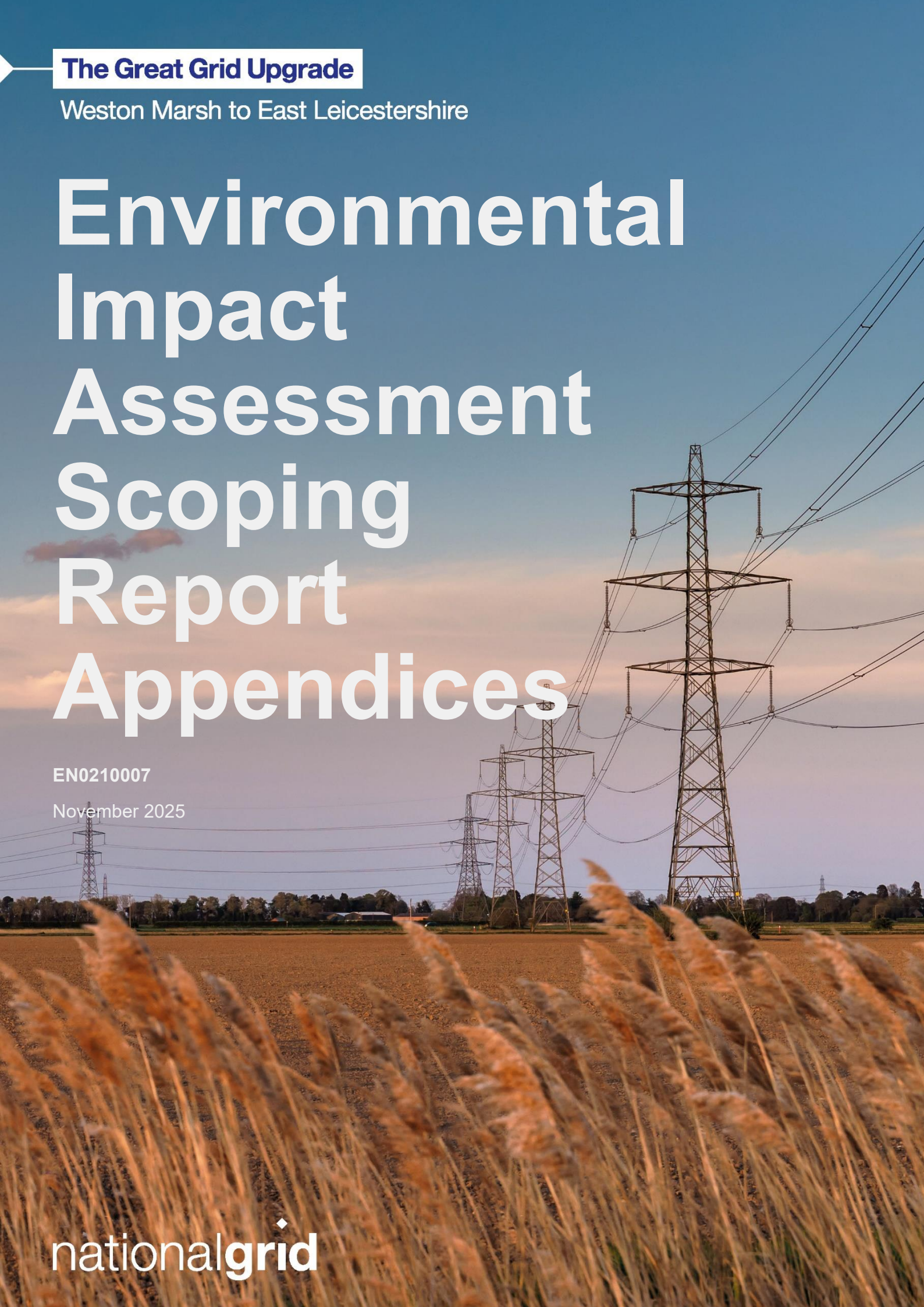
The Great Grid Upgrade

Weston Marsh to East Leicestershire

Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report Appendices



EN0210007

November 2025

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EIA Scoping Report Appendices Contents

1A	Competency Expert Statement	1A-1
1B	Glossary and Abbreviations	1B-1
2A	Key Legislation	2A-1
2B	National and Regional Policy	2B-1
2C	Local Policy	2C-1
4A	Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice	4A-1
8A	Ecology Survey Strategy	8A-1
9A	Designated Heritage Asset Gazetteer	9A-1
9B	Heritage Survey Strategy	9B-1
10A	WFD Screening and Scoping Assessment	10A-1
12A	Agriculture and Soils Survey Strategy	12A-1
18A	Climate Change Resilience Screening Assessment	18A-1
19A	Major Accidents and Disasters Scoping Table	19A-1

1A. Competency Expert Statement

nationalgrid

Contents

1A. Competency Expert Statement **1A-1**

1A.1 Introduction 1A-1

Table 1A.1 Credentials of the experts responsible for the WMEL scoping documents 1A-1

1A. Competency Expert Statement

1A.1 Introduction

1A.1.1 The Scoping Report and supplementary materials produced for the Weston Marsh to East Leicestershire (WMEL) Project have been prepared by a team of competent experts. The team is made up of technical specialists working at leading consultancies who have extensive experience in Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) processes for a variety of major projects. The individual experts can demonstrate their competence through degree level qualifications, members of relevant professional institutions and practical experience in undertaking EIAs.

1A.1.2 **Table 1A.1** outlines the team, their qualifications and membership of relevant professional institutions.

Table 1A.1 Credentials of the experts responsible for the WMEL scoping documents

Discipline	Credentials
Landscape and Visual John Devenny (AECOM)	• 20 years' experience in landscape and visual impact assessment and design • MA (Hons) Landscape Architecture • Chartered member of the Landscape Institute
Ecology and Biodiversity John Simmons (AECOM)	• 21 years' experience in ecological consultancy • BSc (Hons) Biology • Member Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management • Chartered Ecologist • Chartered Environmentalist
Cultural Heritage Jim Keyte (Arup)	• 26 years' experience in Historic Environment survey, management and assessment • BSc Heritage Conservation, PGDip Archaeological Resource Management • Member Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Member Institution for Environmental Sciences, Chartered Environmentalist
Water Environment Owen Tucker (AECOM)	• 21 years' experience in water science and environmental management • BSc (Hon) Geography • MSc (by research) Geography • Chartered Environmentalist

Discipline	Credentials
	• Member Chartered Institute of Water and Environmental Management
Geology Louise Taplin (Arup)	• 35 years' experience in land contamination assessment including 20 years in environmental impact assessment • BSc Geology • MSc Geochemistry • Fellow of the Geological Society, Chartered Geologist and Chartership Assessor for the Geological Society • Chartered Environmentalist and Member of the Institution of Environmental Sciences • Practitioner Member of the Institute of Sustainability and Environmental Professionals
Hydrogeology Natasha Wilkinson (Arup)	• 19 years' experience in hydrogeology, water resources and environmental impact assessment. • BA (Hons) Geography • MSc Hydrogeology • Fellow of the Geological Society and Chartered Geologist (CGeol)
Agriculture and Soils Euan Brierley (AECOM)	• 35 years' experience in environmental land management, including 10 years in environmental impact assessment • BSc Ecological Science with honours in Forestry • PhD Soil Science • Chartered Forester
Traffic and Transport Robert Blair (Arup)	• 32 years' experience in highways and transport including Transport Assessments and environmental impact assessments • BEng (Hons), Civil Engineering • Chartered Engineer, Member of the Chartered Institute of Highways and Transportation
Air Quality James Bellinger (Arup)	• 15 years' experience in air quality, including environmental impact assessment and development consent order expert witness process • Geography BSc • Environmental Technology – Environmental Analysis and Assessment MSc • Chartered Environmentalist (CEnv) • Chartered Scientist • Institute of Environmental Sciences (MIES) – Member • Institute of Air Quality Management (MIAQM) – Member • Practitioner Member of the Institute of Sustainability and Environmental Professionals

Discipline	Credentials
Noise and Vibration Fiona Rogerson (Arup)	• 20 years' experience in noise and vibration assessment and mitigation/management. • BEng (Hons) Electroacoustics • Member of Institute of Acoustics (MIOA)
Socio-Economics, Recreation and Tourism Bob Perkins (AECOM)	• 26 years consultancy experience covering socio-economic impact assessment of nationally significant infrastructure projects • BA (Hons) Geography, PG Dip Regeneration • Member Institute of Economic Development (MIED)
Health and Wellbeing Jenny Dunwoody (Arup)	• 22 years' experience in health and environmental impact assessment. • BSc (Hons) Environmental Conservation and Management, PG Dip Environmental Monitoring and Assessment • Chartered Environmentalist and full member of the Institute of Sustainability and Environmental Professionals (ISEP)
Climate Change Ian Davies (AECOM)	• 25 years' experience in greenhouse gas and climate consultancy including EIA assessment and DCO expert witness for major infrastructure projects. • BA Hons (Environmental and Social Values) • Member of the ISEP • Chartered Environmentalist (CEnv)
Major Accidents And Disasters Ian Meyrick (Arup)	• 11 years' experience in environmental consulting, including impact assessment. • MSc Environmental Management • Practitioner membership of ISEP
Town Planning Cassie Fountian (Arup)	• 30 years' experience in major infrastructure development and Development Consent Order consenting • BA (Hons) in Urban Studies • Diploma in Town and Regional Planning • Chartered Town Planner
EIA Lead Chris Stocks (Arup)	• 25 years' experience in environmental assessment and management including 18 in years' managing and leading EIA for major infrastructure projects • BSc (Hons) Environmental Chemistry • PhD Chemical Engineering • Chartered Water and Environmental Manager • Chartered Wastes Manager • Chartered Environmentalist

Discipline	Credentials
EIA Coordinator Ian Meyrick (Arup)	• 11 years' experience in environmental consulting, including impact assessment. • MSc Environmental Management • Practitioner membership of ISEP

1B. Glossary and Abbreviations

nationalgrid

Contents

1B. Glossary and Abbreviations 1B-1

1B.1 Glossary 1B-1

1B.2 Abbreviations 1B-15

Table 1B.1 Glossary 1B-1
Table 1B.2 Abbreviations 1B-15

1B. Glossary and Abbreviations

1B.1 Glossary

Table 1B.1 Glossary

Term	Definition
Abnormal Indivisible Loads (AIL)	Large loads to be delivered to the construction site which by their nature cannot be broken into smaller multiple deliveries.
Above Ordnance Datum (AOD)	An Ordnance Datum or OD is a vertical datum used by an ordnance survey as the basis for deriving altitudes on maps. A spot height may be expressed as AOD. Usually mean sea level is used for the datum.
Acoustic environment	The sound with contribution from all sources, as modified by the current environment and associated conditions. This is related to the ambient sound, which is the totally encompassing sound in a given situation at a given time, usually composed of sound from many sources near and far.
Acute health effect	An adverse health effect that manifests itself immediately or shortly after exposure to a causative factor (e.g., soil contamination). Associated with short-term exposures.
Additional mitigation measures	Additional mitigation measures comprise measures over and above any embedded and good practice standard mitigation measures, for which the EIA has identified a requirement to further reduce significant environmental effects, for example landscape planting. All additional mitigation measures will be described within the ES and secured through the DCO or through statutory agreements.
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC)	A standardised method for classifying agricultural land according to its versatility, productivity, and workability, based upon inter-related parameters including climate, relief, soil characteristics and drainage. These factors form the basis for classifying agricultural land into one of five grades (with Grade 3 land divided into Subgrades 3a and 3b), ranked from excellent (Grade 1) to very poor (Grade 5). ALC is determined using the MAFF Agricultural Land Classification of England and Wales: Revised guidelines and criteria for grading the quality of agricultural land,1988.
Air Insulated Switchgear (AIS)	An air insulated switchgear composing electrical disconnect switches or circuit breakers used to control, protect and isolate electrical equipment.
Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)	If a local authority finds any places where the Air Quality Objectives (AQO) are not likely to be achieved, it must declare an AQMA there. This area could be just one or two streets, or it

Term	Definition
	could be much bigger. Then the local authority will put together a plan to improve the air quality - a Local Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP).
Air Quality Objectives (AQO)	The AQOs are policy targets often expressed as a maximum ambient concentration not to be exceeded, either without exception or with a permitted number of exceedances, over a specified averaging period.
Air Quality Standards (AQS)	The AQS Regulations report limit values at differing averaging periods for certain pollutants. There are limits provided for the protection of human health for SO_2, NO_2, Benzene, CO and Pb. Target values have been set for the concentration of $PM_{2.5}$.
Annex 1 Habitat	Annex 1 Habitat refers to a habitat as defined under the EU Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora.
Archaeological Interest	A heritage asset with value from the potential to hold evidence about the past that can be retrieved though specialist investigation.
Architectural/Artistic Interest	A heritage asset with value from contemporary appreciation of a heritage asset's aesthetics.
Area of Outstanding National Beauty (AONB)	An AONB (now 'National Landscape' since November 2023) is land protected by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. It protects the land to conserve and enhance its natural beauty.
Artificial ground	Deposits that have accumulated or been placed through human activity.
Associated development	Development which is associated with a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP), as defined in the Planning Act 2008. It should be subordinate to, and necessary for, the construction and/or the effective operation of the NSIP that is the subject of the application for development consent.
Background sound/noise level	The A weighted sound pressure level that is exceeded by the residual sound at the assessment location for 90% of a given time interval, T, measured using time weighting F and quoted to the nearest whole number of decibels. This represents the underlying sound level in the absence of contributions from the sound source under assessment relating to the residual sound level but characterised by LA90,T.
Baseline	The situation prevailing before the Project is commenced (the current baseline), and also to the situation that would prevail in the future without the Project (the projected future baseline).
Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land	Defined as land of excellent (ALC Grade 1), very good (Grade 2) and good (Subgrade 3a) agricultural quality. BMV agricultural land is afforded a degree of protection against development within planning policy.
Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)	BNG is a way of creating and improving natural habitats. BNG makes sure development has a measurably

Term	Definition
	positive impact (‘net gain’) on biodiversity, compared to what was there before development.
Birds of Conservation Concern	Quantitative criteria are used to assess the population status of bird species found in the UK, which are placed on the red, amber or green list. With those on the red list being at most risk.
Bronze Age	-2,600 to -700 BCE
Cable Sealing End Compound (CSEC)	Cable sealing end compounds are where high-voltage underground cables join onto an overhead line. The transition from one end to the other requires termination points, known as sealing end compounds.
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA)	The leading professional body representing archaeologists working in the UK and overseas.
Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management	The leading professional membership body representing and supporting ecologists and environmental managers in the UK, Ireland and abroad.
Chronic health effect	An adverse health effect that occurs as a result of long-term regular or continuous exposure to a causative factor (e.g., soil contamination).
Code of Construction Practice (CoCP)	A written code of standards and procedures that developers and contractors must adhere to.
Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	The purpose of the CEMP is to outline how construction of the Project will avoid, minimise or mitigate effects on the environment and surrounding area. The CEMP will detail the implementation of measures in accordance with environmental commitments outlined in the ES.
Corridor	A broad area, within which a new overhead line could be routed.
Corridor Preliminary Routeing and Siting Study (CPRSS)	The CPRSS reports the process undertaken as part of the Options Identification and Selection Stage (Stage 2) to identify an emerging preferred corridor, siting zones and siting areas within which the required infrastructure for the Project may be located.
Cumulative effects	There are two types of cumulative effect, intra-project effects and inter-project effects. The former occur as a result of a single receptor being affected by more than one source of effect from the Project. The latter occur as a result of a number of developments, including effects which individually might not be of significance, but when considered together could create a significant cumulative effect on a shared receptor when considered together with the Project.
Decibel (dB)	Noise is conventionally measured in decibels (dB). The ratio between the quietest audible sound and the loudest tolerable sound is a million to one in terms of the change in sound pressure. Due to this wide range, a scale based on logarithms

Term	Definition
	is used in noise level measurement. The scale used is the dB scale which extends from 0 to 140dB corresponding to the intensity of the sound pressure level.
Design (or embedded) measures	Design (or embedded) measures are those that are intrinsic to and built into the design. Design measures may include, for example, working within the existing topography to reduce tower visibility and reducing habitat loss by minimising land take. They can also include the avoidance of designated sites through sensitive routeing, siting and design. The embedded mitigation measures which form an intrinsic part of the Project design would be described and considered in place when assessing effects within the ES.
Development Consent Order (DCO)	Where the Secretary of State (SoS) proposes to grant consent for a NSIP, this will be through a DCO which is normally made as a statutory instrument – a form of secondary legislation. The DCO not only provides planning consent for the Project but may also incorporate other consents and include authorisation for the compulsory acquisition of land.
Direct effects	Direct effects are those that result directly from the Project.
Double tee	A connection from both circuits on either side of the same structure, creating a third and fourth circuit on another structure.
Driver delay	Traffic delays to non-development traffic.
Dust	Generic term used to describe larger non-respirable airborne particulates (typically those which are deposited rapidly and normally associated with soiling/marking of property, cars, vegetation etc.).
Early Medieval	410 to 1066 CE.
Effects	For the purposes of the EIA, the term ‘effects’ are the consequences of changes (e.g., habitat becomes degraded by changes in drainage pattern).
Electricity transmission system	The electricity transmission system is made up largely of 400kV, 275kV and 132kV assets connecting separately owned generators and interconnectors with the demand for electricity fed directly from the transmission system, and distribution systems. The ‘transmission’ classification applies to assets at 132kV or above in Scotland or offshore. In England and Wales, it relates to assets at 275kV and above. The electricity transmission system is designed to make sure there is sufficient transmission capacity to ensure that the system can be operated in an economic and efficient way by the NESO, ensuring power can be moved from where it is generated to demand centres across Britain. This planning and development of the electricity transmission system is governed by the Security and Quality of Supply Standard (SQSS), which ensure that the network is developed and operated securely

Term	Definition
	and is resilient to any foreseeable network faults and disruption.
Electromagnetic fields (EMF)	Electric fields are created by differences in voltage: the higher the voltage, the stronger the resultant field will be. Magnetic fields are created when electric current flows: the greater the current, the stronger the magnetic field. An electric field will exist even when there is no current flowing. If current does flow, the strength of the magnetic field will vary with power consumption, but the electric field strength will be constant.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	An EIA is a tool for systematically examining and assessing the impacts and effects of a development on the environment. The objective of the EIA is to identify any likely significant effects which may arise from the Project and identify measures to prevent, reduce or offset any adverse effects.
Environmental Statement (ES)	The outcome of the EIA process is reported within a document called an ES.
Fear and intimidation	In the context of traffic and transport, these may be experienced by people as a result of an increase in traffic volume and its proximity or the lack of protection caused by such factors as narrow pavement widths.
Flood Risk Assessment (FRA)	The FRA will assess the flood risk both to and from the Project and demonstrate how that flood risk will be managed over the Project's lifetime.
Future baseline	This is the theoretical situation that would exist in the absence of the Project. This is based upon extrapolating the current baseline using technical knowledge of likely changes over the identified period (for example anticipated habitat change over time, climate change projections, traffic and waste volume growth over time, etc.).
Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS)	Gas insulated switchgear (usually sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6)) composing electrical disconnect switches or circuit breakers used to control, protect and isolate electrical equipment.
Good practice measures	Actions that would occur with or without input from the mitigation measures in the EIA feeding into the design process. These include actions that will be undertaken to meet other existing legislative requirements or actions that are considered to be standard practice used to manage commonly occurring environmental effects. These are referred to as 'tertiary measures' in accordance with the ISEP guidelines and would also be embedded within the design of the Project.
Graduated Swathes	Indicate the broad areas where the components of the new overhead lines forming part of the Project are likely to be located.
Ground dissolution (of limestone)	A reduction in the solid mass of rock as a result of groundwater dissolving it. This loss of mass can cause ground instability at the surface.

Term	Definition
Ground gas	A general term to include all gases occurring and generated within the ground whether originating from Made Ground or from natural soil or rock. Typically used to mean only potentially hazardous ground gases, such as carbon dioxide, methane, hydrogen sulphide and carbon monoxide.
Habitat of Principal Importance (HPI)	HPI are covered under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. The term is interchangeable with 'UK Priority BAP Habitat', 'Section 41 habitat' and 'NERC s41 habitat'.
Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)	A HRA refers to the several distinct stages of Assessment which must be undertaken in accordance with the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) and the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) to determine if a plan or project may affect the protected features of a habitats site before deciding whether to undertake, permit or authorise it.
Heavy Duty Vehicle (HDV)	Goods vehicles + buses >3.5 t gross vehicle weight.
Heavily Modified Water Body	Significant water bodies that have changed water category due to modifications.
Heritage Significance	The significance of a heritage asset is the product of the value it holds for this and future generations as a result of its historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interests.
Historical Interest	A heritage asset with value from its association with past events or past people; or where a heritage asset is illustrative of a particular asset type, theme, or period.
Holford Rules	A series of guidelines/rules for the routeing and design of new overhead lines or overhead line extensions. The guidelines were initially developed in 1959 and have been reviewed on a number of occasions by National Grid and by the other UK transmission licence holders. The guidelines provide a set of design criteria that have stood the test of time and became accepted industry best practice in overhead line routeing. The guidelines now form an important part of national planning policy relating to the development of electricity networks, as set out in National Policy Statement EN-5
Horlock Rules	A series of guidelines/rules for the siting and design of new substations, or substation extensions, including consideration of line entries and SECs. The guidelines were initially developed in 2003 and have been reviewed on a number of occasions by National Grid, with a revised version issued in 2009. The Horlock Rules provide a set of principles which avoid, or reduce the environmental impacts associated with the development of new substation infrastructure.
Impacts	For the purposes of the EIA and this Scoping Report, the term 'impacts' is used to describe the changes that arise as a result of the Project (e.g., changes in drainage pattern).

Term	Definition
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)	The IMD is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas (neighbourhoods) in England. The IMD are calculated based on the following factors: income deprivation, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, barriers to housing and services, crime and living environment.
Indirect and secondary effects	Indirect and secondary effects are those which are not caused immediately by the Project but arise as a consequence of it. As such they would normally occur later in time or at locations farther away than direct effects. An example would be where water or gas pipes are damaged as a result of the Project, and the consequences of that damage is fire or flood risk to other receptors.
Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM)	The professional body for air quality practitioners.
Inter-project effects	Arise as a result of the Project in combination with other large-scale developments or projects.
Internal Drainage Board (IDB)	A public body that manages water levels in an area, known as an internal drainage district, where there is a special need for drainage. IDBs undertake works to reduce flood risk to people and property, and manage water levels for agricultural and environmental needs within their district.
Intra-project effects	Effects that occur as a result of two or more impacts acting together (i.e., combined, to result in a new or changed effects on a single receptor).
Iron Age	-800 BCE to 43 CE.
Institute of Sustainability and Environmental Professionals (ISEP)	ISEP (formally the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA)), a professional body for practitioners working in the fields of environmental management and assessment.
Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC)	The JNCC are the public body that advises the UK Government and devolved administrations on UK-wide and international nature conservation.
Kilometre	A unit of measurement.
Kilovolts (kV)	A unit of electromotive force, equal to 1,000 volts.
Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (LEMP)	A LEMP details the immediate long-term commitments to manage the planting, protection and enhancement of biodiversity in and around a new development site.
Landscape Character Area (LCA)	Discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type with a broadly consistent character, which might include: pattern of topography, land use, vegetation cover, geology, cultural and ecological features, pattern of evolution, visual and perceptual qualities and habitats.

Term	Definition
Landscape Character Type (LCT)	Generic, typically homogenous types of landscape that may occur in different parts of the country. They have similar geology, topography, drainage patterns, vegetation, land use, patterns of settlement and aesthetic character.
Light Duty Vehicle (LDV)	Cars and small vans <3.5 t gross vehicle weight.
Listed Building	A building or structure of special historical or architectural/artistic interest. Designated by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport. All buildings built before 1700 which survive in anything like their original condition are likely to be listed, as are most buildings built between 1700 and 1850.
Local Geological Sites (LGS)	A non-statutory designation for regionally important geological and geomorphological sites that have been identified as being of importance locally.
Local Wildlife Site (LWS)	Non-statutory nature conservation sites of local value.
Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA)	LSOAs are a geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales.
Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level (LOAEL)	This is the level above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected.
Medieval	1066 to 1540 CE.
Mesolithic	-10,000 to -4,000 BCE.
Modern	1901 to present.
National Cycle Network (NCN)	The NCN is a UK-wide network of signed paths and routes for walking, cycling, wheeling and exploring outdoors.
National Energy System Operator (NESO)	Body required to support and guide the future development of the electricity transmission system in Britain.
National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET) ('National Grid')	National Grid operate the national electricity transmission network across Great Britain and own and maintain the network in England and Wales, providing electricity supplies from generating stations to local distribution companies. National Grid does not distribute electricity to individual premises, but its role in the wholesale market is vital to ensuring a reliable, secure and quality supply to all.
National Landscape	A National Landscape is the new name for an AONB, designated under the provisions of Part IV of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.
National Policy Statement (NPS)	Government planning policy relating to the development of NSIPs is set out in the relevant NPS. NSIPs should be developed in accordance with the relevant NPS. In the case of new transmission routes, the relevant energy-related NPS are EN-1: Overarching NPS for Energy and EN-5: NPS for Electricity Networks Infrastructure.

Term	Definition
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP)	NSIPs are developments (relating to energy, transport, water, or waste) which are identified in the Planning Act 2008 and require a type of consent known as “development consent”.
National Site Network (NSN)	The national site network includes all existing and future SACs and SPAs following the replacement of the EU Habitats and Wild Birds Directives with UK regulation.
Natural Capital (NC)	The total stock of natural resources and services provided by natural assets which benefit people.
Natural Superficial Deposits	Geologically recent deposits that consist of various sediments (clay, sand, gravel etc.) and sit on top of the bedrock.
Neolithic	-4,000 to -2,200 BCE.
Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZ)	Areas covering approximately 62% of England designated as a result of the EU's Nitrates Directive in order to reduce the level of nitrates in surface and groundwater. Farmers with land in nitrate vulnerable zones have to follow mandatory rules to tackle nitrate loss from agriculture.
Nitrous Dioxide (NO_2)	Reddish brown gas (in high concentrations), respiratory irritant and precursor to photochemical processes which produce other pollutants, photochemical smog and contribute to global warming.
Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)	Total oxides of nitrogen.
Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM)	A broad category which includes mobile machines, and transportable industrial equipment or vehicles which are fitted with an internal combustion engine and not intended for transporting goods or passengers on roads.
Options appraisal	A robust and transparent process used to compare options and to assess the positive and negative effects they may have across a wide range of criteria including environmental, socio-economic, technical and cost factors. The outcome is to identify a Strategic Proposal for the Project.
Options Identification and Selection	Work undertaken to determine the preferred corridor and preliminary routeing and siting options for the Project. It is intended to demonstrate how National Grid’s statutory duties, licence obligations, policy considerations, environmental, socio-economic, technical, cost, and programme issues have been considered and provide information on the approach to the identification and appraisal of route corridors and siting locations.
Overhead line	Conductor (wire) carrying electric current, strung from tower to tower.
Palaeolithic	-1,000 000 to -10,000 BCE.
Particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$)	PM is the term used to describe condensed phase (solid or liquid) particles suspended in the atmosphere. Their potential

Term	Definition
	for causing health problems is directly linked to the size of the particles. PM_{10} is particulate matter with a diameter of 10 microns or less (also referred to as micrometres or 1/1000th of a meter). $PM_{2.5}$ is particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in diameter.
Pathway (for contamination)	A route or means by which a receptor could be, or is, exposed to or affected by a contaminant.
Pedestrian amenity	The effect on the relative pleasantness of a pedestrian journey as a result of changes in traffic flow, traffic composition and pavement width/separation from traffic.
Pedestrian delay	The ability of people to crossroads as a result of changes in traffic volume, composition and speed, the level of pedestrian activity, visibility and general physical conditions.
Permanent effects	These are effects that will remain even when the Project is complete, although these effects may be caused by environmental changes that are permanent or temporary.
Phytotoxic	Displaying toxicity towards plants.
Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE)	Polybrominated diphenyl ethers are a group of man-made organobromine compounds.
Post Medieval	1540 to 1901.CE
Power control devices	Power control devices are designed to increase or decrease the apparent reactance of a line, thereby pushing power away from or pulling more power towards the circuit on which they are installed.
Preliminary Environmental Information Report	A report that compiles and presents the Preliminary Environmental Information gathered for a project.
Project Need Case	Sets out the reasons why the Project is required.
Public Rights of Way (PRoW)	These are designated routes under the CROW Act 2000, which the public can use at any time.
Radon	A naturally occurring radioactive chemical element, which occurs as a gas.
Ramsar sites	Wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention.
Rating level	The specific sound level, with the addition of character corrections to consider certain acoustic features that could potentially increase the significance of impact. If no acoustic features are present then the rating level is equal to the specific sound level.
Receptor	A component of the natural or man-made environment such as water or a building that is affected by an impact.
Reconductoring	The upgrading of existing electricity transmission lines by replacing old conductors with new, more efficient ones.

Term	Definition
Registered Battlefield	Register of nationally significant military engagements maintained and designated by Historic England.
Registered Park and Garden (RPG)	Register of historic parks, gardens, grounds, and planned open spaces maintained and designated by Historic England.
River Basin Management Plan (RBMP)	A regional plan that sets out how organisations, stakeholders and communities would work together to improve the water environment and fulfil the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.
Road links	A linear spatial object that describes the geometry and connectivity of a road network between two points in the network.
Rochdale Envelope	The 'Rochdale Envelope' or 'Design Envelope' approach is employed where the nature of a proposed development means that some details of a project have not been confirmed (for instance, the precise dimensions of structures) when an application is submitted, and flexibility within clearly defined parameters is therefore sought to address uncertainty.
Romano-British	43 to 410 CE.
Root Protection Area (RPA)	A notional area of tree root spread (as calculated per BS5837) considered as the minimum volume necessary to ensure tree health and function.
S41 of NERC Act	Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 lists species of principal importance in England for the purpose of conserving biodiversity.
Schedule 1 Species	Bird species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), for which it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb birds and their young at, on or near an 'active' nest.
Scheduled monument	Nationally important archaeological sites. Designated by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport. These can be above or below-ground and do not need to be ancient.
Scoping Opinion	A Scoping Opinion is requested from the Planning Inspectorate on behalf of the SoS and sets out the information to be provided in the ES, which will be submitted as part of the application for development consent. Before adopting a Scoping Opinion, the Planning Inspectorate on behalf of the SoS must consult the consultation bodies. The Planning Inspectorate may also consult the relevant non-prescribed consultation bodies (to be identified in accordance with the Planning Inspectorate advice page, Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on EIA Notification and Consultation).
Scoping Boundary	A Scoping Boundary has been defined to represent the potential area within which the components of the Project would be located.

Term	Definition
Security and Quality of Supply Standard (SQSS)	The SQSS sets out a coordinated set of criteria and methodologies that the Transmission Licences shall use in the planning and operation of the national electricity transmission system.
Setting	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate an asset, or may be neutral.
Severance	The separation of people from places and other people and places or impede pedestrian access to essential facilities.
Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level (SOAEL)	This is the level above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur.
Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)	Non-statutory nature conservation sites, these are equivalent to LWS.
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	An area of land designated by Natural England as of special interest by reason of its flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features.
Siting Area	An area of land within which a new substation could be sited.
Siting Zone	An area of land within a study area, within which multiple Siting Areas could be located.
Source (of contamination)	A substance that is in, on or under the land and that has the potential to cause harm or to cause pollution of Controlled Waters.
Source Protection Zone (SPZ)	Zones defined by the Environment Agency to protect groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs from potential contamination.
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	Protected areas in the UK designated under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in England and Wales.
Special Protection Areas (SPA)	Protected areas for birds in the UK classified under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in England and Wales.
Species of Principal Importance (SPI)	Covered under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006. The term is interchangeable with ‘UK Priority BAP Species’, ‘Section 41 species’ and ‘NERCs41 species’.
Specific sound level	The equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level produced by a specific sound source (i.e., the sound source under assessment in accordance with BS 4142:2014) at the assessment location over a given reference time interval, Tr.

Term	Definition
Strategic Proposal	The outcome of the strategic options appraisal; the Strategic Proposal is then taken forward to the Options Identification and Selection stage.
Strategic Road Network (SRN)	The SRN is made up of motorways and trunk roads (the most significant 'A' roads).
Substation	Electrical equipment in an electric power system through which electrical energy is passed for transmission, transformation, distribution or switching.
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6)	Sulphur hexafluoride is a highly effective electrical insulator used in high-voltage electrical applications. It's a greenhouse gas that has a global warming impact of 22,800 times that of carbon dioxide.
Sustainable Drainage Systems	Measures designed to control surface runoff close to its source, including management practices and control measures such as storage tanks, basins, swales, ponds and lakes. Sustainable drainage systems allow a gradual release of water and thereby reduce the potential for downstream flooding.
Temporary effects	These are effects that are related to environmental changes associated with a particular activity and that will cease when that activity finishes.
Tower	Overhead line structure used to carry overhead electrical conductors, insulators and fittings.
Transboundary effects	Transboundary effects are those effects that would affect the environment in another state within the European Economic Area (EEA).
Tree Preservation Order (TPO)	A statutory designation protecting trees, administered by the relevant local planning authority.
Underground Cable	An insulated conductor carrying electric current designed for underground installation.
Vibration	Vibration is an oscillatory motion. The magnitude of vibration can be defined in terms of displacement, i.e., how far from the equilibrium something moves, velocity (how fast something moves), or acceleration (the rate of change of velocity).
World Heritage Site (WHS)	A natural or man-made site, area, or structure recognised as being of outstanding international importance and therefore as deserving special protection. Sites are nominated to and designated by the World Heritage Convention.
ZA	There is a National Grid code applied to identify each transmission line. The existing “ZA” overhead line goes from Staythorpe near Newark to Elstree near Watford. The section of the ZA (as used in this Scoping Report) is the existing Cottam – Grendon – Staythorpe) overhead line.
Zone of Influence (ZoI)	An identified geographical area around the Project where there is a potential for impacts to occur.

Term	Definition
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	The likely (or theoretical) extent of visibility of a development, usually shown on a map.

1B.2 Abbreviations

Table 1B.2 Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Full Term
AA	Appropriate Assessment
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
ABST	Advanced Bat Survey Techniques
AC	Alternating Current
ACoW	Arboricultural Clerk of Works
ADS	Archaeological Data Service
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability
AGLV	Areas of Great Landscape Value
AIA	Arboricultural Impact Assessment
AIL	Abnormal Indivisible Load
AIS	Air Insulated Switchgear
ALC	Agricultural Land Classification
ANC	Association of Noise Consultants
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
APIS	Air Pollution Information System
AQAL	Air Quality Assessment Level
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
AQO	Air Quality Objective
AQS	Air Quality Standard
ASNW	Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland
ASR	Annual Status Report
ASTI	Accelerated Strategic Transmission Investment
ATCs	Automatic Traffic Counts
AVR	Accurate Visual Representations
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BCT	Bat Conservation Trust
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
BFI	Base Flow Index
BGS	British Geological Survey
BMV	Best and Most Versatile (land)

Abbreviations	Full Term
BNG	Biodiversity Net Gain
BNL	Basic Noise Level
BoCC	Birds of Conservation Concern
BPM	Best Practicable Means
BRAG	Blue Red Amber Green
BS	British Standards
BTO	British Trust for Ornithology
CA	Conservation Area (Note: Countryside Agency if required to be used in full)
CAMS	Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy
CCC	Climate Change Committee
CCGT	Combined Cycle Gas Turbine
CCR	Climate Change Resilience
CDM	Construction Design and Management
CEA	Cumulative Effects Assessment
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CIHT	Chartered Institution of Highways and Transportation
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association.
CJEU	Court of Justice for the European Union
CLAIRE	Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments
CoCP	Code of Construction Practice
COMAH	Control of Major Accident Hazard
CNP	Critical National Priority
CoPA	Control of Pollution Act
COPD	Chronic Obstruction Pulmonary Disease
CPRSS	Corridor Preliminary Routeing and Siting Study
CRoW (Act)	Countryside and Rights of Way Act, 2000
CRT	Canals and Rivers Trust
CRTN	Calculation of Road Traffic Noise
CSNP	Centralised Strategic Network Plan
CSS	Countryside Stewardship Scheme
CTMP	Construction Traffic Management Plan
CWS	County Wildlife Site

Abbreviations	Full Term
CWTP	Construction Worker Travel Plan
dB	Decibel
DC	Direct Current
DCO	Development Consent Order
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DESNZ	Department for Energy Security and Net Zero
DfT	Department for Transport
DLL	District Level Licence
DM	Do-Minimum
DMP	Dust Management Plan
DrMP	Drainage Management Plan
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
DNO	Distribution Network Operator
DTM	Digital Terrain Model
DrWPA	Drinking Water Protected Areas
EA	Environment Agency
EC	European Commission
EclA	Ecological Impact Assessment
ECML	East Coast Main Line
ECoW	Environmental Clerk of Works
eDNA	Environmental DNA
EG	Environmental Gain
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMFs	Electric and Magnetic Fields
EMS	Environmental Management System
EN-1	Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy
EN-5	National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure
EnvCoWs	Environmental Clerk of Works
EPA	Environmental Protection Act
EPR	Environmental Permitting Regulations
EPS	European Protected Species
EPSML	European Protected Species Mitigation Licence
EqIA	Equalities Impact Assessment
ES	Environmental Statement

Abbreviations	Full Term
ESO	Electricity System Operator
EU	European Union
FCD	Field Capacity Days
FLL	Functionally Linked Land
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
FRAP	Flood Risk Activity Permit
FWRA	Foundation Works Risk Assessment
FZ	Flood Zone
GCN	Great Crested Newt
GCR	Geological Conservation Review
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEP	Good Ecological Potential
GGP	Great Grid Programme
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GI	Geotechnical Investigation
GIS	Gas Insulated Switchgear/Geographic Information System (note context)
GLNP	Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership
GLVIA	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
GLVIA3	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Third Edition
GPS	Geographic Positioning System
GVA	Gross Value Added
GW	Gigawatt. One billion (10^9) watts
GWDTE	Groundwater Dependant Terrestrial Ecosystems
HA	Highways Agency
ha	Hectare
HCA	Homes & Communities Agency
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling
HDV	Heavy Duty Vehicle
HER	Historic Environment Record
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
HLA	Historic Landscape Assessment
HLC	Historic Landscape Characterisation
HLCA	Historic Landscape Character Area
HM	His Majesty’s

Abbreviations	Full Term
HMWB	Heavily Modified Water Body
HND	Holistic Network Design
HPI	Habitat of Principal Importance
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
HSI	Habitat Suitability Index
HVDC	High Voltage Direct Current
Hz	Hertz
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management
ICCI	In-Combination Climate Change Impact
ICE	Inventory of Carbon and Energy
ICNIRP	International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection
IDB	Internal Drainage Board
IHBC	Institute of Historic Building Conservation
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
INNS	Invasive Non-Native Species
IoQ	Institute of Quarrying
IPC	Infrastructure Planning Commission (replaced by the Planning Inspectorate)
IROPI	Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest
ISEP	Institute of Sustainability and Environmental Professionals
ISO	International Standards Organisation
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
km	Kilometre
kV	Kilovolt
kV/m	kilovolts per metre
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LCA	Landscape Character Areas
LCRM	Land Contamination Risk Management
LCS	Lincolnshire Connection Substations
LCT	Landscape Character Type
LDF	Local Development Framework
LDP	Local Development Plan
LDV	Light Duty Vehicle
LEMP	Landscape Ecological Management Plan

Abbreviations	Full Term
LEP	Local Enterprise Partnership
LERC	Local Environmental Records Centres
LGS	Local Geological Sites
LI	Landscape Institute
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authorities
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LHA	Local Highway Authority
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
LoD	Limit of Deviation
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LRERC	Leicestershire and Rutland Environmental Records Centre
LSE	Likely Significant Effect
LSOA	Lower Super Output Areas
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
LWS	Local Wildlife Site
m	metre/million
MCAA	Marine and Coastal Access Act
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
MAGIC	Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside
MCZ	Marine Conservation Zones
MMO	Marine Management Organisation
MoRPh	Modular River Survey
MP	Member of Parliament
MPS	Minerals Policy Statement
MW	Megawatt. One million (10^9 / 1,000,000) watts
NAFRA	National Flood Risk Assessment
NAQO	National Air Quality Objective
NAQS	National Air Quality Strategy
NB	Note well (Nota Bene)
NBGRC	Nottinghamshire Biological and Geological Record Centre
NBIS	Norfolk Biodiversity Information Service
NBN	National Biodiversity Network
NBRC	Northamptonshire Biodiversity Records Centre
NC	Natural Capital

Abbreviations	Full Term
NCA	National Character Area
NCN	National Cycle Network
NCR	National Cycle Route
NERC	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act
NETS	National Electricity Transmission System
NFM	Natural Flood Management
NGET	National Grid Electricity Transmission
NGR	National Grid Reference
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NIA	Noise Important Areas
NIC	National Infrastructure Commission
NMP	National Mapping Programme
NMU	Non-Motorised User
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NO	Nitrogen Monoxide
NO_2	Nitrogen Dioxide
NOA	Network Options Assessment
NO_x	Nitrogen Oxides
NPG	Northern Power Grid
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPPG	National Planning Policy Guidance
NPS	National Policy Statement
NRFA	National River Flow Archive
NRMM	Non-Road Mobile Machinery
NRW	Natural Resources Wales
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
NSN	National Site Network
NSR	Noise Sensitive Receptor
NTL	Normal Tide Limit
NTS	Not to Scale / Non-Technical Summary (note context)
NVC	National Vegetation Classification
NVQ	National Vocational Qualification
NVZ	Nitrate Vulnerable Zones
OD	Ordnance Datum

Abbreviations	Full Term
OELS	Organic Entry Level Stewardship
OFWAT	Water Services Regulation Authority
OHID	Office for Health Improvement and Disparities
OHL	Overhead Line
ONS	Office of National Statistics
OS	Ordnance Survey
OWF	Offshore Wind Farm
PA	Planning Act
PADSS	Principal Areas of Disagreement Summary Statements
PAS 2080	Publicly Available Specification 2080
PAWS	Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites
PD	Permitted Development
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
PFOS	Perfluorooctane sulphonate
PHE	Public Health England
PIC	Personal Injury Collision
PINS	Planning Inspectorate
PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$	Particulate matter
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PRoW	Public Right of Way
PRF	Potential Roost Features
pSAC	Proposed Special Area of Conservation
pSPA	Proposed Special Protection Area
PSR	Primary Surveillance RADAR
PTES	Protected Trust for Endangered Species
PV	Photovoltaic
RADAR	Radio Detection and Ranging
RAF	Royal Air Force
RAMS	Risk Assessment and Method Statement
RBD	River Basin Districts
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
RCA	River Condition Assessment
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological Site
RLCT	Regional Landscape Character Types

Abbreviations	Full Term
RNR	Roadside Nature Reserves
RoFSW	Risk of Flooding from Surface Water
RPA	Root Protection Area
RPG	Registered Parks and Gardens
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
RVAA	Residential Visual Amenity Assessment
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SEC	Sealing End Compounds
SEI	Site of Ecological Importance
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SF_6	Sulphur Hexafluoride
SGT	Supergrid Transformer
SINC	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation
SLA	Special Landscape Area
SMP	Soil Management Plan
SMR	Standardized Mortality Rate
SNCI	Site of Nature Conservation Importance
SOAEL	Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level
SOR	Strategic Optioneering Report
SoS	Secretary of State
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPI	Species of Principal Importance
SPZ	Source Protection Zone
SQSS	Security and Quality of Supply Standard
SRN	Strategic Road Network
SSS	Substation Siting Study
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage System
SWMP	Site Waste Management Plan
TA	Transport Assessment
TAN	Technical Advice Note
tCO_2e	Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide equivalent
TGN	Technical Guidance Note
TMP	Traffic Management Plan

Abbreviations	Full Term
T&D	Transmission and Distribution
TPO	Tree Preservation Order
Ccc/UGC	Underground Cabling
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
UK	United Kingdom
UKBAP	United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan
UKCEH	United Kingdom Centre for Ecology and Hydrology
UKHAP	United Kingdom Habitat Action Plan
UKHSA	United Kingdom Health Security Agency
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VP	Vantage Point
WC	Wetness Class
WeBS	Wetland Birds Survey
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WHO	The World Health Organisation
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation
WMEL	Weston Marsh to East Leicestershire
ZOI	Zone of Influence
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

2A. Key Legislation

2B. National and Regional Policy

2C. Local Policy

nationalgrid

Contents

2A Key Legislation 2A-1

2A.1 Overview 2A-1

2B National and Regional Policy 2B-1

2B.2 Overview 2B-1

References 2B-100

2C Local Policy 2C-1

2C.1 Overview 2C-1

References 74

Table 2A.1 Key Legislation 2A-2
Table 2B.1 Schedule of potentially important and relevant national and regional planning policies 2B-2
Table 2C.1 Local Policy of relevance to the Project 2C-2

2A Key Legislation

2A.1 Overview

2A.1 The Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report outlines the key legislation and local and national policy in **Chapter 2 Regulatory and Planning Policy Context**. A wider list of potentially relevant environmental legislation is set out below in **Table 2A.1**. The list will be updated and amended throughout evolution of the project design and for the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and Environmental Statement (ES). Relevant guidance is set out in topic chapters.

