to quantify, therefore difficult to attribute significance. In assessing the potential effect(s) of the interaction of multiple impacts/effects they cannot simply be 'added up' as although a receptors may experience multiple effects they may not interact to result in a worsening of any one of the individual effects identified. Narrative will be used within the assessment to describe the possible changes to the magnitude of impacts and therefore potential effects, based on professional judgement, and relevant topic assessment methodology. Significance may be attributed where topic identified significant effects are combined and further exacerbated.

15.4.2.5 For the in-combination effects assessment, the receptor sensitivity, magnitude of change and significance of effect criteria will be determined in accordance with Table 4-7 from PEIR Chapter 4 EIA Methodology. This includes where it is considered that the combination of impacts may increase the overall impact magnitude, the resulting effect has been assigned based on this criteria.

15.4.2.6 Topic specific assessments of residual effects will take both embedded and good practice, and additional mitigation measures into account. The in-combination effects assessment will use the reported residual effects from each of the aspect assessments reported in the ES .

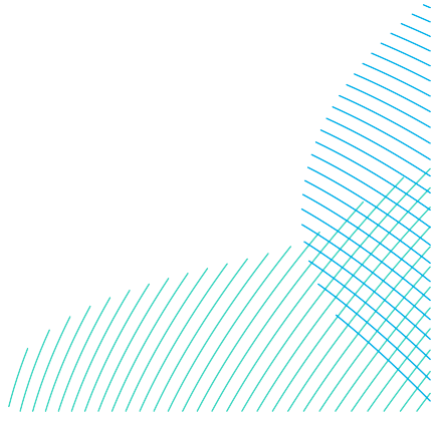
15.4.2.7 Negligible effects would not result in any discernible adverse or beneficial effects on a receptor. These effects will be excluded as it is considered that they are extremely unlikely to result in a notable in-combination effect, even if multiple effects of a similar level of significance are considered.

15.4.2.8 Effects reported as minor, moderate or major within the aspect assessments will be included, noting if the effect is significant or not significant.

Table 15-3 Environmental Aspect Interactions

Receptor types	Agriculture and Soils	Biodiversity	Climate Change	Cultural Heritage	Glint and Glare	Landscape and Visual	Noise and Vibration	Socioeconomics	Traffic and Transport	Water and Flood Risk	Temporal Overlap	Spatial Overlap	Approach to Assessment of Interactions
Agricultural land/soils	N/A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No	No	No interactions with effects on agricultural land classification or agricultural soil resources are identified, therefore those effects are reported in Chapter 5 of this PEIR and will not be considered in the in-combination effects assessment.
Ecological designated sites, protected habitats and species	N	N/A	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Yes	Yes	Interactions between air quality (including from traffic), noise and vibration, potential water effects upon ecological receptors are considered in Chapter 6 Biodiversity of this PEIR and will therefore not be considered in the in-combination effects chapter.
Climate	N	N	N/A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No	No	The assessment reported in Chapter 7 considers all relevant emissions and risks regarding climate change. In-combination effects of climate change on other aspects has been scoped out of further assessment (as discussed in section 15.3.2) and will therefore not be considered in the in-combination effects assessment.
Built heritage and archaeology assets	N	N	N	N/A	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Yes	Yes	The assessment of effects on heritage assets typically includes consideration of direct and indirect noise and visual effects on their setting. When the location and significance of those effects are confirmed in the ES the effect on heritage assets will be included in the cultural heritage assessment of the ES, and will therefore not be considered in the in-combination effects assessment.
Transport and travellers (Aviation, roads, Public Rights of Way (PRoW))	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	N	Yes	Yes	Potential interactions of visual, noise, and direct closure/realignment effects on transport receptors, particularly users of PRoW, have been identified, therefore impacts to relevant transport receptors will be included in the in-combination effects assessment.
Human (residential)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Yes	Yes	Potential interaction of visual and noise effects on residential properties has been identified, therefore impacts to human residential receptors will be included in the in-combination effects assessment.
Non-residential, commercial properties	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Yes	Potential impacts on agricultural holdings and farm businesses were scoped out of assessment as agreed with the Planning Inspectorate and reported in Chapter 5 of this PEIR. Chapter 12 of this PEIR considers employment and impact on the wider economy but does not assess individual receptors. Therefore, no interactions with the noise effects reported in Chapter 11 of this PEIR have been identified and these receptors will not be considered in the in-combination effects assessment.
Sensitive community facilities (e.g. schools, hospital, churches)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Yes	Yes	Socio-economic impacts on commercial receptors, community facilities, and amenity effects related to the local population were scoped out of assessment as agreed with the Planning Inspectorate and reported in Chapter 12 of this PEIR. Therefore, no interactions with the noise effects reported in Chapter 11 of this PEIR have been identified and these receptors will not be considered in the in-combination effects assessment.
Employment and economy	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Yes	Yes	Potential economic impacts on agricultural holdings and farm businesses were scoped out of assessment as agreed with the Planning Inspectorate and reported in Chapter 5 of this PEIR. Chapter 12 of this PEIR considers agricultural holdings and farm businesses in the socio-economic assessment, therefore, these receptors will not be considered in the in-combination effects assessment.

Receptor types	Agriculture and Soils	Biodiversity	Climate Change	Cultural Heritage	Glint and Glare	Landscape and Visual	Noise and Vibration	Socioeconomics	Traffic and Transport	Water and Flood Risk	Temporal Overlap	Spatial Overlap	Approach to Assessment of Interactions
Water Bodies/features	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N/A	Yes	Yes	The biodiversity assessment reported in Chapter 6 of this PEIR considers relevant aquatic species and habitats and potential impact to water quality in its assessment of effects. The assessment on water resources reported in Chapter 14 of this PEIR inherently considers the ecological element of water bodies in the methodology employed, including the ecological quality element of the Water Environment Regulations and Groundwater dependent ecosystems. Relevant information from each assessment is considered by the other. Therefore, these receptors will not be considered in the in-combination effects assessment.



15.4.3 Summary of in-combination effects

15.4.4 In accordance with this methodology, the following receptor groups will be considered in the in-combination effects assessment in the ES, when each aspect assessment is complete:

- Human residential receptors; and
- Relevant transport receptors, including users of highways, PRow, National Trail and cycle network

15.4.4.1 Where individual receptors (e.g. a PRow) or smaller specific groups (e.g. geographic areas of residential properties) experiencing different effects are identified they will each be considered and assessed in the ES.

15.4.5 Next steps

15.4.5.1 The assessment of in-combination effects upon the identified receptor groups will be undertaken when the final assessments have been completed and the findings presented in the ES.

15.5 Cumulative effects assessment

15.5.1 Introduction

15.5.1.1 The EIA Regulations [1] require the EIA to consider cumulative effects, i.e. the cumulative effect of the Proposed Development being carried out alongside other existing and/or approved developments.

15.5.2 Methodology

15.5.2.1 For the CEA, the receptor sensitivity, magnitude of change and significance of effect criteria has been determined in accordance with the criteria set out in the respective aspect chapters 5-14.

15.5.2.2 The Planning Inspectorate's Advice Page: Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment [5] provides a systematic approach to cumulative effects assessment, which can be split into four distinct phases as detailed in Table 15-4.

Table 15-4 Stages of Cumulative Assessment

CEA Stage	Key Activities
Stage 1: Establish the Zone of Influence (ZoI) and establish the long list of 'other existing development and/or approved development'	Identify the ZoI (study area) for each environmental aspect considered within the ES. Identify a long list of other developments in the vicinity of the Proposed Development which may have cumulative effects in consultation with the relevant local authority. Undertake desktop review of available environmental information for identified cumulative developments.
Stage 2: Establish the short list of 'other existing development and/or approved development'	Identify which of the identified other developments from Stage 1 has the potential to give rise to significant cumulative effects by virtue of overlaps in temporal scope, due to the scale and nature of the other development/receiving environment; or any other relevant factors.
Stage 3: Information gathering	Information relating to each of the other developments is gathered and reviewed.
Stage 4: Assessment	An assessment of the cumulative effects is undertaken. Each individual other development is reviewed in turn to identify whether there is potential for significant cumulative effects. Any mitigation measures to reduce impacts are identified if appropriate.

15.5.3 Stage 1: Establishing the Zone of Influence and long list of 'other developments'

Zone of Influence

- 15.5.3.1 The ZoI refers to the spatial area over which a significant cumulative effect from a project is likely to be experienced.
- 15.5.3.2 The ZoI for each environmental aspect was identified as the study area in each of the individual aspect chapters (Chapters 5 to 14). The ZoI was identified in line with industry specific guidance along with professional judgement and knowledge of the local area relevant to each environmental topic.
- 15.5.3.3 The ZoI for the Proposed Development varies for each aspect and these are presented in Figures 15.1 and 15.2 and set out in Table 15-5 below along with the identification of what type of impact is likely.

Table 15-5 ZoI, potential impacts and receptors for EIA topics (construction, operation and decommissioning)

Environmental Topic	ZoI for Assessments
Agricultural land and soils	Within the draft Order Limits
Biodiversity	10km from the draft Order Limits for Statutory designated sites of International/European importance, including Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Ramsar sites. A 2km buffer from the draft Order Limits for all other statutory and non-statutory designated sites, as well protected and otherwise notable species.
Cultural Heritage and Archaeology	3km from the draft Order Limits with a localised extension to 3.5km to include views at Castle Acre.
Glint and Glare	5km from the draft Order Limits.
Landscape and Visual	3km from the draft Order limits with a localised extension to 3.5km to include views at Castle Acre.
Noise and Vibration	300m from the draft Order Limits.
Socio-economics	Immediate authority areas of Norfolk County Council, including District, Broadland District, Great Yarmouth Borough, King's Lynn & West Norfolk Borough, and Norwich City for economic effects. Within 500m of the draft Order Limits for PRowWs.
Traffic and Transport	The network of access routes to the Panel Areas. This includes the following road network: • A47 from Narborough to the B1147, east Dereham • A1065 to Newton Road, north of the interchange with the A47 at Swaffham • A1065 to B1108, south of the interchange with the A47 at Swaffham • A1075 from junction with A47 to Watton • A1122 between the junctions with the A47 and Chalk Lane • Local roads between the A1065 and A1075, including Dereham Road at Wendling, Tuns Road at Necton and Hale Road at Ashill
Water Resources and Flood Risk	1km from the draft Order Limits.

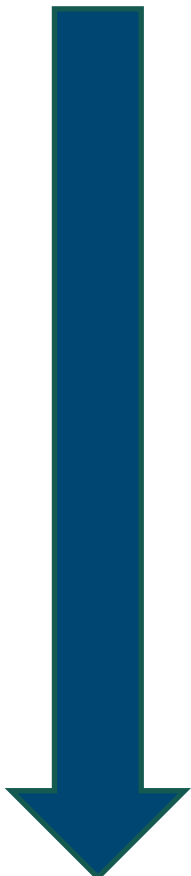
Establishing the long list of 'other developments'

- 15.5.3.4 The Planning Inspectorate's Advice Page: Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment recommends that a wide range of future projects is included within the CEA which can be tiered (from Tier 1-3) according to how far advanced the development is within the planning system and

to the level of detail that is likely to be available for each tier. These different tiers are set out in Table 15-6, adapted to the context of the Proposed Development.

- 15.5.3.5 It should be noted that whilst the tiers set out below focus on NSIPs, the same approach can be and is applied to planning applications under other planning regimes (e.g. Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (TCPA)). In respect of applications under the TCPA, information can be and has been obtained via the Planning Portal for projects that are in the planning process, consented or under construction. Less information is often available for those projects that are in the public domain but not yet in the planning process.

Table 15-6 Project tiering for the purpose of CEA

CEA Tier	Description	
Tier 1	Projects under construction. Permitted application(s) whether under the Planning Act 2008 or other regimes but not yet implemented. Submitted application(s) whether under the Planning Act 2008 or other regimes but not yet determined. All refusals subject to appeal procedures not yet determined.	Decreasing level of detail likely to be available 
Tier 2	Project on the Planning Inspectorate's programme of Projects (where at least an EIA Scoping Report has been submitted).	
Tier 3	Projects on the Planning Inspectorate's Programme of Projects where an EIA Scoping Report has not been submitted. Identified in the relevant Development Plan (and emerging Development Plans – with appropriate weight being given as they move closer to adoption) recognising that there will be limited information available on the relevant proposals. 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.	

- 15.5.3.6 The earlier the stage of a project, such as those in Tier 2 and 3, the less information is typically in the public domain and as such a cumulative effects assessment is less likely to be able to make a robust assessment in relation to these projects. Where relevant information for these is available, further investigation is undertaken. However, where detail is not available to carry out a robust assessment, these developments have not been assessed any further and justification given for this in Appendix 15.1 Long List of Committed Developments.

- 15.5.3.7 Where 'other existing development and/or approved development' are expected to be completed before construction of the Proposed Development and the effects of those 'other existing developments and/or approved developments' are understood, those effects are considered within the PEIR as part of the future baseline within the aspect chapters and are therefore included as part of the construction, operation and decommissioning assessment. This specifically includes the following developments:
- Norfolk Vanguard (EN010079)
 - Norfolk Boreas (EN010087)
 - East Bilney Quarry (FUL/2023/0030 / C/3/2010/3028)
 - Land to South of Field Lane (FUL/2023/0029)
 - East Bilney Quarry (FUL/2023/0031)
 - Land South of B1108 (FUL/2024/0041 / FUL/2020/0050)
 - Necton Greener Grid Development (3PL/2023/0848/F)
 - Land to the South of Lynn Road (FUL/2023/0047)
- 15.5.3.8 Searches for relevant 'other development' were conducted online. Searches were undertaken for planning authorities, which are within 10 kilometres of the Proposed Development. Figure 15.1 Long List of Committed Developments shows the location of each local planning authority and ZoI applied.
- 15.5.3.9 Information on planning applications and local plan allocations were gathered from the following data sources:
- Norfolk County Council; Planning Portal [6]
 - Breckland Council; Planning Portal [7]
 - Planning Inspectorate; National Infrastructure Planning – Projects website [8]
 - The Department for Transport; Transport and Works Act Order applications website [9]
- 15.5.3.10 Withdrawn or refused applications were included in the long list as a precautionary approach at PEIR stage. However, withdrawn or refused applications have not been included in the short list (Stage 2) unless the refusals are subject to appeal procedures not yet determined.
- 15.5.3.11 The developments which met the criteria given in Table 15-7 were included in the initial long list.

Table 15-7 Long list of 'other development' inclusion criteria

Development		Housing unit [no]	Housing land [ha]	Non-residential [ha]	Distance from draft Order Limits
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIP)		All	All	All	10km
Transport and Works Act Orders (TWAOs)		All	All	All	10km
Mineral and Waste EIA applications (MWA)		All	All	All	10km
Town and Country Planning Applications (TCPA) or allocations	Large scale	200+	4+	2+	10km
	Medium scale	10-199	0.5-4	1-2	2km
	Small scale	1-9	>0.5	>1	200m

15.5.3.12 Appendix 15.1 presents the identified long list of existing and/or approved developments within the search area and sets out the threshold criteria applied to identify the short list of existing and/or approved developments for each environmental topic. The geographical location of the long list of developments is shown on Figure 15.1.

15.5.3.13 Hornsea Project THREE and Sheringham Shoal (Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects) are located approximately 15km east of the draft Order Limits. These projects have been included in the long and short lists of committed developments as they were specifically requested by Norfolk County Council Highways through the Scoping Opinion (see Appendix 4.2). The Applicant has therefore considered cumulative effects from the Proposed Development and these committed developments owing to their scale and potential construction traffic impacts.

15.5.4 Stage 2: Establishing the short list of 'other developments'

15.5.4.1 The long list of potential 'other developments' identified under Stage 1, and presented in Appendix 15.1, has been subject to further threshold criteria to identify a proportionate list of developments for assessment within the CEA.

15.5.4.2 The threshold criteria considered in shortlisting a development is outlined in Table 15-8. The criteria were defined in line with the Planning Inspectorate's Advice Page: Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment and the EIA Regulations.

15.5.4.3 Professional judgement has been applied to 'other existing developments and/or approved developments' that exceed the thresholds but do not give rise to discernible effects. Where relevant, the reasons for excluding any 'other

development and/or approved development' from further consideration is outlined in Appendix 15.1.

- 15.5.4.4 The short list identifies the other developments that may give rise to significant cumulative effects by virtue of overlaps in temporal scope, due to the scale and nature of the 'other development'/receiving environment, or any other relevant factors. The shortlisted 'other developments' that may give rise to cumulative effects are presented in Table 15-9 and shown in Figure 15.2.

Table 15-8 Criteria for shortlisting 'other development'

Threshold	Description
The temporal scope of 'other development' potential for interaction	Consideration of relative construction, operation and decommissioning programmes of the 'other development' identified in the ZoI with the Proposed Development programme, to establish whether there is overlap, or similar temporal scope for development phases, and any potential for interaction.
The scale and nature of 'other development'	Consideration of whether the scale and nature of the developments identified in the ZoI are likely to interact with the Proposed Development and to result in a cumulative effect. Characteristics of other developments in relation to use of natural resources, pollution and nuisances, and risks to human health. Typically only those that have an EIA (or other suitable environmental detail to base an assessment on) are considered of a scale that could interact with the Proposed Development.
Any other relevant factors	Nature and/or capacity of the receiving environment which could make a significant cumulative effect with 'other development' more or less likely, considering a source-pathway receptor approach to inform the assessment.

- 15.5.4.5 The long list has been reviewed by each aspect in relation to the relevant ZoI to identify 'other existing development and/or approved developments' which have the potential to result in cumulative effects with the Proposed Development. Generally, only 'other existing developments and/or approved developments' where an EIA is required, or environmental assessment information is available, are considered appropriate for inclusion in the cumulative assessment but topics have considered all of the factors in Appendix 15.2 Short List of Committed Developments.

Table 15-9 Shortlisted committed developments

ID	Committed development planning reference and name	Within the ZoI for the following topic
NSIP3	The Drovers Solar Farm EN0110013	Yes – all aspects

ID	Committed development planning reference and name	Within the ZoI for the following topic
	The construction, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning of a solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generating station, and associated development including Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), Ancillary Infrastructure, a Customer Substation and Grid Connection Infrastructure (including a new National Grid Sub-station).	
NSIP4	Hornsea Project THREE – EN010080 Development of the Hornsea Project Three offshore wind farm with an approximate capacity of up to 2,400MW off the coast of Norfolk. This is within the area known as Zone 4, under the Round 3 offshore wind licensing arrangements established by The Crown Estate	Yes - Transport
NSIP 5	Sheringham and Dudgeon Extension Projects EN010109 Sheringham Extension Project has a maximum installed capacity of 317MW, while Dudgeon Extension Project has a maximum installed capacity of 402MW. Joint export cable system, offshore and onshore, connecting to the national grid transmission network at Norwich Main substation.	Yes - Transport
MWA7	Land South of Rawhall Lane FUL/2022/0021 Planning Application for a new sand and gravel quarry on agricultural land south of Rawhall Lane 40.01 hectares	Yes - Biodiversity
MWA8	Pentney Quarry FUL/2023/0009 Extraction of Sand and Gravel (550,000 Tonnes) with Restoration to a Nature Conservation Afteruse including Ecological and Landscape Enhancements to a 1.7km stretch of the River Nar. 17.11 hectares	Yes - Biodiversity
TCPA4	Solar Photovoltaic Farm 585790 314130 Palgrave Road 3PL/2022/1215/F Construction and operation of a solar photovoltaic farm with battery storage and associated infrastructure, including inverters, substations, security cameras, fencing, access tracks and landscaping	Yes – all aspects
TCPA7	Development Site Off Sporle Road 3PL/2023/0441/F	Yes - Biodiversity, Cultural heritage and Archaeology,

ID	Committed development planning reference and name	Within the ZoI for the following topic
	Construction of 150 Dwellings together with associated Highway and Landscaping works	Landscape and Visual, Glint and Glare, Water Resources and Flood Risk, Transport
TCPA8	Development Site 587943 310210 St Andrews Lane 3PL/2024/0321/O Outline application, all matters reserved except for access, for the Erection of 9 no. self-build dwellings along with landscaping, drainage and associated infrastructure 0.94 hectares	Yes – Biodiversity, Cultural heritage and Archaeology, Landscape and Visual, Glint and Glare, Water Resources and Flood Risk
TCPA10	Oakland Gardens 21/02392/OM Outline application for new warehousing, a new dwelling house, a wildlife and tourism lake with holiday lodges, nature reserve and associated accesses and facilities, installation of a new sluice gate to assist and ease flooding in Pentney 3.10 hectares	Yes – Biodiversity, Glint and Glare, Transport
TCPA11	Land opposite Flint Farm 21/02247/FM Use of land for standing of shepherd's huts for holiday use with a reception hut, recycling/waste storage and bike storage, landscaping and water treatment plant 9.3 hectares	Yes - Biodiversity

15.5.5 Stages 3 Information gathering

15.5.5.1 Following the identification of the short list, collection of environmental information associated with the identified 'Other developments' was required to allow a robust assessment of any likely cumulative effects. Information sourced from planning portals and project websites included:

- Proposed design and location
- Proposed programme of construction, operation and decommissioning
- Environmental assessments that set out baseline data and effects arising from the 'Other development'

15.5.5.2 This search was frozen three months ahead of the assessment reported in the PEIR and will be updated for the ES three months before submission of the DCO application, to allow technical assessment of the cumulative effects.

15.5.6 Stage 4: Assessment

- 15.5.6.1 For each aspect assessment, the short list of 'Other developments' presented in Appendix 15.2 has been reviewed to identify those within their ZOI. A review has then been undertaken of each 'Other development' within these ZOI to assess whether significant cumulative effects may arise or not. Table 15-10 reports the CEA for each environmental aspect which considers only those 'other developments' with the potential to lead to cumulative effects for that aspect.

Significance criteria

- 15.5.6.2 There is no standard prescriptive method for assessing cumulative effects and the extent to which the effects of other developments can be assessed depends on the level of information available about the other developments. Such effects are, therefore, assessed by professional judgment, although matrices are used where appropriate and where enough information regarding the 'Other development' exists. Where environmental assessment information regarding 'Other development' is not available or is uncertain, the assessment is necessarily qualitative.
- 15.5.6.3 The same significance criteria for each independent environmental aspect as outlined in Chapters 5 to 14 has been used where applicable.
- 15.5.6.4 Where a significant adverse cumulative effect is identified, mitigation measures are proposed by the environmental topic for implementation to reduce the residual effect.