2A.2 General legislation, which applies to more than one topic, is listed first, followed by topic-specific legislation. Each technical chapter in the Scoping Report references the key legislation relevant to the topic, and key legislation is set out in more detail in **Chapter 2 Regulatory and Planning Policy Context**.

2A.3 This document presents key legislation only. Relevant policies are presented in **Appendix 2B National and Regional Policies** and **Appendix 2C Local Policy**.

Table 2A.1 Key Legislation

Topic Chapter	Name	Reference
All Topics	Planning Act 2008	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/29/contents
	The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/572/contents/made
	Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/23/contents
	Electricity Act 1989	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1989/29/contents
	Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents
Landscape (Chapter 6) & Visual (Chapter 7)	European Landscape Convention	Available at: https://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/the-european-landscape-convention
	Town and Country Planning Act 1990	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/8/contents
	Town and Country Planning (Trees) Regulations 1999	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1999/1892/contents/made
Ecology and Biodiversity (Chapter 8)	Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/eudr/1992/43/contents
	Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds (the codified version of Council Directive 79/409/EEC as amended)	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/eudr/2009/147
	Regulation (EU) 1143/2014 on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species as enacted in England by The Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019 (as amended)	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/eur/2014/1143/contents

Topic Chapter	Name	Reference
	The Invasive Non-native Species (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2019/223
	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69/contents
	Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents
	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) (the Habitats Regulations 2017)	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/1012/contents/made
	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents
	Environment Act 2021	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/contents
	Protection of Badgers Act 1992	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1992/51/contents
	The Hedgerows Regulations 1997	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1997/1160/contents/made
	Animal Welfare Act 2006	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/45/contents
	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1975/51/contents
	The Eels (England and Wales) Regulations 2009	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/3344/made
	The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/407/contents/made
	Town and Country Planning Act 1990	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/8/contents

Topic Chapter	Name	Reference
	Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/605/made
	Forestry Act 1967	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1967/10/contents
	The Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/3/contents https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/3/contents
Cultural Heritage (Chapter 9)	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (amended by the National Heritage Act 19832002)	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46/contents Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1983/47/contents
	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents
	Protection of Military Remains Act 1986	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1986/35/contents
	The Hedgerows Regulations 1997	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1997/1160/contents/made
	Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/305/contents/made
Water Environment (Chapter 10)	The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/407/contents/made
	Environment Act 2021	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/contents
	The Land Drainage Act 1991 (	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1991/59/contents
	Water Resources Act 1991	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1991/57/contents

Topic Chapter	Name	Reference
	Flood and Water Management Act 2010	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29/contents
	Flood Risk Regulations 2009	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/3042/contents/made
	Environmental Permitting Regulations 2016	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2016/1154/contents
Geology and Hydrogeology (Chapter 11)	The Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 1990 – Part 2A	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/43/part/IIA
	The Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2006 (which consolidate the provisions of the Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2000 and subsequent amendments), as amended by the Contaminated Land (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2012	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2006/1380/contents/made
	Water Act 2014	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/21/contents
	The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/407/contents/made
	The Land Drainage Act 1991	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1991/59/contents
	Water Resources Act 1991	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1991/57/contents
	Flood and Water Management Act 2010	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29/contents

Topic Chapter	Name	Reference
	Groundwater (England and Wales) Regulations 2009	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2009/9780111480816/contents
	The Water Resources Act (Amendment) (England and Wales) Regulations 2009	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/3104/contents
	The Floods and Water (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2019/558
	The Environmental Damage Regulations 2015	Available at: The Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) (England) Regulations 2015
	The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (Amendment) Regulations 2004	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2004/3386
	The Anti-Pollution Works Regulations 1999	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1999/1006/contents/made
	Environment Act 2021	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/contents
	Environmental Permitting Regulations 2016	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2016/1154/contents
	The Water Framework Directive (Standards and Classification) Directions (England and Wales) 2015	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2015/1623/resources
	The Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations 2010	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/wsi/2010/994/contents/made
Agriculture and Soils (Chapter 12)	Not Applicable	
Traffic and Transport (Chapter 13)	Transport Act 2000	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/38/contents

Topic Chapter	Name	Reference
	Railways Act 2005	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2005/14/contents
Air Quality (Chapter 14)	Environment Act 1995	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1995/25/contents
	Environmental Protection Act 1990	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/43/contents
	Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2000/928/contents/made
	Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010, as amended in 2016	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2016/1184/made
	Environment (Miscellaneous Amendments) (EU) Regulations 2020	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2020/1313/made
	Environment Act 2021	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/contents
	The Environmental Targets (Fine Particulate Matter) (England) Regulations 2023	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2023/96/contents/made
Noise and Vibration (Chapter 15)	The Control of Pollution Act 1974	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1974/40/contents
	Environmental Protection Act 1990	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/43/contents
Socio-economics, Recreation and Tourism (Chapter 16)	Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents
Health and Wellbeing (Chapter 17)	Health and Social Care Act 2012	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2012/7/contents

Topic Chapter	Name	Reference
	Care Act 2014	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/23/contents
	The Health and Care Act 2022	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2022/31/contents
Climate Change (Chapter 18)	Climate Change Act 2008 (2050 Target Amendment) Order 2019	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2019/9780111187654
	Carbon Budget Order 2021	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2021/9780348222616
Major Accidents and Disasters (Chapter 19)	Not Applicable	
Cumulative (Chapter 5)	The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017	Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/571/part/4/made

2B National and Regional Policy

2B.2 Overview

2B.1 National and regional policies listed below are generally applicable to the assessment principles to be considered by the environmental topics in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). See **Table 2B.1**.

Table 2B.1 Schedule of potentially important and relevant national and regional planning policies

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
All Topics	Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (NPS) (2024) EN-1 (Ref 2B.1)	**2 Government policy on energy and energy infrastructure development**	
		2.1 Introduction	
		NPS EN-1 sets out the Government's overarching policy regarding the development of Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) in the energy sector. EN-1 emphasises the need for new energy projects.	**Chapter 4 Description of the Project** presents a detailed Description of the Project and the need for the Project is discussed in **Chapter 1 Introduction**.
		Paragraph 2.1.6 suggests that large-scale energy infrastructure is required to ensure the UK can provide a secure, reliable and affordable supply of energy.	
		3 The need for new nationally significant energy infrastructure projects	
		3.1 Introduction	
		Section 3 of NPS EN-1 explains why the government sees a need for significant amounts of new large-scale energy infrastructure to meet energy objectives.	The need for the Project is described in **Chapter 1 Introduction**.
		3.2 Secretary of State decision making	
		3.2.6 "The Secretary of State should assess all applications for development consent for the types of infrastructure covered by this NPS on the basis that the government has demonstrated that there is a need for those types of infrastructure which is urgent, as described for each of them in this Part." *3.2.7 "In addition, the Secretary of State has determined that substantial weight should be given to this need when considering applications for development consent under the Planning Act 2008."*	The need for the Project is discussed in **Chapter 1 Introduction**.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		3.3 The need for new nationally significant electricity infrastructure	
		Paragraph 3.3.71 of EN-1 recognises that for regions with multiple windfarms or offshore transmission projects it is expected that a coordinated approach will be delivered which is likely to reduce network infrastructure costs as well as the cumulative environmental impacts and impacts on coastal communities by installing a smaller number of larger connections, each taking power from multiple windfarms instead of individual point-to-point connections for each windfarm.	A coordinated approach to the delivery of the Project is expected to be undertaken to reduce network infrastructure costs. In addition, a description of the likely intra-project cumulative effects will be included within the Environmental Statement (ES).
		Paragraph 3.3.78 acknowledges that the case for a new connection or network reinforcement is demonstrated if the Project represents an efficient and economical means of: *"connecting a new generating station to the network:* *Reinforcing the network to accommodate such connections; or* *reinforcing the network to ensure that it is sufficiently resilient and capacious (per any performance standards set by Ofgem) to reliably supply present and/or anticipated future levels of demand."*	The design evolution of the project and the alternatives considered are presented within **Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered** and **Chapter 4 Description of the Project**.
		In considering the 'economic and efficient' approach the network project also needs to follow good design, avoidance, and mitigation principles (and/ or biodiversity compensation where needed for transmission in the marine environment), as referenced in EN-5".	
		3.3.83 *"Given the urgent need for new electricity infrastructure and the time it takes for electricity NSIPs*	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		to move from design conception to operation, there is an urgent need for new (and particularly low carbon) electricity NSIPs to be brought forward as soon as possible, given the crucial role of electricity as the UK decarbonises its economy."	
		4 Assessment Principles	
		4.1 General Policies and Considerations	
		4.1.3 "Given the level and urgency of need for infrastructure of the types covered by the energy NPSs set out in Part 3 of this NPS, the Secretary of State will start with a presumption in favour of granting consent to applications for energy NSIPs. That presumption applies unless any more specific and relevant policies set out in the relevant NPSs clearly indicate that consent should be countrysused."	The energy NPS which are considered relevant in the context of the Project is discussed in **Chapter 2 Regulatory and Planning Policy Context**.
		4.2 The critical national priority for low carbon infrastructure	
		Paragraph 4.2.4 states that the Government has concluded that there is a critical national priority (CNP) for the provision of nationally significant low carbon infrastructure, with paragraph 4.2.5 confirming that this includes electricity grid infrastructure including all power lines in the scope of EN-5 including network reinforcement and upgrade works, and associated infrastructure such as substations.	The energy NPS which are considered relevant in the context of the Project is discussed in **Chapter 2 Regulatory and Planning Policy Context**. A Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) will be undertaken to determine whether the Project is likely to have a significant effect on any European designated site (now included within the national site network), or on any site to which the same protection is applied as a matter of policy, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. The HRA will inform the Ecology and Biodiversity chapter of the ES
		Paragraph 4.2.7 confirms that the CNP policy applies following the normal consideration of the need case, the impacts of the project, and the application of the mitigation hierarchy. As such, it is relevant during SoS decision making and specifically in reference to any residual impacts that have been identified.	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		Of particular relevance to the EIA process, paragraph 4.2.8 notes that: *"During decision making, the CNP policy will influence how non-HRA and non-MCZ residual impacts are considered in the planning balance. The policy will therefore also influence how the Secretary of State considers whether tests requiring clear outweighing of harm, exceptionality, or very special circumstances have been met by a CNP Infrastructure application…"*	and will be included as a separate report within the application for development consent. Designations, habitats and protected species have been identified within **Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity**. The likely effects on these features (and any additional features identified) will be assessed and reported as part of the Ecology and Biodiversity chapter of the ES.
		4.5 Marine Considerations	
		Section 4.5 of NPS EN-1 provides details of how effects on the marine environment should be considered, noting that individual Marine Plans must be consulted to understand the marine relevant specific considerations, and suggests that the marine license regulator (the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) in England) are approached during the pre-application stage to understand any need for additional marine licenses alongside the DCO application.	The East Inshore and East Offshore Marine Plan will be considered in the preparation of the application for development consent.
		4.6 Environmental and Biodiversity Net Gain	
		Section 4.6 of NPS EN-1 provides details of how environmental and biodiversity net gain should be considered and confirms that this approach to development aims to leave the natural environment in a measurably better state than beforehand. Projects should therefore not only avoid, mitigate and compensate harms, following the mitigation hierarchy, but also consider whether there are opportunities for enhancements. The ES should include a statement demonstrating how wider environmental net gains have	Environmental and biodiversity net gain detail will be discussed in **Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity.**

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		been considered, and where appropriate, incorporated into proposals as part of good design of the Project.	
		4.7 Criteria for good design for Energy Infrastructure	
		Section 4.7 of NPS EN-1 provides details on the criteria for good design for energy infrastructure. Paragraph 4.7.1 states: *"The visual appearance of a building, structure, or piece of infrastructure, and how it relates to the landscape it sits within, is sometimes considered to be the most important factor in good design. But high quality and inclusive design goes far beyond aesthetic considerations. The functionality of an object – be it a building or other type of infrastructure – including fitness for purpose and sustainability, is equally important."*	Design of the project is discussed in **Chapter 6 Landscape** and **Chapter 7 Visual**. The design of the route of the 400 kV Overhead line, areas of reconductoring, and the siting of the substations and associated infrastructure is being developed within the underlying principle of good design through the application of the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.3). The construction measures proposed are summarised in **Chapter 4 Description of the Project** and **Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered**, describes the evolution of the Project.
		4.10 Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience	
		Section 4.10 of NPS EN-1 details how the effects of climate change should be taken into account during the design stage to ensure new energy infrastructure is sufficiently resilient against the possible impacts of climate change. Specifically, as new energy infrastructure is typically likely to remain operational over many decades, the direct and indirect impacts of climate change when considering the Project location, design, build, operation and where appropriate decommissioning will need consideration.	**Appendix 18A Climate Change Resilience Screening Assessment** sets out a screening assessment for the current stage of the Project to inform this Scoping assessment. The Screening Assessment sets out the potential impacts of current and future climate change on the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Project and provides justification for the proposal to scope out a standalone Climate Change Resilience assessment from the EIA based on proposed Design, Control and Management Measures. Further embedded design measures should be developed as the Project design evolves

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
			through engagement with the engineering design team and included in the Design Principles document which will be established to inform the development of the Project design for both construction and operation. On this basis, no further assessment of the Project's vulnerability to climate change is proposed in the ES.
		5 Generic Impacts	
		Part 5 of NPS EN-1 sets out generic impacts in respect of matters such as air quality and emissions, greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity and geological conservation, civil and military aviation and defence interests, coastal change, dust and odour, flood risk, historic environment, landscape and visual, land use, noise and vibration, socio-economics, traffic and transport, resource and waste management, and water quality and resources. These generic impacts have been considered in the preparation of this Scoping Report.	Impacts on the various issues will be address in the topic specific **chapters 6 to 19**.
	National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (2024) (Ref 2B.4)	**2 Assessment and Technology-Specific Information**	
		2.1 Introduction	
		Part 2 provides general assessment principles and technology-specific policies relating to matters including climate change adaptation, consideration of good design, biodiversity and geological conservation, landscape and visual and noise and vibration.	**Chapter 4 Description of the Project** describes the evolution of the Project to date.
		Paragraph 2.1.5 of NPS EN-5 reinforces Section 4.2 of NPS EN-1 which supports the urgent need for new low carbon infrastructure.	**Chapter 1 Introduction** describes the need for the Project.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		2.2 Factors influencing site selection and design	
		Paragraph 2.2.10 of EN-5 reiterates the duties under Section 9 of the Electricity Act 1989, both in relation to developing and maintaining an economical and efficient network and, in formulating proposals for new electricity network infrastructure.	**Chapter 4 Description of the Project** describes the evolution of the Project to date.
		2.3 Climate change adaptation and resilience	
		Section 2.3 of NPS EN-5 details how electricity network infrastructure should consider climate change adaptation and resilience within the design of new schemes. Paragraph 2.3.2 details that applicants should set out to what extent the Project is expected to be vulnerable and how it has been designed to be resilient to: flooding, particularly for substations; the effect of wind and storms on overhead lines; higher than average temperatures leading to increased transmission losses; and earth movement or subsidence caused by flooding or drought, for underground cables.	In relation to adaptation and climate change resilience, **Appendix 18A Climate Change Resilience Screening Assessment** sets out the potential impacts of current and future climate change on the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Project and provides justification for the proposal to scope out a standalone Climate Change Resilience assessment from the EIA based on proposed Design, Control and Management Measures.
		2.12 Special assessment principles of offshore-onshore transmission	
	UK Marine Policy Statement (MPS) (2020) (Ref 2B.5)	The MPS provides the framework for preparing Marine Plans and taking decisions affecting the marine environment. The objective of Marine Plans is to ensure that marine resources are used in a sustainable way in line with the high level marine objectives and thereby: promote sustainable economic development; enable the UK's move towards a low-carbon economy, in order to mitigate the causes of climate change and ocean acidification and adapt to their effects; ensure a sustainable marine environment	The Project has limited interaction with the marine environment, although the proposed overhead line route of the Project will necessitate the crossing of one navigable river which falls under the jurisdiction of the MMO: the River Welland. Relevant policies contained in the MPS will be considered as part of the assessment of the Project and compliance with the MPS.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		which promotes healthy, functioning marine ecosystems and protects marine habitats, species and our heritage assets; and contribute to the societal benefits of the marine area, including the sustainable use of marine resources to address local social and economic issues.	
	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2024) (Ref 2B.6)	**14 Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change**	
		Paragraph 161 requires that the planning system should support the transition to net zero by 2050 and take full account of all climate impacts including overheating, water scarcity, storm and flood risks and coastal change. Paragraph 164 requires that new development should be planned for in ways that: a) avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change; and b) can help reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	In relation to adaptation and climate change resilience, **Appendix 18A Climate Change Resilience Screening Assessment** sets out the potential impacts of current and future climate change on the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Project and provides justification for the Project to scope out a standalone Climate Change Resilience assessment from the EIA. With regards to reducing CO_2 emissions, **Chapter 18 Climate Change** of the ES will document all the embedded design and mitigation measures taken to reduce construction and operational emissions.
	East Inshore and East Offshore Marine Plans (2014) (Ref 2B.16)	Regional Marine Plans are also relevant to the Project. The marine plans are focused on identifying how important navigable waters can be maintained as a vital feature of the marine plan area, as well as providing for changing vessel sizes. Paragraph 344 of the plan identifies that in the east marine plan areas there are increasing levels of activity encroaching on navigable space (for example, offshore wind farms), making it ever more important to indicate the area	The East Inshore and East Offshore Marine Plan will be considered in the preparation of the application for development consent. The construction measures proposed are summarised in **Chapter 4 Description of the Project**.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		essential for navigation so that this is considered from the outset by public authorities and applicants.	
	National Infrastructure Planning Guidance (2024) (Ref 2B.15)	There are two parts of the National Infrastructure Planning Guidance that are relevant to the pre-application stage: Introduction to National Infrastructure Planning Guidance (April 2024), which sets out the role and scope of the National Infrastructure Planning Guidance and, Planning Act 2008: Pre-application stage for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (April 2024), which provides guidance on the pre-application stage for NSIPs.	Under Section 50 of the Planning Act 2008 the guidance covering pre-application procedures is 'statutory' and National Grid will have regard to this section in preparing the application for development consent.
Chapter 6 Landscape	NPS EN-1 (2024) (Ref 2B.1)	**4 Assessment Principles**	
		4.7 Criteria for good design for Energy Infrastructure	
		4.7.2 "Applying good design to energy projects should produce sustainable infrastructure sensitive to place, including impacts on heritage, efficient in the use of natural resources, including land-use, and energy used in their construction and operation, matched by an appearance that demonstrates good aesthetic as far as possible. It is acknowledged, however that the nature of energy infrastructure development will often limit the extent to which it can contribute to the enhancement of the quality of the area."	The design of the route of the 400 kV overhead line and the siting of the substations and associated infrastructure is being developed within the underlying principle of good design through the application of the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.3).
		4.7.3 "Good design is also a means by which many policy objectives in the NPSs can be met, for example the impact sections show how good design, in terms of siting and use of appropriate technologies, can help mitigate adverse impacts such as noise. Projects	The construction measures proposed are summarised in **Chapter 4 Description of the Project**.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		should look to use modern methods of construction and sustainable design practices such as use of sustainable timber and low carbon concrete. Where possible, projects should include the reuse of material."	
		4.7.6 (part) "Whilst the applicant may not have any or very limited choice in the physical appearance of some energy infrastructure, there may be opportunities for the applicant to demonstrate good design in terms of siting relative to existing landscape character, landform, and vegetation. Furthermore, the design and sensitive use of materials in any associated development such as electricity substations will assist in ensuring that such development contributes to the quality of the area."	The design of the route of the 400 kV overhead line and the siting of the substations and associated infrastructure is being developed within the underlying principle of good design through the application of the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.3).
		4.7.7 "Applicants must demonstrate in their application documents how the design process was conducted and how the proposed design evolved. Where a number of different designs were considered, applicants should set out the reasons why the favoured choice has been selected."	The Scoping Boundary has been developed through a detailed routing and siting process. The strategic options and alternatives considered for the Project are summarised in **Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered**. The evolution of the design will continue to be informed by both environmental and technical desk studies and site surveys as well as consultation and stakeholder feedback. This evolution will be documented in the alternatives chapter within the ES.
		4.7.10 "In the light of the above and given the importance which the Planning Act 2008 places on good design and sustainability, the Secretary of State needs to be satisfied that energy infrastructure developments are sustainable and, having regard to regulatory and other constraints, are as attractive, durable, and adaptable (including taking account of natural hazards such as flooding) as they can be."	
		4.7.11 "In doing so, the Secretary of State should be satisfied that the applicant has considered both	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		functionality (including fitness for purpose and sustainability) and aesthetics (including its contribution to the quality of the area in which it would be located, any potential amenity benefits, and visual impacts on the landscape or seascape) as far as possible."	
		4.7.12 "In considering applications, the Secretary of State should take into account the ultimate purpose of the infrastructure and bear in mind the operational, safety and security requirements which the design has to satisfy. Many of the wider impacts of a development, such as landscape and environmental impacts, will be important factors in the design process."	
		5 Generic Impacts	
		5.10 Landscape and Visual	
		5.10.5 "Virtually all nationally significant energy infrastructure projects will have adverse effects on the landscape, but there may also be beneficial landscape character impacts arising from mitigation.""	The proposed approach to assessing the likely significant landscape effects of the Project is set out in the proposed assessment methodology in Section 6.8 **Chapter 6 Landscape**. An overview of the baseline landscape is provided in Section 6.5 of **Chapter 6 Landscape**. The assessment will include the identification of any beneficial effects arising from mitigation.
		5.10.6 "Projects need to be designed carefully, taking account of the potential impact on the landscape. Having regard to siting, operational and other relevant constraints the aim should be to minimise harm to the	**Chapter 4 Description of the Project** describes the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrates that minimising adverse effects on the landscape through sensitive routing, siting and design in accordance with

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		landscape, providing reasonable mitigation where possible and appropriate."	the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.3) was a major consideration during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project. The proposed approach to mitigation is explained in **Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology.**
		5.10.7 (part) "National Parks, the Broads and AONBs have been confirmed by the government as having the highest status of protection in relation to landscape and natural beauty. Each of these designated areas has specific statutory purposes. Projects should be designed sensitively given the various siting, operational, and other relevant constraints."	No above ground construction or operational part of the Project would fall within the boundaries of a National Park or National Landscape (formerly Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)). It does not lie within the area put forward in 2020 by North Lincolnshire Council as a proposed extension to the Lincolnshire Wolds.
		5.10.8 "The duty to seek to further the purposes of nationally designated landscapes also applies when considering applications for projects outside the boundaries of these areas which may have impacts within them. In these locations, projects should be sensitively [located] given the various siting, operational, and other relevant constraints. The Secretary of State should be satisfied that measures which seek to further the purposes of the designation are sufficient, appropriate and proportionate to the type and scale of the development."	**Chapter 4 Description of the Project** describes the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrates that minimising adverse effects on the landscape through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.3) was a major consideration during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project.
		5.10.12 "Outside nationally designated areas, there are local landscapes that may be highly valued locally. Where a local development document in England or a local development plan in Wales has policies based on	The assessment will consider the effects of the Project on the locally designated landscapes listed in **Chapter 6 Landscape**.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		landscape or waterscape character assessment, these should be paid particular attention. However, locally valued landscapes should not be used in themselves to refuse consent, as this may unduly restrict acceptable development."	
		5.10.16 "The applicant should carry out a landscape and visual impact assessment and report it in the ES, including cumulative effects (see Section 4.3). Several guides have been produced to assist in addressing landscape issues."	The landscape assessment will be reported in **Chapter 6 Landscape** of the ES. The assessment of cumulative effects will be reported in the cumulative assessment chapter of the ES.
		5.10.17 "The landscape and visual assessment should include reference to any landscape character assessment and associated studies as a means of assessing landscape impacts relevant to the proposed project. The applicant's assessment should also take account of any relevant policies based on these assessments in local development plan documents in England and local development plans in Wales."	The assessment of landscape effects will be based on the landscape character assessments listed in **Chapter 6 Landscape** but will be supplemented by baseline information within conservation area appraisals, neighbourhood plans or village design statements. The assessment will take account of the local planning policies listed in **Chapter 6 Landscape.**
		5.10.19 "The applicant should consider landscape and visual matters in the early stages of siting and design, where site choices and design principles are being established. This will allow the applicant to demonstrate in the ES how negative effects have been minimised and opportunities for creating positive benefits or enhancement have been recognised incorporated into the design, delivery and operation of the scheme."	**Chapter 4 Description of the Project** describes the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrates that minimising adverse effects on the landscape through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.3) was a major consideration during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project.
		5.10.20 "The assessment should include the effects on landscape components and character during	No above ground construction or operational part of the Project would fall within the

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		construction and operation. For projects which may affect a National Park, The Broads or an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty the assessment should include effects on the natural beauty and special qualities of these areas."	boundaries of a National Park or National Landscape (formerly Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)) or fall within its setting. It does not lie within the area put forward in 2020 by North Lincolnshire Council as a proposed extension to the Lincolnshire Wolds. The proposed approach to assessing the likely significant landscape effects of the Project is set out in the proposed assessment methodology in Section 6.8 **Chapter 6 Landscape**. An overview of the baseline landscape is provided in this chapter (Section 6.5 **Chapter 6 Landscape**). The proposed scope of the landscape assessment is provided in **Chapter 6 Landscape**.
		5.10.22 "The assessment should also address the landscape and visual effects of noise and light pollution, and other emissions (see Section 5.2 and Section 5.7), from construction and operational activities on residential amenity and on sensitive locations, receptors and views, how these will be minimised."	
		5.10.24 "Applicants should consider how landscapes can be enhanced using landscape management plans, as this will help to enhance environmental assets where they contribute to landscape and townscape quality."	
		5.10.26 "Reducing the scale of a project can help to mitigate the visual and landscape effects of a proposed project. However, reducing the scale or otherwise amending the design of a proposed energy infrastructure project may result in a significant operational constraint and reduction in function – for example, electricity generation output. There may, however, be exceptional circumstances, where mitigation could have a very significant benefit and warrant a small reduction in function. In these circumstances, the Secretary of State may decide that the benefits of the mitigation to reduce the landscape and/or visual effects outweigh the marginal loss of function."	**Chapter 4 Description of the Project** describes the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrates that minimising adverse effects on the landscape through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.3) was a major consideration during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		5.10.27 "Adverse landscape and visual effects may be minimised through appropriate siting of infrastructure within its development site and wider setting. The careful consideration of colours and materials will support the delivery of a well-designed scheme, as will sympathetic landscaping and management of its immediate surroundings."	
		5.10.28 "Depending on the topography of the surrounding terrain and areas of population it may be appropriate to undertake landscaping off site. For example, filling in gaps in existing tree and hedge lines may mitigate the impact when viewed from a more distant vista."	The proposed approach to mitigation is explained in **Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology.**
		5.10.29 "The Secretary of State should take into consideration the level of detailed design which the applicant has provided and is secured in the Development Consent Order, and the extent to which design details are subject to future approvals."	The design of the infrastructure will be substantially dictated by the equipment they contain and the function that they need to provide. National Grid will provide sufficient design and layout plans and management plans to avoid the need for further requirements. The detailed designs will be undertaken by a competent contractor with knowledge of designing high voltage transmission lines and will be supported by environmental specialists including landscape architects and ecologists.
		5.10.30 "The Secretary of State should be satisfied that local authorities will have sufficient design content secured to ensure future consenting will meet landscape, visual and good design objectives."	The design evolution of the project is an iterative process. National Grid has considered ways to achieve good design through the careful consideration of route corridors and the application of design principles. The different choices made during the design process to

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
			date are set out in **Chapter 4 Description of the Project.** National Grid has also considered alternative design suggestions during consultation feedback from external stakeholders and the design change process will be implemented by National Grid to address relevant design changes. This process allows for each identified change to be effectively assessed by National Grid's specialist teams covering environment, design and construction and land rights. These processes will continue in the future design evolution of the Project. Design considerations take place within the context of meeting National Grid's duty to be economic and efficient and also within the rigorous health and safety processes that National Grid has in place than govern how it designs and constructs its projects safely. National Grid is already required to ensure that the project is designed in accordance with standards set out within or overseen by, amongst others, the Electricity Supply, Quality and Continuity Regulations, British Standards, National Grid Technical Guidance Notes (Electricity) and National Grid Technical Reports (Electricity).
		5.10.34 "The duty to seek to further the purposes of nationally designated landscapes also applies when considering applications for projects outside the boundaries of these areas, which may have impacts	**Chapter 4 Description of the Project** describes the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrates that minimising adverse effects on designated landscapes through

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		within them. The aim should be to avoid harming the purposes of designation or to minimise adverse effects on designated landscapes, and such projects should be designed sensitively given the various siting, operational, and other relevant constraints. The fact that a proposed project will be visible from within a designated area should not in itself be a reason for the Secretary of State to refuse consent."	sensitive routing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.3) was a major consideration during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project. No above ground construction or operational part of the Project would fall within the boundaries of a National Park or National Landscape (formerly Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)) or fall within its setting. It does not lie within the area put forward in 2020 by North Lincolnshire Council as a proposed extension to the Lincolnshire Wolds.
		5.10.35 "The scale of energy projects means that they will often be visible across a very wide area. The Secretary of State should judge whether any adverse impact on the landscape would be so damaging that it is not offset by the benefits (including need) of the project."	The proposed approach to assessing the likely significant landscape effects of the Project is set out in the proposed assessment methodology in Section 6.8 **Chapter 6 Landscape**. An overview of the baseline landscape is provided in Section 6.5 **Chapter 6 Landscape.** The proposed scope of the assessment is provided in **Chapter 6 Landscape**. The landscape assessment will consider the intervisibility of the Project with the identified landscape receptors which could indirectly affect the landscape.
		5.10.36 "In reaching a judgement, the Secretary of State should consider whether any adverse impact is temporary, such as during construction, and/or whether any adverse impact on the landscape will be capable of being reversed in a timescale that the Secretary of State considers reasonable."	
		5.10.37 "The Secretary of State should consider whether the project has been designed carefully, taking account of environmental effects on the	**Chapter 4 Description of Project** describes the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrates that minimising adverse effects

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		landscape and siting, operational and other relevant constraints, to minimise harm to the landscape, including by appropriate mitigation."	on the landscape through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.3) was a major consideration during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project. The proposed approach to mitigation is explained in **Chapter 4 Description of the Project** and in **Chapter 6 Landscape**.
	NPS EN-5 (2024) (Ref 2B.4)	**2 Assessment and Technology-Specific Information**	
		2.2 Factors influencing site selection and design	
		2.2.8 "There will usually be a degree of flexibility in the location of the development's associated substations, and applicants should consider carefully their location, as well as their design."	**Chapter 4 Description of Project** describes the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrates that minimising adverse effects on the landscape through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.3) was a major consideration during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project. An overview of the baseline landscape is provided in Section 6.5 **Chapter 6 Landscape.** The proposed approach to mitigation is explained in **Chapter 5, EIA Approach and Methodology** and **Chapter 6 Landscape.** The design of the Project has sought to avoid such features through the application of the
		2.2.9 "In particular, the applicant should consider such characteristics as the local topography, the possibilities for screening of the infrastructure and/or other options to mitigate any impacts…"	
		2.2.10 "As well as having duties under Section 9 of the Electricity Act 1989, (in relation to developing and maintaining an economical and efficient network), applicants must take into account Schedule 9 to the Electricity Act 1989, which places a duty on all transmission and distribution licence holders, in formulating proposals for new electricity networks infrastructure, to have regard to the desirability of preserving natural beauty, of conserving flora, fauna and geological or physiographical features of special	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		interest and of protecting sites, buildings and objects of architectural, historic or archaeological interest; and …do what [they] reasonably can to mitigate any effect which the proposals would have on the natural beauty of the countryside or on any such flora, fauna, features, sites, buildings or objects."	Holford Rules (Ref 2B.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.3). **Chapter 4 Description of the Project** describes the evolution of the Project and how it demonstrates good design in its development to date. The proposed approach to assessing the likely significant landscape effects of the Project is set out in the proposed assessment methodology in Section 6.8 **Chapter 6 Landscape**. An overview of the baseline landscape is provided in Section 6.5 **Chapter 6 Landscape.**
		2.2.11 "Depending on the location of the proposed development, statutory duties under Section 85 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, Section 11A of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 (as amended by Section 62 of the Environment Act 1995), and Section 17A of the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads Act 1988 may be relevant. Applicants should note amendments to each of these provisions contained in Section 245 of the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023."	**Chapter 4 Description of the Project** describes the evolution of the Project and how it demonstrates good design in its development to date. A Design Development Report will be prepared and submitted with the application for development consent. **Chapter 2 Regulatory and Planning Policy Context** sets out how the Applicant will respond to the provisions contained in Section 245 of the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023.
		2.9 Applicant assessment	
		2.9.7 "While the government does not believe that the development of overhead lines is incompatible in principle with applicants' statutory duty under	**Chapter 4 Description of the Project** describes the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrates that minimising adverse

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		Schedule 9 to the Electricity Act 1989, to have regard to visual and landscape amenity and to reasonably mitigate possible impacts thereon, in practice new overhead lines can give rise to adverse landscape and visual impacts."	effects on the landscape through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.3) was a major consideration during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project. The main approach to mitigating the landscape effects of tall vertical infrastructure such as towers, is through careful design and routeing.
		2.9.8 "These impacts depend on the type (for example, whether lines are supported by towers or monopole structures), scale, siting, and degree of screening of the lines, as well as the characteristics of the landscape and local environment through which they are routed."	The proposed approach to assessing the likely significant landscape effects of the Project is set out in the proposed assessment methodology in Section 6.8 **Chapter 6 Landscape**.
		2.9.9 "New substations, sealing end compounds (including terminal towers), and other above-ground installations that serve as connection, switching, and voltage transformation points on the electricity network may also give rise to adverse landscape and visual impacts."	An overview of the baseline landscape is provided in Section 6.5 **Chapter 6 Landscape.**
		2.9.10 "Cumulative adverse landscape, seascape and visual impacts may arise where new overhead lines are required along with other related developments such as substations, wind farms, and/or other new sources of generation."	The proposed approach to assessing the likely significant landscape effects of the Project is set out in the proposed assessment methodology in Section 6.8 **Chapter 6 Landscape**.
		2.9.11 "Landscape and visual benefits may arise through the reconfiguration, rationalisation, or undergrounding of existing electricity network infrastructure. Though mitigation of the landscape and visual impacts arising from overhead lines and their	The strategic options and alternatives considered for the Project are summarised in **Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered.**

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		associated infrastructure is usually possible, it may not always be so, and the impossibility of full mitigation in these cases does not countermand the need for overhead lines."	
		2.9.12 "In nationally designated landscapes (for instance, National Parks, The Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty) even residual impacts may well make an overhead line proposal unacceptable in planning terms. Applicants should also offer proposals …… for additional mitigation."	No above ground construction or operational part of the Project would fall within the boundaries of a National Park or National Landscape (formerly Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)) or fall within its setting. The proposed approach to mitigation is explained in **Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology and Chapter 6 Landscape.**
		2.9.13 "Where possible, applicants should ensure that the principles detailed in Sections 2.11.16-2.11.19 below are embodied in the design of their proposed overhead line route and its associated infrastructure. Applicants should also offer proposals (for instance those detailed in Section 2.10 below) for additional mitigation."	
		2.9.14 "Where the nature or proposed route of an overhead line will likely result in particularly significant landscape and visual impacts, as would be assessed through landscape, seascape and visual impact assessment, the applicant should demonstrate that they have given due consideration to the costs and benefits of feasible alternatives to the overhead line. This could include – where appropriate – rerouting, underground or subsea cables and the feasibility *e.g. in cost, engineering or environmental terms of these. Applicants should note the position on nationally designated landscapes at section 2.9.20 below."*	The strategic options and alternatives considered for the Project are summarised in **Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered.**
		2.9.15 "The ES should set out details of this consideration [reference to clause 2.9.14], including	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		the applicant's rationale for eschewing feasible alternatives to the overhead line, and the mitigation cost-calculation methodology that this rationale may rely upon."	
		2.9.16 "The Holford Rules – guidelines for the routing of new overhead lines – were originally set out in 1959. These guidelines, intended as a common-sense approach to overhead line route design, were reviewed and updated by the industry in the 1990s, and they should be embodied in the applicants' proposals for new overhead lines."	**Chapter 4 Description of the Project** describes the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrates that minimising adverse effects on the landscape through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.3) was a major consideration during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project.
		2.9.18 "The Horlock Rules – guidelines for the design and siting of substations – were established by National Grid in 2009 in pursuance of its duties under Schedule 9 to the Electricity Act 1989. These principles should be embodied in applicants' proposals for the infrastructure associated with new overhead lines."	
		2.9.23 "Additionally [reference to clause 2.9.22], cases will arise where – though no part of the proposed development crosses a designated landscape – a high potential for widespread and significant adverse landscape and/or visual impacts along certain sections of its route may result in recommendations to use undergrounding for relevant segments of the line or alternatively consideration of using a route including subsea cabling."	Areas of a high potential for widespread and significant adverse landscape effects will be identified and assessed with appropriate consideration given to undergrounding if required in **Chapter 6 Landscape**.
		2.9.24 "In these cases, and taking account of the fact that the government has not laid down any further rule on the circumstances requiring use of underground or subsea cables, the Secretary of State must weigh the	The strategic options and alternatives considered for the Project are summarised in **Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered.**

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		feasibility, cost, and any harm of the undergrounding or subsea option against: • *the adverse implications of the overhead line proposal;* • *the cost and feasibility of re-routing overhead lines or mitigation proposals for the relevant line section;* • *and the cost and feasibility of their configuration, rationalisation, and/or use of underground or subsea cabling of proximate existing or proposed electricity networks infrastructure."*	
		2.9.25 "In such cases the Secretary of State should only grant development consent for underground or subsea sections of a proposed line over an overhead alternative if they are satisfied that the benefits accruing from the former proposal clearly outweigh any extra economic, social, or environmental impacts that it presents, the mitigation hierarchy has been followed, and that any technical obstacles associated with it are surmountable. In this context it should consider: • *the landscape and visual baseline characteristics of the setting of the proposed route, in particular, the impact on high sensitivity visual receptors (as defined in the current edition of the Landscape Institute's Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment), residential areas, designated landscapes, valued landscapes, designated heritage assets and Heritage Coasts (including, where relevant, impacts on the setting of designated features and areas), noting the policy in*	The strategic options and alternatives considered for the Project are summarised in **Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered**. **Chapter 4 Description of the Project** describes the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrates that minimising adverse effects on the landscape through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.3) was a major consideration during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project. The proposed approach to assessing the likely significant landscape effects of the Project is set out in the proposed assessment methodology in Section 6.5 **Chapter 6 Landscape**. An overview of the baseline landscape is provided in **Chapter 6 Landscape.**

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		EN-1 section 5.4.53 on regional and local designations; the additional cost of the proposed underground or sub-sea alternatives, including their significantly higher lifetime cost of repair and later uprating; • *the potentially very disruptive effects of undergrounding on local communities, habitats, archaeological and heritage assets, marine environments, soil (including peat soils), hydrology, geology, and, for a substantial time after construction, landscape and visual amenity…."*	
	NPPF (2024) (Ref 2B.6)	**15 Conserving and enhancing the natural environment**	
		180 "Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan). b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland. c) maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate. (e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability.	**Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered** describes the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrates that minimising adverse effects on the landscape through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.3) was a major consideration during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans."	
		181 (part) "Plans should: distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites; allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in this Framework."	
		182 "Great weight should be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks,	No above ground construction or operational part of the Project would fall within the boundaries of a National Park or National Landscape (formerly Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)) or fall within its setting.
	UK MPS (2020) (Ref 2B.6)	**2 Chapter 2**	
		2.6 Detailed considerations	
		2.6.5.1 "The effects of activities and developments in the marine and coastal area on the landscape, including seascape, will vary on a case-by-case basis according to the type of activity, its location and its setting. There is no legal definition for seascape in the UK but the European Landscape Convention (ELC) defines landscape as "an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors". In the context of this document, references to seascape should be taken as meaning landscapes with views of the coast or seas, and coasts and the adjacent marine environment with cultural, historical and archaeological links with each other."	Given the distance of the Project from the coast and the amount of existing built development, including several large offshore wind farms, the Project would not give rise to significant adverse effects on seascape. An assessment of effects on seascape is scoped out of the EIA.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
Chapter 7 Visual	NPS EN-1 (2024) (Ref 2B.1)	**4 Assessment Principles**	
		4.7 Criteria for good design for Energy Infrastructure	
		4.7.2 "Applying good design to energy projects should produce sustainable infrastructure sensitive to place, including impacts on heritage, efficient in the use of natural resources, including land-use, and energy used in their construction and operation, matched by an appearance that demonstrates good aesthetic as far as possible. It is acknowledged, however that the nature of energy infrastructure development will often limit the extent to which it can contribute to the enhancement of the quality of the area."	The Strategic Options Report (SOR) (Ref 2B.7), Corridor Preliminary Routeing and Siting Study (CPRSS) (Ref 2B.8), **Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered**, and **Chapter 4 Description of the Project** describe the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrate that minimising adverse effects on views and visual amenity through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.3) was a major consideration during its development. The evolution of the Project will continue to be informed by both environmental and technical desk studies and site surveys as well as consultation and stakeholder feedback. This evolution will be documented in the alternatives chapter within the ES.
		4.7.3 "Good design is also a means by which many policy objectives in the NPSs can be met, for example the impact sections show how good design, in terms of siting and use of appropriate technologies, can help mitigate adverse impacts such as noise. Projects should look to use modern methods of construction and sustainable design practices such as use of sustainable timber and low carbon concrete. Where possible, projects should include the reuse of material."	
		4.7.6 "Whilst the applicant may not have any or very limited choice in the physical appearance of some energy infrastructure, there may be opportunities for the applicant to demonstrate good design in terms of siting relative to existing landscape character, landform, and vegetation. Furthermore, the design and sensitive use of materials in any associated development such as electricity substations will assist	The proposed approach to assessing the likely significant visual effects of the Project is set out in Section 7.8 of **Chapter 7 Visual**. This includes the approach to the assessment of visual effects for residential receptors. The proposed approach to assessing likely significant cumulative effects is explained in

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		in ensuring that such development contributes to the quality of the area."	Section 7.8 of **Chapter 7 Visual**.
		4.7.7 "Applicants must demonstrate in their application documents how the design process was conducted and how the proposed design evolved. Where a number of different designs were considered, applicants should set out the reasons why the favoured choice has been selected."	An overview of the baseline landscape is provided in Section 6.5 of **Chapter 6 Landscape** and the potential visual receptors are outlined in Section 7.5 of **Chapter 7 Visual**. The proposed approach to mitigation is explained in **Chapter 5, EIA Approach and Methodology**.
		4.7.10 "In the light of the above and given the importance which the Planning Act 2008 places on good design and sustainability, the Secretary of State needs to be satisfied that energy infrastructure developments are sustainable and, having regard to regulatory and other constraints, are as attractive, durable, and adaptable (including taking account of natural hazards such as flooding) as they can	
		4.7.11 "In doing so, the Secretary of State should be satisfied that the applicant has considered both functionality (including fitness for purpose and sustainability) and aesthetics (including its contribution to the quality of the area in which it would be located, any potential amenity benefits, and visual impacts on the landscape or seascape) as far as possible."	
		4.7.12 "In considering applications, the Secretary of State should take into account the ultimate purpose of the infrastructure and bear in mind the operational, safety and security requirements which the design has to satisfy. Many of the wider impacts of a development, such as landscape and environmental impacts, will be important factors in the design process."	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		5 Generic Impacts	
		5.10 Landscape and Visual	
		5.10.13 "All proposed energy infrastructure is likely to have visual effects for many receptors around proposed sites. *5.10.14 The Secretary of State will have to judge whether the visual effects on sensitive receptors, such as local residents, and other receptors, such as visitors to the local area, outweigh the benefits of the project."*	The SOR (Ref 2B.7), CPRSS (Ref 2B.8), **Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered**, and **Chapter 4 Description of the Project** describe the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrate that minimising adverse effects on views and visual amenity through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.3) was a major consideration during its development. The evolution of the Project will continue to be informed by both environmental and technical desk studies and site surveys as well as consultation and stakeholder feedback. This evolution will be documented in the alternatives chapter within the ES.
		5.10.16 "The applicant should carry out a landscape and visual impact assessment and report it in the ES, including cumulative effects (see Section 4.3). Several guides have been produced to assist in addressing landscape issues."	
		5.10.19 "The applicant should consider landscape and visual matters in the early stages of siting and design, where site choices and design principles are being established. This will allow the applicant to demonstrate in the ES how negative effects have been minimised and opportunities for creating positive benefits or enhancement have been recognised incorporated into the design, delivery and operation of the scheme."	The approach to assessing the likely significant visual effects of the Project is set out in the proposed assessment methodology in Section 7.8 of **Chapter 7 Visual**. This includes the approach to the assessment of visual effects for residential receptors and reference to lighting and night-time effects with respect to visual amenity will be made where relevant.
		5.10.21 "The assessment should include the visibility and conspicuousness of the project during construction and of the presence and operation of the project and potential impacts on views and visual amenity. This should include light pollution effects, including on dark skies, local amenity, and nature conservation."	The proposed approach to assessing likely

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		5.10.22 "The assessment should also address the landscape and visual effects of noise and light pollution, and other emissions (see Section 5.2 and Section 5.7), from construction and operational activities on residential amenity and on sensitive locations, receptors and views, how these will be minimised."	significant cumulative effects is explained in Section 7.8 **Chapter 7 Visual**. An overview of the potential visual receptors is provided in Section 7.5 **Chapter 7 Visual**. The proposed approach to mitigation is explained in **Chapter 5, EIA Approach and Methodology**.
		5.10.25 "In considering visual effects it may be helpful for applicants to draw attention, in the supporting evidence to their applications, to any examples of existing permitted infrastructure they are aware of with a similar magnitude of impact on equally sensitive receptors. This may assist the Secretary of State in judging the weight they should give to the assessed visual impacts of the proposed development."	
		5.10.26 "Reducing the scale of a project can help to mitigate the visual and landscape effects of a proposed project. However, reducing the scale or otherwise amending the design of a proposed energy infrastructure project may result in a significant operational constraint and reduction in function – for example, electricity generation output. There may, however, be exceptional circumstances, where mitigation could have a very significant benefit and warrant a small reduction in function. In these circumstances, the Secretary of State may decide that the benefits of the mitigation to reduce the landscape and/or visual effects outweigh the marginal loss of function."	
		5.10.27 "Adverse landscape and visual effects may be minimised through appropriate siting of infrastructure	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		within its development site and wider setting. The careful consideration of colours and materials will support the delivery of a well-designed scheme, as will sympathetic landscaping and management of its immediate surroundings."	
		5.10.28 "Depending on the topography of the surrounding terrain and areas of population it may be appropriate to undertake landscaping off site. For example, filling in gaps in existing tree and hedge lines may mitigate the impact when viewed from a more distant vista."	
		5.10.29 "The Secretary of State should take into consideration the level of detailed design which the applicant has provided and is secured in the Development Consent Order, and the extent to which design details are subject to future approvals."	
		5.10.30 "The Secretary of State should be satisfied that local authorities will have sufficient design content secured to ensure future consenting will meet landscape, visual and good design objectives."	
	NPS EN-5 (2024) (Ref 2B.4)	**2 Assessment and Technology-Specific Information**	
		2.2 Factors influencing site selection and design	
		2.2.8 "There will usually be a degree of flexibility in the location of the development's associated substations, and applicants should consider carefully their location, as well as their design."	**Chapter 4 Description of Project** describes the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrates that minimising adverse visual effects through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.3) was a major consideration during its development and

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
			will continue in the future design evolution of the Project.
		2.2.9 "In particular, the applicant should consider such characteristics as the local topography, the possibilities for screening of the infrastructure and/or other options to mitigate any impacts…"	**Chapter 4 Description of Project** describes the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrates that minimising adverse visual effects through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.3) was a major consideration during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project. The proposed approach to mitigation is explained in **Chapter 4 Description of Project**.
		2.2.10 "As well as having duties under Section 9 of the Electricity Act 1989, (in relation to developing and maintaining an economical and efficient network), applicants must take into account Schedule 9 to the Electricity Act 1989, which places a duty on all transmission and distribution licence holders, in formulating proposals for new electricity networks infrastructure, to "have regard to the desirability of preserving natural beauty, of conserving flora, fauna and geological or physiographical features of special interest and of protecting sites, buildings and objects of architectural, historic or archaeological interest; and …do what [they] reasonably can to mitigate any effect which the proposals would have on the natural beauty of the countryside or on any such flora, fauna, features, sites, buildings or objects."	The design of the Project has sought to avoid such features through the application of the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.3). **Chapter 4 Description of Project** describes the evolution of the Project and how it demonstrates good design in its development to date. The proposed approach to assessing the likely significant visual effects of the Project is explained in Section 7.8 **Chapter 7 Visual**. An overview of the baseline visual environment is provided in section 7.5 of **Chapter 7 Visual.**

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		2.2.11 "Depending on the location of the proposed development, statutory duties under Section 85 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, Section 11A of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 (as amended by Section 62 of the Environment Act 1995), and Section 17A of the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads Act 1988 may be relevant. Applicants should note amendments to each of these provisions contained in Section 245 of the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023."	**Chapter 4 Description of Project** describes the evolution of the Project and how it demonstrates good design in its development to date. **Chapter 2 Regulatory and Planning Policy Context** sets out how the Applicant will respond to the provisions contained in Section 245 of the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023.
		2.9 Applicant assessment	
		2.9.7 "While the government does not believe that the development of overhead lines is incompatible in principle with applicants' statutory duty under Schedule 9 to the Electricity Act 1989, to have regard to visual and landscape amenity and to reasonably mitigate possible impacts thereon, in practice new overhead lines can give rise to adverse landscape and visual impacts."	**Chapter 2 Regulatory and Planning Policy Context** sets out how the Applicant will respond to the provisions contained in the relevant Acts, including Section 245 of the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023. The SOR (Ref 2B.7), CPRSS (Ref 2B.8), **Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered**, and **Chapter 4 Description of the Project** describe the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrate that minimising adverse effects on views and visual amenity through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.3) was a major consideration during its development. The evolution of the Project will continue to be informed by both environmental and technical desk studies and site surveys as well as consultation and stakeholder feedback. This
		2.9.8 "These impacts [reference to clause 2.9.7] depend on the type (for example, whether lines are supported by towers or monopole structures), scale, siting, and degree of screening of the lines, as well as the characteristics of the landscape and local environment through which they are routed."	
		2.9.9 "New substations, sealing end compounds (including terminal towers), and other above-ground installations that serve as connection, switching, and voltage transformation points on the electricity network may also give rise to adverse landscape and visual impacts."	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		2.9.10 "Cumulative adverse landscape, seascape and visual impacts may arise where new overhead lines are required along with other related developments such as substations, wind farms, and/or other new sources of generation."	evolution will be documented in the alternatives chapter within the ES. The proposed approach to assessing the likely significant visual effects of the Project is explained in Section 7.8 **Chapter 7 Visual**. This includes the approach to the visual aspects of residential amenity. Reference to night time lighting with respect to residential amenity will be made where relevant. An overview of the baseline visual environment is provided in **Chapter 7 Visual**. The proposed approach to assessing likely significant cumulative effects is explained in Section 7.8 **Chapter 7 Visual**. The proposed approach to mitigation is explained in **Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology**.
		2.9.11 "Landscape and visual benefits may arise through the reconfiguration, rationalisation, or undergrounding of existing electricity network infrastructure. Though mitigation of the landscape and visual impacts arising from overhead lines and their associated infrastructure is usually possible, it may not always be so, and the impossibility of full mitigation in these cases does not countermand the need for overhead lines."	
		2.9.13 "Applicants should also offer proposals …… for additional mitigation."	
		2.9.14 "Where the nature or proposed route of an overhead line will likely result in particularly significant landscape and visual impacts, as would be assessed through landscape, seascape and visual impact assessment, the applicant should demonstrate that they have given due consideration to the costs and benefits of feasible alternatives to the overhead line…."	
		2.9.15 "The ES should set out details of this consideration [reference to clause 2.9.16], including the applicant's rationale for eschewing feasible alternatives to the overhead line, and the mitigation cost-calculation methodology that this rationale may rely upon."	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		2.9.16 "The Holford Rules – guidelines for the routing of new overhead lines – were originally set out in 1959. These guidelines, intended as a common-sense approach to overhead line route design, were reviewed and updated by the industry in the 1990s, and they should be embodied in the applicants' proposals for new overhead lines."	**Chapter 4 Description of the Project** describes the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrates that minimising adverse effects on the landscape through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.3) was a major consideration during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project.
		2.9.18 "The Horlock Rules – guidelines for the design and siting of substations – were established by National Grid in 2009 in pursuance of its duties under Schedule 9 to the Electricity Act 1989. These principles should be embodied in applicants' proposals for the infrastructure associated with new overhead lines."	
		2.9.23 "Additionally [reference to clause 2.9.22], cases will arise where – though no part of the proposed development crosses a designated landscape – a high potential for widespread and significant adverse landscape and/or visual impacts along certain sections of its route may result in recommendations to use undergrounding for relevant segments of the line or alternatively consideration of using a route including subsea cabling."	Areas of a high potential for widespread and significant adverse landscape effects will be identified and assessed with appropriate consideration given to undergrounding if required and reported in **Chapter 6 Landscape**.
		2.9.24 "In these cases, and taking account of the fact that the government has not laid down any further rule on the circumstances requiring use of underground or subsea cables, the Secretary of State must weigh the feasibility, cost, and any harm of the undergrounding or subsea option against:	The strategic options and alternatives considered for the Project are summarised in **Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered.**

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		the adverse implications of the overhead line proposal; the cost and feasibility of re-routing overhead lines or mitigations proposals for the relevant line section; and *the cost and feasibility of the reconfiguration, rationalisation, and/or use of underground or subsea cabling of proximate existing or proposed electricity networks infrastructure."*	
		2.9.25 "In such cases the Secretary of State should only grant development consent for underground or subsea sections of a proposed line over an overhead alternative if they are satisfied that the benefits accruing from the former proposal clearly outweigh any extra economic, social, or environmental impacts that it presents, the mitigation hierarchy has been followed, and that any technical obstacles associated with it are surmountable. In this context it should consider: • *the landscape and visual baseline characteristics of the setting of the proposed route, in particular, the impact on high sensitivity visual receptors (as defined in the current edition of the Landscape Institute's Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment), residential areas, designated landscapes, valued landscapes, designated heritage assets and Heritage Coasts (including, where relevant, impacts on the setting of designated features and areas), noting the policy in EN-1 section 5.4.53 on regional and local designations;*	The strategic options and alternatives considered for the Project are summarised in **Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered**. **Chapter 4 Description of the Project** describes the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrates that minimising adverse effects on the landscape through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.3) was a major consideration during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project. The proposed approach to assessing the likely significant landscape effects of the Project is set out in the proposed assessment methodology in Section 6.5 **Chapter 6 Landscape**. An overview of the baseline landscape is provided in **Chapter 6 Landscape.**

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		• *the additional cost of the proposed underground or sub-sea alternatives, including their significantly higher lifetime cost of repair and later uprating;* • *the potentially very disruptive effects of undergrounding on local communities, habitats, archaeological and heritage assets, marine environments, soil (including peat soils), hydrology, geology, and, for a substantial time after construction, landscape and visual amenity…."*	
Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity	NPS EN-1 (2024) (Ref 2B.1)	**4 Assessment Principles**	
		4.6 Environmental and Biodiversity Net Gain	
		4.3.1 "Prior to granting a development consent order, the IPC must, under the Habitats and Species Regulations79, (which implement the relevant parts of the Habitats Directive and the Birds Directive80 in England and Wales) consider whether the project may have a significant effect on a European site, or on any site to which the same protection is applied as a matter of policy, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects."	A HRA will be undertaken to determine whether the Project is likely to have a significant effect on any European designated site (now included within the national site network), or on any site to which the same protection is applied as a matter of policy, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. The HRA will inform ES **Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity** and will be included as a separate report within the application for development consent.
		5 Generic Impacts	
		5.3.3 "Where the development is subject to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) the applicant should ensure that the ES clearly sets out any effects on internationally, nationally and locally designated sites of ecological or geological conservation importance, on protected species and on habitats and	Designations, habitats and protected species have been identified within the Baseline section of **Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity**. The likely effects on these features (and any additional features identified) will be assessed

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		other species identified as being of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity. The applicant should provide environmental information proportionate to the infrastructure where EIA is not required to help the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC)31 consider thoroughly the potential effects of a proposed project."	and reported in ES **Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity**.
		5.3.4 "The applicant should show how the project has taken advantage of opportunities to conserve and enhance biodiversity and geological conservation interests."	Mitigation measures to ensure the conservation of ecological receptors will be reported in the ES. Where the EIA process identifies opportunities to enhance biodiversity interests these will be reported in the Ecology and Biodiversity chapter and relevant documents such as the Planning Statement submitted with the application for development consent. National Grid has committed to 10% Net Gain (BNG) in Environmental value including, as a minimum, 10% Biodiversity Net Gain across all its construction projects. A BNG assessment will be undertaken and presented in a separate BNG report that will be submitted as part of the application for development consent.
		5.3.9 "The most important sites for biodiversity are those identified through international conventions and European Directives. The Habitats Regulations provide statutory protection for these sites but do not provide statutory protection for potential Special Protection Areas (SPAs) before they have been classified as a SPA. For the purposes of considering development proposals affecting them, as a matter of policy the Government wishes SPAs to be considered in the same way as if they had already been classified.	**Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity** of the ES and the HRA will consider the potential for likely significant effects on potential Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Ramsar sites, where relevant. Design adjustments may be required as a result of the HRA process, which will be fed into the final ES/application for development consent.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		Listed Ramsar sites should, also as a matter of policy, receive the same protection."	
		5.3.10 "Many SSSIs are also designated as sites of international importance and will be protected accordingly. Those that are not, or those features of SSSIs not covered by an international designation, should be given a high degree of protection. All National Nature Reserves are notified as SSSIs."	Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and National Nature Reserves located within the relevant Study Area have been identified within the Baseline section of **Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity**. Project design-development work is being carried out to protect such sites by avoidance where possible, with mitigation being identified in the event that impacts are unavoidable.
		5.3.17 "Other species and habitats have been identified as being of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England and Wales and thereby requiring conservation action. The IPC should ensure that these species and habitats are protected from the adverse effects of development by using requirements or planning obligations. The IPC should refuse consent where harm to the habitats or species and their habitats would result, unless the benefits (including need) of the development outweigh that harm. In this context the IPC should give substantial weight to any such harm to the detriment of biodiversity features of national or regional importance which it considers may result from a proposed development."	**Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity** of the ES will consider other notable habitats and species (e.g. habitats of principal importance) as part of the assessment. The ES will also detail any mitigation that will be undertaken to protect such features.
		5.3.18 "The applicant should include appropriate mitigation measures as an integral part of the proposed development. In particular, the applicant should demonstrate that:	**Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity** of the ES will set out information on how the development will minimise working areas during construction, follow best practice during construction and operation to avoid or minimise

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		during construction, they will seek to ensure that activities will be confined to the minimum areas required for the works; *during construction and operation best practice will be followed to ensure that risk of disturbance or damage to species or habitats is minimised, including as a consequence of transport access arrangements;* *habitats will, where practicable, be restored after construction works have finished; and opportunities will be taken to enhance existing habitats and, where practicable, to create new habitats of value within the site landscaping proposals".*	disturbance or damage to species or habitats, restore habitats following construction/maintenance activities and where possible identify opportunities to enhance existing habitats and create new biodiverse habitats. Consultation will be held with relevant Statutory Nature Conservation Body (SNCB)/stakeholders throughout the project to discuss and agree the required mitigation and opportunities for enhancement.
	NPS EN-1 (2024) (Ref 2B.1)	*5.4.13 "National planning policy expects plans to identify and map Local Wildlife sites, and to include policies that not only secure their protection from harm or loss but also help to enhance them and their connection to wider ecological networks."*	**Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity** of the ES will consider potential impacts on designated sites of ecological importance, including sites of regional and local biodiversity interest.
		5.4.15 "Ancient woodland is a valuable biodiversity resource both for its diversity of species and for its longevity as woodland. Ancient or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland are also particularly valuable. Other types of irreplaceable habitats include blanket bog, limestone pavement, sand dunes, salt marsh and lowland fen."	**Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity** of the ES will set out mitigation measures to protect ancient woodland, ancient/veteran trees and other types of habitat that are considered irreplaceable as far as reasonably practicable.
		5.4.21 "As set out in Section 4.6, the design process should embed opportunities for nature inclusive design. Energy infrastructure projects have the potential to deliver significant benefits and enhancements beyond Biodiversity Net Gain, which result in wider environmental gains (see Section 4.5 on Environmental and Biodiversity Net Gain). The	As the Project and design evolves, opportunities for inclusive design for nature, both as part of BNG and beyond, will be sought and included. These will be set out within the **Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity** of the ES and appropriate appendices.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		scope of potential gains will be dependent on the type, scale, and location of each project."	
		5.4.22 "The design of Energy NSIP proposals will need to consider the movement of mobile/migratory species such as birds, fish and marine and terrestrial mammals and their potential to interact with infrastructure. As energy infrastructure could occur anywhere within England and Wales, both inland and onshore and offshore, the potential to affect mobile and migratory species across the UK and more widely across Europe (transboundary effects) requires consideration, depending on the location of development."	**Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity** of the ES will consider potential impacts on mobile and migratory species as part of the assessment. Mitigation measures will be embedded in the Project design with the aim to enable the continued movement of species, including birds, fish, aquatic and terrestrial mammals. This will be detailed in the **Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity** and within appropriate appendices. Surveys for breeding and migratory/over-wintering birds, and other mobile species as appropriate, will be conducted and will inform the HRA process and the assessments presented in the ES.
		5.4.30 "Applicants should work closely at an early stage in the pre-application process with SNCB and Defra/Welsh Government to develop a compensation plan for all protected sites adversely affected by the development."	Natural England will be consulted on the proposed mitigation measures for protected sites that could be adversely impacted by the Project.
		5.4.34 "Consideration should be given to improvements to, and impacts on, habitats and species in, around and beyond developments, for wider ecosystem services and natural capital benefits, beyond those under protection and identified as being of principal importance. This may include considerations and opportunities identified through Local Nature Recovery Strategies, and national goals	As the Project and design evolves, opportunities for inclusive design for nature, both as part of BNG and beyond, will be sought and included. These will be set out within the **Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity** of the ES and appropriate appendices.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		and targets set through the government's strategy for nature for example."	
	NPS EN-5 (2024) (Ref 2B.4)	**2 Assessment and Technology-Specific Information**	
		2.7 "The applicant will need to consider whether the proposed line will cause such problems at any point along its length and take this into consideration in the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and ES (see Section 4.2 of EN-1). Particular consideration should be given to feeding and hunting grounds, migration corridors and breeding grounds."	ES **Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity** will consider potential impacts on species. Consideration will be given to feeding and hunting grounds, migration corridors and breeding grounds.
		2.10.1 and 2.10.2 (part) "…Large birds may also be electrocuted when landing or taking off by completing an electric circuit between live and ground wires. Even perching birds can be killed as soon as their wings touch energised parts of the infrastructure…The Applicant will need to consider whether the proposed line will cause such problems at any point along its length and take this into consideration in the preparation of the ES (see Section 4.2 of EN-1). Particular consideration should be given to feeding and hunting grounds, migration corridors and breeding grounds, where they are functionally linked to sites designated or allocated under the 'national site network' provisions of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations."	ES **Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity** will consider potential impacts on birds. Particular consideration will be given to feeding and hunting grounds, migration corridors and breeding grounds, where they are functionally linked to sites designated or allocated under the 'national site network' provisions of the Habitats Regulations 2017.
		2.10.3 "Careful siting of a line away from, or parallel to, but not across, known flight paths can reduce the numbers of birds colliding with overhead lines considerably."	Bird collision risk will be considered in the ES and this will be informed by appropriate surveys and assessment, as set out in **Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity**. Consultation will

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		2.10.4 "Making lines more visible by methods such as the fitting of bird flappers and diverters to the earth wire, which swivel in the wind, glow in the dark and use fluorescent colours designed specifically for bird vision can also reduce the number of deaths. The design and colour of the diverters will be specific to the conditions – the line and pylon/transmission tower specifications and the species at risk".	be sought with key stakeholders regarding the ongoing baseline surveys, assessment methods and the identification of key risks and acceptable strategies for their avoidance and mitigation.
		2.10.5 "Electrocution risks can be reduced through the design of crossarms, insulators and the construction of other parts of high voltage power lines so that birds find no opportunity to perch near energised power lines on which they might electrocute themselves."	The risk of electrocution will be considered in the ES and any mitigation requirements will be reported. This will be informed by appropriate surveys and assessment, as set out in **Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity**. Consultation will be sought with key stakeholders regarding the ongoing baseline surveys, assessment methods and the identification of key risks ad acceptable strategies for their avoidance and mitigation.
	NPPF (2024) (Ref 2B.6)	**15 Conserving and enhancing the natural environment**	
		The NPPF, with particular reference to Section 15 and paragraphs 187, 188, 192, 193-195 and 198, states that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by *"minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity".* The NPPF is clear that pursuing sustainable development includes moving from a net loss of biodiversity to achieving net gains for nature, and that a core principle for planning is that it should contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution.	**ES Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity** will consider potential impacts on designated sites of ecological importance, including sites of regional and local biodiversity interest.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		The NPPF also specifies the obligations that the Local Authorities and the UK Government have regarding statutory designated sites and protected species under UK and international legislation and how this is to be delivered in the planning system, including those that are potential, possible, listed or proposed sites. It states that: *189 "Great weight should be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and National Landscapes which have the highest status of protection in relation to these issues. The conservation and enhancement of wildlife and cultural heritage are also important considerations in these areas, and should be given great weight in National Parks and the Broads66. The scale and extent of development within all these designated areas should be limited, while development within their setting should be sensitively located and designed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the designated areas.* Protected or notable habitats and species can be a material consideration in planning decisions and may therefore make some sites unsuitable for particular types of development, or if development is permitted, mitigation measures may be required to avoid or minimise impacts on certain habitats and species, or where impact is unavoidable, compensation may be required.	
	Natural Environment National Planning	**Natural Environment NPPG**	
		The NPPG on the Natural environment provides additional guidance to the NPPF. Guidance of particular relevance to biodiversity and the natural	As the Project and design evolves, opportunities for inclusive design for nature, both as part of BNG and beyond, will be sought

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
	Practice Guidance (NPPG) (2024) (Ref 2B.9)	environment includes Paragraphs 10 to 35 which set out how development plans and planning decisions have the potential to affect biodiversity and how individual development proposals may provide opportunities to conserve and enhance biodiversity and contribute to habitat connectivity in the wider area.	and included. These will be set out within **Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity** of the ES and appropriate appendices.
	UK MPS (2020) (Ref 2B.5)	**2.6 Detailed considerations**	
		Paragraph 2.6.1.1 requires marine plan authorities to be ensure, i) a halting and if possible, a reversal of biodiversity loss; and ii) the acceptance of biodiversity's role in enhancing the quality of life. 2.6.4 Ecological and chemical water quality and resources Paragraph 2.6.4.1 identifies that developments and other activities at the coast and at sea can have adverse effects on transitional waters, coastal waters and marine waters. During the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of developments, there can be increased demand for water, discharges to water and adverse ecological effects resulting from physical modifications to the water environment. There may also be an increased risk of spills and leaks of pollutants into the water environment and the likelihood of transmission of invasive non-native species, for example through construction equipment, and their impacts on ecological water quality need to be considered.	As the Project and design evolves, opportunities for inclusive design for nature, both as part of BNG and beyond, will be sought and included. These will be set out within **Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity** of the ES and appropriate appendices. Effects on protected habitats and species and groundwaters are assessed in **Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity** and **Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology** respectively.
		2.6.4 Ecological and chemical water quality and resources	
	East Inshore and East Offshore Marine Plans	Policy BIO1 seeks to ensure appropriate weight is attached to biodiversity, reflecting the need to protect biodiversity as a whole in the East marine plans and adjacent areas (marine and terrestrial).	As the Project and design evolves, opportunities for inclusive design for nature, both as part of BNG and beyond, will be sought and included. These will be set out within

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	(2014) (Ref 2B.16)	Policy BIO2 requests that enhancement of biodiversity and geological interests are incorporated into development; and Policy MPA1 requires that any impacts on the overall Marine Protected Area network is taken account of.	**Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity** of the ES and appropriate appendices.
Chapter 9 Cultural Heritage		**5 Generic Impacts**	
		5.9 Historic Environment	
		Paragraphs 5.9.2 to 5.9.7 establish the definitions for the historic environment, designated and non-designated heritage assets, the heritage significance (value) of heritage assets derived from their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest and the concepts of physical presence and setting. These definitions are aligned with those set out in the NPFF, notably the glossary set out in Appendix 2.	A desk-based assessment and ES **Chapter 9 Cultural Heritage** will utilitise the terminology and definitions for the historic environment set out in the NPS.
		5.9.9 "The applicant should undertake an assessment of any likely significant heritage impacts of the proposed development as part of the EIA and describe these along with how the mitigation hierarchy has been applied in the ES (see Section 4.3 [of the NPS]). This should include consideration of heritage assets above, at, and below the surface of the ground. Consideration will also need to be given to the possible impacts, including cumulative, on the wider historic environment. The assessment should include reference to any historic landscape or seascape character assessment and associated studies as a means of assessing impacts relevant to the proposed project."	A desk-based assessment will establish the baseline conditions and the ES chapter will provide the assessment of likely significant impacts to the heritage assets and the historic landscape. The methodology for the assessment is set out in **Chapter 9 Cultural Heritage** of this Scoping Report.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		5.9.10 "The applicant should provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected by the proposed development and the contribution of their setting to that significance. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage assets and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset. As a minimum the applicant should have consulted the relevant Historic Environment Record (HER) (or, where the development is in English or Welsh waters, English Heritage or Cadw) and assessed the heritage assets themselves using expertise where necessary according to the proposed development's impact."	A desk-based assessment will establish the baseline cultural heritage resource and the results of this will be included in **Chapter 9 Cultural Heritage** of the ES. The desk-based assessment will assess the significance of all relevant known heritage assets likely to be impacted by the Project, including any contribution from their setting. It will include a review of data held by the relevant Historic Environment Records (HERs) as well as an assessment of the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains to be present. Furthermore, it will assess the significance (i.e. sensitivity) of the surrounding historic landscape. ES **Chapter 9 Cultural Heritage** will assess the potential likely significant effects of the Project on each individual asset.
		5.9.11 "Where a development site includes, or the available evidence suggests it has the potential to include, heritage assets with an archaeological interest, the applicant should carry out appropriate desk-based assessment and, where such desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation. Where proposed development will affect the setting of a heritage asset, representative visualisations may be necessary to explain the impact."	A desk-based assessment will be carried out and the results of this included ES **Chapter 9 Cultural Heritage**. The approach to undertaking archaeological evaluation and surveys has been set out in the Weston Marsh to East Leicestershire Heritage Survey Strategy and the scope of appropriate archaeological evaluation including fieldwork will be discussed with consultees and, if required, the results will be included in the ES.
		Paragraphs 5.9.16 to 5.9.21 establish the requirements for the mitigation of impacts arising from infrastructure projects. They establish that retention of heritage assets is preferable to a documentary record	The desk-based assessment will establish the potential for as yet undiscovered heritage assets with archaeological interest to survive within the draft Order Limits and their likely