Potential significant effects

- 15.5.6.5 Cumulative effects are identified at an individual aspect level and reported in Table 15-10 which provides a summary containing the effect of the Proposed Development upon receptors identified by the aspect assessments (Chapters 5 to 14 of this PEIR), the assessment of cumulative effects of 'other developments' and their significance, any proposed mitigation measures and the residual cumulative effects. The residual cumulative effects column describes whether the identified effect of the Proposed Development remains as identified or is changed when considered cumulatively with 'other developments'.
- 15.5.6.6 Table 15-10 has been prepared in line with recommendations from Appendix 2 of Planning Inspectorate Advice Note on cumulative effects, supported by further detail provided in the aspect assessments and the short list presented in Appendix 15.2 of this PEIR.

Table 15-10 Preliminary assessment of Cumulative effects

Receptor(s) / matter	Effect of Proposed Development	Assessment of cumulative effects of 'other developments' listed in Appendix 15.2 Short List with the Proposed Development	Proposed mitigation applicable to Proposed Development including any apportionment	Residual cumulative effects
Agricultural Land and Soils				
Agricultural land and soil resources	Direct, temporary loss, Long-term, Moderate Adverse, Significant	It is considered that all effects from the Proposed Development are temporary, with the exception of the 132kV substations and access tracks which may remain in situ. Therefore, there are no major permanent losses from the Proposed Development and therefore no cumulative effects with 'other developments'. The significance of the residual cumulative effect on agricultural land quality and soils is therefore unchanged, e.g. no additional direct or indirect impacts on agricultural land and soils considered in Chapter 5 Agricultural Land and Soils. An assessment of regional and national context is included in Chapter 5 Agricultural Land and Soils.	Outline Soil Resources Management Plan will be implemented.	Remains Moderate Adverse, Significant
Biodiversity				
Breckland SPA	Potential disturbance and displacement of qualifying faunal assemblages (namely stone curlew) associated with designation, Temporary Low Adverse, Not Significant Potential reduction in functionally linked land and loss of foraging resource utilised by qualifying faunal assemblages. Temporary Low Adverse, Not Significant.	NSIP3 is at the pre-application stage of development. Given it is located 2.7km from Breckland SPA, impacts to this feature, particularly in regard to the associated qualifying features including stone curlew and woodlark have been considered in this assessment. There are potentially significant disturbance effects arising from construction, operation and decommissioning. Cumulative effects are possible as a result of NSIP3 and the Proposed Development having potential overlaps in construction, operation and decommissioning phases and the disturbance and displacement of species associated with these phases. TCPA7 is located within close proximity to Breckland SPA. There is potential for increased recreational pressure, disturbance and noise as a result of this development. This project is at the preliminary stage of assessment and further information is required to assess the impact MWA7, MWA8, TCPA4, TCPA8, TCPA10 and TCPA11 are located at sufficient distance/ no connecting pathways to impact Breckland SPA and therefore no significant cumulative effects are expected to occur.	The Proposed Development includes measures within the outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (oCEMP) such as timing of works, buffers from the SPA and includes two ground nesting bird mitigation fields designed to provide suitable habitat for stone curlew.	Potential disturbance and displacement of qualifying species - The assessment will be updated when further surveys and details on mitigation for NSIP3 and TCPA7 becomes available. Potential reduction in functionally linked land and loss of foraging resource – Given NSIP3 is located within close proximity to Breckland SPA, some loss of foraging resources suitable for qualifying features is expected, which could have a cumulative effect. The assessment will be updated when design and results of further surveys and/or assessment of NSIP3 becomes available.
Other statutory designated sites	Hydrological connection via smaller connecting streams such as Wendling Beck. Potential for sediment run off and pollution. Temporary Low Adverse, Not Significant. Increase in construction traffic Potential for air quality impacts. Temporary Low Adverse, Not Significant.	NSIP3 has scoped out all statutory designated sites (except for Breckland SPA) as all designations are located in excess of 900m from the draft Order Limits, and there is a lack of pollution pathways. MWA7 has a lack of hydrological connection and is sufficiently distanced from statutory designated sites that no impact is expected. MWA8 is closely located and is hydrologically connected to the River Nar. Proposed mitigation measures are outlined (although at the time of writing the application is pending decision), these are expected to ensure there is a negligible effect on the River Nar. The Proposed Development is located at a sufficient distance from the River Nar that	The Proposed Development includes pollution prevention measures outlined within the oCEMP.	TCPA7 has not yet been decided and is at the preliminary stage of assessment. There are potential indirect impacts via pollution/ water quality changes. Assessment to be updated once further detail becomes available.

Receptor(s) / matter	Effect of Proposed Development	Assessment of cumulative effects of 'other developments' listed in Appendix 15.2 Short List with the Proposed Development	Proposed mitigation applicable to Proposed Development including any apportionment	Residual cumulative effects
		there is not expected be a hydrological connection and as such no cumulative impacts are expected. No significant effect to designated sites for project TCPA4 due to distance and the lack of any effect-receptor pathways connecting statutory designations to the site. TCPA7 is within proximity of Norfolk Valley Fens SAC. Given the proposal is for a larger scale residential development, there is potential for impacts to water quality. The cumulative effect of the Proposed Development and TCPA7 on Norfolk Vally Fens SAC is therefore undetermined at this stage. TCPA8 is within SSSI impact zones but given it is only for nine residential units, it does not meet the threshold for further assessment and no impacts are expected. TCPA10 No significant effect to designated sites due to distance and the lack of any effect-receptor pathways connecting statutory designations to the site. TCPA11 No significant effect to designated sites due to distance and the lack of any effect-receptor pathways connecting statutory designations to the site. The proposal does lie within an SSSI impact zone, but given it is for a limited number of camping units, it does not meet the threshold for further assessment and no impact is expected.		
Non-statutory designated sites	Increase in dust and air pollutants. Negligible, Not Significant	TCPA4 identifies Disused Railway CWS and Sporle Wood (ancient woodland) CWS as potential receptors. No impacts are expected as a result of the Proposed Development given the separation distances and as such no cumulative impacts are anticipated. TCPA10 identifies potential increased recreational pressure to an adjacent county wildlife site (Pentney Heath CWS). As this site is not within the ZoI for the assessment of the Proposed Development, no cumulative impacts are expected. TCPA11 identifies potential increased recreational pressure to an adjacent county wildlife site (Boughton Fen CWS). As this site is not within the ZoI for the assessment of the Proposed Development, no cumulative impacts are expected. None of the identified other developments will have an effect on non-statutory designated sites and therefore no cumulative effect is anticipated.	On site CWS (Disused Railway) subject to an appropriate buffer	No cumulative effect is anticipated.
Habitats – watercourses (wetland/bankside vegetation)	Potential deterioration of habitat. Negligible, Not Significant Creation of new associated habitat.	MWA8 is closely located and is hydrologically connected to the River Nar. Proposed mitigation measures are outlined (although at the time of writing the application is pending decision), these are expected to ensure there is a negligible effect on the River Nar. There is enhancement of the River Nar outlined including construction of	Buffers included and pollution prevention measures outlined within oCEMP. Habitat provision in design and additional habitat creation.	No adverse cumulative effect is anticipated. Potential for bankside habitat condition to be improved and Biodiversity Net Gain

Receptor(s) / matter	Effect of Proposed Development	Assessment of cumulative effects of 'other developments' listed in Appendix 15.2 Short List with the Proposed Development	Proposed mitigation applicable to Proposed Development including any apportionment	Residual cumulative effects
		channel berms, addition of large wood features and planting/management of wetland mosaic habitat. Considering the Proposed Development includes the opportunity for improving watercourses within the Panel Areas by enhancing the condition of bankside vegetation, there is potential for a combined uplift in this habitat and possible cumulative benefit. TCPA4 identifies running water as a potential receptor given that a stream is within the site boundary. Appropriate mitigation is outlined within the assessment which includes buffers from the watercourse and prevention measures outlined within an Ecological Construction Method Statement. With this mitigation in place, no cumulative impacts are expected. NSIP3, MWA7, TCPA7, TCPA8, TCPA10 and TCPA11 have not identified an effect on this receptor, therefore no cumulative effect is anticipated.		(BNG) uplift resulting in a beneficial cumulative effect.
Habitats – Waterbodies	Potential deterioration of habitat. Negligible, Not Significant Creation of new habitat.	NSIP3 site includes impacts on waterbodies and habitats and is therefore considered in this assessment. Given the close proximity of this scheme to the Proposed Development there is a potential cumulative effect. MWA7 identifies two waterbodies within the site boundary that will be removed to make way for the new development. However, these waterbodies are located over 5km from the Proposed Development and as such no cumulative effect is anticipated. TCPA7 includes the creation of a new waterbody. TCPA10 includes the creation of a lake and a wildlife pond. TCPA11 includes the creation and appropriate management of additional waterbodies. MWA8, TCPA4 and TCPA8 do not have an effect on this receptor therefore no cumulative effect is anticipated.	Buffers included and pollution prevention measures outlined within oCEMP. Habitat provision in design and additional habitat creation.	New habitats created and enhanced across schemes has the potential for a cumulative benefit.
Habitats – hedgerows	Potential deterioration of habitat. Negligible, Not Significant Creation of new habitat.	NSIP3 site includes effects on hedgerows, and habitats and is therefore considered in this assessment. TCPA7 outlines possible hedgerow removal. TCPA4 includes the removal of a small length of hedgerow. New hedgerows and gapping up are proposed, which results in a BNG hedgerow units uplift for the project. MWA8 includes no hedgerow removal but does propose several new lengths of native hedgerow post development. MWA7, TCPA8, TCPA10 and TCPA11 does not include the removal of any hedgerows as part of the development and therefore no cumulative impacts are expected.	Buffers included and planting measures within the outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (oLEMP). Habitat provision in design and additional habitat creation.	The assessment will be updated when further surveys and details on mitigation becomes available as NSIP3 and TCPA7 progresses. Cumulative benefit once all additional hedgerows are established.
Habitats – grassland	Potential deterioration of habitat. Negligible, Not Significant	MWA8 includes the removal of grassland. A BNG assessment is provided which outlined the creation of new better quality habitat on the proposed site.	Planting measures and additional habitat creation within oLEMP.	Cumulative benefit once all additional habitats are established.