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		and that the ability to record a heritage asset should not be a factor in determining whether its loss should be permitted. Where the loss of a heritage asset (wholly or partially) is justified the Secretary of State will require applicants to record and advance the understanding of the significance of the asset prior to its loss and that the requirements for recording should be proportionate to the asset's importance and significance of the impact. The requirement is also established for applicants to publish the results of any recording undertaken and make publicly assessable through the deposition of reports and the archival material with relevant HERs and museums. As is the means by which Secretary of State should consider securing the required recording e.g., through requirements imposed through the DCO or by obligations made by applicants. Finally, these sections make clear provision for the Secretary of State to consider requirements to ensure procedures are in place identifying and dealing with as yet undiscovered heritage assets with archaeological interest encountered during construction.	significance. ES **Chapter 9 Cultural Heritage** will make provision for proportionate mitigation measures, both those embedded within the Project's design and additional measures. These mitigation measures will be considered during the assessment of significant effects arising from the Project.
		Paragraphs 5.9.22 to 5.9.36 concern decision making by the Secretary of State in relation to heritage assets. They establish that, in determining applications, the Secretary of State should seek to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by the proposed development, including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset, (Paragraph 5.9.22). In considering the impact of a proposed development	**ES Chapter 9 Cultural Heritage** will include an assessment of the significance of all heritage assets, including the contribution setting makes to that significance and will assess the impact of the Project on the significance of affected heritage assets and the potential for any harm or loss to occur.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		on any heritage assets, the NPS Secretary of State should consider the particular nature of the significance of the heritage assets (Paragraph 5.9.24), the desirability of sustaining and, where appropriate, enhancing the significance and setting of heritage assets (Paragraph 5.9.25), and the desirability for new development to make a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment (Paragraph 5.9.26). Paragraphs 5.9.27 and 5.9.28 align with the policies of the NPPF establishing that the Secretary of State should give great weight to the conservation of heritage assets, with greater weight given to assets of greater importance, irrespective of the scale of any potential harm. Any harm or loss of significance of a designated heritage asset should require clear and convincing justification. Paragraphs 5.9.29 to 5.9.30 expand on this, establishing the concept that substantial harm to or loss of significance of a grade II Listed Building or grade II Registered Park or Garden should be exceptional and that substantial harm to or loss of significance of assets of the highest significance should be wholly exceptional. Where proposed development will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of the designated heritage asset Paragraph 5.9.32 directs that the harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal. With regard to weighing applications that directly or	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets Paragraph 5.9.33 calls for a balanced judgement between the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset. Finally, when considering development that affects the setting of a designated heritage asset, Paragraph 5.3.36 concludes that Secretary of State should give appropriate weight to the desirability of preserving the setting such assets, weighing them against the wider benefits of the application.	
Chapter 10 Water Environment	NPS EN-1 (2024) (Ref 2B.1)	**5 Generic Impacts**	
		5.8 Flood Risk	
		5.8.9 "If, following application of the Sequential Test, it is not possible, (taking into account wider sustainable development objectives), for the project to be located in areas of lower flood risk the Exception Test can be applied as defined in https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-and-coastal-change#table2. The test provides a method of allowing necessary development to go ahead in situations where suitable sites at lower risk of flooding are not available."	The Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) will detail the sequential approach and apply the Sequential Test for areas of the project to be located in areas of lower flood risk. All applicable sources of flooding to and arising from the Project will be assessed and where applicable, apply the Exception Test.
		5.8.10 "The Exception Test is only appropriate for use where the Sequential Test alone cannot deliver an acceptable site. It would only be appropriate to move onto the Exception Test when the Sequential Test has identified reasonably available, lower risk sites appropriate for the proposed development where, accounting for wider sustainable development objectives, application of relevant policies would	As above, the FRA will detail where the Exception Test is required to assess the acceptability of those aspects of the Project which must be sited in areas of higher flood risk.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		provide a clear reason for refusing development in any alternative locations identified. Examples could include alternative site(s) that are subject to national designations such as landscape, heritage and nature conservation designations, for example Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), SSSIs and World Heritage Sites (WHS) which would not usually be considered appropriate."	
		5.8.13 "A site-specific flood risk assessment should be provided for all energy projects in Flood Zones 2 and 3 in England or Zones B and C in Wales. In Flood Zone 1 in England or Zone A in Wales, an assessment should accompany all proposals involving: *sites of 1 hectare or more land which has been identified by the EA or NRW as having critical drainage problems land identified (for example in a local authority strategic flood risk assessment) as being at increased flood risk in future land that may be subject to other sources of flooding (for example surface water) where the EA or NRW, Lead Local Flood Authority, Internal Drainage Board or other body have indicated that there may be drainage problems."*	An overview of baseline flood risk within the Scoping Boundary is described in **Chapter 10 Water Environment.** The application for development consent will be supported by an FRA that will inform the Project design and the findings of the ES.
		5.8.14 "This assessment should identify and assess the risks of all forms of flooding to and from the project and demonstrate how these flood risks will be managed, taking climate change into account".	The FRA will assess all applicable sources of flooding to and arising from the Project and identify any mitigation measures required to ensure flood resilience, taking climate change into account, and to prevent any off-site impacts.
		5.8.18 "Applicants for projects which may be affected by, or may add to, flood risk should arrange pre-application discussions before the official pre-	Discussions will be held with the Environment Agency, the Lead Local Flood Authorities and Internal Drainage Boards to agree the FRA

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		application stage of the Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) process with the EA or NRW, and, where relevant, other bodies such as Lead Local Flood Authorities, Internal Drainage Boards, sewerage undertakers, navigation authorities, highways authorities and reservoir owners and operators."	scope and to request baseline flood risk data. Engagement will continue throughout the EIA.
		5.8.19 "Such discussions should identify the likelihood and possible extent and nature of the flood risk, help scope the FRA, and identify the information that will be required by the Secretary of State to reach a decision on the application when it is submitted. The Secretary of State should advise applicants to undertake these steps where they appear necessary but have not yet been addressed."	
		5.8.21 "The Sequential Test ensures that a sequential, risk- based approach is followed to steer new development to areas with the lowest risk of flooding, taking all sources of flood risk and climate change into account. Where it is not possible to locate development in low-risk areas, the Sequential Test should go on to compare reasonably available sites with medium risk areas and then, only where there are no reasonably available sites in low and medium risk areas, within high-risk areas."	Discussions will be held to ensure the substation and overhead line design follows the sequential approach to ensure new development is in areas with the lowest risk of flooding, taking into account all sources of flood risk and climate change.
		5.8.22 "The technology specific NPSs set out some exceptions to the application of the Sequential Test. However, when seeking development consent on a site allocated in a development plan through the application of the Sequential Test, informed by a strategic flood risk assessment, applicants need not	Exceptions to the Sequential Test are available for technology specific NPSs. These exceptions will be further discussed throughout the EIA process and detailed within the application for development consent.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		apply the Sequential Test, provided the proposed development is consistent with the use for which the site was allocated and there is no new flood risk information that would have affected the outcome of the test."	
		5.8.23 "Consideration of alternative sites should take account of the policy on alternatives set out in Section 4.3 above. All projects should apply the Sequential Test to locating development within the site."	The FRA will apply the sequential approach to location development in areas at lowest risk of flooding from all sources.
		5.8.29 "The sequential approach should be applied to the layout and design of the project. Vulnerable aspects of the development should be located on parts of the site at lower risk and residual risk of flooding. Applicants should seek opportunities to use open space for multiple purposes such as amenity, wildlife habitat and flood storage uses. Opportunities should be taken to lower flood risk by reducing the built footprint of previously developed sites and using SuDS."	
		5.16 Water Quality and Resources	
		5.16.1 "Infrastructure development can have adverse effects on the water environment, including groundwater, inland surface water, transitional waters coastal and marine waters."	The water environment assessment will consider the potential for likely significant effects on surface water quality, water resources and flood risk receptors during the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Project. The proposed scope of the assessment is provided in **Chapter 10 Water Environment**. The assessment will be based on the current and future baseline, accounting for climate change, as presented in this chapter. Effects on protected habitats and
		5.16.2 "During the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases, development can lead to increased demand for water, involve discharges to water and cause adverse ecological effects resulting from physical modifications to the water environment. There may also be an increased risk of spills and leaks of pollutants to the water environment. These effects	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		could lead to adverse impacts on health or on protected species and habitats (see Section 4.3) and could result in surface waters, groundwaters or protected areas failing to meet environmental objectives established under the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017 and the Marine Strategy Regulations 2010."	species and groundwaters are assessed in **Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity** and **Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology** respectively.
		5.16.3 "Where the project is likely to have effects on the water environment, the applicant should undertake an assessment of the existing status of, and impacts of the proposed project on, water quality, water resources and physical characteristics of the water environment, and how this might change due to the impact of climate change on rainfall patterns and consequently water availability across the water environment, as part of the ES or equivalent (see Section 4.3 and 4.10)."	Current understanding of the existing status of these aspects of the water environment is presented in **Chapter 10 Water Environment.** The potential for likely significant effects on water quality, water resources and the physical characteristics of the water environment is discussed in **Chapter 10 Water Environment.**
		5.16.14 "The Secretary of State should be satisfied that a proposal has regard to current River Basin Management Plans and meets the requirements of the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017 (including regulation 19). The specific objectives for particular river basins are set out in River Basin Management Plans. The Secretary of State must refuse development consent where a project is likely to cause deterioration of a water body or its failure to achieve good status or good potential, unless the requirements set out in Regulation 19 are met. A project may be approved in the absence of a qualifying Overriding Public. Interest test only if there is sufficient certainty	The Project will prepare a Water Framework Directive Compliance Assessment with reference to the relevant River Basin Management Plan. The assessment will appraise the potential for the Project to cause waterbody status deterioration or limit future achievement of good status/potential and will describe measures to avoid or reduce these risks.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		that it will not cause deterioration or compromise the achievement of good status or good potential."	
		5.16.15 "The Secretary of State should also consider the interactions of the proposed project with other plans such as Water Resources Management Plans and Shoreline Management Plans."	The Baseline Conditions Section of **Chapter 10 Water Environment** presents data from the relevant River Basin Management Plans, A Water Framework Directive Compliance Assessment will be prepared to inform the ES, that will be informed by relevant Water Resource and Humber Estuary Management Plans.
		5.16.16 "The Secretary of State should consider proposals to mitigate adverse effects on the water environment and any enhancement measures put forward by the applicant and whether appropriate requirements should be attached to any development consent and/or planning obligations are necessary."	Measures to mitigate adverse effects on the water environment are described in Section 10.6 of **Chapter 10 Water Environment** These will be further developed throughout the EIA process and secured within the application.
	NPS EN-5 (2024) (Ref 2B.4)	**2 Assessment and Technology-Specific Information**	
		2.3 Climate change adaptation and resilience	
		2.3.2 "As climate change is likely to increase risks to the resilience of some of this infrastructure, from flooding for example, or in situations where it is located near the coast or an estuary or is underground, applicants should in particular set out to what extent the proposed development is expected to be vulnerable, and, as appropriate, how it has been designed to be resilient to: *flooding, particularly for substations that are vital to the network; and especially in light of changes to groundwater levels resulting from climate change;* *the effects of wind and storms on overhead lines;*	The FRA will assess all applicable sources of flooding to the Project and identify any mitigation measures required to ensure flood resilience, taking climate change into account in accordance with current Environment Agency guidance. In respect of other climate variables, **Appendix 18A Climate Change Resilience Screening Assessment** sets out a screening assessment for the current stage of the Project to inform this Scoping assessment. The Screening Assessment sets out the potential impacts of

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		higher average temperatures leading to increased transmission losses; *earth movement or subsidence caused by flooding or drought (for underground cables); and* *coastal erosion – for the landfall of offshore transmission cables and their associated substations in the inshore and coastal locations respectively."*	current and future climate change on the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Project and provides justification for the proposal to scope out a standalone Climate Change Resilience assessment from the EIA based on proposed Design, Control and Management Measures. Further embedded design measures should be developed as the Project design evolves through engagement with the engineering design team and included in the Design Principles document which will be established to inform the development of the Project design for both construction and operation. On this basis, no further assessment of the Project's vulnerability to climate change is required in the ES.
		2.3.3 "Section 4.10 of EN-1 advises that the resilience of the project to the effects of climate change should be assessed in the Environmental Statement (ES) accompanying an application. For example, future increased risk of flooding would be covered in any flood risk assessment (see Section 5.8 in EN-1). Consideration should also be given to coastal change (see sections 5.6 in EN-1)."	As noted above, the FRA prepared for the Project will examine future flood risk over the development lifetime, and identify mitigation measures required to ensure flood resilience, taking climate change into account.
	NPPF (2024) (Ref 2B.6)	**14 Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change**	
		The NPPF provides relevant guidance on a range of issues, including the definition of flood zones, development vulnerability classifications, compatibility of development types and flood zones, and guidance on the application of the flood risk Sequential and Exception Tests.	The assessment will be undertaken in accordance with and with reference to the NPPF and its accompanying Flood Risk and Coastal Change; and Water Quality and Supply NPPG. Although the NPSs are the primary source of statutory planning guidance for

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
			NSIPs, NPPF guidance may also be material in determining applications for development consent.
	Flood Risk and Coastal Change NPPG (2022) (Ref 2B.10) and Water Quality and Supply NPPG (2019) (Ref 2B.11)	**Flood Risk and Coastal Change and Water Quality and Supply NPPG**	
		The NPPG provides relevant guidance on a range of issues, including the definition of flood zones, development vulnerability classifications, compatibility of development types and flood zones, and guidance on the application of the flood risk Sequential and Exception Tests.	The assessment will be undertaken in accordance with and with reference to the NPPF and its accompanying Flood Risk and Coastal Change; and Water Quality and Supply NPPG. Although the NPSs are the primary source of statutory planning guidance for NSIPs, NPPF guidance may also be material in determining applications for development consent.
Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology **Chapter 12 Agriculture and Soils** **Chapter 13 Traffic and Movement**	NPS EN-1 (2024) (Ref 2B.1)	**4 Assessment Principles**	
		4.12 Pollution Control and Other Environmental Regulatory Regimes	
		Section 4.12 of NPS EN-1 states that proposals should be considered within the context of existing pollution control regimes.	The interface with other pollution control regimes is covered in **Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology.**
		5 Generic Impacts	
		5.4 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	
		5.4.7 "Many SSSIs are also designated as sites of international importance and will be protected accordingly. Those that are not, or those features of SSSIs not covered by an international designation,	**Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology** explains the approach in relation to geological conservation.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		should be given a high degree of protection. Most National Nature Reserves are notified as SSSIs."	
		5.4.12 "Sites of regional and local biodiversity and geological interest, which include Regionally Important Geological Sites, Local Nature Reserves and Local Wildlife Sites, are areas of substantive nature conservation value and make an important contribution to ecological networks and nature's recovery. They can also provide wider benefits including public access (where agreed), climate mitigation and helping to tackle air pollution."	
		5.4.19 "The applicant should show how the project has taken advantage of opportunities to conserve and enhance geological conservation interests."	
		5.11 Land Use, Including Open Space, Green Infrastructure, and Green Belt	
		5.11.8 "The ES (see Section 4.3) should identify existing and proposed land uses near the project, any effects of replacing an existing development or use of the site with the proposed project or preventing a development or use on a neighbouring site from continuing. Applicants should also assess any effects of precluding a new development or use proposed in the development plan. The assessment should be proportionate to the scale of the preferred scheme and its likely impacts on such receptors. For developments on previously developed land, the applicant should ensure that they have considered the risk posed by land contamination and how it is proposed to address this."	**Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology** explains the approach in relation to land contamination. Proposed methodology accords with relevant guidance, including Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) Sustainability and Environment Appraisal LA 109 Geology and soils" (2019).

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		5.16 Water Quality and Resources	
		Assessments should consider the physical and chemical characteristics of groundwater and its importance as a resource, with reference to abstractions, discharges and drinking water Source Protection Zone (SPZ). Section 5.16 of NPS EN-1 states that: *5.16.7 "The ES should in particular describe:* *… the existing physical characteristics of the water environment (including quantity and dynamics of flow) affected by the proposed project and any impact of physical modifications to these characteristics* *any impacts of the proposed project on water bodies or protected areas (including shellfish protected areas) under the Water Environment Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017 and source protection zones (SPZs) around potable groundwater abstractions"*	**Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology** covers the aspects of groundwater referred to in this policy.
	NPS EN-5 (2024) (Ref 2B.4)	**2 Assessment and Technology-Specific Information**	
		2.2 Factors influencing site selection and design	
		2.2.10 "As well as having duties under Section 9 of the Electricity Act 1989, (in relation to developing and maintaining an economical and efficient network), applicants must take into account Schedule 9 to the Electricity Act 1989, which places a duty on all transmission and distribution licence holders, in formulating proposals for new electricity networks infrastructure, to "have regard to the desirability of	**Chapter 9 Cultural Heritage** (Proposed Assessment Methodology) explains the approach in relation to protecting sites, buildings and objects of architectural, historic or archaeological interest. Section 11.8 in **Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology** (Proposed Assessment

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		preserving natural beauty, of conserving flora, fauna and geological or physiographical features of special interest and of protecting sites, buildings and objects of architectural, historic or archaeological interest; and …do what [they] reasonably can to mitigate any effect which the proposals would have on the natural beauty of the countryside or on any such flora, fauna, features, sites, buildings or objects.””	Methodology) explains the approach in relation to geological conservation.
		2.3 Climate change adaptation and resilience	**Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology** explains the approach in relation to groundwater and flooding.
		Paragraph 2.3.2 of NPS EN-5 specifies, with regards to climate change adaptation and resilience, applicants must detail the extent to which the proposed development is expected to be vulnerable and, where appropriate, how it has been designed to be resilient to flooding, particularly for substations critical to the network, and especially in light of changes to groundwater levels resulting from climate change, and earth movement or subsidence caused by flooding for underground cables.	**Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology** explains the approach in relation to groundwater and flooding.
		2.9 Applicant assessment	
		2.9.25 “…the Secretary of State should only grant development consent for underground or subsea sections of a proposed line over an overhead alternative if they are satisfied that the benefits accruing from the former proposal clearly outweigh any extra economic, social, or environmental impacts that it presents, the mitigation hierarchy has been followed, and that any technical obstacles associated	Section 11.8 in **Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology** (Proposed Assessment Methodology) explains the approach in relation to geological conservation.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		with it are surmountable. In this context it should consider: *…the applicant's commitment, as set out in their ES, to mitigate the potential detrimental effects of undergrounding works on any relevant agricultural land and soils (including peat soils), particularly regarding Best and Most Versatile land, including development and implementation of a Soil Resources and Management Plan. Such a commitment must guarantee appropriate handling of soil, backfilling, and return of the land to the baseline Agricultural Land Classification (ALC), thus ensuring no loss or degradation of agricultural land. Such a commitment should be based on soil and ALC surveys in line with the 1988 ALC criteria and due consideration of the Defra Construction Code of Practice for Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites."*	
	NPPF (2024) (Ref 2B.6)	**15 Conserving and enhancing the natural environment**	
		189 "Planning policies and decisions should ensure that: *(a) site is suitable for its proposed use taking account of ground conditions and any risks arising from land instability and contamination. This includes risks arising from natural hazards or former activities such as mining, and any proposals for mitigation including land remediation (as well as potential impacts on the natural environment arising from that remediation)."*	Section 11.8 in **Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology** (Proposed Assessment Methodology) explains how risks from contamination, remediation and historical mining will be assessed.
		5 Generic Impacts	
		5.11 Land Use, Including Open Space, Green Infrastructure, and Green Belt	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
	NPS EN-1 (2024) (Ref 2B.1)	*5.11.12 "Applicants should seek to minimise impacts on the best and most versatile agricultural land (defined as land in grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification) and preferable use land in areas of poorer quality (grades 3b, 4 and 5)."*	The extent of Best Most Versatile (BMV) land within the Scoping Boundary will be assessed in the baseline. The Project will have regard to the location of BMV land, and the extent affected will be minimised where practicable through the evolution of the design.
		5.11.13 "Applicants should also identify any effects and seek to minimise impacts on soil health and protect and improve soil quality taking into account any mitigation measures proposed."	The likely impacts on BMV land will be assessed as part of **Chapter 10 Agriculture and Soils** of the ES, with mitigation measures set out to minimise as far as practicable the effects.
		5.11.14 "Applicants are encouraged to develop and implement a Soil Management Plan which could help minimise potential land contamination. The sustainable reuse of soils needs to be carefully considered in line with good practice guidance where large quantities of soils are surplus to requirements or are affected by contamination."	The mitigation measures will include the requirement for a Soil Management Plan in line with published guidance, which will form part of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). Risks posed by land contamination are assessed in **Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology.**
		5.11.34 "The Secretary of State (SoS) should ensure that applicants do not site their scheme on the best and most versatile agricultural land without justification. Where schemes are to be sited on best and most versatile agricultural land the Secretary of State should take into account the economic and other benefits of that land. Where development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, areas of poorer quality land should be preferred to those of a higher quality."	The extent of BMV land within the Scoping Boundary will be assessed in the baseline. The likely impacts on BMV land will be assessed as part of **Chapter 10 Agriculture and Soils** of the ES, with mitigation measures set out to minimise as far as practicable the effects.
		2 Assessment and Technology-Specific Information	
		2.9 Applicant assessment	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
	NPS EN-5 (2024) (Ref 2B.4)	*2.9.25 (final* bullet point) *"…the applicant's commitment, as set out in their ES, to mitigate the potential detrimental effects of undergrounding works on any relevant agricultural land and soils (including peat soils), particularly regarding Best and Most Versatile land, including development and implementation of a Soil Resources and Management Plan. Such a commitment must guarantee appropriate handling of soil, backfilling, and return of the land to the baseline Agricultural Land Classification (ALC), thus ensuring no loss or degradation of agricultural land. Such a commitment should be based on soil and ALC surveys in line with the 1988 ALC criteria and due consideration of the Defra Construction Code of Practice for Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites".*	There is currently no undergrounding proposed across the Project. However, the extent of BMV land within the Scoping Boundary will be assessed in the baseline. The Project will have regard to the location of BMV land, and the extent affected will be minimised through the evolution of the design. If undergrounding is to occur, the likely impacts on BMV land from undergrounding will be assessed as part of **Chapter 10 Agriculture and Soils** of the ES, with mitigation measures aligned to published guidance to ensure handling methodologies are appropriate to the soil type, that, where practicable, double handling is avoided and where soils are being reinstated the correct profile is recreated which is suitable for the proposed end land use. The mitigation measures will include the requirement for a Soil Management Plan in line with published guidance, which will form part of the CEMP as outlined in the **Initial Outline CoCP (Appendix 4B).**
		2.9.58 "There is little evidence that exposure of crops, farm animals or natural ecosystems to transmission line EMFs [Electric and Magnetic Fields] (EMFs) has any agriculturally significant consequences."	The potential effects of EMFs are proposed to be scoped out of the assessment. Where indirect effects to sensitive land uses (such as riding manèges) are identified, additional conductor clearances will be applied as part of the design.
	NPPF (2024) (Ref 2B.6)	**15 Conserving and enhancing the natural environment**	
		180 "Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:	The likely impacts on BMV land will be assessed as part of **Chapter 10 Agriculture**

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils […]; *recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside…including the economic and other benefits of the BMV agricultural land […];* *[…]* *(e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability."*	**and Soils** of the ES. Mitigation measures will be set out to minimise as far as practicable the effects. Potential effects upon sites of geological value will be identified in **Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology.**
		Footnote of 181 "Where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, areas of poorer quality land should be preferred to those of a higher quality. The availability of agricultural land used for food production should be considered, alongside the other policies in this Framework, when deciding what sites are most appropriate for development."	The extent of BMV land within the Scoping Boundary will be assessed in the baseline. The Project will have regard to the location of BMV land, and the extent affected will be minimised where practicable through the evolution of the design.
	NPS EN-1 (2024) (Ref 2B.1)	**5 Generic Impacts**	
		5.14 Traffic and Transport	
		5.14.4 "The consideration and mitigation of transport impacts is an essential part of Government's wider policy objectives for sustainable development as set out in Section 2.6 of this NPS."	The Project's transport impacts will be fully assessed and set out within an ES and Transport Assessment (TA).
		5.14.5 "If a project is likely to have significant transport implications, the applicant's ES (see Section 4.3) should include a transport appraisal. The DfT's Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG) and Welsh Governments WelTAG provides guidance on	A TA will be produced to model and assess the impacts of the Project.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		modelling and assessing the impacts of transport schemes."	
		5.14.6 "National Highways and Highways Authorities are statutory consultees on NSIP applications including energy infrastructure where it is expected to affect the strategic road network and / or have an impact on the local road network. Applicants should consult with National Highways and Highways Authorities as appropriate on the assessment and mitigation to inform the application to be submitted."	National Highways and Local Highway Authorities will be consulted in developing the TA and ES chapter for the Project.
		5.14.7 *"The applicant should prepare a travel plan including demand management and monitoring measures to mitigate transport impacts. The applicant should also provide details of proposed measures to improve access by active, public and shared transport to:* • reduce the need for parking associated with the proposal; • contribute to decarbonisation of the transport network; and • improve user travel options by offering genuine modal choice."	A Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) and Construction Workers Travel Plan (CWTP) will be produced.
		5.14.8 "The assessment should also consider any possible disruption to services and infrastructure (such as road, rail and airports)."	The ES and TA will consider all relevant modes and assess the impacts of the Project.
		5.14.10 "Applicants should discuss with network providers the possibility of co-funding by government for any third-party benefits. Guidance has been issued which explains the circumstances where this may be possible, although the government cannot guarantee	As part of discussions with network operators, any such opportunities will be identified and explored (where merited). Opportunities that are agreed to be incorporated into the Project and set out in the TA and ES.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		in advance that funding will be available for any given uncommitted scheme at any specified time."	
		5.14.11 "Where mitigation is needed, possible demand management measures must be considered. This could include identifying opportunities to: • reduce the need to travel by consolidating trips • locate development in areas already accessible by active travel and public transport • provide opportunities for shared mobility • re-mode by shifting travel to a sustainable mode that is more beneficial to the network • retime travel outside of the known peak times • reroute to use parts of the network that are less busy."	Mitigation measures will be set out in the Transport Assessment, Construction Traffic Management Plan and Construction Worker Travel Plan.
		5.14.12 "If feasible and operationally reasonable, such mitigation should be required, before considering requirements for the provision of new inland transport infrastructure to deal with remaining transport impacts. All stages of the project should support and encourage a modal shift of freight from road to more environmentally sustainable alternatives, such as rail, cargo bike, maritime and inland waterways, as well as making appropriate provision for and infrastructure needed to support the use of alternative fuels including charging for electric vehicles."	
		5.14.13 "Regard should always be given to the needs of freight at all stages in the construction and operation of the development including the need to provide appropriate facilities for HGV drivers as appropriate."	The CTMP will set out the relevant information of transport routing and compound locations. Welfare requirements for drivers fall outside the scope of this study topic.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		5.14.14 "The Secretary of State may attach requirements to a consent where there is likely to be substantial HGV traffic that: • control numbers of HGV movements to and from the site in a specified period during its construction and possibly on the routing of such movements • make sufficient provision for HGV parking, and associated high quality drive facilities either on the site or at dedicated facilities elsewhere, to support driver welfare, avoid 'overspill' parking on public roads, prolonged queuing on approach roads and uncontrolled on-street HGV parking in normal operating conditions • ensure satisfactory arrangements for reasonably foreseeable abnormal disruption, in consultation with network providers and the responsible police force."	Controls of timing and routing of Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV) movements as well as parking will be set out within the Transport Assessment, CTMP and Construction Worker Travel Plan.
		5.14.15 "The Secretary of State should have regard to the cost-effectiveness of demand management measures compared to new transport infrastructure, as well as the aim to secure more sustainable patterns of transport development when considering mitigation measures.	Demand management measures, where appropriate, will be considered as part of the transport strategy and set out in the TA.
		5.14.16 Applicants should consider the DfT policy guidance "Water Preferred Policy Guidelines for the movement of abnormal indivisible loads" when preparing their application."	
		5.14.18 "A new energy NSIP may give rise to substantial impacts on the surrounding transport infrastructure and the Secretary of State should	Impacts will be assessed and mitigation considered through the ES, TA, CTMP, CWTP,

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		therefore ensure that the applicant has sought to mitigate these impacts, including during the construction phase of the development and by enhancing active, public and shared transport provision and accessibility."	CEMP and Public Rights of Way Management Plan.
		5.14.21 "The Secretary of State should only consider refusing development on highways grounds if there would be an unacceptable impact on highway safety, residual cumulative impacts on the road network would be severe, or it does not show how consideration has been given to the provision of adequate active public or shared transport access and provision."	The Project impacts shall be assessed and set out within the ES and TA.
	NPPF (2024) (Ref 2B.6)	**9 Promoting sustainable transport**	
		109 "Transport issues should be considered from the earliest stages of plan-making and development proposals, using a vision-led approach to identify transport solutions that deliver well-designed, sustainable and popular places. This should involve: *understanding and addressing the potential impacts of development on transport networks;;* *realising opportunities from existing or proposed transport infrastructure, and changing transport technology and usage […]"*	The Project will seek to utilise existing infrastructure where feasible.
		116 "Development should only be prevented or refused on highways grounds if there would be an unacceptable impact on highway safety, or the residual cumulative impacts on the road network, following mitigation, would be severe, taking into account all reasonable future scenarios.."	The Project impact will be fully assessed and set out within the ES and TA.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		117 "All developments that will generate significant amounts of movement should be required to provide a Travel Plan, and the application should be supported by a Transport Statement or Transport Assessment so that the likely impacts of the proposal can be assessed."	A TA will be prepared and assess impacts. Where required, mitigation measures will be put in place through the CTMP and CWTP to reduce impacts.
	Travel Plans, Transport Assessments and Statements NPPG (2014) (Ref 2B.12)	**Travel Plans, Transport Assessments and Statements NPPG**	NPPG guidance has been considered in the preparation of the Travel Plans and the TA**.**
		The NPPG includes guidance relating to Travel Plans, Transport Assessments and Statements. This includes the scope and level of detail to be included.	
Chapter 14 Air Quality	NPS EN-1 (2024) (Ref 2B.1)	**5 Generic Impacts**	
		5.2 Air Quality and Emissions	
		5.2.9 *"The ES should describe:* • existing air quality concentrations and the relative change in air quality from existing levels; • any significant air quality effects, mitigation action taken and any residual effects, distinguishing between the project stages and taking account of any significant emissions from any road traffic generated by the project; • the predicted absolute emissions, concentration change and absolute concentrations as a result of the proposed project, after mitigation methods have been applied; and • any potential eutrophication impacts."	Should screening of traffic data for any of the Project stages indicate detailed assessment is required, then dispersion modelling will be undertaken as part of the air quality assessment (**Chapter 14 Air Quality**) to determine the change in pollutant concentrations as a result of the Project at relevant human and ecological receptor locations.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		5.7 Dust, Odour, Artificial Light, Smoke, Steam and Insect Infestation	
		5.7.1 "During the construction, operation and decommissioning of energy infrastructure there is potential for the release of a range of emissions such as odour, dust, steam, smoke, artificial light and infestation of insects. All have the potential to have a detrimental impact on amenity or cause a common law nuisance or statutory nuisance under Part III, Environmental Protection Act 1990. However, they are not regulated by the environmental permitting regime, so mitigation of these impacts will need to be included in the Development Consent Order."	The air quality assessment will consider the effects and resulting impacts associate with the Project. The approach to mitigation is described in the Design and Control Measures section of **Chapter 14 Air Quality**.
Chapter 15 Noise and Vibration	NPS EN-1 (2024) (Ref 2B.1)	**5 Generic Impacts**	
		5.12 Noise and Vibration	
		5.12.1 "Excessive noise can have wide-ranging impacts on the quality of human life and health such as annoyance, sleep disturbance, cardiovascular disease and mental ill- health. It can also have an impact on the environment and the use and enjoyment of areas of value such as quiet places and areas with high landscape quality."	The principles in this section will be followed through the Scoping and ES.
		5.12.2 "The Government's policy on noise is set out in the Noise Policy Statement for England. It promotes good health and good quality of life through effective noise management. Similar considerations apply to vibration, which can also cause damage to buildings. In this section, in line with current legislation, references to "noise" below apply equally to the assessment of impacts of vibration".	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		5.12.4 "Noise resulting from a proposed development can also have adverse impacts on wildlife and biodiversity. Noise effects of the proposed development on ecological receptors should be assessed by the Secretary of State in accordance with the Biodiversity and Geological Conservation section of this NPS at Section 5.4. This should consider underwater noise and vibration especially for marine developments. Underwater noise can be a significant issue in the marine environment, particularly in regard to energy production."	The effects of noise and vibration on ecological receptors will be considered within **Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity.**
		5.12.6 "Where noise impacts are likely to arise from the proposed development, the applicant should include the following in the noise assessment: • *a description of the noise generating aspects of the development proposal leading to noise impacts, including the identification of any distinctive tonal characteristics, if the noise is impulsive, whether the noise contains particular high or low frequency content or any temporal characteristics of the noise;* • *identification of noise sensitive premises and noise sensitive areas that may be affected;* • *the characteristics of the existing noise environment;* • *a prediction of how the noise environment will change with the proposed development;* • *in the shorter term such as during the construction period;*	**Chapter 15 Noise and Vibration** will include a description of the existing noise environment, the potential impacts and effects of noise and vibration on noise sensitive receptors, and with any control measures identified to mitigate and minimise potential adverse effects on health and quality or life.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		• *in the longer term, during the operating life of infrastructure;* • *at particular times of the day, evening and night (and weekends) as appropriate, and at different times of the year.* • *an assessment of the effect of predicted changes in the noise environment on any noise sensitive receptors, including an assessment of any likely impact on health and quality of life / well-being where appropriate, particularly among those disadvantaged by other factors who are often disproportionately affected by noise-sensitive areas;* • *if likely to cause disturbance, an assessment of the effect of the underwater or subterranean noise; and* • *all reasonable steps taken to mitigate and minimise potential adverse effects on health and quality or life."*	
		5.12.7 "The nature and extent of the noise assessment should be proportionate to the likely noise impact."	
		5.12.8 "Applicants should consider the noise impact of ancillary activities associated with the development, such as increased road and rail traffic movements, or other forms of transportation."	The assessment will consider construction traffic noise, as described in **Chapter 15 Noise and Vibration** of this scoping report.
		5.12.9 "Operational noise, with respect to human receptors, should be assessed using the principles of the relevant British Standards and other guidance. Further information on assessment of particular noise sources may be contained in the technology-specific NPSs. In particular for renewables (EN-3) and	The assessment of will consider appropriate guidance as described in **Chapter 15 Noise and Vibration** of this scoping report.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		electricity networks (EN-5) there is assessment guidance for specific features of those technologies. For the prediction, assessment and management of construction noise, reference should be made to any relevant British Standards and other guidance which also give examples of mitigation strategies".	
		5.12.10 "Some noise impacts will be controlled through environmental permits and parallel tracking is encouraged where noise impacts determined by an environmental permit interface with planning issues (i.e. physical design and location of development). The applicant should consult the EA and/or the SNCB, and other relevant bodies, such as the MMO or NRW, as necessary, and in particular regarding assessment of noise on protected species or other wildlife. The results of any noise surveys and predictions may inform the ecological assessment. The seasonality of potential affected species in nearby sites may also need to be considered."	Requirements for permitting will be considered through the application for development consent process.. Consultation and engagement with relevant stakeholders will be undertaken as necessary. The effects of noise and vibration on ecological receptors will be considered within **Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity.**
		5.12.12 "Applicants should submit a detailed impact assessment and mitigation plan as part of any development plan, including the use of noise mitigation and noise abatement technologies during construction and operation."	A detailed impact assessment and any required control measures required to mitigate and minimise potential adverse effects of noise on health and quality or life will be included in **Chapter 15 Noise and Vibration.**
	NPS EN-5 (2024) (Ref 2B.4)	**2 Assessment and Technology-Specific Information**	
	NPS EN-5 (2024) (Ref 2B.4)	**2.9 Applicant assessment**	
		2.9.26 "All high voltage transmission lines have the potential to generate noise under certain conditions."	It is expected conductors will be designed to operate below the inception level. This will be

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		2.9.27 "Line noise is most commonly caused by corona noise when the surface electrical stress exceeds the inception level for corona discharge activity which is released as acoustic energy and radiates into the air as sound. Transmission line conductors are normally designed to operate below this threshold".	considered in **Chapter 15 Noise and Vibration**.
		2.9.37 "Audible noise effects can also arise from substation equipment such as transformers, quadrature boosters and mechanically switched capacitors."	The assessment will consider operational noise from substation plant in **Chapter 15 Noise and Vibration**.
		2.9.38 "Transformers are installed at many substations, and generate low frequency hum. Whether the noise can be heard outside a substation depends on a number of factors, including transformer type and the level of noise attenuation present (either engineered intentionally or provided by other structures)."	The assessment will consider operational noise from substation plant in **Chapter 15 Noise and Vibration**. The assessment will consider operational noise from overhead lines in **Chapter 15 Noise and Vibration**.
		2.9.39 "For the assessment of noise from substations, standard methods of assessment and interpretation using the principles of the relevant British Standards are satisfactory."	
		2.9.40 "For the assessment of noise from overhead lines, the applicant must use an appropriate method to determine the sound level produced by the line in both dry and wet weather conditions, in addition to assessing the impact on noise-sensitive receptors."	The assessment will consider operational noise from overhead lines in **Chapter 15 Noise and Vibration**.
		2.9.41 "For instance, the applicant may use an appropriate noise modelling tool or tools for the prediction of overhead line noise and its propagation	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		over distance, such as an ISO 9613-2 or Technical Report TR(T)94."	
		2.9.42 "When assessing the impact of noise generated by overhead lines in wet weather relative to existing background sound levels, the applicant should consider the effect of varying background sound levels due to rainfall."	
		2.10 Mitigation	
		2.10.9 "Applicants must consider the following measures: • the positioning of lines to help mitigate noise; • ensuring that the appropriately sized conductor arrangement is used to minimise potential noise; • quality assurance through manufacturing and transportation to avoid damage to overhead line conductors which can increase potential noise effects; • ensuring that conductors are kept clean and free of surface contaminants during stringing/installation; and • the selection of quieter cost-effective plants [sic]".	Overhead lines have been routed to avoid noise sensitive receptors as far as reasonably practicable as set out in the Corridor Preliminary Routeing and Siting Study (CPRSS) (Ref 2B.8). This will be further refined as the Project design evolves. The proposed design and control measures are set out in Section 15.6 of **Chapter 15 Noise and Vibration** of this scoping report. Further detail based on the evolving design will be provided in **Chapter 15 Noise and Vibration** of the ES.
		2.10.10 "In addition, the ES should include information on planned maintenance arrangements. Where detail is not included, the Secretary of State should consider stipulating. appropriate maintenance arrangements by way of requirements attached to any grant of development consent".	Any required maintenance measures to ensure for ongoing minimisation of noise emission will be set out in **Chapter 15 Noise and Vibration.**
		15 Conserving and enhancing the natural environment	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
	NPPF (2024) (Ref 2B.6)	*187 "Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:* *(e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans."*	The principles in this section will be followed in the ES.
		198 "Planning policies and decisions should also ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment, as well as the potential sensitivity of the site or the wider area to impacts that could arise from the development. In doing so they should: *mitigate and reduce to a minimum potential adverse impacts resulting from noise from new development – and avoid noise giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and the quality of life;* *identify and protect tranquil areas which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason."*	
	Noise NPPG (2019) (Ref 2B.13)	**Noise NPPG**	
		001 "Noise needs to be considered when development may create additional noise or would be sensitive to the prevailing acoustic environment (including any	The principles in this section will be followed in the environmental assessment.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		anticipated changes to that environment from activities that are permitted but not yet commenced).”	
		002 “[...] it is important to look at noise in the context of the wider characteristics of a development proposal, its likely users and its surroundings, as these can have an important effect on whether noise is likely to pose a concern.”	
		003 “Plan-making and decision making need to take account of the acoustic environment and in doing so consider: *Whether or not a significant adverse effect is occurring or likely to occur;* *whether or not an adverse effect is occurring or likely to occur; and* *whether or not a good standard of amenity can be achieved.”*	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		003 "Plan-making and decision making need to take account of the acoustic environment and in doing so consider: • Whether or not a significant adverse effect is occurring or likely to occur; • whether or not an adverse effect is occurring or likely to occur; and • whether or not a good standard of amenity can be achieved." • 004 What are the observed effect levels? • Significant observed adverse effect level: This is the level of noise exposure above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur. • Lowest observed adverse effect level: this is the level of noise exposure above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected. • No observed effect level: this is the level of noise exposure below which no effect at all on health or quality of life can be detected. Although the word 'level' is used here, this does not mean that the effects can only be defined in terms of a single value of noise exposure. In some circumstances adverse effects are defined in terms of a combination of more than one factor such as noise exposure, the number of occurrences of the noise in a given time period, the duration of the noise and the time of day the noise occurs.	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
	Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE) (2010) (Ref 2B.16)	*1.6 "This Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE) sets out the long term vision of Government noise policy:* *Noise Policy Vision* *Promote good health and a good quality of life through the effective management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development."* *1.7 "This long term vision is supported by the following aims:* *Noise Policy Aims* *Through the effective management and control of environmental, neighbour and neighbourhood noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development:* • *avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life;* • *mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and* *where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life."* *2.24 "The second aim of the NPSE refers to the situation where the impact lies somewhere between LOAEL and SOAEL. It requires that all reasonable steps should be taken to mitigate and minimise adverse effects on health and quality of life while also taking into account the guiding principles of sustainable development…"*	The principles in this section will be followed in the environmental assessment.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		2.20 "There are two established concepts from toxicology that are currently being applied to noise impacts, for example, by the World Health Organisation. They are: *NOEL – No Observed Effect Level* *This is the level below which no effect can be detected. In simple terms, below this level, there is no detectable effect on health and quality of life due to the noise.* *LOAEL – Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level* *This is the level above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected."*	
		2.21 "Extending these concepts for the purpose of this NPSE leads to the concept of a significant observed adverse effect level. *SOAEL – Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level* *This is the level above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur."*	
Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism	NPS EN-1 (2024) (Ref 2B.1)	**4 Assessment Principles** **4.3 Environmental Effects/Considerations** *4.3.4 "To consider the potential effects, including benefits, of a proposal for a project, the applicant must set out information on the likely significant environmental, social and economic effects of the development, and show how any likely significant negative effects avoided, reduced, mitigated or compensated for, following the mitigation hierarchy. This information could include matters such as*	The assessment will assess the likely significant socio-economic effects from the construction, maintenance and operation of the Project. The proposed scope of the assessment is provided in **Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism.**