Receptor(s) / matter	Effect of Proposed Development	Assessment of cumulative effects of 'other developments' listed in Appendix 15.2 Short List with the Proposed Development	Proposed mitigation applicable to Proposed Development including any apportionment	Residual cumulative effects
	Creation of new habitat.	TCPA4 includes a biodiversity net gain assessment which outlines the creation of wildflower grassland sown under/around panels for the lifespan of the solar project. TCPA8 includes the removal of grassland. Although this grassland is of low ecological value, given the quantity of grassland removed, mitigation and compensation are outlined. MWA7, TCPA7, TCPA10 and TCPA11 will include creation of new grassland habitat (and achieve a positive BNG uplift as a result). NSIP3 does not include the removal of any grassland and at this stage no creation of grassland is outlined.		
Habitats – woodland	Potential deterioration of habitat Negligible, Not Significant Creation of new habitat/ enhancement of existing habitat	MWA8 does not include the removal of any woodland however woodland on site is proposed to be enhanced as well as smaller areas of replanted woodland. TCPA8 includes the removal of a row of trees at the site boundary. In the absence of further mitigation this will result in a minor negative ecological impact, however this will be compensated by the incorporation of further planting into the proposals. At this stage no woodland removal is anticipated for NSIP3. TCPA4, TCPA7, TCPA10, TCPA11, MWA7 does not include any woodland removal or planting.	Planting measures and additional habitat creation within oLEMP.	No adverse cumulative effect is anticipated.
Bats	Loss of suitable supporting and foraging habitat. Temporary Low Adverse, Not Significant Displacement and disturbance.	NSIP3 has scoped in bats for further assessment. Given the close proximity to the Proposed Development there is a potential overlap in bat populations and their associated foraging resources. The assessments of TCPA7, TCPA8, MWA7, MWA8, TCPA4, TCPA10 and TCPA11 identify bats as a receptor. There is potential for overlaps in foraging range. However, with mitigation, the assessments for these developments concluded no significant residual effects and as such no cumulative effects are anticipated.	Buffers for supporting habitat such as hedgerows. Further measures outlined within oCEMP and sensitive lighting strategy.	The assessment will be updated when further surveys and details on mitigation becomes available as NSIP3 progresses.
Birds	Loss of suitable supporting habitat. Displacement and disturbance. Low Adverse, Not Significant	NSIP3 has scoped in breeding and wintering birds for further assessment. Given the close proximity to the Proposed Development there is a potential overlap in bird populations and their associated foraging resources. Breeding birds in particular ground nesting birds could be displaced as a result of solar developments occupying suitable arable nesting ground. TCPA4 impacts to breeding birds mostly related to skylark which utilise the open arable landscape for nesting. Mitigation includes the provision of 24 skylark plots. Other birds mitigated via timing of works, hedgerow planting and bird nest boxes. MWA8 and TPA11 identifies breeding birds as a receptor. TCPA7 and TCPA8 identifies that the removal of trees could impact nesting birds. MWA7 identifies ground nesting birds	The Proposed Development includes measures within the oCEMP (such as timing of works), buffers from suitable habitats and includes two ground nesting bird mitigation fields designed to provide suitable habitat for ground nesting birds.	The assessment will be updated when further surveys and details on mitigation becomes available as NSIP3 progresses.

Receptor(s) / matter	Effect of Proposed Development	Assessment of cumulative effects of 'other developments' listed in Appendix 15.2 Short List with the Proposed Development	Proposed mitigation applicable to Proposed Development including any apportionment	Residual cumulative effects
		including skylark have the potential to be affected by the development. With mitigation, the assessments for these developments concluded no significant residual effects and as such no cumulative effects are anticipated. MWA8, TCPA4, TCPA7, TCPA8, TCPA10 no impacts outlined for wintering birds.		
Riparian mammals	Loss of foraging land. Displacement and disturbance. Temporary Low Adverse, Not Significant	MWA8 identifies otter and water vole as a receptor given the close proximity of the River Nar. Mitigation outlined includes pollution prevention measures and pre-construction checks. With mitigation, the assessments for this development concluded no significant residual effects and as such no cumulative effects are anticipated. TCPA11 identifies otter and water vole as a receptor given close proximity of marginal habitats associated with the nearby Lode Dike. With mitigation, the assessments for this developments concluded no significant residual effects and as such no cumulative effects are anticipated. MWA7, NSIP3, TCPA4, TCPA7, TCPA8, TCPA10 do not identify riparian mammals as a receptor and as such no cumulative impacts are anticipated.	The Proposed Development includes measures within the oCEMP and buffers from suitable habitats.	No negative cumulative effect is anticipated.
Badger	Loss of foraging land. Displacement and disturbance. Temporary Low Adverse, Not Significant	NSIP3 has scoped in badger for further assessment. Given the close proximity to the Proposed Development there is a potential overlap in badger populations and their associated foraging resources. A number of badger setts were found within the site boundary of MWA7 and therefore badgers are identified as receptor. The majority of setts are mitigated via construction exclusion zones/ buffers. For setts within the construction boundary, these will be closed under a licence as agreed with Natural England. With mitigation, the assessments for this development concluded no significant residual effects and as such no cumulative effects are anticipated. MWA8, TCPA4, TCPA7, TCPA8, TCPA10 and TCPA11 do not identify badger as a receptor and as such no cumulative impacts are anticipated.	The Proposed Development includes measures within the oCEMP and buffers from sett locations.	The assessment will be updated when further surveys and details on mitigation becomes available as NSIP3 progresses.
Great Crested Newts	Loss of suitable supporting habitat. Displacement and disturbance. Temporary Low Adverse, Not Significant	NSIP3 has undertaken GCN surveys which found waterbodies within the survey area to be negative for GCN. This project is still in the initial stage and if any further surveys find GCN the assessment would need to be updated. TCPA4 found five GCN ponds, two within immediate vicinity of the solar proposal. Project almost entirely arable but given the close proximity of these ponds, a licence is to be obtained. Scheme to apply for a district level licence. TCPA10 includes GCN ponds within the vicinity and as such a licence from Natural England is required to proceed with the works. MWA7 identifies GCN as receptor given positive survey results of nearby ponds. Appropriate mitigation is in place which retains better quality	The Proposed Development includes measures within the oCEMP and buffers from waterbodies.	The assessment will be updated when further surveys and details on mitigation becomes available as NSIP3 and TCPA7 progresses.

Receptor(s) / matter	Effect of Proposed Development	Assessment of cumulative effects of ‘other developments’ listed in Appendix 15.2 Short List with the Proposed Development	Proposed mitigation applicable to Proposed Development including any apportionment	Residual cumulative effects
		terrestrial habitat and includes best practice working measures. With mitigation, the assessment for this development concluded no significant residual effects and as such no cumulative effects are anticipated. TCPA7 identifies GCN as receptor and further surveys are required to assess impact. MWA8, TCPA8 and TCPA11 do not identify GCN as a receptor and as such no cumulative impacts are anticipated.		
Invertebrates	Loss of suitable supporting habitat. Temporary Low Adverse, Not Significant	NSIP3 assessment does not scope in invertebrates as a receptor. TCPA8 identifies minor impacts on pollinator species. Mitigation outlined including landscaping to include pollinator friendly planting. MWA8 identifies invertebrates as a receptor. Associated mitigation includes the creation of two invertebrate banks. TCPA11 identifies invertebrates as a receptor. With mitigation, the assessments for these developments concluded no significant residual effects and as such no cumulative effects are anticipated. MWA7, TCPA4, TCPA7 and TCPA10 do not identify invertebrates as a receptor and as such no cumulative impacts are anticipated.	Some suitable habitats such as woodland and hedgerows have appropriate buffers. Best practice measures included within the oCEMP.	No negative cumulative effect is anticipated.
Reptiles	Loss of suitable supporting habitat. Negligible, Not Significant Displacement and disturbance. Negligible, Not Significant	NSIP3 scopes in reptiles for further assessment. MWA7, MWA8, TCPA4, TCPA7, TCPA8, TCPA10 and TCPA11 identifies reptiles as a receptor. Mitigation includes buffers of sensitive areas and reptile translocation. With mitigation, the assessments for these developments concluded no significant residual effects and as such no cumulative effects are anticipated.	Best practice measures such as ensuring all excavations are ramped or fenced are included within the oCEMP.	The assessment will be updated when further surveys and details on mitigation becomes available as NSIP3 progresses.
Glint and Glare				
Fixed point/Residential	Potential for glare at properties, from solar PV modules associated with development. Effects will vary from one receptor to another and will be clarified as part of the ES.	NSIP3 is in the pre-application stage of development, hence it is difficult to quantify the existence and severity of cumulative glare effects from this development and the Proposed Development. Should tracker panels be used on either development, a greater proportion of reflections would largely be skyward, hence the likelihood of cumulative effects would be less than if fixed panels are used. In the case of fixed south-facing panels reflections would potential affect ground receptors lying to the east or west of these panels. In order for cumulative glare to affect receptors they would need to be geometrically aligned such that they could receive glare from both developments and have visibility to both developments after accounting for any screening present. Even then, the potential for glare would be dependent on a variety of other factors including the final choice of panel angles, heights and orientations.	The design and Outline Environmental Masterplan will be reviewed and developed where appropriate to account for potential cumulative glare effects from NSIP3 and the Proposed Development, if identified.	Further detail of NSIP3 and the selection of panel type is required to quantify likely cumulative effects and residual effects. The assessment will be updated when further design and assessment information becomes available.



Receptor(s) / matter	Effect of Proposed Development	Assessment of cumulative effects of 'other developments' listed in Appendix 15.2 Short List with the Proposed Development	Proposed mitigation applicable to Proposed Development including any apportionment	Residual cumulative effects
		The significance of the residual cumulative effect of the Proposed Development and NSIP3 on residential properties is therefore undetermined at this stage.		
Ground based transport	Potential for glare at roads and railway lines, from solar PV modules associated with development. Effects will vary from one receptor to another and will be clarified as part of the ES.	NSIP3 is in the pre-application stage of development, hence it is difficult to quantify the existence and severity of cumulative glare effects from this development and the Proposed Development. Should tracker panels be used on either development, a greater proportion of reflections would be skyward, hence the likelihood of cumulative effects would be less than if fixed panels are used. In the case of fixed south-facing panels reflections would potential affect ground receptors lying to the east or west of these panels. In order for cumulative glare to affect receptors they would need to be geometrically aligned such that they could receive glare from both developments and have visibility to both developments after accounting for any screening present. Even then, the potential for glare would be dependent on a variety of other factors including the final choice of panel angles, heights and orientations. The significance of the residual cumulative effect of the Proposed Development and NSIP3 on ground based transport is therefore undetermined at this stage.	The design and Outline Environmental Masterplan will be reviewed and developed where appropriate to account for potential cumulative glare effects from NSIP3 and the Proposed Development, if identified.	Further detail of NSIP3 and the selection of panel type is required to quantify likely cumulative effects and residual effects. The assessment will be updated when further design and assessment information becomes available.
Aviation	Potential for glare at aviation receptors, from solar PV modules associated with development. Effects will vary from one receptor to another and will be clarified as part of the ES.	NSIP3 is in the pre-application stage of development, hence it is difficult to quantify the existence and severity of cumulative glare effects from this development and the Proposed Development. The proximity and sensitivity of RAF Marham to both developments mean cumulative glare effects should be given close attention and detailed modelling will be undertaken once design parameters are confirmed. Other aviation receptors within the modelling area will also be assessed cumulatively. Should tracker panels be used on either development, reflections would largely be skyward, potentially increasing the chances of cumulative effects for airborne aviation receptors, but the extent to which this would apply cannot be determined at present. The significance of the residual cumulative effect of the Proposed Development and NSIP3 on aviation is therefore undetermined at this stage.	No mitigation has currently been proposed for aviation receptors as the residual effects of the Proposed Development remain undefined. The design and Environmental Masterplan will be reviewed and developed where appropriate to account for potential cumulative glare effects from NSIP3 and the Pro-posed Development, if identified.	Further detail of NSIP3 and the selection of panel type is required to quantify likely cumulative effects and residual effects. The assessment will be updated when further design and assessment information becomes available.
Fixed point/Residential	Glare at properties, from solar PV modules associated with development. Effects will vary from one receptor to another and will be clarified as part of the ES.	The TCPA4 development (JAFA solar farm) is approximately 1.6km north from the nearest part of the draft Order Limits (although the cable route runs adjacent to the draft Order Limits). The glare assessment submitted with the TCPA4 application indicates that panels are fixed at 29.5 degrees with a maximum height of 3.0m. That glare assessment determined that only one receptor (a dwelling	. The design and Environmental Masterplan will be reviewed and developed where appropriate to account for potential cumulative glare effects from TCPA4 and the Pro-posed Development, if identified.	No significant cumulative effect identified in this preliminary assessment. Further modelling is required to quantify likely cumulative effects and residual effects, and the assessment will be updated and reported in the ES