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		employment, equality, biodiversity net gain, community cohesion, health and well-being.	
		4.3.5 For the purposes of this NPS and the technology- specific NPSs the ES should cover the environmental, social and economic effects arising from pre-construction, construction, operation and decommissioning of the project."	
		4.3.8 "In this NPS and the technology specific NPSs, when used in relation to environmental matters the terms 'effects', 'impacts' or 'benefits' should be understood to mean likely significant effects, likely significant impacts, or likely significant benefits."	
		4.3.15 "Applicants are obliged to include in their ES…an indication of the main reasons for the applicant's choice, taking into account the environmental, social and economic effects and including, where relevant, technical and commercial feasibility."	An option appraisal process has been undertaken on the route corridor options (including the preferred corridor) and technologies associated with the Project from an early stage. This is summarised in **Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered**. Any further Project design evolutions will be summarised within the ES.
		5 Generic Impacts	
		5.13 Socio-Economic Impacts	
		5.13.4 "The applicant's assessment s should consider all relevant socio-economic impacts, which may include: • *the creation of jobs and training opportunities;* • *the contribution to the development of low-carbon industries at the local and regional level as well as nationally;*	The assessment will assess the likely significant socio-economic effects from the construction, maintenance and operation of the Project. This includes assessing the proposed effects detailed in NPS EN-1. The proposed scope of the assessment is provided in **Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism.**

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		• *the provision of additional local services and improvements to local infrastructure, including the provision of educational and visitor facilities;* • *effects (positive or negative) on tourism and other users of the area impacted;* • *the impact of a changing influx of workers during the different construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the energy infrastructure; and* • *cumulative effects – if development consent were to be granted to fora number of projects within a region and these were developed in a similar timeframe, there could be some short-term negative effects, for example a potential shortage of construction workers to meet the needs of other industries and major projects within the region."*	
		5.13.5 "Applicants should describe the existing socio-economic conditions in the areas surrounding the proposed development and should also refer to how the development's socio-economic impacts correlate with local planning policies."	The assessment will include a baseline section, which is covered in Section 16.5 of **Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism. Chapter 2 Regulatory and Planning Policy Context** sets out the legislative and policy context for the application. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.
		5.13.6 "Socio-economic impacts may be linked to other impacts, for example the visual impact of a development is considered in Section 5.10 but may also have an impact on tourism and local businesses."	This assessment in **Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism** will include assessing the impact of the Project on tourism and local businesses in the Study Area. Where applicable, the assessment will

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
			expand on inputs from other assessments reported within the ES including, but not limited to: air quality, noise and vibration, landscape, visual, traffic and transport and health and wellbeing effects.
		1 Introduction	
	NPS EN-5 (2024) (Ref 2B.4)	**1.3 Relationship with EN-1**	
	NPS EN-5 (2024) (Ref 2B.4)	*1.3.1. "This NPS is part of a suite of energy infrastructure NPSs. It should be read in conjunction with EN-1 and EN-3."*	This NPS is reviewed alongside the guidance and requirements set out in EN-1 for the scoping and preparation of the ES to ensure full compliance within the context of the application for the Project.
		1.3.2. "This NPS does not seek to repeat material set out in EN-1 or EN-3. EN-1 applies to all applications covered by this NPS unless stated otherwise. The policy in EN-3 on offshore wind in particular contains details relevant to offshore transmission."	This NPS is reviewed alongside the guidance and requirements set out in EN-1 for the scoping and preparation of the ES to ensure full compliance within the context of the application for the Project.
		2 Assessment and Technology-Specific Information	
		2.5 Environmental and Biodiversity Net Gain	
		2.5.1 "When planning and evaluating the proposed development's contribution to environmental and biodiversity net gain, it will be important – for both the applicant and the Secretary of State – to supplement the generic guidance set out in EN-1 (Section 4.6) with recognition that the linear nature of electricity networks	The assessment will assess the likely significant socio-economic effects from the construction, maintenance and operation of the Project. This includes assessing the proposed effects detailed in NPS EN-5 (alongside EN-1). The proposed scope of the assessment is

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		infrastructure can allow for excellent opportunities to…connect people to the environment, for instance via footpaths and cycleways constructed in tandem with environmental enhancements."	provided in Section 16.6 of **Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism.**
		2 Assessment and Technology-Specific Information	
		2.9 Applicant assessment	
		Section 2.9 of NPS EN-5 refers to applicant assessments pertaining to electricity networks infrastructure that are not directly covered in NPS EN-1. Section 2.9 of NPS EN-5 includes assessments considering the following: • Biodiversity and Geological Conservation; • Landscape and Visual Impact; • Noise and Vibration; • Electric and Magnetic Fields (EMFs); and • Sulphur Hexafloride.	N/A – these set out the assessment requirements for other ES topic areas, however, are included in this table for completeness.
		With regard to the Horlock Rules, the applicant should: *2.9.19 "consider environmental issues from the earliest stage to balance the technical benefits and capital cost requirements for new developments against the consequential environmental effects in order to keep adverse effects to a reasonably practicable minimum…*seek to avoid altogether internationally and nationally designated areas of the highest amenity, cultural or scientific value by the overall planning of the system connections."	An option appraisal process has been undertaken on the route corridor options (including the preferred corridor) and technologies associated with the Project from an early stage. This is summarised in **Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered**. Any further Project design evolutions will be summarised within the ES.
		2 Achieving sustainable development	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
	NPPF (2024) (Ref 2B.6)	Paragraph 8 outlines the economic objective of the planning system *"to help build a strong, responsive, and competitive economy by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity"*. This is expanded on in Chapter 6 Paragraph 85 of the NPPF which sets out how planning policies and decisions should *"help to create the conditions in which businesses can invest, expand and adapt".* Paragraph 8 also outlines the social objective of the planning system *"to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering well-designed beautiful and safe places, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being"*.	The assessment will assess the likely significant socio-economic effects from the construction, maintenance and operation of the Project. The proposed scope of the assessment is provided in **Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism.**
		8 Promoting healthy and safe communities	
		97 "to provide the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, decisions should: take into account and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all sections of the community."	The assessment will assess the likely significant socio-economic effects from the construction, maintenance and operation of the Project, including potential disruption to community facilities as a result of impacts on access and adverse impacts on amenity. The proposed scope of the assessment is provided in **Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism.**
		104 "decisions should protect and enhance public rights of way".	The assessment will assess the likely significant socio-economic effects from the

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
			construction, maintenance and operation of the Project, including potential disruption to local users of promoted and recreational routes. The proposed scope of the assessment is provided in **Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism.**
Chapter 17 Health and Wellbeing	NPS EN-1 (2024) (Ref 2B.1)	**4 Assessment Principles**	
		4.4 Health	
		4.4.1 "Energy infrastructure has the potential to impact on the health and well-being ("health") of the population. Access to energy is clearly beneficial to society and to our health as a whole. However, the construction of energy infrastructure and the production, distribution and use of energy may have negative impacts on some people's health."	The assessment will assess the likely significant effects from the construction, maintenance and operation of the Project. The proposed scope of the assessment is provided in **Chapter 17 Health and Wellbeing**. A cumulative effects assessment will be undertaken and presented within the ES, the scope of which is outlined within **Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology** of this Scoping Report. Where adverse impacts are identified, attempts will be made to mitigate the effects for identified receptors.
		"The direct impacts on health may include increased traffic *air or water pollution* *dust, odour* *hazardous waste and substances* *noise* *exposure to radiation, and* *increases in pests."*	Generally, those aspects of energy infrastructure which are most likely to have a significantly detrimental impact on health are subject to separate regulation (for example for air pollution) which will constitute effective mitigation of them. A health and wellbeing assessment will be undertaken as part of the ES, the scope of which is outlined in **Chapter 17 Health and Wellbeing.**

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		4.4.4 "As described in the relevant sections of this NPS and in the technology specific NPSs, where the proposed project has an effect on humans, the ES should assess these effects for each element of the project, identifying any potential adverse health impacts, and identifying measures to avoid, reduce or compensate for these impacts as appropriate."	The assessment will assess the likely significant effects from the construction, maintenance and operation of the Project. The proposed scope of the assessment is provided in **Chapter 17 Health and Wellbeing**. A cumulative effects assessment will be undertaken and presented within the ES, the scope of which is outlined within **Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology** of this Scoping Report. Where adverse impacts are identified, attempts will be made to mitigate the effects for identified receptors.
		4.4.5 "The impacts of more than one development may affect people simultaneously, so the applicant should consider the cumulative impact on health in the ES where appropriate."	The assessment will assess the likely significant effects from the construction, maintenance and operation of the Project. The proposed scope of the assessment is provided in **Chapter 17 Health and Wellbeing**. A cumulative effects assessment will be undertaken and presented within the ES, the scope of which is outlined within **Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology** of this Scoping Report. Where adverse impacts are identified, attempts will be made to mitigate the effects for identified receptors.
		5 Generic Impacts	
		5.12 Noise and Vibration	
		5.12.17 "The Secretary of State should not grant development consent unless they are satisfied that the proposals will meet the following aims, through the effective management and control of noise:	The assessment will assess the likely significant effects from the construction, maintenance and operation of the Project. The proposed scope of the assessment is provided in **Chapter 17 Health and Wellbeing**. A

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life from noise	cumulative effects assessment will be undertaken and presented within the ES, the scope
		5.12.17 "The Secretary of State should not grant development consent unless they are satisfied that the proposals will meet the following aims, through the effective management and control of noise: *avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life from noise* *mitigate and minimise other adverse impacts on health and quality of life from noise* *where possible, contribute to improvements to health and quality of life through the effective management and control of noise."*	The assessment will assess the likely significant effects from the construction, maintenance and operation of the Project. The proposed scope of the assessment is provided in **Chapter 17 Health and Wellbeing**. A cumulative effects assessment will be undertaken and presented within the ES, the scope of which is outlined within **Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology** of this Scoping Report. Where adverse impacts are identified, attempts will be made to mitigate the effects in identified receptors.
		5 Generic Impacts	
		5.15 Resource and Waste Management	
		5.15.1 "Government policy on hazardous and non-hazardous waste is intended to protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible. Where this is not possible and disposal is required as a last resort, waste management regulation ensures that waste is disposed of in a way that is least damaging to the environment and to human health."	Generally, those aspects of energy infrastructure which are most likely to have a significantly detrimental impact on health are subject to separate regulation (for example for air pollution) which will constitute effective mitigation of them. A health and wellbeing assessment will be undertaken as part of the ES, the scope of which is outlined in **Chapter 17 Health and Wellbeing.**
		2 Assessment and Technology-Specific Information	
		2.10 Mitigation	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
	NPS EN-5 (2024) (Ref 2B.4)	*2.10.11 "The applicant should consider the following factors:* • height, position, insulation and protection (electrical or mechanical as • appropriate) measures subject to ensuring compliance with the Electricity • Safety, Quality and Continuity Regulations 2002; • that optimal phasing of high voltage overhead power lines is introduced • wherever possible and practicable in accordance with the Code of Practice • to minimise EMFs; and • any new advice emerging from the Department of Health and Social Care *relating to government policy for EMF exposure guidelines."*	As part of the health and wellbeing assessment, consideration has been given at the assessment scoping stage to the potential impacts associated with the generation of EMFs. The Project will be designed to comply with existing National Grid standards and the guidelines and policies detailed in NPS-EN5 including the International Commission on Non Ionizing Radiation Protection guidelines for electric and magnetic fields (EMFs) and associated precautionary policy. An EMF report will be prepared as part of the Project.
	NPPF (2024) (Ref 2B.6)	**8 Promoting healthy and safe communities** The NPPF sets out various policies with respect to the health and wellbeing objectives of the planning system. Section 8 of the NPPF states that policies should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive, and safe places which: promote social inclusion; are safe and accessible; and enable and support healthy lifestyles. In order to do this, planning policies and decisions should: *98 "(a) Plan positively for the provision of local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments;*	The health and wellbeing assessment will assess the likely significant effects from the construction, maintenance and operation of the Project on health and wellbeing in accord with NPPF guidance. Where adverse impacts are identified, attempts will be made to mitigate the effects on receptors.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		take into account and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all sections of the community; *guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community's ability to meet its day-to-day needs;* *ensure that established shops, facilities, and services are able to develop and modernise, and are retained for the benefit of the community; and* *ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services."* They should also *"promote public safety and take into account wider security and defence" in developing planning policy;* and *"protect and enhance public rights of way and access."*	
Chapter 18 Climate Change	NPS EN-1 (2024) (Ref 2B.1)	**2 Government policy on energy and energy infrastructure development** **2.2 Net zero by 2050** *2.2.1 "In June 2019, the UK became the first major economy to legislate for a 2050 net zero Greenhouse Gases ('GHG') emissions target through the Climate Change Act 2008 (2050 Target Amendment) Order 2019. 22 In December 2020, the UK communicated its Nationally Determined Contributions to reduce GHG emissions by at least 68 per cent from 1990 levels by 2030.23 In April 2021, the government legislated for the sixth carbon budget (CB6), which requires the UK to reduce GHG emissions by 78 per cent by 2035 compared to 1990 levels".*	The Project will directly support the UK's net zero target by reinforcing the electricity transmission network in Lincolnshire and the East Midlands, and facilitate the connection of planned offshore wind generation, battery storage/solar, interconnectors with other countries and subsea links to Scotland, allowing clean energy to be carried on the network. The climate change chapter of the ES will assess the Project's greenhouse gas emissions in the context of the legally binding greenhouse

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
			gas reduction targets and carbon budgets in line with Institute of Sustainability and Environmental Professionals (ISEP) (formally Instructive of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA)) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) assessment guidance (Ref 2B.14)
		4 Assessment Principles	
		4.2 The critical national priority for low carbon infrastructure	
		4.2.1 "Government has committed to fully decarbonising the power system by 2035, subject to security of supply, to underpin its 2050 net zero ambitions".	The GHG assessment within the climate change chapter of the ES will assess if the Project supports the growth of low– carbon and renewable energy in line with government policy to decarbonise the power system.
		4.2.2 to 4.2.5 "Ensuring the UK is more energy independent, resilient and secure requires the smooth transition to abundant, low-carbon energy"…. "Low carbon infrastructure for the purposes of this policy means for electricity grid infrastructure, all power lines in scope of EN-5 including network reinforcement and upgrade works, and associated infrastructure such as substations. This is not limited to those associated specifically with a particular generation technology, as all new grid projects will contribute towards greater efficiency in constructing, operating and connecting low carbon infrastructure to the National Electricity Transmission System."	
		4 Assessment Principles	
		4.7 Criteria for good design for Energy Infrastructure	
		Section 4.7 of NPS EN-1 Sets out the principles for good design that should be applied to all energy infrastructure and notes the importance which the	The design of the route of the 400 kV overhead line and the siting of the substations and associated infrastructure is being developed

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		Planning Act 2008 places on good design and sustainability.	within the underlying principle of good design through the application of the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.3). The evolution of the design will continue to be informed by both environmental and technical desk studies and site surveys, considerations related to GHG emissions, as well as consultation and stakeholder feedback. This evolution will be documented in the alternatives chapter within the ES.
		5 Generic Impacts	
		Section 5 of NPS EN-1 sets out potential impacts in respect of matters such as air quality and emissions, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, biodiversity and geological conservation, coastal change, dust/odour/light pollution, flood risk, historic environment, landscape and visual, noise, socio-economic impacts, traffic and transport, resource and waste management, and water resources.	The design of the route of the 400 kV overhead line and the siting of the substations and associated infrastructure is being developed within the underlying principle of good design through the application of the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.3). The evolution of the design will continue to be informed by both environmental and technical desk studies and site surveys, considerations related to GHG emissions, as well as consultation and stakeholder feedback. This evolution will be documented in the alternatives chapter within the ES.
		5.3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions	
		Section 5.3 of NPS EN-1 covers GHG emissions associated with energy infrastructure development. This stipulates that all applications must include a full whole life GHG assessment (including construction, operational, decommissioning, and land use change impacts).	The GHG assessment within the climate change chapter of the ES will assess lifecycle carbon emissions in line with ISEP GHG assessment guidance (Ref 2B.14). The ES will also document the steps taken to

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
			drive down climate change impacts at each stage to reduce construction and operational carbon emissions as much as possible.
		5.3.4 "All proposals for energy infrastructure projects should include a GHG assessment as part of their ES (See Section 4.3). This should include: • *A whole life GHG assessment showing construction, operational and decommissioning GHG impacts, including impacts from change of land use.* • *An explanation of the steps that have been taken to drive down the climate change impacts at each of those stages.* • *Measurement of embodied GHG impact from the construction stage.* • *How reduction in energy demand and consumption during operation has been prioritised in comparison with other measures.* • *How operational emissions have been reduced as much as possible through the application of best available techniques for that type of technology.* • *Calculation of operational energy consumption and associated carbon emissions.* • *Whether and how any residual GHG emissions will be (voluntarily) offset or removed using a recognised framework.* • *Where there are residual emissions, the level of emissions and the impact of those on national and international efforts to limit climate change, both alone and where relevant in combination with other*	The GHG assessment within the climate change chapter of the ES will assess lifecycle carbon emissions in line with ISEP GHG assessment guidance (Ref 2B.14). The ES will also document the steps taken to drive down climate change impacts at each stage to reduce construction and operational carbon emissions as much as possible.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		developments at a regional or national level, or sector level, if sectoral targets are developed."	
		5.3.5 "a GHG assessment should be used to drive down GHG emissions at every stage of the proposed development and ensure that emissions are minimised as far as possible for the type of technology"	
		Section 5.3 of NPS EN-1 continues that appropriate weight must be given to projects that embed nature-based or technological processes to mitigate or offset the emissions of construction and decommissioning. Paragraph 5.3.11 states that: "*operational GHG emissions are a significant adverse impact from some types of energy infrastructure which cannot be totally avoided*" and that "operational GHG *emissions are not reasons to prohibit the consenting of energy projects"*	
	NPS EN-5 (2024) (Ref 2B.4)	**2 Assessment and Technology-Specific Information**	
	NPS EN-5 (2024) (Ref 2B.4)	**2.9 Applicant assessment**	
		2.9.59 "Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF6) is an insulating and arc- suppressant gas used in high-voltage switchgear for *electricity networks."*	SF6 is a potent greenhouse gas that is used as an insulating and arc- suppressant gas in high-voltage switchgear for electricity networks.
		2.9.60 "It is also an extraordinarily potent greenhouse gas, and fugitive emissions from electricity networks infrastructure are an object of increasing environmental concern, especially in light of the UK's commitment to net zero by 2050."	The use of SF6 within switchgear equipment is a potential source of GHG emissions during operation of the Project.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		2.9.61 "Applicants should at the design phase of the process consider carefully whether the proposed development could be reconceived to avoid the use of SF6- reliant assets."	The Project will seek to avoid, and if not possible, minimise the use of SF6. Evidence will be provided, as required, for alternatives considered and a case why these alternatives are technically infeasible or require bespoke components that are grossly disproportionate in terms of cost.
		2.9.62 "Where the development cannot be so conceived, the applicant must provide evidence of their reasoning on this point. Such evidence will include, for instance, an explanation of the alternatives considered, and a case why these alternatives are technically infeasible or require bespoke components that are grossly disproportionate in terms of cost."	
		2.9.63 "In particular, an accounting of the cost differential between the SF6-reliant asset and the appropriate SF6-free alternative should be provided."	
		2.9.64 "Where applicants, having followed the above procedure, do propose to put new SF6-reliant assets onto the electricity system, they should design a plan for the monitoring and control of fugitive SF6 emissions consistent with the Fluorinated gas (F-gas) Regulation and its successors."	
	NPPF (2024) (Ref 2B.6)	**2 Achieving sustainable development**	
		8 "Achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has 3 overarching objectives, which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways (so that opportunities can be taken to secure net gains across each of the different objectives): • an economic objective – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in	The Project will support the UK's net zero target by reinforcing the electricity transmission network in Lincolnshire, Leicestershire and Northamptonshire, and facilitating the connection of planned offshore wind generation, battery storage/solar, interconnectors with other countries and subsea links to Scotland, allowing clean energy to be carried on the network.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure; • a social objective – to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering well- designed beautiful and safe places, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being; and • an environmental objective – to protect and enhance our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, improving biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy."	In relation to adaptation and climate change resilience, **Appendix 18A Climate Change Resilience Screening Assessment** sets out the potential impacts of current and future climate change on the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Project and provides justification for the proposal to scope out a standalone Climate Change Resilience assessment from the EIA based on proposed Design, Control and Management Measures. Further embedded design measures should be developed as the Project design evolves through engagement with the engineering design team and included in the Design Principles document which will be established to inform the development of the Project design for both construction and operation. On this basis, no further assessment of the Project's vulnerability to climate change is proposed in the ES. In relation to reducing CO_2 emissions, the Climate Change chapter of the ES will document all of the embedded design and mitigation measures taken to reduce construction and operational emissions.

20 "Strategic policies should set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and design quality of places, (to ensure outcomes support beauty and placemaking), and make sufficient provision for:

- housing (including affordable housing), employment, retail, leisure and other commercial development;
- infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, security, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat);
- community facilities (such as health, education and cultural infrastructure); and
- conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment, including landscapes and green infrastructure, and planning measures to address climate change mitigation and adaptation."

The Project will support the UK's net zero target by reinforcing the electricity transmission network in Lincolnshire, Leicestershire and Northamptonshire, and facilitating the connection of planned offshore wind generation, battery storage/solar, interconnectors with other countries and subsea links to Scotland, allowing clean energy to be carried on the network.

In relation to adaptation and climate change resilience, **Appendix 18A Climate Change Resilience Screening Assessment** sets out the potential impacts of current and future climate change on the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Project and provides justification for the proposal to scope out a standalone Climate Change Resilience assessment from the EIA based on proposed Design, Control and Management Measures. Further embedded design measures should be developed as the Project design evolves through engagement with the engineering design team and included in the Design Principles document which will be established to inform the development of the Project design for both construction and operation. On this basis, no further assessment of the Project's vulnerability to climate change is proposed in the ES.

In relation to reducing CO_2 emissions, the Climate Change chapter of the ES will document all of the embedded design and mitigation measures taken to reduce construction and operational emissions.

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		14 Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change	
		157 "The planning system should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change. It should help to: shape places in ways that contribute to radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimise vulnerability and improve resilience; encourage the reuse of existing resources, including the conversion of existing buildings; and support renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure."	As per above response
		159 "New development should be planned for in ways that: (a) avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change. When new development is brought forward in areas which are vulnerable, care should be taken to ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures, including through the planning of green infrastructure; and (b) can help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as through its location, orientation and design. Any local requirements for the sustainability of buildings should reflect the government's policy for national technical standards."	
		163 "When determining planning applications for renewable and low carbon development, local planning authorities should: (a) not require applicants to demonstrate the overall need for renewable or low carbon energy, and recognise that even small-scale projects provide a	

Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	National or regional policy	National or regional policy section	Consideration in the EIA
		valuable contribution to significant cutting greenhouse gas emissions; (b) approve the application if its impacts are (or can be made) acceptable. Once suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy have been identified in plans, local planning authorities should expect subsequent applications for commercial scale projects outside these areas to demonstrate that the proposed location meets the criteria used in identifying suitable areas; and (c) in the case of applications for the repowering and life- extension of existing renewable sites, give significant weight to the benefits of utilising an established site, and approve the proposal if its impacts are or can be made acceptable."	
Chapter 19 Major Accidents and Disasters	NPS EN-1 (2024) (Ref 2B.1)	**4 Assessment Principles**	
		4.13 Safety	
		4.13.7 "If a safety report is required it is important to discuss with the Competent Authority the type of information that should be provided at the design and development stage, and what form this should take. This will enable the Competent Authority to review as much information as possible before construction begins, in order to assess whether the inherent features of the design are sufficient to prevent, control and mitigate major accidents."	N/A - The scoping assessment has shown that the vulnerability of the Project to major accidents and disasters can be mitigated or reduced by the processes and standards in place. This is scoped out.

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2C Local Policy

2C.1 Overview

2C.1.1 Table 2C.1 is provided to outline the potentially relevant local policy, this will be reviewed throughout the evolution of the Project design and assessments.

Table 2C.1 Local Policy of relevance to the Project

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
Local Plans				
South East Lincolnshire Local Plan 2011-2036 (Adopted March 2019) (Ref 2C.1)	Policy 2: Development Management	Policy 2 seeks to ensure sustainable development considerations are met, including the consideration of noise impacts.	**Chapter 15 Noise and Vibration**	Noise and vibration will be assessed in the ES as described in this scoping report.
	Policy 4: Approach to Flood Risk	Policy 4 sets out the council's approach to flood risk. Development in Flood Zones 2 and 3 will only be permitted where no safer alternative sites are available.	**Chapter 10 Water Environment**	The Project design is developing to avoid areas of highest flood risk wherever possible. Where flood risk cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation measures will be identified in the FRA, which will make appropriate allowance for the effects of climate change over the Project lifetime. Drainage systems will incorporate SuDS as far as possible.
	Policy 7: Improving South East Lincolnshire's Employment Land Portfolio Policy 8: Prestige Employment Sites	The South East Lincolnshire Local Plan was adopted in March 2019. The Plan includes the following policies of relevance to the socio-economic topics. Policies 7 and 8: Employment Land. Policy 7 relates to 'improving South East Lincolnshire's Employment Land Portfolio' and includes a list of the main employment areas as shown on the Local Plan Policies Map, as well as local employment areas, established employment areas and 'restricted use employment sites' which specifically relate to land associated with port-related activities and power-	**Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism**	The socio-economics assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the socio-economic impacts of the Project. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		generation related industries. Policy 8 seeks to protect and support 'prestige employment sites' as shown on the Policies Map for which detailed masterplans would be required.		
	Policy 9: Promoting a Strong Visitor Economy	Policy 9: Promoting a Strong Visitor Economy supports proposals for tourism and visitor development within settlement boundaries.	**Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism**	
	Policy 28: The Natural Environment	Policy 28: The Natural Environment supports protecting, managing and enhancing a high quality, comprehensive ecological network of interconnected designated sites, sites of nature conservation importance and wildlife-friendly greenspace.	**Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity**	Mitigation measures to ensure the conservation of ecological receptors will be reported in the ES. Where the EIA process identifies opportunities to enhance biodiversity interests these will be reported in the Planning Statement submitted with the application for development consent.
	Policy 29: The Historic Environment	The Local Plan recognises the diverse historic nature of the area of South East Lincolnshire. Much of it is drained marsh and fen has resulted in an open and flat landscape, consequently leading to listed buildings and other dominant heritage assets being visible within the countryside e.g. church towers, spires and historic windmills. The Plan states that it is important to protect these heritage assets from inappropriate development.	**Chapter 9 Cultural Heritage**	The cultural heritage desk-based assessment and ES chapter will identify all designated and non-designated assets with a potential to be impacted by the Project, including those specifically highlighted by Policy 29 Historic Environment, and will assess their significance including any contribution from setting. Impacts on the significance including the setting of assets arising from the

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		Policy 29 encourages development proposals to conserve and enhance the character and appearance of designated and non-designated heritage assets. Policy 29 provides clear requirements for each class of heritage asset. With respect to development proposals that would affect the significance of a heritage asset (whether designated or non-designated), including any contribution made to its setting, applications should be informed by proportionate historic environment assessments and evaluations such as heritage impact assessments, desk-based appraisals, field evaluation and historic building reports.		Project and appropriate mitigation measures will be assessed.
	Policy 30: Pollution	Policy 30 outlines that development proposals are not permitted where, taking account of proposed mitigation measures, they would lead to unacceptable adverse impacts upon the environment. Where development is proposed on a site which is known, or has the potential to be affected by contamination, a preliminary risk assessment shall be undertaken as the first stage in assessing the risk. Preliminary risk assessments and any subsequent additional information shall be	**Chapter 10 Water Environment** **Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology**	The Project design is developing to avoid areas of highest flood risk wherever possible. Where flood risk cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation measures will be identified in the FRA, which will make appropriate allowance for the effects of climate change over the Project lifetime. Drainage systems will incorporate SuDS as far as possible.
			Chapter 12 Agriculture and Soils	An outline Soil Management Plan will be submitted and will be

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		carried out in accordance with the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Pollution Advisory Group (YALPAG) Document 'Development on Land Affected by Contamination' supported by YALPAG 'Verification Requirements for Cover Systems' and YALPAG 'Verification Requirements for Gas Protections Systems', or successor local or national guidance. Development proposals will not be permitted where, taking account of any proposed mitigation measures, they would lead to unacceptable adverse impacts upon: 1. health and safety of the public; 2. the amenities of the area; or 3. the natural, historic and built environment; by way of: 4. air quality, including fumes and odour.		developed in line with current good practice, including with reference to the Defra Construction Code of Practice for Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites. The extent of BMV land within the Scoping Boundary will be assessed in the baseline. The Project will have regard to the location of BMV land, and the extent affected will be minimised where practicable through the evolution of the design. Risks posed by land contamination are assessed in **Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology**.
			Chapter 14 Air Quality	The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the impacts of the Project on Air Quality. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.
		Development proposals will not be permitted where, taking account of any proposed mitigation measures, they would	**Chapter 15 Noise and Vibration**	The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the impacts

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		lead to unacceptable adverse impacts from noise and vibration, amongst other considerations.		of the Project on noise and vibration. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.
	Policy 31: Climate Change and Renewable and Low Carbon Energy	Policy 31 Part A Requires all development proposals to demonstrate how the impacts of current climate change have been addressed, minimised and mitigated through design, the sequential approach and SuDS.	**Chapter 4 Description of the Project**	**Chapter 4 Description of the Project** describes the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrates that minimising adverse effects on the landscape through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2C.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2C.3) was a major consideration during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project. The proposed approach to mitigation is explained in **Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology**.
		Policy 31 Part B Renewable Energy supports the development of renewable energy facilities, associated infrastructure and the integration of decentralised	**Chapter 7 Visual**	The proposed approach to assessing the likely significant visual effects of the Project is explained in Section 7.8 **Chapter**

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		technologies on existing or proposed structures, provided, individually, or cumulatively, there would be no significant harm to: 1. visual amenity….it is important that proposals assess their impact individually and in combination with other similar developments on: residential amenity.		**7 Visual**. This includes the approach to the assessment of visual effects for residential receptors and reference to lighting and night-time effects with respect to visual amenity will be made where relevant. The visual assessment will be informed by a series of representative viewpoints which will include key views identified in any conservation area appraisals, neighbourhood plans or village design statements as well as the general visual amenity experienced by people living and moving around the area and will be reported as part of the visual chapter in the ES. The proposed approach to assessing likely significant cumulative effects is explained in Section 7.8 **Chapter 7 Visual**.
		All development proposals are required to demonstrate that the consequences of current climate change have been addressed and mitigated through design, adoption of sequential approach and SuDS schemes.	**Chapter 10 Water Environment**	The Project design is developing to avoid areas of highest flood risk wherever possible. Where flood risk cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation measures will be identified in the FRA, which will make appropriate allowance for the effects of climate change over the Project lifetime. Drainage

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
				systems will incorporate SuDS as far as possible.
		Paragraph 7.5.10 discusses amenity impacts of development comprising visual outlook, emit noise, fumes, odour and vibration; produce shadow flicker, sun light reflection and broadcast interference; and traffic issues on highways of unsuitable width and construction. It suggests the importance of assessing the impact individually and in combination with other similar developments. Noting that, in addition all proposals use land and so lower quality agricultural land should be used and the natural environment / biodiversity shall be protected and enhanced."	**Chapter 12 Agriculture and Soils**	An outline Soil Management Plan will be submitted and will be developed in line with current good practice, including with reference to the Defra Construction Code of Practice for Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites. The extent of BMV land within the Scoping Boundary will be assessed in the baseline. The Project will have regard to the location of BMV land, and the extent affected will be minimised where practicable through the evolution of the design. Risks posed by land contamination are assessed in **Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology**.
		The development of renewable energy facilities, associated infrastructure, and the integration of decentralised technologies on existing or proposed structures will be permitted provided, individually, or cumulatively, there would be no significant harm to residential amenity in respect of noise, amongst other considerations.	**Chapter 15 Noise and Vibration**	Noise and vibration will be assessed as in the ES as described in this scoping report.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		Proposals by a local community for the development of renewable and low carbon sources of energy, in scale with their community's requirements, including supporting infrastructure for renewable energy projects, will be supported and considered in the context of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development and meeting the challenge of climate change.	**Chapter 18 Climate Change**	The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the impacts of the Project on Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.
	Policy 32: Community, Health and Well- Being	Policy 32: requires development to contribute to the creation of socially cohesive and inclusive communities; reducing health inequalities; and improving the community's health and well-being. This includes protecting and enhancing PRoWs and amenity greenspaces.	**Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism**	The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the socioeconomic impacts of the Project. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		Policy 32 highlights that development will not be permitted unless it: • Protects and enhances existing public rights of way, and creates new links to the rights of way network; and • Creates environments which: • Discourage crime and disorder, and do not create the fear of crime; • Encourage healthy eating and local food growing; • Are accessible to all sections of the community; • Facilitate walking, cycling and public transport use; and Encourage community use	**Chapter 17 Health and Wellbeing**	The impact of the proposed Project on the health and safety of residents will be considered in the assessment.
	Policy 33: Delivering a More Sustainable Transport Network	Policy 33 seeks improvements to existing transport infrastructure and services.	**Chapter 13 Traffic and Transport**	An ES and Transport Assessment (TA) will be prepared and will assess congestion and seek to minimise impacts on the pedestrian and cycle network.
		Policy 33: encourages the protection of existing footpaths, cycle routes and public rights of way from development.	**Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism**	The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the socio-economic impacts of the Project. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
				consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.
Melton Local Plan 2011-2036 (Adopted October 2018) (Ref 2C.2)	Policy SS1 - Presumption in favour of Sustainable Development	Policy SS1 sets out how the Council will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework.	**Chapter 18 Climate Change**	The Project will directly support the UK's net zero target by reinforcing the electricity transmission network in Lincolnshire and the East Midlands, and will facilitate the connection of planned offshore wind generation, battery storage/solar, interconnectors with other countries and subsea links to Scotland, allowing clean energy to be carried on the network.
	Policy SS3 – Sustainable Communities (unallocated sites)	In rural settlements outside the main urban area, the Council will seek to protect and enhance existing services and facilities and will support sustainable development proposals in accordance with Policy SS2 above which contribute towards meeting local development needs, contributing towards the vision and strategic priorities of the plan, and improving the sustainability of our rural areas.	**Chapter 17 Health and Wellbeing**	This impact of the Project on the local community has been considered, taking into account access to receptors that encourage healthy and active lifestyles.
	Policy C9 – Healthy Communities	Policy C9 states that proposals should make a positive contribution to the following promoters of health and well-being:	**Chapter 17 Health and Wellbeing**	The assessment considers the impact of the Project on health outcomes. Where adverse impacts are identified, the

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		• Good quality, accessible green spaces, public realm, sports and recreational facilities close to where people live and work; • Safe, convenient and attractive network of streets, paths and cycleways integrated with public transport; • High quality local food growing spaces, including green roofs, edible landscaping, garden plots, community gardens, allotments and local markets; • 'Healthy Homes' that are affordable, easy to warm, have good natural light, decent space (internal and external), exploit views, safe from flooding and overheating; • High quality residential amenity; • Good quality, accessible green spaces, public realm, sports and recreational facilities close to where people live and work;		assessment will include potential mitigation options.
		Good local air quality, with new development in an air quality management area to be consistent with the aims and objectives of the Air Quality Action Plan, providing an air quality assessment where appropriate.	**Chapter 14 Air Quality**	The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the impacts of the Project on Air Quality. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
				with all relevant national and local policy requirements.
		Contributions will be sought from developers towards the provision of health facilities where their development would impact on the capacity of existing healthcare provision. Proposals for new health care facilities should relate well to public transport services, walking and cycling routes and be accessible to all sectors of the community. Opportunities for the multi-use and co-location of health facilities with other services and facilities should be considered to provide co-ordinated care and a community focus. Health impacts of major development proposals should be considered early in the planning process through the submission of a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) with a planning application, where the Local Planning Authority requests it.	**Chapter 17 Health and Wellbeing** **Chapter 14 Air Quality**	This will be taken into account in the assessment methodology, taking into consideration the impact of the Project on promoted recreational routes and access to health care and social infrastructure. The assessment considers the impact of the Project on health outcomes. Where adverse impacts are identified, the assessment will include potential mitigation options. The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the impacts of the Project on Air Quality. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
	Policy EN1 – Landscape	Policy EN1 – Landscape The character of Melton Borough's landscape and countryside will be conserved and, where possible, enhanced by: • Ensuring new development is sensitive to its landscape setting and that it seeks, where possible, to enhance the distinctive qualities of the landscape character areas (as defined in the Landscape Character Assessment). • Requiring new developments to respect existing landscape character and features. Proposals will be supported where they do not have an unacceptable adverse effect upon important landscape features. • In order to mitigate potential harm to the built form at the settlement fringe and its relationship to the landscape, proposals should have due regard to design guidance in the individual assessments of settlement fringe sensitivity in the 'Areas of Separation, Settlement Fringe Sensitivity and Local Green Space Study 'or any subsequent evidence document. Neighbourhood Plans will be encouraged to use evidence provided in the 'Areas of Separation, Settlement Fringe Sensitivity and Local Green Space Study' to inform site allocations and design guidance, to ensure that the	**Chapter 6 Landscape** **Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism**	**Chapter 4 Description of the Project** describes the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrates that minimising adverse effects on the landscape through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2C.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2C.3) was a major consideration during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project. The proposed approach to mitigation is explained in **Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology**. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		Borough's landscape will be conserved and where possible, enhanced.		
	Policy EN2– Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Policy EN2 Biodiversity and Geodiversity The Borough Council will seek to achieve net gains for nature and proactively seek habitat creation as part of new development proposals. It will protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological networks and geological conservation interests throughout the Borough and beyond its boundaries. ecological surveys and an assessment of the impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity.	**Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity**	Designations, habitats and protected species have been identified within the Baseline Conditions section of **Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity**. The likely effects on these features (and any additional features identified) will be assessed and reported as part of the Ecology and Biodiversity Chapter of the ES. Designations, habitats and protected species have been identified within the Baseline Conditions section of **Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity**. The likely effects on these features (and any additional features identified) will be assessed and reported as part of the Ecology and Biodiversity Chapter of the ES.
			Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology	Geodiversity sites will be identified in the Baseline section of **Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology** and reported in the ES.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
	Policy EN3–The Melton Green Infrastructure Network	Policy EN3 sets out a strategic approach to the delivery, protection and enhancement of green infrastructure by the Borough Council working with partners, in order to deliver new assets where deficits have been identified in the green infrastructure strategy and to enhance primary green infrastructure areas.	**Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity**	The Project will aim to retain and enhance existing green infrastructure features wherever possible. This would include retaining habitat corridors such as woodlands, hedgerows and tree lines to maintain links between areas of habitat, particularly those which are designated. Opportunities would be sought to create new, or enhance existing, areas of green infrastructure such as new links between existing areas.
	Policy EN5 – Local Green Space	Local Green Space Development proposals will be required to protect designated Local Green Spaces in the Borough. Proposals should not harm the key features, value and functionality of a Local Green Space such that its character is protected. Neighbourhood Plans are encouraged to designate additional Local Green Space as evidenced by the Areas of Separation, Settlement Fringe Sensitivity and Local Green Space Study or other up to date evidence document.	**Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism**	The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the socioeconomic impacts of the Project. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
	Policy EN6 – Settlement Character	Development proposals will be supported where they do not harm open areas which: • contribute positively to the individual character of a settlement; • contribute to the setting of historic built form and features; • contribute to the key characteristics and features of conservation areas; and • form a key entrance and/or gateway to a settlement. Development proposals will also be supported where they do not harm individual features of a settlement which contribute towards settlement character as identified in a Neighbourhood Plan, including Non designated heritage assets.	**Chapter 9 Cultural Heritage**	The cultural heritage desk-based assessment and ES chapter will identify all designated and non-designated assets with a potential to be impacted by the Project, including those specifically highlighted by Policy EN6 Settlement Character and will assess their significance including any contribution from setting. Impacts on the significance including the setting of assets arising from the Project and appropriate mitigation measures will be assessed.
			Chapter 6 Landscape	The assessment of landscape effects will be based on the landscape character assessments identified through local policies but will be supplemented by baseline information within conservation area appraisals, neighbourhood plans or village design statements.
			Chapter 3 Main Alternatives	**Chapter 3 Main Alternatives** Considered describes the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrates that minimising adverse effects on the landscape through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2C.2) and