Receptor(s) / matter	Effect of Proposed Development	Assessment of cumulative effects of 'other developments' listed in Appendix 15.2 Short List with the Proposed Development	Proposed mitigation applicable to Proposed Development including any apportionment	Residual cumulative effects
		immediately to the south of Canister Farm) had potential residual glare effects, and these impacts were classified as "Low" in that assessment. On this basis, this would be the only fixed-point receptor capable of receiving cumulative effects from both developments. However, this receptor lies several kilometres to the north of the Proposed Development and will not have direct line of sight to the Proposed Development as the TCPA4 development will provide screening. Residual effects are therefore negligible and the significance of the residual cumulative effect of the Proposed Development and TCPA4 on residential properties is Not Significant.		
Ground based transport	Glare at roads and railway lines, from solar PV modules associated with development. Effects will vary from one receptor to another and will be clarified as part of the ES.	The TCPA4 development (JAFA solar farm) is approximately 1.6km north from the nearest part of the draft Order Limits (although the cable route runs adjacent to the draft Order Limits). The glare assessment submitted with the TCPA4 application indicates that panels are fixed at 29.5 degrees with a maximum height of 3.0m. That glare assessment determined that no transport receptors would experience residual glare effects. On this basis, there would be no potential for cumulative glare from both developments. There are no residual cumulative effects of the Proposed Development and TCPA4 on ground-based transport, so effects are Not Significant.	The design and Environmental Masterplan will be reviewed and developed where appropriate to account for potential cumulative glare effects from TCPA4 and the Pro-posed Development, if identified.	No significant cumulative effect identified in this preliminary assessment. Further modelling is required to quantify likely cumulative effects and residual effects and the assessment will be updated and reported in the ES.
Aviation	Glare at aviation receptors, from solar PV modules associated with development. Effects will vary from one receptor to another and will be clarified as part of the ES.	The TCPA4 development is approximately 1.6km north from the nearest part of the draft Order Limits (although the cable route runs adjacent to the draft Order Limits). The glare assessment submitted with the TCPA4 application indicates that there is potential for green and yellow glare on the Runway 27 approach path at Great Fransham Airfield, which is operated by Norfolk Hang Gliding and Paragliding Club. No other aviation receptors were predicted to experience glare. For cumulative effects to occur, pilots on the same approach would need to be able to see glare from both developments. Detailed modelling of the potential glare from the Proposed Development has not been undertaken as part of this preliminary assessment but will undertake to confirm potential effects in the ES. The significance of the residual cumulative effect of the Proposed Development and TCPA4 on aviation is therefore undetermined at this stage.	The design and Outline Environmental Masterplan will be reviewed and developed where appropriate to account for potential cumulative glare effects from TCPA4 and the Pro-posed Development, if identified.	Further modelling is required to quantify likely cumulative effects and residual effects. The assessment will be updated and reported in the ES.
Fixed point/Residential	Glare at properties from solar PV modules associated with development. Effects will vary from	The following cumulative developments all comprise buildings and associated infrastructure. Potential for cumulative effects relate to reflections for roof-mounted solar PV and reflections from glazing	No additional mitigation required.	The assessment will be updated when further design and assessment information becomes available, particularly the approval of TCPA7.

Receptor(s) / matter	Effect of Proposed Development	Assessment of cumulative effects of ‘other developments’ listed in Appendix 15.2 Short List with the Proposed Development	Proposed mitigation applicable to Proposed Development including any apportionment	Residual cumulative effects
	one receptor to another and will be clarified as part of the ES.	within these developments, in combination with glare from the Proposed Development. Although TCPA7 has not yet been determined, the location of this development is south of the A47, which, along with associated vegetation, provides significant screening. Cumulative effects between developments are unlikely to occur due to screening from vegetation as well as from buildings and infrastructure associated with Swaffham. TCPA8 is 1600m from the Central Panel Area. The distance between developments, as well as the nature of the TCPA8 development means cumulative effects are not expected to occur. There is significant screening between developments and the number of reflective surfaces at TCPA8 is not expected to be a value great enough to cause cumulative glare effects at any receptors. TCPA10 is 4700m from the Western Panel Area. Despite this development compromising features, such as water bodies, that could cause glare effects, the distance and associated screening between the developments mean cumulative glare effects are not expected. The significance of the residual cumulative effect of the Proposed Development and TCPA7, TCPA8 and TCPA10 is likely unchanged e.g. no additional effects from glare from residential properties considered in Chapter 9 Glint and Glare.		
Ground based transport	Glare at road and rail receptors, from solar PV modules associated with development. Effects will vary from one receptor to another and will be clarified as part of the ES.	The following cumulative developments all comprise buildings and associated infrastructure. Potential for cumulative effects relate to reflections for roof-mounted solar PV and reflections from glazing within these developments, in combination with glare from the Proposed Development. Although TCPA7 has not yet been determined, the location of this development is south of the A47, which, along with associated vegetation, provides significant screening. Cumulative effects between developments are unlikely to occur due to screening from vegetation as well as from buildings and infrastructure associated with Swaffham. TCPA8 is 1600m from the Central Panel Area. The distance between developments, as well as the nature of the TCPA8 development means cumulative effects are not expected to occur. There is significant screening between developments and the number of reflective surfaces at TCPA8 is not expected to be a value great enough to cause cumulative glare effects at any receptors. TCPA10 is 4700m from the Western Panel Area. Despite this development compromising features, such as water bodies, that could cause glare effects, the distance and associated screening between the developments mean cumulative glare effects are not expected.	No additional mitigation required.	The assessment will be updated when further design and assessment information becomes available, particularly the approval of TCPA7.



Receptor(s) / matter	Effect of Proposed Development	Assessment of cumulative effects of 'other developments' listed in Appendix 15.2 Short List with the Proposed Development	Proposed mitigation applicable to Proposed Development including any apportionment	Residual cumulative effects
		The significance of the residual cumulative effect of the Proposed Development and TCPA7, TCPA8 and TCPA10 is likely unchanged e.g. no additional effects from glare on ground-based transport considered in Chapter 9 Glint and Glare.		
Aviation	Glare at aviation receptors, from solar PV modules associated with development. Effects will vary from one receptor to another and will be clarified as part of the ES.	The following cumulative developments all comprise buildings and associated infrastructure. Potential for cumulative effects relate to reflections for roof-mounted solar PV and reflections from glazing within these developments, in combination with glare from the Proposed Development. Although TCPA7 has not yet been determined, the location of this development is south of the A47, which, along with associated vegetation, provides significant screening. Cumulative effects between developments are unlikely to occur due to screening from vegetation as well as from buildings and infrastructure associated with Swaffham. TCPA8 is 1600m from the Central Panel Area. The distance between developments, as well as the nature of the TCPA8 development means cumulative effects are not expected to occur. There is significant screening between developments and the number of reflective surfaces at TCPA8 is not expected to be a value great enough to cause cumulative glare effects at any receptors. TCPA10 is 4700m from the Western Panel Area. Despite this development compromising features, such as water bodies, that could cause glare effects, the distance and associated screening between the developments mean cumulative glare effects are not expected. The significance of the residual cumulative effect of the Proposed Development and TCPA7, TCPA8 and TCPA10 is likely unchanged e.g. no additional effects from glare on aviation considered in Chapter 9 Glint and Glare.	No additional mitigation required.	The assessment will be updated when further design and assessment information becomes available, particularly the approval of TCPA7.
Landscape and Visual				
Landscape receptors:	The following effects have been identified for district LCAs which could also be impacted by NSIP3.	The NSIP3 development has scoped in assessment of the following landscape character areas derived from the Breckland District Landscape Character Assessment [10] and Kings Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Landscape Character Assessment [11], all fall within the study area of the Proposed Development, suggesting potential for cumulative effects to arise:	Embedded mitigation has been included within the Proposed Development which includes planting to integrate the solar farm development and reduce the perception of development within the LCA. Reinstatement planting across Cable Corridors would also be undertaken. All planting would be managed in accordance with the oLEMP to ensure successful establishment and ongoing fulfilment of objectives.	Further detail of NSIP3 is required to quantify likely cumulative effects and residual effects. The assessment will be updated when further design and assessment information becomes available.
District Landscape Character Areas (LCA)	LCA B7 – River Nar Tributary Farmland LCA: Negligible adverse effects throughout construction, operation and decommissioning LCA D1 – Swaffham Heath: Minor adverse effects through construction, operation and decommissioning LCA E6 – North Pickenham Plateau: Moderate adverse effects at construction and decommissioning.	LCA B7 – River Nar Tributary Farmland LCA LCA D1 – Swaffham Heath LCA E6 – North Pickenham Plateau LCA F1 – River Nar Valley LCA G3 – Gayton and East Winch LCA I9 – Little Massingham and Castle Acre As NSIP3 is currently in the preliminary stages and no further assessment has been published, it is not possible to fully assess the	Measures have been embedded into the Proposed Development to minimise landscape character effects already, which reduces the potential for significant	

Receptor(s) / matter	Effect of Proposed Development	Assessment of cumulative effects of 'other developments' listed in Appendix 15.2 Short List with the Proposed Development	Proposed mitigation applicable to Proposed Development including any apportionment	Residual cumulative effects
	Minor adverse effects at operation year 1. Negligible adverse effects at operation year 15.	cumulative effects on the landscape at this stage. However, the following observations have been made at this stage:	cumulative effects. Further consideration of the interface between the Proposed Development and NSIP3 will be given once further design details of NSIP3 are available and the design of the Proposed Development will be updated as required. This will be crucial where there are close interfaces between the Proposed Development draft Order Limits and the boundary of NSIP3, which would occur across LCA D1 and LCA E6 and could include the identification and implementation of intra-project opportunities.	
	LCA F1 – River Nar Valley: No effects.	LCA B7: The preliminary assessment of the Proposed Development has identified negligible adverse effects throughout construction, operation and decommissioning due to impacts to the setting of the LCA across a small area. NSIP3 would increase the area outside of the LCA impacted which would likely result in a slight increase to setting impacts. As there does not appear to be any physical impacts to the LCA, it is unlikely that these cumulative impacts would result in significant cumulative effects.		
	LCA G3 – Gayton and East Winch: No effects.			
	LCA I9 – Little Massingham and Castle Acre: No effects.	LCA D1: The preliminary assessment of the Proposed Development has identified minor adverse effects through construction, operation and decommissioning due to physical impacts of the Western Panel Area and Cable Corridors across a small part of the large LCA. The majority of NSIP3 is located within LCA D1 in the north-eastern corner and would increase the overall area of the LCA which would be impacted by solar farm development. It is therefore considered that there is potential for significant cumulative effects. However, further assessment of NSIP3 would be required to determine this.		
		LCA E6: The preliminary assessment of the Proposed Development has identified moderate adverse effects at construction and decommissioning, which is considered significant. Minor adverse effects have been identified at year 1 of operation and negligible adverse effects have been identified at year 15 of operation. NSIP3 would be located within the north-western corner of the LCA and would increase the total area of solar development within LCA E6. It is therefore considered that there is potential for cumulative effects at construction and decommissioning. There is also the potential for significant cumulative effects at year 1 and year 15 of operation. Further assessment of NSIP3 would be required to determine the significance of cumulative effects in all phases.		
		LCA F1: The preliminary assessment has not identified effects on the LCA due to its distance from the Proposed Development and the enclosed nature of the valley landscape. NSIP3 is located closer to the LCA though it is not considered that the Proposed Development would contribute to cumulative effects in combination with NSIP3.		
		LCAG3: The preliminary assessment has not identified effects for the LCA due to its distance from the Proposed Development and intervening landform and woodland cover. NSIP3 is located closer to the LCA though it is not considered that the Proposed Development would contribute to cumulative effects in combination with NSIP3.		
		LCA I9: The preliminary assessment has not identified effects for the LCA due to its distance from the Proposed Development and intervening landform and rectilinear woodland blocks. NSIP3 is located closer to the LCA though it is not considered that the Proposed Development would contribute to cumulative effects in combination with NSIP3.		