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
				Horlock Rules (Ref 2C.3) were used as guiding principles during early design development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project.
	Policy EN8 – Climate Change	All new development proposals will be required to demonstrate how the need to mitigate and adapt to climate change has been considered, subject to considerations of viability, in terms of: • Sustainable design and construction in accordance with Policy EN9 – ensuring energy efficient and low carbon development. • Provision of green infrastructure in accordance with Policy EN3 – the Melton Green Infrastructure Network. • Provision of renewable and/or low carbon energy production, including decentralised energy and/or heat networks in accordance with Policy EN10 – energy generation from renewable sources. • Flood risk in accordance with Policy EN11 – minimizing the risk of flooding and policy EN12 – sustainable urban drainage systems. • Providing opportunities for sustainable modes of transport in accordance with	**Chapter 18 Climate Change**	The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the impacts of the Project on climate change and greenhouse gas emissions. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.
			Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity	The Project will aim to retain and enhance existing green infrastructure features wherever possible. This would include retaining habitat corridors such as woodlands, hedgerows and tree lines to maintain links between areas of habitat, particularly those which are designated. Opportunities would be sought to create new, or enhance existing, areas of green infrastructure such as new links between existing

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		Policy IN1 – delivering infrastructure to support new development.		areas.
			Chapter 10 Water Environment	This Chapter will address the embedded environmental measures to steer new development to areas with the lowest probability of flooding and demonstrate that flood risk to people and property is managed satisfactorily. A FRA will be produced to inform Project design and the ES assessment, and the Project will secure SuDS based drainage design for operational infrastructure.
	Policy EN10 – Energy Generation from Renewable and Low	Energy Generation from Renewable and Low Carbon Sources Renewable and low carbon energy proposals appropriate for Melton, including biomass power generation, combined heat and power (CHP), hydro, wind, solar and micro generation systems, will be supported and considered in the context of sustainable development and climate change. • Proposals for renewable and low carbon energy technology, associated infrastructure and integration of renewable and low carbon technology on existing or proposed structures will be assessed both individually and cumulatively on their merits taking account of the following factors;	**Chapter 6 Landscape**	The proposed approach to assessing the Project is explained in Section 6.8 **Chapter 6 Landscape**. The assessment of effects on landscape receptors will be based on the landscape character assessments listed in this chapter and supplemented by baseline information within any conservation area appraisals, neighbourhood plans or village design statements. The effects will be assessed and reported as part of the landscape chapter in the ES.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		• Siting, so as to gain maximum effect from wind/solar/water sources; • The surrounding landscape, townscape and heritage assets; • Residential and visual amenity		
		• Noise impacts	**Chapter 15 Noise and Vibration**	Noise and vibration will be assessed in the ES as described in this scoping report.
		• Odour impacts	**Chapter 14 Air Quality**	The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the impacts of the Project on Air Quality. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.
		• Designated nature conservation, geo-diversity or biodiversity considerations, including potential impact on ancient woodland and veteran trees; • Ecology; • Aircraft movements and associated activities, including effects on	**Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity** **Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology**	Designations, habitats and protected species have been identified within the Baseline Conditions sections of **Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity** and **Chapter 11 Geology** and Hydrogeology. The likely effects on these features (and any additional features identified) will be assessed and reported as part

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		radar, communications and navigational systems; • Electromagnetic transmissions;		of the ES. Mitigation measures to ensure the conservation of ecological and geological receptors will be reported in the ES. Where the EIA process identifies opportunities for enhancement these will be reported in the Planning Statement submitted with the application for development consent.
		• High quality agricultural land	**Chapter 12 Agriculture and Soils**	An outline Soil Management Plan will be submitted and will be developed in line with current good practice, including with reference to the Defra Construction Code of Practice for Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites. The extent of BMV land within the Scoping Boundary will be assessed in the baseline. The Project will have regard to the location of BMV land, and the extent affected will be minimised where practicable through the evolution of the design. Risks posed by land contamination are assessed in **Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology**.
		• Access for construction, maintenance and de-commissioning.	**Chapter 13 Traffic and Transport**	The Project will seek to meet the policy requirements which will be set out in the ES and TA. The

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		• Not creating demand for bio-energy fuels known to result in net carbon emissions through production methods, transport requirements and/or loss of carbon sinks; • General safety in terms of highways, power lines, icing, visual distraction; and • Transport movements for importation of biomass fuel		CTMP and CWTP will set out the construction implications and impact of delivery the Project.
	Policy EN11 – Minimizing the Risk of Flooding	Minimizing the Risk of Flooding Melton Borough Council will ensure that development proposals do not increase flood risk and will seek to reduce flood risk to others. The Council will do this by working in partnership with the appropriate agencies (the Environment Agency, Leicestershire County Council as Lead Local Flood Authority, Internal Drainage Boards, Severn Trent & Anglian Water and the Canal and River Trust), developers and landowners. The Borough Council will follow a sequential approach to flood risk management with the aim of locating development on land with the lowest risk of flooding (Zone 1 and outside of surface water flood risk). For development in Flood Zones 2, 3a & 3b, the exception test will be applied in accordance with Table 3 of National Planning Practice Guidance.	**Chapter 10 Water Environment**	This Chapter will address the embedded environmental measures to steer new development to areas with the lowest probability of flooding and demonstrate that flood risk to people and property is managed satisfactorily. A FRA will be produced to inform Project design and the ES assessment, and the Project will secure SuDS based drainage design for operational infrastructure.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
	Policy EN12 – Sustainable Drainage Systems	For major developments, proposals should demonstrate through a surface water drainage strategy that properties will not be at risk from surface water flooding allowing for climate change effects. Surface water management should be undertaken, wherever practicable through the utilisation of appropriate SuDS techniques which mimic natural drainage patterns, and where appropriate achieve net gains for nature through the creation of ponds and wetlands near watercourses and the introduction of blue green corridors. For sites which lie within or close to groundwater protection zones or aquifers, guidance should be sought from the Lead Local Flood Authority.	**Chapter 10 Water Environment**	The Project design is developing to avoid areas of highest flood risk wherever possible. Where flood risk cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation measures will be identified in the FRA, which will make appropriate allowance for the effects of climate change over the Project lifetime. Drainage systems will incorporate SuDS as far as possible.
	Policy EN13 – Heritage Assets	Policy EN13 outlines the need to assess the effect of a proposal on the significance of an asset and the need for a balanced judgment about the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset. Melton Borough has a number of important historic assets. These include Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Monuments (SMs) and non-designated heritage assets (ranging from nationally to locally important heritage features).The	**Chapter 9 Cultural Heritage**	The cultural heritage chapter will identify all designated and non-designated assets with a potential to be impacted by the Project and will assess their significance including any contribution from setting. Impacts on the significance including the setting of assets arising from the Project and appropriate mitigation measures will be assessed.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		Borough of Melton contains heritage assets that are at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. These will be conserved, protected and where possible enhanced.		
	Policy EC1 – Employment Growth in Melton Mowbray and EC2 – Employment Growth in the Rural Area	Policy EC1 and EC2 demonstrate that the Local Plan must guide development in a way which ensures that the natural and physical environment (infrastructure) remains attractive and a local workforce can be provided to service business. This means additional employment growth in the villages through a positive approach to the rural economy and rural diversification.	**Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism**	The socio-economics chapter will assess employment effects as a result of the Proposed Development, including leakage which analyses how much of the construction and operational workforce will be locally based.
The South Kesteven District Council Local Plan 2011-2036 (Adopted 2020) (Ref 2C.3)	Policy SD1: The Principles of Sustainable Development in South Kesteven	Policy SD1 sets out that development proposals in South Kesteven will be expected to minimise the impact on climate change and contribute towards creating a strong, stable and more diverse economy.	**Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism**	The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the socioeconomic impacts of the Project. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
				relevant national and local policy requirements.
	Policy E2 Strategic Employment Sites	Policy E2 sets out sites that are considered to be of strategic employment importance. Proposals will not be supported to cause harm to the strategic employment focus of these sites.	**Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism**	The assessment will consider the local economic priorities when assessing the socio-economic, tourism, and recreation impacts of the Project. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance, and operation phases.
	Policy E3 Employment Areas	Appropriate proposals for new B1, B2 and/or B8 uses and/or redevelopment to B1, B2 and/or B8 uses on employment sites identified on the Policies Map and listed will be supported where proposals: Do not conflict with neighbouring land uses; Scale does not harm the character and/or amenities of the area; and Do no impact unacceptably on the local and/or strategic highway network. Other employment generating uses, outside of the B-use classes may also be appropriate on these sites, and will be considered where the promoter actively engages with the Council and an end-user for the proposal has been positively identified.	**Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism**	The assessment will consider the local economic priorities when assessing the socio-economic, tourism, and recreation impacts of the Project. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance, and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.
	Policy E4: Protection of		**Chapter 16 Socioeconomics,**	Addressed above.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
	Existing Employment Sites	Policy E4 sets out how important employment sites identified on the Policies Map will be protected. Do not conflict with neighbouring land uses; Scale does not harm the character and/or amenities of the area; and Do no impact unacceptably on the local and/or strategic highway network.	**Recreation and Tourism** **Chapter 13 Traffic and Transport**	The Project will seek to meet the policy requirements which will be set out in the ES and TA. The CTMP and CWTP will set out the construction implications and impact of delivery the Project.
	Policy E9: Visitor Economy	Policy E9 sets out that proposals for the development of the local visitor economy will be supported: allow provision for visitors which is appropriate in use and character to South Kesteven's settlements and maintains the quality of the countryside and the natural environment; enhance existing tourist and visitor facilities; aid the retention and/or enhancement of existing overnight accommodation and the provision of new overnight accommodation; allow new tourism provision and initiatives where these would also benefit local communities and support the local economy; or allow new tourism development of an appropriate scale and use which utilises existing historic buildings in the	**Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism**	The assessment will consider the local economic priorities when assessing the socio-economic, tourism, and recreation impacts of the Project.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		countryside whilst respecting their character. In all cases proposals should be of a scale appropriate to the setting of the area and a sequential test should be applied where appropriate.		
	Policy EN1: Landscape Character	Development must be appropriate to the character and significant, natural, historic and cultural attributes and features of the landscape within which it is situated, and contribute to its conservation, enhancement or restoration. In assessing the impact of proposed development on the Landscape, relevant Landscape Character Appraisals should be considered, including those produced to inform the Local Plan and Neighbourhood Plans. Consideration should also be given to the Capacity and Limits to Growth studies produced for Grantham and Stamford and the points of the Compass Assessments.	**Chapter 6 Landscape**	The design of the route of the 400 kV overhead line and the siting of the substations and associated infrastructure is being developed within the underlying principle of good design through the application of the Holford Rules (Ref 2C.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2C.3). The aim of the routeing and siting process is to avoid or minimise any adverse landscape effects. The evolution of the design will continue to be informed by both environmental and technical desk studies and site surveys as well as consultation and stakeholder feedback. This evolution will be documented in the alternatives chapter of the ES.
	Policy EN2: Protecting Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Policy EN2 sets out how the council will facilitate the conservation, enhancement and promotion of biodiversity and geological interests of the natural environment. Proposals that are likely to have a	**Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity**	Designations, habitats and protected species have been identified within the Baseline Conditions section. The likely effects on these features (and any additional features identified) will be assessed and reported as part

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		significant impact on sites designated internationally, nationally, or locally for their biodiversity and geodiversity importance, species populations and habitats identified within the Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan, Geodiversity Strategy and the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 will be permitted only in exceptional circumstances.		of the Ecology and Biodiversity and Geology and Hydrogeology Chapters of the ES. Mitigation measures to ensure the conservation of ecological receptors will be reported in the ES. Where the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process identifies opportunities to enhance biodiversity interests these will be reported in the Planning Statement submitted with the application for development consent.
	Policy EN3: Green Infrastructure	Policy EN3 sets out the Councils commitment to maintaining and improving the green infrastructure in the district by enhancing, creating and managing green space within and around settlements. Development proposals should ensure that existing and new green infrastructure is considered and integrated into the scheme design. Proposals that cause loss or harm to this network will not be permitted unless the need for and benefits of the development demonstrably outweigh any adverse impacts.	**Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism**	The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the socioeconomic impacts of the Project. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.
			Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity	Designations, habitats and protected species have been identified within the Baseline Conditions sections of **Chapter 8**

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
			Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology	**Ecology and Biodiversity** and **Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology**. The likely effects on these features (and any additional features identified) will be assessed and reported as part of the ES. Mitigation measures to ensure the conservation of ecological and geological receptors will be reported in the ES. Where the EIA process identifies opportunities for enhancement these will be reported in the Planning Statement submitted with the application for development consent.
	Policy EN4: Pollution Control	Development should seek to minimise pollution and where possible contribute to the protection and improvement of the quality of air, land and water. In achieving this: Development should be designed from the outset to improve air, land and water quality and promote environmental benefits. Development that, on its own or cumulatively, would result in significant air, light, noise, land, water or other environmental pollution or harm to amenity, health well-being or safety will not	**Chapter 14 Air Quality**	The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the impacts of the Project on Air, Quality. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.
			Chapter 12 Agriculture and Soils	An outline Soil Management Plan will be submitted and will be developed in line with current

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		be permitted. New development proposals should not have an adverse impact on existing operations. Development will only be permitted if the potential adverse effects can be mitigated to an acceptable level by other environmental controls, or by measures included in the proposals. Development that would lead to deterioration or may compromise the ability of a water body or underlying groundwater to meet good status standards in the Anglian River Basin Management Plan (required by the Water Framework Directive) will not be permitted. Where development is situated on a site with known or high likelihood of contamination, remediation strategies to manage this contamination will be required.		good practice, including with reference to the Defra Construction Code of Practice for Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites. The extent of BMV land within the Scoping Boundary will be assessed in the baseline. The Project will have regard to the location of BMV land, and the extent affected will be minimised where practicable through the evolution of the design. Risks posed by land contamination are assessed in **Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology**.
			Chapter 10 Water Environment **Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology**	The Project design is developing to avoid areas of highest flood risk wherever possible. Where flood risk cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation measures will be identified in the FRA, which will make appropriate allowance for the effects of climate change over the Project lifetime. Drainage systems will incorporate SuDS as far as possible. A Water Framework Directive Compliance Assessment will be prepared to inform the ES.
	Policy EN5: Water	Policy EN5 sets out the councils approach to flood risk. It states that development	**Chapter 10 Water Environment**	This Chapter will address the embedded environmental

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
	Environment and Flood Risk Management	should be located in the lowest areas of flood risk, in accordance with the South Kesteven Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA).		measures to steer new development to areas with the lowest probability of flooding and demonstrate that flood risk to people and property is managed satisfactorily. A FRA will be produced to inform Project design and the ES assessment, and the Project will secure SuDS based drainage design for operational infrastructure.
	Policy EN6: The Historic Environment	The council will seek to protect and enhance heritage assets and their settings in keeping with the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework. Development that is likely to cause harm to the significance of a heritage asset or its setting will only be granted where the public benefits of the proposal outweigh the potential harm. Where development affecting archaeological sites is acceptable in principle, the Council will seek to ensure mitigation of impact through preservation remains in situ as a preferred solution.	**Chapter 9 Cultural Heritage**	The local plan policy EN6 is aligned with the NPPF and NPS-EN1. The cultural heritage chapter will identify all designated and non-designated assets with a potential to be impacted by the Project and will assess their significance including any contribution from setting. Impacts on the significance including the setting of assets arising from the Project and appropriate mitigation measures will be assessed.
	Policy DE1: Promoting	To ensure high quality design is achieved throughout the District, all development proposals will be expected to:	**Chapter 7 Visual**	The SOR (Ref 2B.7), CPRSS (Ref 2B.8), Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered, and **Chapter 4 Description of the**

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
	Good Quality Design	• Make a positive contribution to the local distinctiveness, vernacular and character of the area. Proposals should reinforce local identity and not have an adverse impact on the streetscene, settlement pattern or the landscape / townscape character of the surrounding area. Proposals should be of an appropriate scale, density, massing, height and material, given the context of the area; • Ensure there is no adverse impact on the amenity of neighbouring users in terms of noise, light pollution, loss of privacy and loss of light and have regard to features that minimise crime and the fear of crime; and • Provide sufficient private amenity space, suitable to the type and amount of development proposed. Development proposals should seek to: • Retain and incorporate important on site features, such as trees and hedgerows and incorporate, where possible, nature conservation and biodiversity enhancement into the development; e. Provide well designed hard and soft landscaping; and • Effectively incorporate onsite infrastructure, such as flood mitigation systems or green infrastructure, as		**Project** describe the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrate that minimising adverse effects on the landscape through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2C.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2C.3) was a major consideration during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project. The evolution of the design will continue to be informed by both environmental and technical desk studies and site surveys as well as consultation and stakeholder feedback. This evolution will be documented in the alternatives chapter within the ES. The proposed approach to mitigation is explained in **Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology**.
			Chapter 15 Noise and Vibration	The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the impacts of the Project on noise and vibration. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		appropriate. All major development (as defined in the Glossary) must demonstrate compliance with: • Neighbourhood Plan policies;h. Manual for Streets guidance and relevant Lincolnshire County Council guidance • Village design statements, where approved by the Council. • For new residential proposals, development should perform positively against Building for Life 12.		supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.
	Policy CS1: Open Space	Policy CS1 sets out standards to ensure the availability of adequate open space for existing and future needs.	**Chapter 17 Health and Wellbeing**	This will be taken into account of the assessment methodology, considering the effects on employment and access to open space and recreation.
	Policy RE1: Renewable Energy Generation	Proposals for renewable energy generation will be supported subject to meeting the detailed criteria as set out in the accompanying Renewable Energy Appendix 3 and provided that: • The proposal does not negatively impact the District's agricultural land asset. • The proposal can demonstrate the support of affected local communities. • The proposal includes details for the transmission of power produced. • The proposal details that all apparatus related to renewable energy production	**Chapter 12 Agriculture and Soils**	The extent of Best and Most Versatile (BMV) land within The Scoping Boundary will be assessed in the baseline. The Project will have regard to the location of BMV land, and the extent affected will be minimised where practicable through the evolution of the design.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		will be removed from the site when power production ceases: and • That the proposal complies with any other relevant Local Plan policies and national planning policy.		
	GR2 Sustainable Transport in Grantham	All major development proposals within the Grantham Transport Strategy area, and additionally proposals for development on site reference GR.SE1 under Policy E1, site reference GR3-H1 under policy GR3 and any any other land in proximity to the Grantham Southern Relief Road, should make an appropriate contribution to necessary transport improvements and the delivery of the objectives of the Grantham Transport Strategy, either directly where appropriate (such as the provision of infrastructure or through the contribution of land to directly enable a scheme to occur) or indirectly (such as through appropriate developer contributions to an identified scheme).	**Chapter 13 Traffic and Movement**	The Project will seek to meet the policy requirements which will be set out in the ES and TA. The CTMP and CWTP will set out the construction implications and impact of delivery the Project. TA will assess impacts in relation to congestion, access/severance, safety and maintain sustainable travel connectivity. Need to understand plans / timescale for delivery of new link road and identify conflicts.
	Policy ID2: Transport and Strategic Transport Infrastructure	New development will be required to contribute to transport improvements in line with appropriate evidence, including the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule, the Local Transport Plan and local transport strategies. All new developments should demonstrate that they have applied the following principles:	**Chapter 13 Traffic and Movement**	The Project will seek to meet the policy requirements which will be set out in the ES and TA. The CTMP and CWTP will set out the construction implications and impact of delivery the Project. TA will assess impacts in relation to congestion, access/severance, safety and maintain sustainable travel connectivity. Need to understand plans / timescale for

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		• Are located where travel can be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes maximised; • Reduce additional travel demand through the use of measures such as travel planning, safe and convenient public transport, dedicated walking and cycling links and cycle storage/parking links and integration with existing infrastructure; • Seek to generate or support the level of demand required to improve, introduce or maintain public transport services, such as rail and bus services; • Do not severely impact on the safety and movement of traffic on the highway network or that any such impacts can be mitigated through appropriate improvements, including the provision of new or improved highway infrastructure; and • Ensure that transport is accessible to all, including appropriate provision for vehicle, powered two wheeler and cycle parking is made for residents, visitors, employees, customers, deliveries and for people with impaired mobility. Compliance with the criteria of this policy should be demonstrated through the provision of a transport Statement/Assessment and/or a travel plan as appropriate.		delivery of new link road and identify conflicts.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
Harborough Local Plan 2011-2031 (Adopted 2019) (Ref 2C.4)	Policy GD1: Achieving Sustainable Development Policy GD3: Development in the Countryside	Policy GD1 sets out how the Council will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Policy GD3 states that outside Market Harborough, Key Centres, the Principal Urban Area (PUA), Rural Centres and Selected Rural Villages, and land adjoining them, but excluding Green Wedges, development will be permitted where it is required for the following purposes: … d. renewable energy production	**Chapter 4 Description of the Project** **Chapter 18 Climate Change**	The Project will support the UK's net zero target by reinforcing the electricity transmission network in Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Cambridgeshire and facilitating the connection of planned offshore wind generation, battery storage/solar, interconnectors with other countries and subsea links to Scotland, allowing clean energy to be carried on the network.
	Policy GD5 Landscape Character	Policy GD5 outlines how development should be located and designed in such a way that it is sensitive to its landscape setting and landscape character area.	**Chapter 6 Landscape**	The proposed approach to assessing the likely significant landscape effects of the Project is set out in **Appendix 6A Landscape Assessment Methodology**. An overview of the baseline landscape is provided in **Chapter 6 Landscape**. The proposed scope of the assessment is provided in **Chapter 6 Landscape**. The scope will include an assessment of how the intervisibility of the Project with individual landscape character areas could indirectly affect the landscape character area.

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	Policy GD8 Good design in development	Development will be permitted where it achieves a high standard of design, including meeting the following criteria: • being inspired by, respecting and enhancing both the local character and distinctiveness of the settlement concerned; • where appropriate, being individual and innovative, yet sympathetic to the local vernacular, including in terms of building materials; • in areas with high heritage value (Conservation Areas and in proximity to Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and other heritage assets and their settings), reflecting those characteristics that make these places special; • respecting the context and characteristics of the individual site, street scene and the wider local environment to ensure that it is integrated as far as possible into the existing built form; • being designed to minimise impact on the amenity of existing and future residents by: • not having a significant adverse effect on the living conditions of existing and new residents through loss of privacy, overshadowing and overbearing impact, and	**Chapter 6 Landscape**	The design of the route of the 400 kV overhead line and the siting of the substations and associated infrastructure is being developed within the underlying principle of good design through the application of the Holford Rules (Ref 2C.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2C.3). The aim of the routeing and siting process is to avoid or minimise any adverse landscape effects. The evolution of the design will continue to be informed by both environmental and technical desk studies and site surveys as well as consultation and stakeholder feedback. This evolution will be documented in in the alternatives chapter in the ES. The assessment of effects on landscape character will be based on the landscape character assessments listed in this chapter but will be informed by the local landscape character assessments listed in this Chapter including the North East Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment, Sensitivity and Capacity Study and the Lincolnshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project, and any conservation area appraisals,

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		• not generating a level of activity, noise, vibration, pollution or unpleasant odour emission, which cannot be mitigated to an appropriate standard and so would have an adverse impact on amenity and living conditions; • minimising the amount of water consumption; • minimising pollution from glare or spillage of light from external lighting; • minimising opportunity for crime and maximising natural surveillance; • protecting and enhancing existing landscape features, wildlife habitats and natural assets (including trees, hedges and watercourses) as an integral part of the development; • enhancing the public realm, including high quality open spaces and links to the wider green infrastructure network to promote healthy lifestyles; • making provision for the needs of specific groups in the community such as the elderly and those with disabilities; • ensuring safe access, adequate parking and servicing areas including for refuse collection in new residential development; • ensuring the safe, efficient and convenient movement of all highway users, including bus passengers,	**Chapter 15 Noise and Vibration**	neighbourhood plans or village design statements. The likely landscape effects will be assessed and reported as part of the landscape chapter in the ES. Noise and vibration will be assessed in the ES as described in this scoping report.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		cyclists, pedestrians and horse riders; and where the site has previously been developed: • identifying the need for any decontamination and implementing this to an agreed programme; and • ensuring that any contamination is not relocated elsewhere to a location where it could adversely affect the water environment or other wildlife habitats.		
	Policy GD9 Minerals Safeguarding Areas	Non-exempt development in Minerals Safeguarding Areas will be permitted where the requirements set out in the minerals safeguarding policies of the Leicestershire County Council Minerals Local Plan have been met.	**Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology**	If required, a standalone Minerals Assessment Report will be prepared. This will identify all safeguarded minerals and provide an appraisal of the effects of the Project against relevant minerals policy.
	BE3 Existing Employment Areas	Policy BE3 sets out types of development permitted in Key Employment Areas, General Employment Areas, and development starter homes on industrial and commercial land that is considered under-used or unviable.	**Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism**	The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the socio-economic impacts of the Project. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
	Policy RT4 Tourism and Leisure	Policy RT4 Tourism and leisure outlines how tourism will be maximised and supported. This includes supporting the retention, enhancement and expansion of existing tourism and leisure attractions and tourist accommodation.	**Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism**	The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the socio-economic impacts of the Project. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.
	Policy HC1 Built Heritage	Development affecting heritage assets and their settings will: • be appraised in accordance with national policy; and • be permitted where it protects, conserves or enhances the significance, character, appearance and setting of the asset, including where possible better revealing the significance of the asset and enabling its interpretation. Where the proposed development would lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset it will only be permitted under set circumstances.	**Chapter 9 Cultural Heritage**	The cultural heritage chapter will identify all designated and non-designated assets with a potential to be impacted by the Project and will assess their significance including any contribution from setting. Impacts on the significance including the setting of assets arising from the Project and appropriate mitigation measures will be assessed.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
	Policy GI1 Green Infrastructure networks	Development which supports specified green infrastructure assets to contribute to the wider green infrastructure network will be permitted. The green infrastructure assets listed will also be safeguarded and, where possible, enhanced.	**Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity**	The Project will aim to retain and enhance existing green infrastructure features wherever possible. This would include retaining habitat corridors such as woodlands, hedgerows and tree lines to maintain links between areas of habitat, particularly those which are designated. Opportunities would be sought to create new, or enhance existing, areas of green infrastructure such as new links between existing areas.
	Policy GI2 Open Space, Sport, and Recreation	The districts open space, sport and recreation facilities and any future additional facilities provided as part of the new development will be safeguarded and enhanced through improvement to their quality and use.	**Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism**	The assessment will consider the local economic priorities when assessing the socio-economic, tourism, and recreation impacts of the Project. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance, and operation phases.
	Policy GI4 Local Green Space	Local Green Spaces are allocated on the Policies Map and will retain their openness permanently. Further Local Green Space may be identified in Neighbourhood Plans providing it meets the relevant criteria in relation to scale, beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or ecological value and it does not conflict with the strategic policies of this Local Plan.	**Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity**	The Project will aim to retain and enhance existing green infrastructure features wherever possible. This would include retaining habitat corridors such as woodlands, hedgerows and tree lines to maintain links between areas of habitat, particularly those which are designated. Opportunities would be sought to create new, or enhance existing,

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
				areas of green infrastructure such as new links between existing areas.
	Policy GI5 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Policy GI5 sets out how nationally and locally designated biodiversity and geodiversity sites will be safeguarded.	**Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity** **Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology**	Designations, habitats and protected species have been identified within the Baseline Conditions section. The likely effects on these features (and any additional features identified) will be assessed and reported as part of the Ecology and Biodiversity and Geology and Hydrogeology Chapters of the ES. Mitigation measures to ensure the conservation of ecological and geological receptors will be reported in the ES. Where the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process identifies opportunities for enhancement these will be reported in the Planning Statement submitted with the application for development consent.
	Policy CC1 Mitigating Climate Change	Major development will be permitted where it demonstrates: how carbon emissions would be minimised through passive design measures; the extent to which it meets relevant best practice accreditation schemes to promote	**Chapter 18 Climate Change**	The Project will directly support the UK's net zero target by reinforcing the electricity transmission network in Lincolnshire and the East Midlands, and will facilitate the connection of planned offshore wind generation, battery

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		the improvement in environmental and energy efficiency performance; how the development would provide and utilise renewable energy technology; whether the building(s) would require cooling, and if so how this would be delivered without increasing carbon emissions; how existing buildings to be retained as part of the development are to be made more energy efficient; how demolition of existing buildings is justified in terms of optimisation of resources in comparison to their retention and re-use; and how carbon emissions during construction will be minimised. 2. In Strategic Development Areas applicants should demonstrate whether a decentralised energy network is viable and, if so, the arrangements for its delivery and future management.		storage/solar, interconnectors with other countries and subsea links to Scotland, allowing clean energy to be carried on the network. The Project will consider a range of measures to reduce energy consumption (and associated emissions) during both construction and operation.
	Policy CC2 Renewable Energy Generation	Development for renewable and low carbon energy generation will be permitted where: it is an appropriate technology for the site; it does not create a significant noise intrusion for existing dwellings; it includes measures to mitigate against any adverse impacts on the built and	**Chapter 6 Landscape** **Chapter 15 Noise and Vibration**	The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the impacts of the Project on noise and vibration. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		natural environment resulting from the construction, operation and decommissioning of any equipment/infrastructure; it does not contribute towards an unacceptable cumulative visual impact from renewable energy developments when considered in conjunction with nearby developments and permitted proposals within the District or adjoining local authority areas; and adequate conditions are imposed and/or a legal agreement is entered into ensuring that once the use ceases operating permanently, it is fully decommissioned and the site appropriately restored.		supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.
	Policy CC3 Managing Flood Risk	Policy CC3 sets out the Councils approach to managing flood risk. New development should take place in areas of the lowest risk of flooding, including the potential future risk due to climate change.	**Chapter 10 Water Environment**	This Chapter will address the embedded environmental measures to steer new development to areas with the lowest probability of flooding and demonstrate that flood risk to people and property is managed satisfactorily. A FRA will be produced to inform Project design and the ES assessment, and the Project will secure SuDS based drainage design for operational infrastructure.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
	Policy CC4 Sustainable Drainage	All major development must incorporate sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).	**Chapter 10 Water Environment**	This Chapter will address the embedded environmental measures to steer new development to areas with the lowest probability of flooding and demonstrate that flood risk to people and property is managed satisfactorily. A FRA will be produced to inform Project design and the ES assessment, and the Project will secure SuDS based drainage design for operational infrastructure.
	Policy IN1 Infrastructure	1. Major development will be permitted where there is, or will be when needed, sufficient infrastructure capacity to support and meet all the requirements arising from it, including those away from the site and its immediate vicinity, whether within Harborough District or outside. 2. Direct provision and/or financial contributions towards meeting all the eligible costs of infrastructure directly required by a major development (or cumulatively with other major developments within Harborough District or outside) will be sought from the scheme promoter whenever this is necessary. Planning obligations under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) will be required taking into account the viability of the development.		The Project will support the UK's net zero target by reinforcing the electricity transmission network in Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire and Leicestershire, and facilitating the connection of planned offshore wind generation, battery storage/solar, interconnectors with other countries and subsea links to Scotland, allowing clean energy to be carried on the network.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		This will be in addition to the affordable housing requirement as set out in Policy H2.		
	Policy IN2 Sustainable Transport	Policy IN2 sets out that development proposals should have regard to the transport policies of the Local Transport Authority and were there are impacts on the national road network be aligned with policies of Highways England. Proposals should seek to maximise the use and efficiency of existing transport facilities and where necessary provide mitigating measures to deal with the impacts of development on the transport network.	Chapter 13 Traffic and Transport	The Project proposals will seek to minimise or avoid impact on transport networks and maintain connectivity.
North Northamptonshire Local Plan. (Part 1 (2016) and Part 2, Local Plans.) (Ref 2C.5)	Policy 1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	Policy 1 sets out that when considering development proposals the Local Planning Authority will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained within the National Planning Policy Framework.	**Chapter 18 Climate Change**	The Project will support the UK's net zero target by reinforcing the electricity transmission network in Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire and Leicestershire, and facilitating the connection of planned offshore wind generation, battery storage/solar, interconnectors with other countries and subsea links to Scotland, allowing clean energy to be carried on the network.
	Policy 2: Historic Environment	Policy 3 sets out how the historic environment will be protected, preserved and, where appropriate, enhanced. Where a development would impact upon a heritage asset and/or its setting:	**Chapter 9 Cultural Heritage**	The cultural heritage chapter will identify all designated and non-designated assets with a potential to be impacted by the Project and will assess their significance including any contribution from

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		• Proposals should conserve and, where possible, enhance the heritage significance and setting of an asset or group of heritage assets in a manner commensurate to its significance; • Proposals should complement their surrounding historic environment through the form, scale, design and materials; • Proposals should protect and, where possible, enhance key views and vistas of heritage assets, including of the church spires along the Nene Valley and across North Northamptonshire; • Proposals should demonstrate an appreciation and understanding of the impact of development on heritage assets and their setting in order to minimise harm to these assets and their setting. Where loss of historic features or archaeological remains is unavoidable and justified, provision should be made for recording and the production of a suitable archive and report; • Where appropriate, flexible solutions to the re-use of buildings and conservation of other types of heritage assets at risk will be encouraged, especially, where this will result in their removal from the 'at risk' register.		setting. Impacts on the significance including the setting of assets arising from the Project and appropriate mitigation measures will be assessed.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
	Policy 3: Landscape Character	Policy 3 sets out that development should be located and designed in a way that is sensitive to its landscape setting, retaining and, where possible, enhancing the distinctive qualities of the landscape character which it would affect.	**Chapter 6 Landscape**	The assessment of effects on landscape character will be based on the landscape character assessments listed in this chapter but will be informed by the local landscape character assessments listed in this Chapter including the North East Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment, Sensitivity and Capacity Study and any conservation area appraisals, neighbourhood plans or village design statements.
	Policy 4: Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Policy 4 states that a net gain in biodiversity will be protected and enhanced through: • Protecting existing biodiversity and geodiversity assets. • Enhancing ecological networks by managing development and investment. • Supporting through developer contributions or development design, the protection and recovery of priority habitats and species linked to national and local targets. • Developments that are likely to have an adverse impact, either alone or in-combination on the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits Special Protection Area or other European Designated Sites must	**Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity**	Designations, habitats and protected species have been identified within the Baseline Conditions section. The likely effects on these features (and any additional features identified) will be assessed and reported as part of the Ecology and Biodiversity and Geology and Hydrogeology Chapters of the ES. Mitigation measures to ensure the conservation of ecological and geological receptors will be reported in the ES. A Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) will be undertaken to determine whether the Project is likely to have a

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations.		significant effect on any European designated site (now included within the national site network), or on any site to which the same protection is applied as a matter of policy, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. The HRA will inform the Ecology and Biodiversity chapter of the ES and will be included with the application for development consent. Design adjustments may be required as a result of the HRA process, which will be fed into the final ES/ application for development consent. National Grid has committed to 10% Net Gain in environmental value including as a minimum 10% Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) across all its construction projects. A BNG assessment will be undertaken and presented in a separate BNG report that will be submitted as part of the application for development consent.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
	Policy 5: Water Environment, Resources and Flood Risk Management	Development should contribute towards reducing the risk of flooding and to the protection and improvement of the quality of the water environment. Development should, wherever possible, be avoided in high and medium flood risk areas.	**Chapter 10 Water Environment** **Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology**	The Project design is developing to avoid areas of highest flood risk wherever possible. Where flood risk cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation measures will be identified in the FRA, which will make appropriate allowance for the effects of climate change over the Project lifetime. Drainage systems will incorporate SuDS as far as possible **Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology** will assess the impact of the development on groundwater quality.
	Policy 6: Development on Brownfield Land and Land Affected by Contamination	Where development is situated on a site with known or high likelihood of contamination, remediation strategies to manage this contamination will be required. Subject to the Policies in this Plan, planning permission will be granted for development on land affected by contamination where it can be established by the proposed developer that the site can be safely and viably developed with no significant impact on either future users or on ground and surface waters.	**Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology**	This policy will be considered to take into account the environmental impacts on human health, buildings, land and groundwater arising as a result of the Project. Should significant effects be identified, these will be assessed through the EIA process and appropriate mitigation measures recommended.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
	Policy 7: Community Services and Facilities	Development should support and enhance community services and facilities, where appropriate by: • Providing on site where necessary or contributing towards accessible, new or enhanced community services and facilities. • Providing accessible greenspace in accordance with Natural Englands Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards (ANGSt) and the Woodland Trust's Woodland Access Standard, unless local standards have been adopted; • Safeguarding existing facilities. • Not resulting in the net loss of open space, allotments, sports and recreational buildings and land.	**Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism**	The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the socio-economic impacts of the Project. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.
	Policy 19: The Delivery of Green Infrastructure	Policy 19 sets out how the mixed urban and rural character of North Northamptonshire will be maintained and enhanced by: • Managing development and investment to secure a net gain in green infrastructure through: • Safeguarding identified sub-regional green infrastructure corridors. • Contributing towards the enhancement or ongoing management of local green infrastructure corridors by prioritizing green infrastructure investment areas.	**Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity**	The Project will aim to retain and enhance existing green infrastructure features wherever possible. This would include retaining habitat corridors such as woodlands, hedgerows and tree lines to maintain links between areas of habitat, particularly those which are designated. Opportunities would be sought to create new, or enhance existing, areas of green infrastructure such as new links between existing areas.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		• Requiring, where appropriate, project level Habitats Regulations Assessments, to ensure the protection of European designated sites such as the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits Special Protection Area and Ramsar Site.		A Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) will be undertaken to determine whether the Project is likely to have a significant effect on any European designated site (now included within the national site network), or on any site to which the same protection is applied as a matter of policy, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. The HRA will inform the Ecology and Biodiversity chapter of the ES and will be included with the application for development consent . Design adjustments may be required as a result of the HRA process, which will be fed into the final ES/application for development consent.
	Policy 22 – Delivering Economic Prosperity	Policy 22 sets out the Councils plans to deliver a net increase of jobs, including through prioritising the enhancement of existing employment sites and the regeneration of previously developed land, also safeguarding existing and committed employment sites.	**Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism**	The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the socio-economic impacts of the Project. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
	Policy 26: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy	Proposals for sensitively located renewable and low carbon energy generation will be supported. • The landscape impact of the development is minimised and mitigated against; • The development links to a specific demand through a decentralised energy network or where this is not possible, the necessary infrastructure is provided to supply power to the National Grid; • The siting of development avoids harm to the significance of a heritage asset and its setting in accordance with the provisions of the NPPF; • The siting of development does not significantly adversely affect the amenity of existing, or proposed, residential dwellings and/or businesses, either in isolation or cumulatively, by reason of noise, odour intrusion, dust, traffic generation, visual impact or shadow flicker; • The development does not result in an adverse impact on the capacity and safety of the highways network and of public rights of way; • The development includes a managed programme of measures to mitigate against any adverse impacts on the built and natural environment resulting	**Chapter 6 Landscape**	**Chapter 4 Description of the Project** describes the evolution of the Project to date and demonstrates that minimising adverse effects on the landscape through sensitive routeing, siting and design in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2C.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2C.3) was a major consideration during its development and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project. The evolution of the design will continue to be informed by both environmental and technical desk studies and site surveys as well as consultation and stakeholder feedback. This evolution will be documented in the alternatives chapter within the ES. The assessment of effects on landscape character will be based on the landscape character assessments listed in this chapter but will be informed by the local landscape character assessments listed in this chapter and any conservation area appraisals, neighbourhood plans or village design statements. The effects will be assessed and reported as

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		from the construction, operation and decommissioning of any equipment/infrastructure; • The development does not create a significant adverse cumulative noise or visual impact when considered in conjunction with other developments planned within North Northamptonshire and adjoining local authority areas; • The development retains and enhances on-site biodiversity and supports the enlargement of, and/or connection to, existing biodiversity assets such as wildlife corridors, where possible; • Proposals for Solar Photovoltaic farms avoid the best and most versatile agricultural land.	**Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity**	part of the landscape chapter in the ES. The proposed approach to assessing likely significant cumulative effects is explained in **Appendix 6A Landscape Assessment Methodology**. The proposed approach to mitigation is explained in **Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology**. The Project will aim to retain and enhance existing green infrastructure features wherever possible. This would include retaining habitat corridors such as woodlands, hedgerows and tree lines to maintain links between areas of habitat, particularly those which are designated. Opportunities would be sought to create new, or enhance existing, areas of green infrastructure such as new links between existing areas.
			Chapter 15 Noise and Vibration	Noise and vibration will be assessed in the ES as described in this scoping report.
West Northamptonshire Local Plan	Policy SA: Presumption in Favour of	Policy SA outlines how the council will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable	**Chapter 18 Climate Change**	The Project will support the UK's net zero target by reinforcing the electricity transmission network in

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
(Adopted 2014) (Ref 2C.6)	Sustainable Development	development contained within the National Planning Policy Framework.		Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire and Leicestershire, and facilitating the connection of planned offshore wind generation, battery storage/solar, interconnectors with other countries and subsea links to Scotland, allowing clean energy to be carried on the network.
	Policy S10: Sustainable Development Principles	Policy 10 outlines 10 sustainable development principles that should be adhered to. • Achieve the highest standards of sustainable design incorporating safety and security considerations and a strong sense of place; • Be designed to improve environmental performance, energy efficiency and adapt to changes of use and a changing climate over its lifetime; • Make use of sustainably sourced materials; • Minimise resource demand and the generation of waste and maximise opportunities for reuse and recycling; • Be located where services and facilities can be easily accessed by walking, cycling or public transport; • Maximise use of solar gain, passive heating and cooling, natural light and ventilation using site layout and building design;	**Chapter 18 Climate Change**	The Project will directly support the UK's net zero target by reinforcing the electricity transmission network in Lincolnshire and the East Midlands, and will facilitate the connection of planned offshore wind generation, battery storage/solar, interconnectors with other countries and subsea links to Scotland, allowing clean energy to be carried on the network. The Project will consider a range of measures to reduce energy consumption (and associated emissions) during both construction and operation. Circular economy principles will be considered at the design stage with the intention to implement measures to design out waste

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		• Maximise the generation of its energy needs from decentralised and renewable or low carbon sources; • Maximise water efficiency and promote sustainable drainage; • Protect, conserve and enhance the natural and built environment and heritage assets and their settings; • Promote the creation of green infrastructure networks, enhance biodiversity and reduce the fragmentation of habitats; and • Minimise pollution from noise, air and run off.		and integrate circular economy principles which will include consideration of pre-construction, construction, operation, and end-of life processes and materials will be selected to minimise waste over the whole life cycle of the Project. Where appropriate, the Project will endeavour to use materials with the highest recycled content, where this leads to lower whole life carbon emissions and encourage their use through procurement exercises. The Project will continue to integrate carbon as a weighted element within the design and decision-making process and continue to work with partners across the industry on lower carbon alternatives. These principles along with other management control measures are included in **Appendix 4A Initial Code of Construction Practice**.
	Policy S11 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy	Policy S11 states that major development and sustainable urban extensions should contribute to reductions in carbon emissions and adapt to the effect of climate change.	**Chapter 18 Climate Change** **Chapter 6 Landscape**	The Project will directly support the UK's net zero target by reinforcing the electricity transmission network in Lincolnshire and the East Midlands, and will facilitate the

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		Proposals should be sensitively located and designed to minimize potential impacts on people, the natural environment, biodiversity, historic assets and mitigate pollution.		connection of planned offshore wind generation, battery storage/solar, interconnectors with other countries and subsea links to Scotland, allowing clean energy to be carried on the network. The Project will consider a range of measures to reduce energy consumption (and associated emissions) during both construction and operation. Circular economy principles will be considered at the design stage with the intention to implement measures to design out waste and integrate circular economy principles which will include consideration of pre-construction, construction, operation, and end-of life processes and materials will be selected to minimise waste over the whole life cycle of the Project. Where appropriate, the Project will endeavour to use materials with the highest recycled content, where this leads to lower whole life carbon

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
				emissions and encourage their use through procurement exercises. The Project will continue to integrate carbon as a weighted element within the design and decision-making process and continue to work with partners across the industry on lower carbon alternatives.
	Policy E1 Existing Employment Areas	Policy E1 outlines that to help support a vibrant, successful and developing local economy existing and allocated employment sites and industrial estates will be retained for classes B1, B2, B8 and appropriate non-B employment generating uses. Changes of use to other uses will be resisted until it can be demonstrated that the site is no longer economically viable.	**Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism**	The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the socio-economic impacts of the Project. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.
	Policy BN1 Green Infrastructure Connections	Policy BN1 sets out how green infrastructure corridors of sub-regional and local importance of the joint core strategy will be conserved, managed and enhanced.	**Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity**	The Project will aim to retain and enhance existing green infrastructure features wherever possible. This would include retaining habitat corridors such as woodlands, hedgerows and tree lines to maintain links between areas of habitat, particularly those which are designated.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
				Opportunities would be sought to create new, or enhance existing, areas of green infrastructure such as new links between existing areas.
	Policy BN2 – Biodiversity	Development that will maintain and enhance existing designations and assets or deliver a net gain in biodiversity will be supported. Development that has the potential to harm sites of ecological importance will be subject to an ecological assessment and required to demonstrate: • the methods used to conserve biodiversity in its design and construction and operation • how habitat conservation, enhancement and creation can be achieved through linking habitats • how designated sites, protected species and priority habitats will be safeguarded. Development management decisions will reflect the hierarchy of biodiversity and geodiversity designations attaching appropriate weight to the status of the site which would be affected. in cases where it can be shown that there is no reasonable alternative to development that is likely to prejudice the integrity of an existing wildlife site or protected habitat, appropriate	**Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity**	National Grid has committed to 10% Net Gain in environmental value including as a minimum 10% Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) across all its construction projects. A BNG assessment will be undertaken and presented in a separate BNG report that will be submitted as part of the application for development consent. Designations, habitats and protected species have been identified within the Baseline Conditions section. The likely effects on these features (and any additional features identified) will be assessed and reported as part of the Ecology and Biodiversity and Geology and Hydrogeology Chapters of the ES. Mitigation measures to ensure the conservation of ecological and geological receptors will be reported in the ES.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		mitigation measures including compensation will be expected in proportion to the asset that will be lost.		
	Policy BN3 – Woodland Enhancement and Creation	Policy BN3 states that measures to enhance and manage existing woodlands and create new woodlands in West Northamptonshire will be supported. The protection of aged and veteran trees outside ancient woodlands will also be supported. Any development that would lead to further fragmentation or result in a loss of ancient woodland, aged or veteran trees will not be permitted unless the need for, and benefits of the development clearly outweigh the loss.	**Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity**	The Project will aim to retain and enhance existing green infrastructure features wherever possible. This would include retaining habitat corridors such as woodlands, hedgerows and tree lines to maintain links between areas of habitat, particularly those which are designated. Opportunities would be sought to create new, or enhance existing, areas of green infrastructure such as new links between existing areas.
	Policy BN5 The Historic Environment and Landscape	Designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings and landscapes will be conserved and enhanced in recognition of their individual and cumulative significance and contribution to local distinctiveness and sense of place.	**Chapter 9 Historic Environment**	The Historic Environment desk-based assessment and ES chapter will identify all designated and nondesignated assets with a potential to be impacted by the Project and will assess their significance including any contribution from setting. Impacts on the significance including the setting of assets arising from the Project and appropriate mitigation measures will be assessed.
	Policy BN7 Flood Risk	Policy BN7 outlines the councils approach to flood risk, and how development proposals will comply with flood risk	**Chapter 10 Water Environment**	The Project design is developing to avoid areas of highest flood risk wherever possible. Where flood

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		assessment and management requirements set out in the National Planning Policy Framework and Planning Practice Guidance, and the West Northamptonshire Strategic Flood Risk Assessments.		risk cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation measures will be identified in the FRA, which will make appropriate allowance for the effects of climate change over the Project lifetime. Drainage systems will incorporate SuDS as far as possible.
	Policy BN9 Planning for Pollution Control	Proposals for new development which are likely to cause pollution or likely to result in exposure to sources of pollution or risks to safety will need to demonstrate that they provide opportunities to minimise and where possible reduce pollution issues that are a barrier to achieving sustainable development and healthy communities including: • maintaining and improving air quality, particularly in poor air quality areas, in accordance with national air quality standards and best practice; • protecting and improving surface and groundwater water quality; • minimising light pollution; • ensuring remediation of contaminated land so as not to pose a risk to health and the environment; and • reducing the adverse impacts of noise.	**Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology**	Pollution risks on groundwater quality (b) and contaminated land (d) will be assessed and minimised.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
	Policy BN10 Ground Instability	Development will be permitted on sites of unstable or potentially unstable land provided that: • the nature of the ground stability of the site has been assessed to the satisfaction of the determining planning authority and a ground stability report has been provided and agreed before the application is determined; • the development does not add to the instability of the site or surrounding land; • any required remedial works are implemented prior to occupation of development; and • the development of any required stabilisation measures are environmentally acceptable to the satisfaction of the determining authority.	**Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered**	**Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered** describes the Project Design Approach including the development of design principles to set desirable design outcomes which the Project should endeavour to achieve, as far as is reasonably practicable, and facilitate an integrated design approach which draws together engineering, environment, sustainability and social value design considerations. Sensitive routeing, siting and design (including land use impacts) is in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 2B.2) and Horlock Rules (Ref 2B.3) and will continue in the future design evolution of the Project.
	Policy INF1 Approach to Infrastructure Delivery	New development will be supported by, and provide good access to, infrastructure, including physical, green, and social elements. Paragraph 11.10 states that ensuring all new development proposals address their impact appropriately and deliver solutions that allow West Northamptonshire to grow in a sustainable manner.	**Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism**	The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the socioeconomic impacts of the Project. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance and operation phases. Any future application for development consent will be supported by a

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
				Planning Statement, which will detail how the Project complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.
	Policy M11: Safeguarding of Mineral Resources	M11 highlights that applications for non-minerals development in a minerals safeguarding areas must be accompanied by a Minerals Assessment.	**Chapter 4 Description of the Project**	If required, a standalone Minerals Assessment Report will be prepared. This will identify all safeguarded minerals and provide an appraisal of the effects of the Project against relevant minerals policy.
	M15: Borrow Pits	M15 set out that planning permission will be granted for borrow pits to supply materials for major construction projects under set circumstances.	**Chapter 4 Description of the Project**	
Leicestershire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (Adopted 2019) (Ref 2C.9)	Policy M11: Safeguarding of Mineral Resources	Policy M11 sets out how Minerals Safeguarding Areas will be protected from permanent sterilisation by other development. Planning applications for non-mineral development within a Mineral Safeguarding Area should be accompanied by a Mineral Assessment.	**Chapter 4 Description of the Project**	If required, a standalone Minerals Assessment Report will be prepared. This will identify all safeguarded minerals and provide an appraisal of the effects of the Project against relevant minerals policy.
Northamptonshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Update (2017) (Ref 2C.10)	Policy 18 Addressing the impact of proposed minerals and waste development	Policy 18 sets out how minerals and waste development must demonstrate that the following matters have been considered and addressed. • protecting Northamptonshire's natural resources and key environmental designations (including heritage assets), • avoiding and / or minimising potentially adverse impacts to an acceptable level,	**Chapter 4 Description of the Project**	If required, a standalone Minerals Assessment Report will be prepared. This will identify all safeguarded minerals and provide an appraisal of the effects of the Project against relevant minerals policy.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		specifically addressing air emissions (including dust), odour, bioaerosols, noise and vibration, slope stability, vermin and pests, birdstrike, litter, land use conflict and cumulative impact, • impacts on flood risk as well as the flow and quantity of surface and groundwater, • ensuring built development is of a design and layout that has regard to its visual appearance in the context of the defining characteristics of the local area, • ensuring access is sustainable, safe and environmentally acceptable, and • ensuring local amenity is protected. Where applicable a site-specific management plan should be developed to ensure the implementation and maintenance of mitigation measures throughout construction, operation, decommissioning and restoration works.		
Transport Strategies				
Lincolnshire Local Transport Plan 5 (Consultation Draft) (Ref 2C.11)		This transportation plan focusses on the five-year short and ten-year medium-term aspirations for the county. The key themes and strategic objectives for the plan are: • Theme 1 – Supporting economic growth	**Chapter 13 Traffic and Transport**	The Project proposals will seek to minimise or avoid impact on transport networks and maintain connectivity.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		• Theme 2 – Future ready, green transport • Theme 3 – Promote thriving environments • Theme 4 – Supporting safety, security and a healthy lifestyle • Theme 5 – Promoting high aspirations • Theme 6 – Improve quality of life		
Northamptonshire Transportation Plan (Adopted March 2012) (Ref 2C.12)		This transportation plan describes six overarching objectives: • Fit for the Future. • Fit for the Community. • Fit to Choose. • Fit for Economic Growth. • Fit for the Environment. • Fit for Best Value.	**Chapter 13 Traffic and Transport**	The Project proposals will seek to minimise or avoid impact on transport networks and maintain connectivity.
West Northamptonshire Council Local Transport Plan (Adopted March 2025) (Ref 2C.13)		The Local Transport Plan sets out West Northamptonshire's priorities for the next five years and beyond: • Objective 1: Improve the accessibility of the public transport, walking and cycling networks, to promote a system that is fair and provides attractive travel alternatives to key destinations. • Objective 2: Create thriving communities through local investment in a more resilient transport network, services and the public realm in urban	**Chapter 13 Traffic and Transport**	The Project proposals will seek to minimise or avoid impact on transport networks and maintain connectivity.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		and rural towns and villages across West Northamptonshire • Objective 3: Improve road safety and reducing pollution, while expanding active travel networks and supporting infrastructure that facilitates improved public health outcomes. • Objective 4: Enhance local environments and further reduce carbon emissions from transport by investing in low carbon and electric modes, mindful of local heritage. • Objective 5: Reduce inequalities through better transport connections to key employment and education opportunities, to support local socio-economic growth. • Objective 6: Maximise the benefits to communities and businesses through use of technology and innovation.		
Interim Melton Mowbray Transport Strategy: Engagement Draft (Ref. 2C.14)		The Interim Melton Mowbray Transport Strategy sets in place an interim strategy to deliver several key proposals identified as early priorities for, and developed ahead of, the Melton Mowbray Transport Strategy. These priorities includes the Melton Mowbray Distributor Road (MMDR) and to provide a framework to develop other measures to be put in place after the MMDR has opened.	**Chapter 13 Traffic and Transport**	The Project proposals will seek to minimise or avoid impact on transport networks and maintain connectivity.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
Local Economic Policy				
Greater Lincolnshire Local Industrial Strategy (Ref 2C.15)		Local Industrial Strategies are long-term plans that aim to build on local economic strengths and opportunities and promote the coordination of local economic policy and national funding streams. The GLLEP Local Industrial Strategy sets the economic priorities for Lincolnshire to 2030 and beyond and has been developed in partnership with public and private sector stakeholders. The Strategy recognises renewable energy and associated infrastructure as a priority sector for the regional economy and outlines the potential wider economic benefits for Lincolnshire from the planned investments in offshore wind capacity for sites off the Lincolnshire coastline. A key aim of the Strategy is to enhance supply chain links to facilitate the transition to low carbon and low cost flexible grid systems. The agri-food industry is also outlined as a priority sector, and the Strategy outlines a plan to enhance the international competitiveness of the sector through resource efficiency. The main concentrations of the food industry are in North East Lincolnshire and the South Holland and Boston areas of Lincolnshire. A further focus of the Strategy is the visitor economy and the contribution of tourism to the regional economy. The Strategy	**Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism**	The assessment will consider the local economic priorities when assessing the socio-economic, tourism, and recreation impacts of the Project.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		outlines the vision to create a Tourism Zone, which is a key initiative of the UK Tourism Sector Deal to increase off-season visits and the productivity of the tourism sector through digital skills training and apprenticeships. Key statistics of the contribution of the key regional sector presented in the Strategy are summarised below. The energy industry supports approximately 5,900 jobs in Greater Lincolnshire, and 210 local businesses operate within this sector. The agri-food industry supports approximately 75,000 jobs and contributes £3.7 billion to regional Gross Value Added (GVA). This represents 18% of Lincolnshire's GVA, compared to 3% nationally.		
Greater Lincolnshire LEP Employment and Skills Advisory Panel Local Skills Report (Ref 2C.16)		The Local Skills Report sets out the local skills strengths and needs across Greater Lincolnshire. High skill opportunities in growth sectors, including decarbonisation and offshore wind, are identified as a regional strength. However, the Report recognises that a higher level of technical skill is needed among the resident population to benefit from these opportunities. The greatest job vacancies in the offshore wind industry are in project management and electrical engineering professions.	**Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism**	The assessment will take into account the priorities outlined in the GLLEP Local Skills Report in the assessment of potential employment and training benefits within the local and regional labour market. This will be considered during the construction and maintenance phases.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
Lincolnshire Wolds Destination Management Plan 2023-2027 (Ref 2C.17)		The Lincolnshire Wolds Destination Management Plan provides a strategic focus to the development of the visitor economy in the Lincolnshire Wolds and outlines a delivery framework for the public and private sectors. The priorities and key actions of the Plan are summarised below. **Priorities** Maintaining and improving rights of way within the Wolds is a key priority, and the visitor economy links to broader AONB agendas such as conservation, rewilding, and recreation. The tourism economy in the Wolds is still recovering from the pandemic, however the 'staycation' effect is identified as a potential opportunity for the Wolds over the short and medium term. The Plan identifies several potential specialist focus areas for the market towns in the Wolds: • Louth: Food and drink, and/or retail and market; • Spilsby: Walking and heritage; • Alford: The Manor House and Windmill; • Horncastle: Antiques and the arts; • Market Rasen: Events and performance (linked to racecourse).	**Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism**	The assessment will take into account the priorities outlined in the Lincolnshire Wolds Destination Management Plan in the assessment of socio-economic, tourism, and recreation impacts of the Project. This will be considered during the construction, maintenance, and operation phases.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		Actions Continue to develop pipeline and opportunities to enhance the visitor offer in the Wolds, such as small-scale accommodation development and nature viewing points. Seek to expand the walking and cycling offer. Secure potential funding opportunities such as from the Levelling Up Fund and UK Shared Prosperity Fund. Strengthen tourism delivery across a range of public sector organisations and the Love Lincolnshire Wolds Tourism Partnership. **Economic impact** This section provides data from economic impact modelling of the tourism economy in the Lincolnshire Wolds presented in the Plan. All data is from 2022. Annually, approximately 3.7 million tourists visit the Wolds, contributing £200m to the local economy and supporting over 2,100 Full-Time Equivalents.		
Lincolnshire Wolds AONB Management Plan 2018-2023 (Ref 2C.18)		The overarching vision of the AONB Management Plan is to sustainably manage development within the Wolds whilst maintaining its unique sense of place and its natural and cultural heritage. Policies within the AONB Management Plan are ordered by five key themes:	**Chapter 6 Landscape** **Chapter 7 Visual**	This document is a Management Plan which does not form part of the Local Development Plan in terms of planning policy, although has been prepared and endorsed by the LPAs affected by the AONB designation (East and West Lindsey and North East Lincolnshire Councils). As such the management plan is a

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		• Theme 1: Protecting the Lincolnshire Wolds. • Theme 2: Living and Working in the Wolds. • Theme 3: Discovering the Wolds. • Theme 4: Developing the Wolds. • Theme 5: Partnerships in the Wolds. Key policies that ought to be considered in the design of the project include Policy PP5 which seeks to promote awareness and encourage consideration of the impact of adjacent development on the views to and from the AONB. Policy PP9 which states that, to ensure that where larger scale development must proceed within or adjacent to the AONB, because of other national interests, the highest regard is placed on minimising any impacts upon the primary purpose of the designation – the area's natural beauty.		material consideration for the Project. No above ground infrastructure would fall within the boundaries of the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape (formerly AONB). An assessment of likely significant indirect effects on the natural beauty and special qualities of the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape (formerly AONB) set out in Table 1 of the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB Management Plan 2018-2023 will be informed by a setting study prepared for the designated area and reported as part of the landscape chapter in the ES. Effects on key views to and from the AONB will be assessed and reported in the visual chapter of the ES. The proposed approach to assessing likely significant effects is explained in **Appendix 6A Landscape Assessment Methodology** and **Appendix 7A Visual Assessment Methodology**.
South Holland District Council Economic Action Plan (Adopted 2019) (Ref 2C.19)		The plan outlines the vision for South Holland as a place of prosperity, wellbeing, and opportunity. It focuses on sustainable growth, business support, skills development and inward investment.	**Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism**	The assessment will consider the local economic priorities when assessing the socio-economic, tourism, and recreation impacts of the Project.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		Key challenges identified within the plan include low wages, skill shortages and infrastructure constraints, with initiatives to improve digital and transport infrastructure.		
South Kesteven Economic Development Strategy (Adopted 2024) (Ref 2C.20)		The plan outlines a vision for a thriving, innovative, and inclusive local economy. It prioritises business growth, high-quality job creation, skills development, regeneration, inward investment, and boosting the visitor economy. Key aims include raising productivity and wages above the national average, with a strong focus on collaboration and long-term economic resilience.	**Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism**	The assessment will consider the local economic priorities when assessing the socio-economic, tourism, and recreation impacts of the Project.
Draft Harborough District Economic Development Strategy (Ref 2C.21)		The strategy sets out a vision for Harborough to become a distinctive economic hub in Leicestershire and the Midlands, focusing on four key themes: • Thriving People; • Places; • Enterprise; and • Environment	**Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism**	The assessment will consider the local economic priorities when assessing the socio-economic, tourism, and recreation impacts of the Project.
North Northamptonshire Council Economic Growth Strategy (Adopted 2025) (Ref 2C.22)		The strategy emphasises three pillars as key focus areas for the next five years: Business; People; and Place.	**Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism**	The assessment will consider the local economic priorities when assessing the socio-economic, tourism, and recreation impacts of the Project.

Local Policy	Policy Ref	Policy Context	Relevant to EIA Scoping Chapter	How it will be considered
		The strategy aims to support sustainable business growth, develop a skilled and inclusive workforce, and enhance the area's appeal for investment, residents, and visitors.		
West Northamptonshire Corporate Plan (Ref 2C.23)		The strategy focuses on six key priorities: clean and green communities; improved life chances; connected communities; thriving villages and towns; economic development; and robust resource management.	**Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism**	The assessment will consider the local economic priorities when assessing the socio-economic, tourism, and recreation impacts of the Project.

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4A. Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice

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Contents

4A. Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice 4A-4-1

4A.1 Introduction 4A-4-1
Overview 4A-4-1

4A.2 Purpose of the Code of Construction Practice 4A-1

4A.3 Preparation of the CoCP 4A-2
Stage 1: Initial Outline CoCP 4A-2
Stage 2: Draft Outline CoCP (with the Preliminary Environmental Information Report) 4A-2
Stage 3: Outline CoCP (with the ES) 4A-2
Stage 4: CoCP 4A-2

4A.4 Construction Schedule 4A-3

4A.5 Roles and Responsibilities 4A-3
Early Contractor Involvement 4A-3
Environmental Management Systems 4A-4
Project responsibilities 4A-4

4A.6 Control and Management Measures 4A-5

References 4A-26

Table 4A.1 Illustrative key roles and responsibilities for the Project 4A-4
Table 4A.2 Environmental Control Plans 4A-6
Table 4A.3 Control and management measures 4A-7

Image 4A.1 Code of Construction Practice Process 4A-3

4A. Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice

4A.1 Introduction

Overview

4A.1.1 The Weston Marsh to East Leicestershire Project (the Project) is being developed by National Grid Electricity Transmission plc (National Grid) to increase the ability of the transmission system to transfer power between other proposed transmission infrastructure in the east of England and the Midlands. The objective of the Project is to reinforce the electricity transmission network, facilitating the connection of planned offshore wind generation, interconnectors with other countries and other sources of electricity, allowing clean green energy to be carried on the network.

4A.1.2 The Project is expected to include the following elements:

- Approximately 60 km of new 400 kV overhead transmission line.
- A new 400 kV substation to be built in the vicinity of the existing 4VK (Cottam – Wymondley) 400 kV overhead line near Corby Glen, South Kesteven (to be referred to as WMEL-A).
- A new 400 kV substation to be built in the vicinity of the existing ZA (Cottam – Sundon) 400 kV overhead line near Ab Kettleby, Melton (to be referred to as WMEL-B).
- Reconductoring of approximately 66 km of the existing ZA 400 kV overhead line from WMEL-B to the existing Grendon substation.
- Replacement of short sections of existing 400 kV overhead line and local changes to the lower voltage distribution networks to facilitate the construction of the new overhead line and substations.

4A.1.3 The Project may potentially include new substation infrastructure and associated connections, including up to two new 400 kV substations to be built to connect to the existing 400 kV 4ZM transmission line that runs south east of Sleaford towards King's Lynn, and the existing 400 kV 2WS transmission line that runs east of Spalding towards a Tee-Point with the 400 kV 4ZM transmission line between Sleaford and King's Lynn (to be referred to as Weston Marsh substation infrastructure).

4A.1.4 In addition, third party utilities diversion and/or modifications may also be required to facilitate the construction of the Project. Further details would be included within the Environmental Statement (ES).

4A.1.5 The Project has been divided five Sections, refer to **Figure 1.2 Scoping Boundary** and Table 4.1 of **Chapter 4 Description of the Project**:

- South Holland;
- South Kesteven;
- Melton;
- Harborough; and
- Northamptonshire.

4A.2 Purpose of the Code of Construction Practice

4A.2.1 This is the Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) for the Project, which has been produced to support the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping Report. It has been produced to set out control and management measures that will be undertaken during construction of the Project. The CoCP aims to ensure that adverse effects from the construction phase of the Project, on the environment and local communities, are minimised and controlled appropriately.

4A.2.2 It will be updated as the Project evolves to include additional measures identified through the engineering design, the EIA process, and from engagement with stakeholders. An Outline CoCP will be submitted as an appendix to the Environmental Statement (ES) as part of the application for development consent. During examination and decision period for the application, this Outline CoCP may be updated as agreed with the Examining Authority. The development of the final CoCP, substantially in accordance with the approved Outline CoCP will be secured by way of a Requirement in the DCO.

4A.2.3 It is assumed that measures in the Outline CoCP will be in place before undertaking the assessment as they are good practice which would be implemented regardless of EIA. This will enable the assessment to be proportionate and focused on the likely significant effects that would be material to the decision. This is in accordance with the Institute of Sustainability and Environmental Professionals (ISEP) (formerly the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment) (2016) guidance document, Delivering Quality Development (Ref 4A.1).

4A.2.4 The Project will be delivered in compliance with all relevant legislation, consents and permits. Any statutory requirements listed in this document and industry good practice guidance which has informed each part of the document are not to be seen as exhaustive.

4A.2.5 National Grid will put in place robust procedures to audit and inspect the Project, including its supply chain of contractors, to make sure the control measures set out in the Outline CoCP are adopted when constructing the Project. The Outline CoCP will apply to all areas of the Project delivered pursuant to the DCO, during construction.

4A.3 Preparation of the CoCP

4A.3.1 This section describes the four stage iterative approach to developing the CoCP from the initial outline through to the Final CoCP which the contractor will implement throughout the construction of the Project (see **Image 4A.1**).

Stage 1: Initial Outline CoCP

4A.3.2 This document is the Initial Outline CoCP for the Project and has been produced to support the EIA Scoping Report. It has been produced to set out control and management measures that may be undertaken during construction of the Project if the application for development consent is granted.

Stage 2: Draft Outline CoCP (with the Preliminary Environmental Information Report)

4A.3.3 The Draft Outline CoCP would be prepared in parallel with the preliminary design, based on known project information. The Draft Outline CoCP would include control and management measures which have been identified through the preliminary technical assessments reported in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR).

Stage 3: Outline CoCP (with the ES)

4A.3.4 The Draft Outline CoCP, published at statutory consultation with the PEIR, will be updated to form the Outline CoCP which will be submitted to support the application for development consent. The Final CoCP will either be supported by outline or draft Environmental Control Plans (ECPs) or include requirements for those plans to be developed by the contractor(s) prior to construction. The Outline CoCP will likely be the subject of discussion during the examination of the application for development consent and may be updated in the course of examination.

4A.3.5 The ECPs will be developed by the contractor(s) prior to the commencement of construction into final control plans.

4A.3.6 The mitigation measures and environmental commitments within the final CoCP will be presented with reference to relevant Project Sections, ensuring that commitments and controls are reported in relation to their specific locations.

4A.3.7 The format of the Outline CoCP is also likely to differ from the draft Outline CoCP to allow for the CoCP to be managed and implemented by multiple contractor(s) appointed to construct the Project.

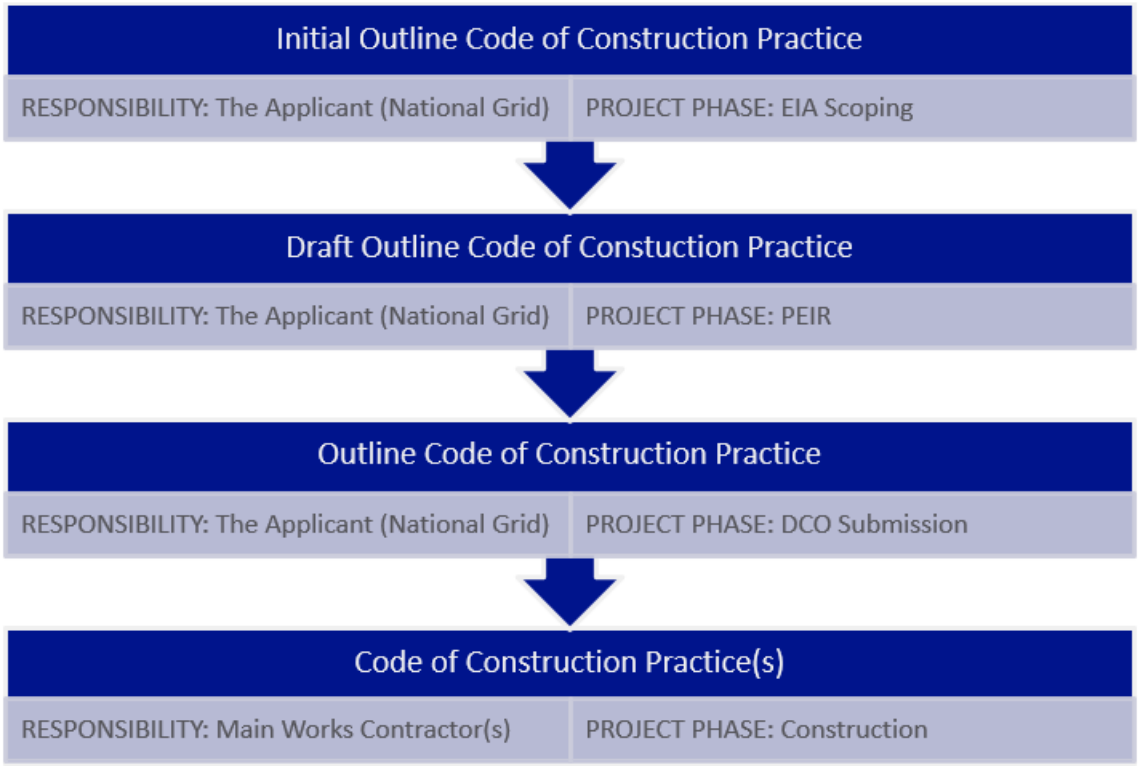
Stage 4: CoCP

4A.3.8 The Outline CoCP will be developed into the Final CoCP (following detailed design) by the contractor(s) to discharge a DCO Requirement. The CoCP will be in accordance with the requirements of the Outline CoCP and will be developed, prior to commencement of construction and adhered to throughout the construction phase.

4A.3.9 The CoCP will include specific organisational information such as organograms, contact details of the Environmental Managers/Environmental Clerks of Works, specific organisational commitments, for example.

4A.3.10 The ECPs will be developed by the contractor(s) prior to the commencement of construction into final control plans and appended to the CoCP. Where relevant the ECPs will include contractor specific working methodologies.

Image 4A.1 Code of Construction Practice Process



4A.4 Construction Schedule

4A.4.1 Should consent be granted in 2029, it is anticipated that access and construction of the Project would commence in 2030, starting with enabling works including, site clearance activities, the installation of construction compounds and access roads. It is expected the main construction works would continue through to 2034.

4A.4.2 The phasing of the programme is yet to be confirmed, further information will be contained in the Outline CoCP, as previously noted.

4A.5 Roles and Responsibilities

Early Contractor Involvement

4A.5.1 The Project is part of the Great Grid Partnership which has been established by National Grid to assist in delivering the new electricity network infrastructure. The partnership includes major contractors and consultants with a focus on network design and construction. This provides the Project with early involvement of construction contractors during the pre-application stage, bringing forward specialist contractor knowledge and expertise to inform design and production of key project deliverables such as the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).

Environmental Management Systems

4A.5.2 National Grid will implement management processes and briefings so that the works are carried out in accordance with current legislation and guidance at the time of construction. This will be achieved by application of well-established work processes that apply the recognised British Standard (BS) EN ISO 14001:2015 or equivalent.

4A.5.3 The contractor(s) will have an Environmental Policy that meets the requirements of ISO 14001 or equivalent, through their internal Business Management System procedures. The policy statement will be displayed on the site notice boards, publicised to all site staff and operatives, and made available to interested parties upon request.

Project responsibilities

4A.5.4 A management structure that includes an organisational chart encompassing all staff roles responsible for environmental work would be included within the Outline CoCP. This will set out the respective roles and responsibilities about the environment and identify the nominated Construction Environmental Manager(s). Illustrative key roles and responsibilities are set out in **Table 4A.1**.

Table 4A.1 Illustrative key roles and responsibilities for the Project

Role	Organisation	Responsibilities
Environmental Manager(s)	Contractor(s)	The Environmental Manager(s) will be responsible for the maintenance of all environmental plans and registers, including monitoring that the environmental measures and mitigations are implemented on site as described in the CoCP and ECPs. They will be the main point of contact for all environmental matters on the Project. They will also develop good working relationships with external stakeholders such as the Environment Agency, Natural England, and the relevant planning authorities.
Environmental Clerk of Works (ENvCoWs)	Contractor(s)	The EnvCoW(s) will monitor that the works proceed in accordance with relevant environmental DCO requirements and adhere to the required mitigation measures. The EnvCoW will be supported by appropriate technical specialist advisors depending on the location and potential effects.
Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoWs)	Contractor(s)	The ECoW(s) will monitor the works to ensure compliance with any licenses, permits and consents obtained to avoid effects on protected species and habitats, along with ensuring compliance with environmental legislation. The ECoW will oversee ecological pre-construction surveys and will also manage ecological operatives engaged in ecological mitigation activities – such as undertaking ecological watching briefs and translocation of protected species.

Role	Organisation	Responsibilities
Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW)	Contractor(s)	The ACoW(s) will monitor works conducted by a suitably qualified and experienced arborist to/within proximity to high grade trees, including trees under Tree Preservation Orders and veteran trees, to ensure relevant control measures are in place to protect these trees.
Permits and Consents Manager(s)	Contractor(s)	The Permits and Consents Manager(s) will collaborate with the Environmental Manager to draft and submit permits and consents on behalf of the Project, track the progress, provide updates, and communicate approvals.
Works Supervisor(s)	Contractor(s)	The Works Supervisor(s) will be responsible for delivering the works in accordance with the requirements of the CoCP and implementing good environmental practices required by the Environmental Manager(s). They are responsible for managing operatives, plant, and their areas of work in accordance with the principles of good environmental practice.
Land Officer(s)	Contractor(s)	The Land Officer will have an agricultural background and experience of working with utility companies. They will provide a single point of contact for both the contractor(s) and the landowner/occupier of the land. They will be responsible for delivering site access in line with pre-agreed timescales, help facilitate the dialogue between the contractor(s) and the landowner/occupier as necessary and will be the first point of contact for any issues escalated by the landowner/occupier or the contractor(s). They will be responsible for witnessing and agreeing all land condition surveys conducted by the contractor(s).
Technical specialist advisors	Contractor(s)/ National Grid	These will have the relevant experience to supervise the relevant aspects of the works, which might include an arboriculturist, land contamination specialist, soil specialist, ecologist, or archaeologist.

4A.5.5 This section will be further developed within the Outline CoCP, and subsequently within the final CoCP, by the contractor(s) to include the following:

- Project organograms and contact details of the key staff;
- Lines of communication and reporting;
- Approaches for engagement with the community and stakeholders;
- Emergency procedures; and
- Specific organisational commitments.

4A.6 Control and Management Measures

4A.6.1 Control and management measures have been identified that would reduce impacts from the Project on the environment (**Table 4A.3**). These are generally measures

that would normally be implemented on a well-run construction site, but also include a number of good practice measures that have been identified through the scoping work to support a proportionate assessment. They also include effective measures that have typically been employed on other projects, including those of National Grid.

4A.6.2 Control and management measures in **Table 4A.3** have been assigned a reference number, for example (GG01) for ease of cross-reference. The Contractor(s) will be expected to demonstrate compliance with these measures during construction.

4A.6.3 The CoCP, once approved by the relevant planning authorities, will be issued to contractor(s), and fed into the relevant contracts for the Weston Marsh to East Leicestershire construction works. The Contractor(s) will prepare detailed management plans to explain how the management measures provided in the CoCP will be implemented and monitored.

4A.6.4 As described in the Outline CoCP, ECPs may be prepared to accompany the CoCP. They will be further developed by the contractor(s) as a requirement of the CoCP which shall be secured as a Requirement of the DCO. The final ECPs may be developed in consultation with the relevant planning authority. The contractor(s) would implement the final CoCP and ECPs during the construction of the Project. The ECPs will detail further topic specific environmental measures to avoid, reduce or compensate for any detrimental effects on the environment for example the Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) which details how materials will be managed efficiently during construction.