Receptor(s) / matter	Effect of Proposed Development	Assessment of cumulative effects of ‘other developments’ listed in Appendix 15.2 Short List with the Proposed Development	Proposed mitigation applicable to Proposed Development including any apportionment	Residual cumulative effects
		The significance of the residual cumulative effect of the Proposed Development and NSIP3 on local character areas is therefore undetermined at this stage.		
Visual receptors	The following effects have been identified for visual receptors which could also be impacted by NSIP3.	The NSIP3 development has scoped in assessment of visual effects from the following locations which coincide with receptors identified in the assessment of the Proposed Development, suggesting potential for cumulative effects to arise:	Embedded mitigation has been included within the Proposed Development which includes planting to integrate the solar farm development and screen views. Reinstatement planting across Cable Corridors will also be undertaken to integrate the routes post construction. All planting would be managed in accordance with a LEMP to ensure successful establishment and ongoing fulfilment of objectives, including provision of visual screening.	Further detail of NSIP3 is required to fully assess likely cumulative effects and residual effects. The assessment will be updated when further design and assessment information becomes available.
	Key Transport Route - A1065 Castle Acre Road: Minor adverse effects at construction, decommissioning and year 1 of operation. Negligible adverse effects at year 15 of operation.	- Key Transport Route - A1065 Castle Acre Road - Key Transport Route - A47 - The Peddars Way and Norfolk Coast Path - The Nar Valley Way - Castle Acre Castle		
	Key Transport Route - A47: Minor adverse effects at construction, decommissioning and operation.	As the design of NSIP3 is currently at an early stage and no further assessment has been published, it is not possible to fully assess the cumulative effects on visual amenity. However, the following observations have been made:		
	The Peddars Way and Norfolk Coast Path: Minor adverse effects at construction, decommissioning and operation.	Key Transport Route - A1065 Castle Acre Road: The preliminary assessment of the Proposed Development has identified minor adverse effects at construction, decommissioning and year 1 of operation and has identified negligible adverse effects at year 15 of operation. NSIP3 is located on the western side of the A1065 and could contribute to increased visibility of solar farm development for users of the A1065. It is therefore considered that there is potential for significant cumulative effects. However, further assessment of NSIP3 would be required to determine this.	Consideration of the interface between the Proposed Development and NSIP3 will be given and embedded into the design once further design details of NSIP3 are available. This will be crucial where there are close interfaces between the Proposed Development draft Order Limits and the boundary of NSIP3 and where there would be visibility of both developments for receptors from a location or sequential views of both developments for transient receptors.	
	The Nar Valley Way: Minor adverse effects at construction, decommissioning and operation.			
	Castle Acre Castle: Minor adverse effects at construction, decommissioning and operation.	Key Transport Route - A47: The preliminary assessment of the Proposed Development has identified minor adverse effects at construction, decommissioning and operation for users of the A47. These effects are focused to the east of Swaffham and it is not considered that there would be visibility of NSIP3 in addition to the already reported effects. It is therefore considered unlikely that significant cumulative effects would arise for users of the A47 as a result of the Proposed Development in combination with NSIP3. Further assessment of NSIP3 would be required to confirm this.		
		The Peddars Way and Norfolk Coast Path: The preliminary assessment of the Proposed Development has identified significant effects at construction and decommissioning for users of the National Trail. However, these significant effects relate to sections of the path which are further to the north-east of Swaffham between parcels C-03 and C-05 and it is not anticipated that there would be views of NSIP3. There would therefore be no cumulative effects for users of the National Trail from this section. The preliminary assessment of the Proposed Development has identified minor adverse effects at construction, decommissioning and operation for users of the National Trail, near to Castle Acre. NSIP3 is located closer to these receptors, and it is therefore considered that there		

Receptor(s) / matter	Effect of Proposed Development	Assessment of cumulative effects of ‘other developments’ listed in Appendix 15.2 Short List with the Proposed Development	Proposed mitigation applicable to Proposed Development including any apportionment	Residual cumulative effects
		is potential for significant cumulative effects for users of the National Trail. Further assessment of NSIP3 would be required to determine this. The Nar Valley Way: The preliminary assessment of the Proposed Development has identified minor adverse effects at construction, decommissioning and operation for users of the Nar Valley Way, near to Castle Acre. NSIP3 is located closer to these receptors and it is therefore considered that there is potential for significant cumulative effects for users of the Nar Valley Way. However, further assessment of NSIP3 would be required to determine this. Castle Acre Castle: The preliminary assessment of the Proposed Development has identified minor adverse effects at construction, decommissioning and operation for visitors to Castle Acre Castle. NSIP3 is located closer to these receptors and it is therefore considered that there is potential for significant cumulative effects. However, further assessment of NSIP3 would be required to determine this. The significance of the residual cumulative effect of the Proposed Development and NSIP3 on visual receptors is therefore undetermined at this stage.		
Landscape receptors: District Landscape Character Areas (LCA)	The following effects have been identified for district LCAs which could also be impacted by NSIP3. LCA B7 – River Nar Tributary Farmland LCA: Negligible adverse effects throughout construction, operation and decommissioning LCA E6 – North Pickenham Plateau: Moderate adverse effects at construction and decommissioning. Minor adverse effects at operation year 1. Negligible adverse effects at operation year 15.	The TCPA4 development would be located within the following landscape character areas which have been included in the preliminary assessment of the Proposed Development : LCA B7 – River Nar Tributary Farmland LCA E6 – North Pickenham Plateau TCPA4 is not supported by a landscape and visual appraisal. However, the following observations have been made: LCA B7: The preliminary assessment of the Proposed Development has identified negligible adverse effects throughout construction, operation and decommissioning due to impacts to the setting of the LCA across a small area. TCPA4 would result in direct impacts to the LCA. As the Proposed Development is assessed as resulting negligible adverse impacts which are not significant and TCPA4 does not report landscape effects at this scale, it is not anticipated that there would be significant cumulative effects. LCA E6 – North Pickenham Plateau: The preliminary assessment of the Proposed Development has identified moderate adverse effects throughout construction and decommissioning, minor adverse effects at year 1 of operation and negligible adverse effects at year 15 of operation. A small part of the TCPA4 development is located within the LCA in the northern part of the Proposed Development study area. It is therefore not considered that it would contribute to any in combination	No additional mitigation required	Residual effects would remain Negligible Adverse, Not Significant



Receptor(s) / matter	Effect of Proposed Development	Assessment of cumulative effects of 'other developments' listed in Appendix 15.2 Short List with the Proposed Development	Proposed mitigation applicable to Proposed Development including any apportionment	Residual cumulative effects
		effects beyond those already reported in the Proposed Development assessment. The significance of the residual cumulative effect of the Proposed Development and TCPA4 is therefore unchanged e.g. no additional effects to Local Character Areas considered in Chapter 10 Landscape and Visual.		
Visual receptors	Visual receptors which could be impacted by both TCPA4 and the Proposed Development have not been identified.	Visual receptors in close proximity to development TCPA4 were included in the desk study and fieldwork surveys for the Proposed Development and have been scoped out due to a lack of visibility. This includes viewpoint 63 to the north-west of TCPA4 and viewpoint 48 to the south-east, near Little Dunham. TCPA4 is located in the northern part of the Proposed Development study area close to Great Dunham, approximately 1.6km from the nearest part of the draft Order Limits. There is therefore limited potential for both developments to be visible and result in significant cumulative effects. This has been confirmed by fieldwork surveys. The significance of the residual cumulative effect of the Proposed Development and TCPA4 is therefore unchanged e.g. no additional effects to visual receptors considered in Chapter 10 Landscape and Visual.	No additional mitigation required	No cumulative visual effects anticipated.
Landscape receptors	The following effects have been identified for district LCAs which could also be impacted by NSIP3. LCA B5 River Wissey Tributary Farmland: Minor adverse at construction and decommissioning. Negligible adverse at operation.	TCPA7 is located within LCA B5 River Wissey Tributary Farmland. The preliminary assessment of the Proposed Development has identified minor adverse effects at construction and decommissioning for LCA B5 River Wissey Tributary Farmland and negligible adverse effects at operation. The TCPA7 development is located on an enclosed piece of land at the eastern edge of Swaffham and would result in the extension of residential development comprising 150 dwellings into the rural LCA. The scale and type of development is not considered to result in a perceived increase or decrease in effects to landscape character when considered cumulatively with the Proposed Development. The significance of the residual cumulative effect of the Proposed Development and TCPA7 is therefore unchanged e.g. no additional effects to Local Character Areas considered in Chapter 10 Landscape and Visual.	No additional mitigation required	Residual effects would remain Negligible Adverse, Not Significant
Visual receptors	Visual receptors which could be impacted by both TCPA7 and the Proposed Development have not been identified.	The preliminary assessment of the Proposed Development has identified views from the north-eastern edge of Swaffham from the PRoW network beyond Tumbler Hill and PRoW network north-east of the A47. TCPA7 – The TCPA7 development is located on an enclosed piece of land between Sporle Road, Orford Road, the A47 and allotments at the eastern edge of Swaffham. The closest visual receptors identified in the Proposed Development are not likely to have visibility of both	No additional mitigation required	No cumulative visual effects anticipated.

Receptor(s) / matter	Effect of Proposed Development	Assessment of cumulative effects of 'other developments' listed in Appendix 15.2 Short List with the Proposed Development	Proposed mitigation applicable to Proposed Development including any apportionment	Residual cumulative effects
		developments due to intervening vegetation at the allotments and the vegetated A47 which acts as a visual barrier. it is therefore not considered that the Proposed Development would contribute to cumulative effects in combination with TCPA7. The significance of the residual cumulative effect of the Proposed Development and TCPA7 is therefore unchanged e.g. no additional effects to visual receptors considered in Chapter 10 Landscape and Visual.		
Landscape receptors	The following effects have been identified for district LCAs which could also be impacted by NSIP3. LCA B5 River Wissey Tributary Farmland: Minor adverse at construction and decommissioning. Negligible adverse at operation.	TCPA8 is located within LCA B5 River Wissey Tributary Farmland. The preliminary assessment of the Proposed Development has identified minor adverse effects at construction and decommissioning for LCA B5 River Wissey Tributary Farmland and negligible adverse effects at operation. TCPA8 – The TCPA8 development is located at the northern edge of Necton to the south of the A47 and would introduce residential development comprising nine dwellings within the rural LCA. The scale and type of development is not considered to result in change the effects to landscape character when considered cumulatively with the Proposed Development. It is therefore not considered that the Proposed Development would contribute to cumulative landscape effects in combination with TCPA8. The significance of the residual cumulative effect of the Proposed Development and TCPA8 is therefore unchanged e.g. no additional effects to Local Character Areas considered in Chapter 10 Landscape and Visual.	No additional mitigation required	Residual effects would remain Negligible Adverse, Not Significant
Visual receptors	Visual receptors which could be impacted by both TCPA8 and the Proposed Development have not been identified.	The preliminary assessment of the Proposed Development has not identified significant effects for any receptors in close proximity to TCPA8. TCPA8 – The TCPA8 development is located at the northern edge of Necton to the south of the A47. TCPA8 is not located close to Proposed Development parcels and in combination views of permanent features are therefore not anticipated. Proposed Development Cable Corridors are located close to TCPA8. However, due to the enclosed nature of the TCPA8 site, it is not anticipated to be visible in combination with the Proposed Development Cable Corridors. It is therefore not considered that the Proposed Development would contribute to cumulative visual effects in combination with TCPA8. The significance of the residual cumulative effect of the Proposed Development and TCPA8 is therefore unchanged e.g. no additional effects to visual receptors considered in Chapter 10 Landscape and Visual.	No additional mitigation required	No cumulative visual effects anticipated.

Receptor(s) / matter	Effect of Proposed Development	Assessment of cumulative effects of 'other developments' listed in Appendix 15.2 Short List with the Proposed Development	Proposed mitigation applicable to Proposed Development including any apportionment	Residual cumulative effects
Noise and vibration				
Residential properties (operational noise)	Minor adverse permanent effect from operation of plant , Not Significant	Although the NSIP3 development is immediately adjacent to the Proposed Development, the draft order limits of NSIP3 are at least 700m from the nearest common receptor, therefore cumulative operational noise and vibration effects are not expected. The significance of the residual cumulative effect of the Proposed Development and NSIP3 is therefore unchanged e.g. no additional effects to residential properties from operational noise considered in Chapter 11 Noise and Vibration.	No additional mitigation required	Remains Minor Adverse, Not Significant
Socio-economics				
Local economy, employment opportunities and supply chain	Temporary, minor beneficial, Not Significant during construction Temporary, negligible, Not Significant during operation and decommissioning	As the design of NSIP3 is currently at an early stage and no further assessment has been published, it is not possible to fully assess the cumulative effects on the local economy, employment opportunities and supply chain. In its Scoping Report, NSIP3 assumed that during the peak construction period there would be between 300 and 700 workers at the site. However, no assumptions were made about their locality i.e. the divide between those which are local and those which are part of a national, specialist team. The significance of the residual cumulative effect of the Proposed Development and NSIP3 on the local economy, employment opportunities and supply chain are therefore undetermined at this stage.	No additional mitigation required	Further detail of NSIP3 is required to quantify likely cumulative effects and residual effects. The assessment will be updated when further design and assessment information becomes available.
Skills and employment	Temporary, Minor Beneficial, Not Significant during construction and decommissioning Temporary, Negligible, Not Significant during operation	As the design of NSIP3 is currently at an early stage and no further assessment has been published, it is not possible to fully assess the cumulative effects on skills and employment. In its Scoping Report, NSIP3 outlined that the development would provide an opportunity for local residents to acquire new skills and training, specifically within the construction industry. However, no further information has yet been provided. The significance of the residual cumulative effect of the Proposed Development and NSIP3 on skills and employment are therefore undetermined at this stage.	No additional mitigation required	Further detail of NSIP3 is required to quantify likely cumulative effects and residual effects. The assessment will be updated when further design and assessment information becomes available.
PRoW	Temporary, Minor Adverse, Not Significant	As the design of NSIP3 is currently at an early stage and no further assessment has been published, it is not possible to fully assess the cumulative effects on PRoW. NSIP3 may interact with PRoW that are temporarily diverted by the Proposed Development or proposed permissive paths for either development. It is assumed that an oPRoWMP will be submitted as part of the NSIP3 DCO application.	A Public Rights of Way Management Plan (PRoWMP) will be implemented to manage PRoW impacts by the Proposed Development.	Further detail of NSIP3 is required to quantify likely cumulative effects and residual effects. The assessment will be updated when further design and assessment information becomes available.

Receptor(s) / matter	Effect of Proposed Development	Assessment of cumulative effects of 'other developments' listed in Appendix 15.2 Short List with the Proposed Development	Proposed mitigation applicable to Proposed Development including any apportionment	Residual cumulative effects
		The significance of the residual cumulative effect of the Proposed Development and NSIP3 on PRow is therefore undetermined at this stage.		
PRow – National Trail	Temporary, Moderate Adverse, Significant during construction Temporary, Minor Adverse, Not Significant during decommissioning	As the design of NSIP3 is currently at an early stage and no further assessment has been published, it is not possible to fully assess the cumulative effects on the Peddars Way and Norfolk Coast Path. Reviewing the information available at the time of writing, NSIP3 also abuts the route. However, no such detail is yet provided about possible effects on NSIP3 of this route. The significance of the residual cumulative effect of the Proposed Development and NSIP3 on PRow users is therefore undetermined at this stage, for both construction and decommissioning.	A PRowMP will be implemented to manage PRow impacts by the Proposed Development.	Further detail of NSIP3 is required to quantify likely cumulative effects and residual effects. The assessment will be updated when further design and assessment information becomes available.
Traffic and Transport				
Residential; People at work/education; non-motorised users	Severance, Non-motorised user delay; Non-motorised user amenity; Fear and Intimidation. Minor Adverse, Not Significant	Although the NSIP3 development is immediately adjacent to the Proposed Development, the Order Limits of NSIP3 are at least 700m from the nearest common receptor. The A47 and a small section of the A1065 (Links 16 and 17) would be used by the Proposed Development and potentially NSIP3, however no significant residual effects from the Proposed Development have been identified on these links, which have negligible sensitivity. The effects of the Proposed Development on User (Driver) Delay are dependent on the results of traffic data collection and are yet to be assessed. NSIP3 is in the pre-application stage of development, hence it is difficult to draw conclusions on the existence and severity of cumulative traffic and transport effects from this development and the Proposed Development. The significance of the residual cumulative effect of the Proposed Development and NSIP3 is therefore undetermined at this stage.	A Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) will be implemented to manage construction routing and the access strategy for the Proposed Development. Liaison will be undertaken where required with the highways authority.	Further detail of NSIP3 is required to quantify likely cumulative effects and residual effects. The assessment will be updated when further design and assessment information becomes available.
Residential; People at work/education; non-motorised users	Severance, Non-motorised user delay; Non-motorised user amenity; Fear and Intimidation. Minor Adverse, Not Significant	The NSIP4 development is 15km east of the Proposed Development. As such, NSIP4 is unlikely to have any interaction with receptors on the more sensitive local road network, however further increased traffic flows of Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs) and Light Goods Vehicles (LGVs) would be expected on the A47 if the Proposed Development construction programme overlaps with NSIP4 (which is scheduled for the end of 2027). High levels of baseline traffic and HGV flows exist on the A47, with limited receptors present, and so links within the Proposed Development study area have a negligible sensitivity. An Outline CTMP has been submitted as part of the NSIP4 DCO application which includes construction traffic measures to be implemented.	A CTMP will be implemented to manage construction routing and the access strategy for the Proposed Development. Liaison will be undertaken where required with the highways authority.	Remains Minor Adverse, Not Significant

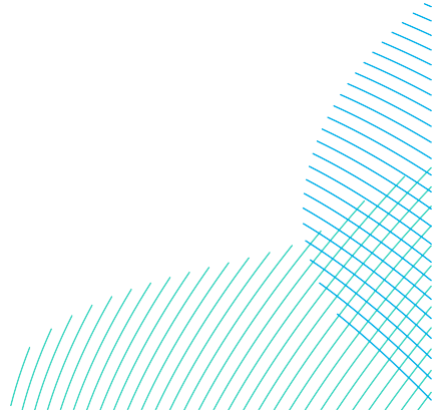
Receptor(s) / matter	Effect of Proposed Development	Assessment of cumulative effects of 'other developments' listed in Appendix 15.2 Short List with the Proposed Development	Proposed mitigation applicable to Proposed Development including any apportionment	Residual cumulative effects
		The significance of the residual cumulative effect of the Proposed Development and NSIP4 is therefore unchanged e.g. no additional effects to receptors considered in Chapter 13 Traffic and Transport.		
Residential; People at work/education; non-motorised users	Severance, Non-motorised user delay; Non-motorised user amenity; Fear and Intimidation. Minor Adverse, Not Significant	The NSIP5 development is 15km east of the Proposed Development and as such increased traffic flows from NSIP5 construction are expected on the A47. High levels of baseline traffic and HGV flows exist on the A47, with limited receptors present, and so links within the Proposed Development study area have a negligible sensitivity. An Outline CTMP has been submitted as part of the NSIP5 DCO application which includes construction traffic measures to be implemented. The significance of the residual cumulative effect of the Proposed Development and NSIP5 is therefore unchanged e.g. no additional effects to receptors considered in Chapter 13 Traffic and Transport.	A CTMP will be implemented to manage construction routing and the access strategy for the Proposed Development. Liaison will be undertaken where required with the highways authority.	Remains Minor Adverse, Not Significant
Residential; People at work/education; non-motorised users	Severance, Non-motorised user delay; Non-motorised user amenity; Fear and Intimidation. Minor Adverse, Not Significant	The TCPA4 development is approximately 1.6km north from the nearest part of the draft Order Limits (although the cable route runs adjacent to the draft Order Limits). TCPA4 would result in further increases to traffic flows along the A1065, north of the A47, with all proposed traffic routing to the TCPA4 site via the A1065 (Castle Acre Road). For the Proposed Development, this concerns Links 16 and 17. Vehicle movements are anticipated to be relatively small for construction of TCPA4, with up to 38 two-way movements a day but just 8 of which will be HGVs. A CTMP has been submitted as part of the TCPA4 application which includes construction traffic measures, to be adopted as a condition of the planning application. Although consideration should be given to interface between TCPA4 and the Proposed Development all potentially using the same A1065 links, increases to traffic movements from TCPA4 are anticipated to be small. The significance of the residual cumulative effect of the Proposed Development and TCPA4 is therefore unchanged e.g. no additional effects to receptors considered in Chapter 13 Traffic and Transport.	A CTMP will be implemented to manage construction routing and the access strategy for the Proposed Development. Liaison will be undertaken where required with the highways authority	Remains Minor Adverse, Not Significant
Residential; People at work/education; non-motorised users	Severance, Non-motorised user delay; Non-motorised user amenity; Fear and Intimidation. Minor Adverse, Not Significant	The TCPA7 development is 150m south from the Proposed Development. Although TCPA7 has not yet been determined, TCPA7 would likely result in increases to traffic flows along the A47 to the junction at Sporle Road. Traffic and transport impacts of the construction phase of TCPA7 are currently unknown but a CTMP is expected to be prepared and is likely to be conditioned. For the Proposed Development, this likely only concerns links on the A47 (particularly Link 3), where receptors are negligible in sensitivity and existing baseline flows high.	A CTMP will be implemented to manage construction routing and the access strategy for the Proposed Development. Liaison will be undertaken where required with the highways authority	Remains Minor Adverse, Not Significant

Receptor(s) / matter	Effect of Proposed Development	Assessment of cumulative effects of 'other developments' listed in Appendix 15.2 Short List with the Proposed Development	Proposed mitigation applicable to Proposed Development including any apportionment	Residual cumulative effects
		Further consideration will be made to how TCPA7 affects the feasibility of Sporle Road north of the A47 as an alternative route to the Central Panel Areas (given potential interfaces between NSIP3, TCPA4, and the Proposed Development). The significance of the residual cumulative effect of the Proposed Development and TCPA7 is therefore unchanged e.g. no additional effects to receptors considered in Chapter 13 Traffic and Transport.		
Residential; People at work/education; non-motorised users	Severance, Non-motorised user delay; Non-motorised user amenity; Fear and Intimidation. Minor Adverse, Not Significant	The TCPA10 development is 5km from the draft Order Limits and immediately adjacent to routing on the A47 (Link 1), where receptors are negligible in sensitivity and existing baseline flows high. The significance of the residual cumulative effect of the Proposed Development and TCPA10 is therefore unchanged e.g. no additional effects to receptors considered in Chapter 13 Traffic and Transport.	A CTMP will be implemented to manage construction routing and the access strategy for the Proposed Development. The CTMP will stipulate any further mitigation measures, such as temporary traffic signage and notifying contractors of the development at Oakland Gardens.	Remains Minor Adverse, Not Significant
Water Resources and Flood Risk				
Surface Water Receptors	Minor Adverse, Not Significant	NSIP3 development partially overlaps the draft Order Limits and is a similar type of development, with similar risks to the water environment; primarily during construction activities. The majority of surface water receptors are not in hydraulic continuity with the NSIP3 development, with the River Nar catchment being the primary exception. The NSIP3 Scoping Report notes that an oCEMP will be included with the DCO submission, including good practice measures, such as silt traps and settlement lagoons. Therefore, cumulative effects are considered to be negligible. Due to the scale of the TCPA4 (which is outside the study area with the exception of the cable route), TCPA7 and TCPA8 developments within the study area and their locations in relation to water courses, it is considered their impacts on surface water receptors will be negligible, and as such cumulative effects are also considered to be negligible. The significance of the residual cumulative effect of the Proposed Development and NSIP3, TCPA4, TCPA7 and TCPA8 is therefore unchanged e.g. no additional effects to receptors considered in Chapter 14 Water Resources and Flood Risk.	The oCEMP, outline Operational Environmental Management Plan (oOEMP), outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (oDEMP) and outline Battery Safety Management Plan (oBSMP) outline the requirements for the management of impacts to surface water measures.	Remains Minor Adverse, Not Significant
Groundwater Receptors	Minor Adverse, Not Significant	NSIP3 partially overlaps the draft Order Limits and is a similar type of development, with similar risks to the water environment; primarily during construction activities. NSIP3 and the Proposed Development both overlie the Principal Chalk aquifer and its associated dependent receptors. The NSIP3 Scoping Report notes that an oCEMP will be included with the DCO submission, including good practice measures, such as silt traps and settlement lagoons. Therefore, cumulative effects are considered to be negligible. Due to the scale of the TCPA4 (which is outside the study area with the	The oCEMP, oOEMP, oDEMP and oBSMP outline the requirements for the management of impacts to surface water measures.	Remains Minor Adverse, Not Significant

Receptor(s) / matter	Effect of Proposed Development	Assessment of cumulative effects of ‘other developments’ listed in Appendix 15.2 Short List with the Proposed Development	Proposed mitigation applicable to Proposed Development including any apportionment	Residual cumulative effects
		exception of the cable route), TCPA7 and TCPA8 developments within the study area and limited requirement for subterranean works, it is considered their impacts on groundwater receptors will be negligible, and as such cumulative effects are also considered to be negligible.		
Flood Risk to/from Proposed Development	Minor Adverse, Not Significant	The TCPA4, TCPA7 and TCPA8 developments have been (or for NSIP3 will be) subjected to a Flood Risk Assessment and have incorporated SuDS principles. On this basis, none of the developments should result in an off-site increase in flood risk and as such, cumulative effects are considered to be negligible. The significance of the residual cumulative effect of the Proposed Development and NSIP3, TCPA4, TCPA7 and TCPA8 is therefore unchanged e.g. no additional effects to receptors considered in Chapter 14 Water Resources and Flood Risk.	The oCEMP, oOEMP, oDEMP and oBSMP outline the requirements for the management of impacts to surface water measures.	Remains Minor Adverse, Not Significant
Cultural Heritage and Archaeology				
Below ground archaeological remains	Effect to be determined following surveys	NSIP3 partially overlaps the draft Order Limits and is a similar type of development with similar potential effects on below ground archaeological remains. TCPA4, TCPA7 and TCPA8 have been or will be subjected to a desk-based assessment and as appropriate a field evaluation to identify heritage assets that may be affected and inform mitigation measures to reduce any adverse effects to not significant levels The significance of the residual cumulative effect of the Proposed Development and NSIP3, TCPA4, TCPA7 and TCPA8 is therefore unchanged e.g. no additional effects to receptors considered in Chapter 8 Cultural Heritage and Archaeology.	Embedded and additional mitigation as outlined in Sections 8.7 and 8.9 of Chapter 8	Assessment of effects on below ground archaeological remains for the Proposed Development is ongoing but cumulative effects are not considered likely to increase the significance of effect.
Designated assets	Minor Adverse, Not Significant	None of the shortlisted developments are within the setting of these following designated assets: Hangour Hill (1003160), scheduled monument and Devil's Dyke, Beechamwell and Barton Bendish. Section 1km in length West of Smeeth Wood (1003973), scheduled monument, Roman enclosure 3/4 mile (1210m) NE of Panworth Hall (1003965), scheduled monument, Deserted medieval village, Great Palgrave (1002894), Moated site 700m northwest of Brick Kiln Farm Cottages (1020785), Devil's Dyke (1004036), Wendling Abbey (1003964), Two moated sites at Huntingfield Hall (1020646), Site of Panworth Hall and medieval settlement (1002892), HYDE HALL (1077469), Grade II* LB, MANOR FARMHOUSE (1151990), Grade II LB, BRADENHAM HALL (1304966), Grade II LB, PARK FARMHOUSE (1342580), Grade II LB. Therefore, no cumulative effects are predicted. The significance of the residual cumulative effect of the Proposed Development and shortlisted other developments is therefore unchanged e.g. no additional effects to receptors considered in Chapter 8 Cultural Heritage and Archaeology.	No additional mitigation required	Remains Minor Adverse, Not Significant



Receptor(s) / matter	Effect of Proposed Development	Assessment of cumulative effects of ‘other developments’ listed in Appendix 15.2 Short List with the Proposed Development	Proposed mitigation applicable to Proposed Development including any apportionment	Residual cumulative effects
Non designated assets	Minor Adverse, Not Significant	None of the shortlisted developments are within the setting of these following non- designated assets: Medieval moat (MNF8723), non-designated Medieval moat and later duck decoys (MNF1035), non-designated Palgrave Hall (MNF4162), Non-designated Medieval fishponds northeast of Manor Farm (MNF8720). Therefore, no cumulative effects are predicted. The significance of the residual cumulative effect of the Proposed Development and shortlisted other developments is therefore unchanged e.g. no additional effects to receptors considered in Chapter 8 Cultural Heritage and Archaeology.	No additional mitigation required	Remains Minor Adverse, Not Significant
Castle Acre Castle, town defences and Bailey Gate (1017909) scheduled monument and Castle Acre Castle (1171480) Grade I Listed Building	Moderate Adverse, Significant	NSIP3 is likely to also be visible from Castle Acre and to alter the setting of these scheduled monuments and listed buildings at closer range than the Proposed Development. TCPA4 may also be visible from these assets. The effects of the three solar farms all being visible from the group of assets at Castle Acre would be greater than the Proposed Development alone but is not considered to result in an increase in the significance of effect. The other shortlisted developments are not within the setting of these assets. The significance of the residual cumulative effect of the Proposed Development and shortlisted other developments is therefore unchanged e.g. no additional effects to receptors considered in Chapter 8 Cultural Heritage and Archaeology.	Embedded mitigation as outlined in Section 8.8 of Chapter 8 Cultural Heritage and Archaeology.	Remains Moderate Adverse, Significant
Castle Acre Priory (1015870) scheduled monument/ Remains of Cluniac Benedictine Priory of St Mary and St Peter and St Paul (1342389) Grade I Listed Building	Moderate Adverse, Significant	NSIP3 is likely to also be visible from Castle Acre and to alter the setting of these scheduled monuments and listed buildings at closer range than the Proposed Development. TCPA4 may also be visible from these assets. The effects of the three solar farms all being visible from the group of assets at Castle Acre would be greater than the Proposed Development alone but is not considered to result in an increase in the significance of effect. The other shortlisted developments are not within the setting of these assets. The significance of the residual cumulative effect of the Proposed Development and shortlisted other developments is therefore unchanged e.g. no additional effects to receptors considered in Chapter 8 Cultural Heritage and Archaeology.	Embedded mitigation as outlined in Section 8.8 of Chapter 8 Cultural Heritage and Archaeology.	Remains Moderate Adverse, Significant



15.6 Conclusion

- 15.6.1.1 The preliminary stages of an assessment of potential in-combination effects, i.e. those effects from interaction between the aspects considered in the assessment e.g. biodiversity, soil, water, noise, cultural heritage and landscape, have been completed and potential interactions identified for two receptor groups; human residential receptors, and users of transport links including users of highways, PRow, National Trail and cycle network. When individual aspect assessments are complete, the assessment of potential in-combination effects on these receptors will be undertaken and the findings reported in the ES.
- 15.6.1.2 When considering search, selection, and screening criteria in accordance with guidance from the Planning Inspectorate on cumulative assessment, 10 'other developments' were identified to be considered in the cumulative effects assessment. Based on the information available at the time of writing, no cumulative effects have been identified in this preliminary assessment; that is, where the preliminary effect of the Proposed Development has been identified for each environmental aspect and information is available on other developments to assess, the consideration of the other developments in cumulation with the Proposed Development does not change the conclusion of the aspect assessment. This assessment will be updated in the ES when further information on the Proposed Development and the 'other developments' may be available.

References

- [1] UK Statutory Instruments 2017 No. 572, "The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017," [Online]. Available: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukSI/2017/572>. [Accessed June 2024].
- [2] HM Government, *Planning Act 2008*, 2008.
- [3] Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, "Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)," January 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/overarching-national-policy-statement-for-energy-en-1>. [Accessed 13 September 2024].
- [4] Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, "National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3)," January 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-policy-statement-for-renewable-energy-infrastructure-en-3>. [Accessed 13 September 2024].
- [5] Planning Inspectorate, "Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment," September 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/nationally-significant-infrastructure-projects-advice-on-cumulative-effects-assessment>. [Accessed 03 01 2025].
- [6] Norfolk County Council, "Norfolk's online planning service," 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://eplanning.norfolk.gov.uk/>. [Accessed 2025 January 22].
- [7] Breckland Council, "Planning Search," 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://publicportal.breckland.gov.uk/planning/index.html?fa=search>. [Accessed 22 January 2025].
- [8] PINS, "National Infrastructure Planning Projects," 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/>.
- [9] Department for Transport, "Transport and Works Act (TWA) applications and decisions," 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/twa-inspector-reports-and-decision-letters>. [Accessed 22 January 2025].
- [10] Breckland District Council, "Breckland Landscape Character Assessment," May 2007. [Online]. Available: https://www.breckland.gov.uk/media/2069/Landscape-Character-Assessment/pdf/Landscape_Character_Assessment_-_May_2007_Final2.pdf. [Accessed 03 February 2025].
- [11] Borough Council of King's Lynn & West Norfolk, "https://www.west-norfolk.gov.uk/downloads/download/77/landscape_character_assessment," March 2007. [Online]. [Accessed 20 May 2024].

RWE Renewables UK Solar and Storage Limited
Windmill Hill Business Park
Whitehill Way
Swindon SN5 6PB
United Kingdom