4A.6.5 Whilst the Outline CoCP and any Outline ECPs will be expected to be approved during the DCO examination process, it is anticipated that DCO requirements will require the final plans to be submitted to and approved by the relevant planning authority. The anticipated ECPs are described in **Table 4A.2**.

Table 4A.2 Environmental Control Plans

Plan	Description
Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	To detail how to mitigate and manage the identified environmental impacts during the construction of the Project.
Landscape Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)	To detail how habitats and other ecological enhancements will be managed and maintained throughout the Project lifecycle.
Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP)	To detail how materials will be managed efficiently and disposed of legally during the construction of the Project.
Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP)	To detail the environmental and traffic control measures which may be implemented in relation to the traffic generated during the construction phase for the Project.
Public Rights of Way Management Plan (PRoWMP)	To detail management and environmental measures strategy for all PRoWs and Open Access Land affected by the Project.
Overarching Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)	To detail required measures to mitigate direct adverse impacts to the historic environment.

Soil Management Plan (SMP)	To detail management measures to minimise adverse effects on the soil resource.

Table 4A.3 Control and management measures

Ref	Control and management measures
	General project commitments
GG01	The Project will be compliant with all relevant legislation, consents and permits.
GG02	The Project will be designed to comply with existing National Grid standards and the guidelines and policies detailed in NPS-EN5 including the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection guidelines for electric and magnetic fields (EMFs) and associated precautionary policy.
GG03	A final CoCP (based on the provisions in the Outline CoCP) will be produced prior to the commencement of construction[1].
GG04	Suitably experienced Environmental Managers will be appointed for the duration of the construction phase. In addition, qualified and experienced Environmental Clerks of Works will be available during the construction phase to advise, supervise and report on the delivery of the mitigation methods and controls outlined in the Management Plans. The Environmental Clerks of Works will monitor that the works proceed in accordance with relevant environmental DCO requirements and adhere to the required good practice and mitigation measures. The Environmental Clerks of Works will be supported as necessary by appropriate specialists, including ecologists and arboriculturists, soils and land drainage experts.
GG05	Construction workers will undergo training to increase their awareness of environmental issues as applicable to their role on the Project. Topics will include but not be limited to: • pollution prevention and pollution incident response; • dust management and control measures; • location and protection of sensitive environmental sites and features; • adherence to protected environmental areas around sensitive features; • working hours and noise and vibration reduction measures; • working with potentially contaminated materials; • waste management and storage;

[1] Measures GG03 and GG06 will be secured through the Requirements of the DCO.

Ref	Control and management measures
	• flood risk response actions; • agreed traffic routes, and access points; • soil management; and • drainage management.
	Pre-Commencement
GG06	A record of condition will be carried out (photographic and descriptive) of the working areas that may be affected by the construction activities, prior to works commencing. This record will be available for comparison following reinstatement after the works have been completed to ensure that the standard of reinstatement at least meets that recorded in the pre-condition survey.
	Construction
GG07	A CEMP, LEMP, SWMP, CTMP, PRoWMP, Overarching WSI, along with a SMP will be produced prior to construction. These are collectively referred to as 'the Environmental Control Plans (ECPs).'
GG08	The CEMP shall include measures to manage dust, waste, water, noise, vibration and soil during construction. The contractor(s) shall undertake daily site inspections to check conformance to the ECPs.
GG09	Land used temporarily will be reinstated where practicable to its pre-construction condition (including Agricultural Land Classification grade) and use. Hedgerows, fences, and walls (including associated earthworks and boundary features) will be reinstated to a similar style to those that were removed, unless otherwise agreed.
GG010	Where sensitive features such as ancient woodland and protected habitats are to be retained within or immediately adjacent to the Order Limits, an appropriate protective area will be established using appropriate fencing and signage and will be inspected, repaired, and replaced as necessary. The protective areas will be shown on the Retention and Reinstatement Plans contained within the LEMP.
	Construction site setup
GG11	The name and contact details for the Project will be displayed at the entrance to all compounds. This will include an emergency number.
GG12	Any activity carried out or equipment located within a construction compound that may produce a noticeable nuisance, including but not limited to dust, noise, vibration and lighting, will be located away from sensitive receptors such as residential properties or ecological sites where practicable.

Ref	Control and management measures
GG13	Appropriate site layout and housekeeping measures will be implemented by the contractor(s) at all construction sites. This will include but not be limited to: • preventing pests and vermin control and treating any infestation promptly, including arrangements for the proper storage and disposal of waste produced on site; • inspecting and collecting any waste or litter found on site; • locating or designing site offices and welfare facilities to limit the overlooking of residential properties; • siting temporary construction compounds to avoid impacts on existing landscape features and key characteristics as far as practical; • minimise the need for temporary access tracks, particularly associated with proposed reconductoring works (i.e. use of track pads or low impact vehicles); • locating designated smoking/vaping areas to avoid nuisance to neighbours; • managing staff/vehicles entering or leaving site, especially at the beginning and end of the working day; and • managing potential off-site contractor and visitor parking.
GG14	Vehicles will be correctly maintained and operated in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and in a responsible manner. All plant and vehicles will be required to switch off their engines when not in use and when it is safe to do so. Plant and construction vehicles will conform to relevant applicable standards for the vehicle type as follows: • Euro 4 (NOx) for petrol cars, vans and minibuses • Euro 6 (NOx and PM) for diesel cars, vans and minibuses • Euro VI (NOx and PM) for lorries, buses, coaches and Heavy Goods Vehicles (excluding specialist abnormal indivisible loads) • Stage V (NOx, PM, hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide (CO) and sulphur dioxide (SO2)) for non-road engines (static plant and non-road mobile machinery).
GG15	Materials and equipment will not be moved or handled unnecessarily. When loading and unloading materials from vehicles, including excavated materials, drop heights will be limited.
GG16	Fuels, oils and chemicals will be stored responsibly, away from sensitive water receptors. Where practicable, they will be stored >15 m from watercourses, ponds and groundwater dependent terrestrial ecosystems. Where it is not practicable to maintain a >15 m distance, additional measures will be identified. All refuelling, oiling and greasing of construction plant and equipment will take place above drip trays and also away from drains as far

Ref	Control and management measures
	as is reasonably practicable. Vehicles and plant will not be left unattended during refuelling. Appropriate spill kits will be made easily accessible for these activities. Potentially hazardous materials used during construction will be safely and securely stored including use of secondary containment where appropriate. Stored flammable liquids such as diesel will be protected either by double walled tanks or stored in a bunded area with a capacity of 110% of the maximum stored volume for a single tank or 25% of the total volume of multiple containers. Spill kits will be located nearby.
GG17	Runoff across the site will be controlled through a variety of methods including header drains, buffer zones around watercourses, on-site ditches, silt traps and bunding. There will be no intentional discharge of site runoff to ditches, watercourses, drains or sewers without appropriate treatment and agreement of the appropriate authority (except in the case of an emergency).
GG18	Wash down of vehicles and equipment will take place in designated areas within construction compounds. Wash water will be prevented from passing untreated into watercourses and groundwater. Appropriate measures will include use of sediment traps.
GG19	Wheel washing facilities will be provided at each main compound, where appropriate. Road sweepers will be deployed on public roads where necessary to prevent excessive dust or mud deposits.
GG20	To avoid dust generation, earthworks and stockpiled soil will be protected by covering, seeding, or using water suppression where appropriate.
GG21	Bonfires and the burning of waste material will be prohibited.
GG22	Construction lighting will be of the lowest luminosity necessary to safely perform each task.
GG23	The SWMP shall include but not be limited to: • waste forecasts; • how waste will be reused, managed and disposed of in accordance with the waste hierarchy; • identification of recovery routes; and • actual waste figures once work has begun. Consideration will be given to the guidance in the Code of Practice developed by Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments (CLAIRE) “A Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice (DoWCoP)”. Dedicated waste management areas will be designed to sufficiently accommodate the types and volumes of waste

Ref	Control and management measures
	produced and to reduce the environmental risk of storing waste on site (covered, secured and away from drainage).
GG24	An Emergency Action Plan will be developed for the construction phase which will outline procedures to be implemented in case of unplanned events, including but not limited to site flooding and pollution incidents.
GG25	Temporary work pads of suitable materials (stone, wooden bog mats or similar) will be installed in areas where heavy equipment, such as cranes and piling rigs, are to be used. The work pads will provide stable working areas and will reduce disturbance to the ground. The work pad area will be stripped of the topsoil, which will be stored and reinstated in accordance with the SMP.
GG26	Working areas will be appropriately fenced. The type of fencing installed will depend on the area to be fenced and will take into consideration the level of security required in relation to the surrounding land and public access, rural or urban environment and arable or stock farming. For some locations the fence used may also serve to provide acoustic and visual screening of the work sites and reduce the potential for disturbance of users in the surrounding areas. Fencing will be regularly inspected and maintained and removed as part of the Demobilisation unless otherwise specified.
GG27	Members of the community and local businesses will be kept informed regularly of the works through active community liaison and groups with local membership. This will include notification of noisy activities, heavy traffic periods and start and end dates of key phasing. A contact number will be provided which members of the public can use to raise any concerns or complaints about the Project. All construction-related complaints will be logged by the contractor(s) in a complaints register, together with a record of the responses given and actions taken.
GG28	Active private water supplies would be identified with landowners through the landowner discussions. Appropriate measures would be considered during construction. In the event of a landowner or tenant reporting that installation activities have affected their private water supplies, an initial response would be provided. Where the installation works have affected a private water supply, an alternative water supply would be provided, as appropriate.
	Landscape and Visual
LV01	A pre-condition survey will be undertaken to ensure appropriate reinstatement is undertaken. The contractor(s) will retain vegetation where practicable. The duration of temporary disturbance to landform and vegetation will be kept to a minimum, with progressive reinstatement as soon as works in an area are complete. Any gaps in vegetation where construction access is required to pass through hedgerows will also be minimised, and

Ref	Control and management measures
	planting with suitable native species will be provided to fill in the gaps as part of construction reinstatement. Where vegetation is lost and trees cannot be replaced in situ due to the restrictions associated with land rights required for operational safety, native shrub planting approved by National Grid will be used as a replacement, in accordance with the outline vegetation reinstatement plans included within the LEMP. Replacement vegetation will be planted as close by as practicable and will complement landscape character and be sympathetic to the local habitat type in order to provide a high biodiversity value.
LV02	The contractor(s) will apply the relevant protective principles set out in British Standard (BS) 5837:2012: Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction. This will be applied to those trees within the Order Limits which will be preserved through the construction phase, and to trees outside of the Order Limits where such measures do not hinder or prevent the use of the relevant working width for construction. An Arboricultural Clerk of Works will ensure the suitability of tree protection before and during the construction phase. All works to high grade trees, including trees under any Tree Preservation Orders and veteran trees, will be undertaken, or supervised by a suitably qualified arboriculturist.
	Aftercare
LV03	A five-year aftercare period will be established for all reinstatement and mitigation planting, details of which will be set out in the LEMP.
	Lighting
LV04	Construction lighting will be directional and minimised where possible to reduce the intrusion into adjacent properties, protected species and habitats.
	Soil Surveys
LV05	Pre-construction soil surveys will be undertaken where necessary in areas of proposed mitigation planting where no existing soil survey data is available. This would support the soil management measures and inform selection of suitable plant species.
	Ecology and biodiversity
B01	The contractor(s) will comply with relevant protected species legislation. Appropriate licences will be obtained where necessary from Natural England or the Environment Agency for all works affecting protected species as identified by the Environmental Statement and through pre-construction surveys. All applicable works will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant requirements and conditions set out in those licences.

Ref	Control and management measures
B02	The contractor(s) will seek to ensure that vegetation with the potential to support breeding birds will not be removed during the main breeding bird season (01 March to 31 August). In the event that vegetation or any other feature with the potential to support breeding birds is required to be removed during the main breeding bird season (01 March to 31 August) or, in the case of Schedule 1 birds (e.g. barn owl), is likely to be disturbed, then works will be undertaken in the presence of an ENvCoW. Appropriate protection measures will be put in place should active nests be found. These will include exclusion zones around active nests until chicks fledge or nests become inactive as determined by monitoring by the ENvCoW. Active nests of wild birds are protected at all times and therefore the same measures will be put in place if an active nest is identified at any time of year.
B03	Where there will be a risk of animal entrapment, a means of escape will be installed into all excavations left open overnight.
B04	To control the spread of invasive weeds in accordance with the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, any plant or machinery that has been used in areas contaminated with invasive species (both terrestrial and aquatic), such as Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam, will be thoroughly cleaned. Water used to clean vehicles will be discharged or emptied into the contaminated area to prevent the spread of the plant (through plant propagules, e.g. seeds, rhizomes, fragments). The area will be cordoned off to prevent any inadvertent spreading. Any plant material or soil contaminated with plant propagules if removed from a site is classified as controlled waste and will be disposed of in a suitably licensed landfill site, accompanied by appropriate Waste Transfer documentation, and must comply with Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.
B05	Subject to the location and scale of impact, suitable habitat for common reptiles will be subject to two-stage habitat manipulation that will take place between mid-March and mid-October. Firstly, vegetation will be cut to approximately 150 mm (with the arisings removed) under the supervision of an ECoW and the site left for a minimum of two days to allow reptiles to naturally disperse from the area. Secondly, vegetation will be cleared down to ground level under the supervision of an ECoW. Vegetation will be cleared using appropriate equipment based on the type of vegetation to be removed, the area affected, and the risk of mortality or injuring reptiles. Construction works could commence immediately after completion of the second stage. Reptile hibernacula will be retained and protected during construction where practicable. If unavoidable, the removal of vegetation and groundworks at hibernacula will be timed to avoid the hibernation season (late October to early March). Replacement hibernacula and refugia will be provided.

Ref	Control and management measures
B06	Alternative roost structures (bat boxes) will be provided (with landowner consent) on retained trees within the Order Limits or areas outside of the Order Limits agreed with landowners. Unless specified otherwise by the provisions of any protected species licence for bats, two boxes will be provided for each tree to be felled where Potential Roost Features (PRF) on that tree are classified as PRF-I bat roost potential (low-moderate roost suitability). Five boxes will be provided for each tree with PRF-M bat roost potential (high roost suitability) to be felled.
B07	Alternative barn owl breeding sites (barn owl boxes) will be provided (with landowner consent) on retained trees or poles within the Order Limits or areas outside of the Order Limits agreed with landowners. Three boxes will be provided for any confirmed breeding site that is to be permanently or temporarily impacted by the proposed works. Two boxes will be provided for each breeding site impacted.
B08	Where the works require the crossing or removal of hedgerows, the gap will be reduced to a width required for safe working. Where hedge removals are necessary, 'dead hedging' should be used, where practicable, in the interim periods to retain connectivity during construction. Dead hedging can comprise vegetation arisings or artificial provision, such as willow screening panels or Heras fencing covered in camouflage netting. New hedgerow planting will contain native, woody species of local provenance
B09	Habitat translocation or any species translocation (if required) that is not covered by protected species licences will be undertaken in accordance with a method statement. The method statement will be specific to the habitat type or species affected and will detail the appropriate construction methods, timing, management, receptor site preparation and post-construction habitat management and monitoring. The receptor site will be clearly identified and prepared in advance of translocation.
	Historic environment
H01	Known heritage assets and locations of known archaeological interest will have been identified by a programme of desk-based assessment and field evaluation prior to construction. Wherever possible identified heritage assets and archaeological remains will be avoided by the Project design. Where avoidance has not been possible, archaeological mitigation measures comprising the preservation of archaeological remains, or a programme of archaeological investigation will be implemented. Areas of archaeological preservation, or where archaeological work is planned, will be demarcated using appropriate fencing and signage to prevent unintentional damage. The fencing and condition of the areas will be inspected, repaired, and replaced as necessary. The areas of archaeological preservation or

Ref	Control and management measures
	investigation will be identified on plans within the Outline Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and CEMP.
H02	Where a previously unknown heritage asset is discovered, or a known heritage asset proves to be more significant than foreseen at the time of application, the Project will inform the relevant authorities and will agree a solution that protects the significance of the new discovery, so far as is practicable, within the Project parameters. An outline process for dealing with the unexpected discovery of archaeological remains including human remains and Treasure during construction will be set out in the Outline WSI and CEMP.
H03	Where practicable, the Project will maintain elements within the historic landscape such as vegetation and hedgerows (including re-instating hedgerows and fences).
	Water environment
W01	All works within main rivers or ordinary watercourses will be in accordance with a method approved under environmental permits issued under the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2016, the Land Drainage Act 1991, IDB (Internal Drainage Board) Byelaws (where relevant) or the protective provisions of the DCO for the benefit of the Environment Agency, Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFAs) and IDBs.
W02	For any open cut watercourse crossings and installation of vehicle crossing points, good practice measures will include but not be limited to, where practicable: • reducing the working width for open cut crossings of a main or ordinary watercourse whilst still providing safe working; • installation of a pollution boom downstream of open cut works; • the use and maintenance of temporary lagoons, tanks, bunds, silt fences or silt screens as required; • have spill kits and straw bales readily available at all crossing points for downstream emergency use in the event of a pollution incident; • the use of all static plant such as pumps in appropriately sized spill trays; • prevent refuelling of any plant or vehicle within 15 m of a watercourse; • prevent storing of soil stockpiles within 15 m of a main river; • inspect all plant prior to work adjacent to watercourses for leaks of fuel or hydraulic fluids; and • reinstating the riparian vegetation and natural bed of the watercourse, using the material removed when appropriate, on completion of the works and compacting as necessary. If

Ref	Control and management measures
	additional material is required, appropriately sized material of similar composition will be used.
W03	Riverbank and in-channel vegetation will be retained where not directly affected by installation works. Natural substrate will be provided through temporary watercourse crossings box culverts.
W04	Where watercourses are to be crossed by construction traffic, measures to be applied include the use of temporary culverts or temporary spanned bridges. Once the temporary culvert is installed, the area above the temporary culvert will be backfilled and construction mats placed over the backfilled area to permit the passage of plant, equipment, materials, and people. Temporary culverts will be sized to reflect the span width and the estimated flow characteristics of the watercourse under peak flow conditions and kept free from debris. Where used, temporary bridges will be designed specifically to consider the span length and the weight and size of plant and equipment that will cross the bridge. Specific detailed designs for each watercourse crossing, consistent with these design principles, will be prepared by the construction contractor. These will be subject to the appropriate consent by the relevant drainage authority (Flood Risk Activities Permit from the Environment Agency for main rivers, Ordinary Watercourse Consent from the LLFA or IDB for ordinary watercourses).
W05	The contractor(s) will comply with all relevant consent conditions or DCO provisions regarding de-watering and other discharge activities. This will particularly be with regard to volumes and discharge rates and will include discharges to land, water bodies or third-party drains/sewers.
W06	The Project will incorporate appropriate surface water drainage measures into its final design for the haul roads, access tracks, works compounds and laydown areas so that they do not lead to a significant increase in flood risk. Temporary haul routes within Flood Zone 3 and areas of high and medium risk of flooding from surface water will be removed at the end of the construction phase and the ground surface will be reinstated to pre-project levels.
W07	The contractor(s) will subscribe to the Environment Agency's Floodline service, which provides advance warning of potential local flooding events, and subscribe to the Met Office's Weather Warnings email alerts system and any other relevant flood warning information. The contractor(s) will implement a suitable flood risk action plan, which will include appropriate evacuation procedures should a flood occur or be forecast.
W08	Active private water supplies will be identified with landowners through the landowner discussions. Appropriate measures will be considered during construction. In the event of a landowner or tenant reporting that installation activities have affected their private water supplies, an initial response will be provided within

Ref	Control and management measures
	24 hours. Where the installation works have affected a private water supply, an alternative water supply will be provided, as appropriate.
W09	In the event of a significant spill during construction, all relevant landowners/tenants will be contacted within 24 hours, within 250 m of the spill, to determine if there are any private water supplies that might be affected; an assessment of the likelihood of groundwater contamination reaching identified private water supplies will be undertaken, and where a private water supply is judged likely to be affected, an alternative water supply will be provided, as appropriate.
W10	Severance of existing land drainage routes, including agricultural field drainage systems would be managed during construction through provision of temporary alternative drainage routes, and these drainage systems would be permanently reinstated to ensure their existing function is maintained.
W11	Appropriate control of runoff from working areas will be achieved through implementation of a Drainage Management Plan (DrMP) for the construction phase. The DrMP will use sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) principles, promoting infiltration of runoff wherever possible and specifying appropriate treatment and attenuation storage to ensure any discharges to watercourses are uncontaminated and limited to greenfield rates. The DrMP will cover all aspects of construction works and temporary infrastructure. Drainage measures will be phased to be completed before the commencement of earthwork operations, in a specific area, and will be retained until the drainage system of the completed Project is fully operational, or site restoration works are completed. This will include the temporary diversion of existing agricultural drainage around working areas, if required, followed by reinstatement on completion of works.
	Geology and hydrogeology
GH01	Intrusive ground investigations and assessment will be undertaken prior to construction which will inform appropriate geotechnical design in relation to the site/structure specific ground conditions including ground instability/adverse ground conditions.
GH02	Construction methods such as appropriate piling techniques will be required to minimise the risk of mixing of aquifer bodies through the creation of new pathways. This includes the provision of a Foundation Works Risk Assessment (FWRA), which would be undertaken once the proposed foundation solutions are known, in accordance with EA guidance ‘Piling and Penetrative Ground Improvement Methods on Land Affected by Contamination’ (EA, 2001).

Ref	Control and management measures
GH03	Use of appropriate occupational health and safety measures e.g. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), and statutory health and safety compliance (e.g. compliance with the Confined Spaces Regulations, 1997 in relation to ground gas from working in confined spaces/trenches) to minimise the risks associated with anticipated/unexpected contamination. This would be based on risk assessment informed by site specific information.
GH04	Construction workers will be appropriately trained in the use and handling of chemicals and general construction site good environmental and waste management procedures should be utilised (e.g. regular vehicle checks, use of spill kits, correct waste storage and disposal).
GH05	All use and storage of chemicals to be undertaken in accordance with The Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) Regulations 2001 and Environment Agency guidance 'Protect groundwater and prevent groundwater pollution'.
GH06	The control of earthworks or materials movement (including any re-use of materials) under appropriate Environmental Permits, exemptions or CL:AIRE 'The definition of Waste: The development industry Code of Practice (2011).
GH07	Any temporary dewatering activities during construction will be undertaken in accordance with EA guidance, and if required, an Abstraction Licence and Environmental Permit (for the discharge). As far as reasonably practicable these will be limited to the depth and time required to facilitate construction activities, and be non-consumptive.
GH08	A protocol for dealing with any unexpected contamination will be included in the CEMP.
GH09	General good contamination avoidance and waste management procedures for construction sites (e.g. regular vehicle checks, use of spill kits, correct waste storage and disposal).
GH10	If required, herbicides to be used in accordance with relevant DEFRA guidance.
GH11	Any application of salt grit (for example, to prevent access tracks freezing) to comply with recommended rates in CIRIA 648 'Control of water pollution from linear construction projects (C648)', with control of run-off during any application in SPZs.
GH12	All water discharges will have appropriate pre-treatment (e.g. de-silting) where required.
GH13	Areas of hardstanding required for laydown and construction compounds will be minimised, to reduce the associated risk of reduction of recharge to groundwater.

Ref	Control and management measures
	Agriculture and soils
AS01	Soil management measures will be set out in the SMP. The SMP, will include, but not be limited to the following: • details of the soil resources present; • how topsoil and subsoil will be stripped and stockpiled; • suitable conditions for when handling soil will be undertaken, for example avoiding handling of waterlogged soil; • indicative soil storage locations; • how soil stockpiles will be designed taking into consideration site conditions and the nature/composition of the soil; • specific measures for managing sensitive soils; • suitable protective surfacing where soil stripping can be avoided, based on sensitivity of the environment and proposed works; • approach to reinstating soil that has been compacted, where required; • details of measures required for soil restoration; and • requirements for monitoring.
AS02	Where land is being returned to agricultural use on completion of construction, the appropriate soil conditions (for example through the replacement of stripped layers and the removal of any compaction) will be recreated. This will be achieved to a depth of 1.2 m (or the maximum natural soil depth if this is shallower).
AS03	Access to and from residential, commercial, community and agricultural land uses will be maintained throughout the construction period or as agreed through the landowner discussions. This may require signed diversions or temporary restrictions to access. The means of access to affected properties, facilities and land parcels will be communicated to affected parties during the pre-construction period. with any changes communicated in advance of the change being implemented. Where field-to-field access points require alteration as a result of construction, alternative field access will be provided in consultation with the landowner/occupier.
AS04	Existing water supplies for livestock will be identified pre-construction. Where supplies will be lost or access compromised by construction works, temporary alternative supplies will be provided. Water supplies will be reinstated following construction.
AS05	Consultation with affected landowners will be carried out to investigate the current extent of land drainage. A scheme of pre-construction land drainage will be designed with the intent of maintaining the efficiency of the existing land drainage system and to assist in maintaining the integrity of the working area during construction. The Project may include a system of ‘cut-off’ drains

Ref	Control and management measures
	which feed into a new header drain and the Project will also take into account surface water runoff measures.
AS06	Should animal bones be discovered during construction, which may indicate a potential burial site, works will cease, and advice will be sought from the Animal Health Regional Office on how to proceed, relevant to the origin and age of the materials found.
AS07	All movement of plant and vehicles between fields will cease in the event of a notification by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) of a disease outbreak in the vicinity of the site that requires the cessation of activities. Advice will be sought from Defra in order to develop suitable working methods required to reduce the biosecurity risk associated with the continuation of works.
AS08	Clay bungs or other vertical barriers will be constructed within trench excavations where deemed necessary by a suitably experienced person, to prevent the creation of preferential drainage pathways.
AS09	Temporary work pads of suitable materials (stone, wooden bog mats or similar) will be installed in areas where heavy equipment, such as cranes and piling rigs, are to be used. The work pads will provide stable working areas and will reduce disturbance to the ground. The work pad area will be stripped of the topsoil, which will be stored and reinstated in accordance with the soil management measures outlined in the SMP.
	Traffic and transport
TT01	The CTMP will set out measures to reduce route and journey mileage to and from and around site, and prevent nuisance to the residents, businesses and the wider community caused by parking, vehicle movements and access restrictions. It will also provide suitable control for the means of access and egress to the public highway and set out measures for the maintenance and upkeep of the public highway. The plan will also identify access for emergency vehicles. It will also set out measures to reduce safety risks through construction vehicle and driver quality standards and measures to manage abnormal loads.
TT02	The contractor(s) will implement a monitoring and reporting system to check compliance with the measures set out within the CTMP. The contractor(s) will also monitor the number of construction vehicles on key approach routes between the site and the strategic and/or ‘A’ road network. Deviations from the authorised routes or changes to traffic levels that are higher than the CTMP assumptions will require discussion of the need for additional mitigation measures with highways authorities.
TT03	All affected PRoWs will be identified, and any potential permanent or temporary closures detailed in the DCO. All designated PRoWs

Ref	Control and management measures
	crossing the working area will be managed with access only closed for periods while construction activities occur. Any required diversions will be clearly marked at both ends with signage explaining the diversion, the duration of the Diversion and a contact number for any concerns and will be subject to a PRoWMP. PRoWs crossing the working areas will be managed in discussion with the relevant local authorities and potential temporary closures applied for discussed with the relevant local authority. Access disruption would be reduced as reasonably practicable while construction activities occur.
	Noise and vibration
NV01	Best Practicable Means (BPM), as defined under Section 72 of the Control of Pollution Act (CoPA) 1974 will be demonstrated at all times during construction works to minimise noise (including vibration) at neighbouring residential properties and other Noise Sensitive Receptors. BPM mitigation measures shall be considered in the following hierarchy: • Control at source – e.g. the selection of quiet and low vibration equipment, review of construction programme and methodology to consider quieter methods, and use of less intrusive alarms, such as broadband vehicle reversing warnings; • Control on-site – e.g. location of equipment on site, control of working hours, the provision of acoustic enclosures, and screening, including local screening of equipment, perimeter hoarding or the use of temporary stockpiles to limit the hours of spoil movements.
NV02	Construction working will be undertaken as far as reasonably practicable within normal working hours set out within the DCO.
	Air Quality
AQ01	Dust management measures will be set out in the Dust Management Plan (DMP) as part of the CEMP. This will be specific to particular phases of the Project. The DMP, will include, but not be limited to the following: • Communications to include display of the name and contact details of person(s) accountable for air quality and dust issues on the site boundary; • Site management measures to include recording all dust and air quality complaints, identify causes and take measures to reduce emissions in a timely manner, and record the measures taken; • Preparation and management of the site;

Ref	Control and management measures
	• Monitoring and inspections to include evolving evaluation of Project phases as required and practicable; and • Construction Operations.
AQ02	The contractor will ensure that soft strip will be used inside buildings prior to demolition (retaining walls and windows in the rest of building where possible, to provide a screen against dust). Sufficient effective water suppression will be used during demolition operations. The use of explosive blasting will be avoided where possible, using appropriate manual or mechanical alternatives.
AQ03	The contractor is to ensure exposed areas of earthworks are to be vegetated and stabilised as soon as practicable. Use of hessian, mulches or trackifiers where it is not possible to re-vegetate or cover with topsoil, as soon as practicable. Covers will only be removed in small areas during working.
AQ04	During construction, bulk cement and other fine powder materials are to be delivered in enclosed tankers and stored in silos with suitable emission control systems to prevent escape of material and overfilling during delivery. Sand and other aggregates are stored in bunding areas and not allowed to dry out, unless this is required for a particular process, in which case ensure that appropriate control measures to reduce dust are in place. For smaller supplies of fine powder materials, bags are to be sealed after use and stored appropriately.
AQ05	If on-site haul routes are used, the contractor is to inspect on-site haul routes for integrity and instigate necessary repairs to the surface as soon as reasonably practicable.
AQ06	Burning of waste materials and bonfires are not to be undertaken.
	Socio-economics, recreation and tourism
S01	Provision of training to construction workers, particularly in relation to working hours and the management of emissions (e.g. dust, noise, vibration).
S02	As set out in ref. TT03, PRoWs including any promoted recreational routes crossing the working areas will be managed in discussion with the relevant local authorities and will be subject to a PRoWMP, which will ensure users of PRoW including any promoted recreational routes are informed of any temporary or permanent diversions, which will help ensure any potential disruption is avoided or limited.
	Climate Change
CC01	The contractor(s) would develop and implement a Carbon Efficiency Plan as part of their Environmental Management

Ref	Control and management measures
	System, to manage carbon emissions from construction activities. This may contain: • proposed measures to reduce significant sources of construction energy use (fuel/electricity) and associated emissions; • the approach to securing energy from renewable and/or zero or low emission sources; • the approach to energy and carbon dioxide reporting from relevant site activities including construction activities and the transportation of materials and waste; and • consideration of the procurement, maintenance and use of energy and carbon efficient construction plant.
CC02	Mitigation measures set out within the Carbon Efficiency Plan may include: • a commitment to avoid or prevent greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as far as reasonably practical by maximising the potential for re-using and/or refurbishing existing assets to reduce the extent of new construction required, and/or explore alternative lower carbon options to deliver the Project objectives; • a commitment to reduce GHG emissions as far as reasonably practical by implementing low carbon and/or reduced resource consumption solutions (including technologies, materials and products) to minimise resource consumption during the construction, operation, and at end of life; • the design of the Project should minimise the requirement for energy consuming operational equipment such as lighting wherever possible. Where lighting cannot be avoided, use of low lux and demand-sensitive lighting should be considered; • the specification of materials with fewer embodied GHG emissions within the contractor's contracts (e.g. where practical, sustainable materials, materials with a higher recycled content and locally sourced materials should be selected), including where feasible, design for end of component reuse; • use of renewable/zero or low carbon energy sources for construction vehicles, plant and machinery where reasonably practicable, e.g. electric vehicles and plant; • efficient use of construction plant and machinery, i.e. using appropriately sized plant and machinery, and switching off when not in use; • fuel use monitoring; • employing low carbon construction techniques; • plant and machinery to be kept in good working order to maintain power efficiency;

Ref	Control and management measures
	• sufficient training for operatives to use machinery and plant efficiently; • using appropriate size generators for plant and any temporary buildings etc.; • nominating named individuals with responsibility for minimising energy use on site; • commitments to recycle/reuse demolition waste wherever practicable; • commitments to reduce water use and disposal; • provision of suitable thermal insulation for site accommodation to minimise energy demand for heating; • early connection to grid electricity to reduce use of mobile diesel energy generation; • efficient transportation of construction materials and waste transport, with the aim to use electric vehicles wherever practicable; • sourcing construction materials from local suppliers where practicable to reduce transport emissions; • promotion and provision of modes of sustainable transport for construction workers; • material excavated during construction should be processed for use in the works wherever possible to reduce the amount of material disposed of off-site as well as imported from other sources; • the Project design should carefully consider the use of appropriate tree and shrub species to reduce associated maintenance operations; and • once operational, asset data should be managed, maintained and monitored to ensure the Project design is operating as intended. Corrective action to be taken where necessary.
CC03	The contractor will pay due consideration to the impacts of extreme weather events and related conditions during construction. Measures will include, for example: • health and safety plans to prevent worker exhaustion due to heat supportive measures for working in high temperatures might include the provision of sunblock, sun hats and lightweight clothing, refreshment breaks and cooled water supply; • temporary buildings designed with measures to cool summertime overheating; • safety measures to mitigate against issues caused by high winds such as increase dust or damage to structures/construction plant.
CC04	The contractor should use a short to medium range weather forecasting service from the Met Office, or other approved

Ref	Control and management measures
	meteorological data and weather forecast provider, to inform short to medium term programme management, environmental control and impact mitigation measures e.g. health and safety plans to include supportive measures for working in extreme high or low temperatures. The contractor's EMS will consider all measures deemed necessary and appropriate to manage severe weather events and should as a minimum cover training of personnel and prevention and monitoring arrangements to manage severe weather events. As appropriate, construction method statements should also consider severe weather events where risks have been identified.
CC05	An early warning system for wildfire detection and evacuation procedures for construction workers should be implemented alongside fire safety measures such as clearance of vegetation around temporary structures (where appropriate), access to fire extinguishing equipment, and evacuation protocols developed.

References

Ref 4A.1 Institute of Sustainability and Environmental Professionals (2016) Environmental Impact Assessment Guide to: Delivering Quality Development. [online] Available at: https://s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com/iema.net/documents/knowledge/policy/impact-assessment/Delivering-Quality-Development.pdf (Accessed 11 July 2025).

8A. Ecology Survey Strategy

nationalgrid

Contents

8A.1 Introduction 8A-1
Purpose of the Ecology Survey Strategy 8A-1
8A.2 Avoidance Measures and Principles for Scoping of Ecology Surveys and Assessments 8A-1
8A.3 Study Area 8A-2
8A.4 Ecological Survey Strategy 8A-3
References 8A-23

Table 4B.1 Ecological Survey Strategy 8A-3

8A.1 Introduction

8A.1.1 The Ecology Survey Strategy (hereafter referred to as the Strategy) describes the approach to the collection of baseline data for the Weston Marsh to East Leicestershire Project (the Project). The Project is being developed by National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET) to increase the ability of the transmission system to provide the required capability between the North, the Midlands and the South. The Project forms part of a major programme of reinforcement of the electricity transmission system to accommodate major increases in power flows, helping take power generated from low carbon sources (especially from offshore wind) to areas of consumer demand across the UK.

Purpose of the Ecology Survey Strategy

8A.1.2 This Strategy is intended to support the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and ongoing engagement with key stakeholders for the purpose of agreeing a proportionate approach to ecological field surveys and assessments. The Strategy will be updated where necessary as Project design and layout develops.

8A.1.3 The Strategy focuses on gathering data for the Project where there is potential significant adverse effects on ecological features. In line with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) approach to Ecological Impact Assessment Guidelines (EcIA) (8A.1) data received through consultation, desk-based investigations and field-based investigations will be used to identify relevant ecological features (including designated sites, ecosystems, habitat and species) of value (or potential value) and to describe the main factors contributing to their value in relation to available guidance.

8A.1.4 Using a constraints mapping approach, the Strategy seeks to prioritise and, where appropriate, scope out the requirement for field surveys. The Planning Inspectorate (PINS) Advice Note Seven provides guidance (Ref 8A.2) on the justification for the scoping out of matters from an assessment. This includes consideration of whether there is potential for a significant effect, the potential for cumulative impacts, and the method and confidence of avoidance and mitigation measures.

8A.1.5 It is not necessary in the assessment to address all habitats and species that could potentially be impacted in the defined Study Area and instead the focus should be on those that are relevant i.e. ecological features considered important and potentially affected by the Project. In its guidance (8A.1), CIEEM makes clear that there is no need to "*carry out detailed assessment of features that are sufficiently widespread, unthreatened and resilient to project impacts and will remain viable and sustainable*".

8A.1.6 All ecological features of Local value and above, where there is the potential for the Project to directly or indirectly impact them, will be taken forward to impact assessment and will comprise the relevant ecological features for the purposes of EcIA.

8A.2 Avoidance Measures and Principles for Scoping of Ecology Surveys and Assessments

8A.2.1 Major known constraints such as designated sites for nature conservation have been avoided during the Corridor, Preliminary Routeing and Siting Study (CPRSS) (Ref

8A.3) process. Integrating further avoidance measures into the Project design where possible, such as adjusting design to avoid other habitats not associated with designated sites, will assist in defining and reducing the potential requirement for and scope of ecology field surveys and assessments.

8A.2.2 Relevant ecological features for the Project will be considered and overarching principals developed to avoid and minimise impacts to sensitive receptors that would require survey, therefore, minimising the scoping of surveys required. This would ensure a proportionate approach in developing a robust baseline to inform the EIA which would be compliant with relevant policy and guidance, and in working towards agreement on scope and approach with statutory consultees. Integrating the following avoidance measures, which also align with National Grid Horlock (Ref 8A.4) and Holford Rules (Ref 8A.5) for siting overhead lines, into the Project design where possible will assist in defining potential constraints and requirements for ecology field surveys and assessments:

- Avoidance of statutory and non-statutory designated sites.
- Avoidance of land within 50 m of designated ancient woodland.
- Avoidance of Habitats of Principal Importance.
- Retention and protection of mature trees, including woodland and veteran trees.
- Avoidance and protection of native species-rich and or important hedgerows.
- 10 m stand off from watercourses, including ditches, and waterbodies.
- Avoidance of buildings.

8A.2.3 Where avoidance is not possible then ecological surveys/assessments of the relevant features is likely to be required.

8A.3 Study Area

8A.3.1 The emerging Preferred Corridor for the new overhead line and substation siting locations has been identified through an initial desk study exercise and appraisal to avoid the most sensitive ecological receptors (listed in paragraph 8A.2.2). Habitats within this corridor largely comprise flat arable land, hedgerows, drainage ditches and pockets of woodland. The Study Area as set out in Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity of the Scoping Report will be refined over time as the design progresses and habitat and protected species surveys carried out in 2026 will be based on the design fixed for statutory consultation and results will further inform the design.

8A.4 Ecological Survey Strategy

Table 8A.1 Ecological Survey Strategy

Description	Timing
Desk based habitat assessment (including aerial and satellite/remote sensing imagery)	
Scope and rationale AECOM's Ecouplift tool will be utilised to create an initial map of the Preferred Route Corridor (subject to scoping stage and updated as the route is defined) habitat baseline to enable a high-level assessment, further inform the scope of UKHab surveys and protected species surveys as well as feed into ongoing refinement of the Preferred Route Corridor. The tool is aligned with the statutory Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) metric and it will be used to calculate a high level BNG baseline for the Project, by aggregating publicly accessible datasets including designated sites, Habitats of Principal Importance (HPIs), ancient woodland, watercourses and waterbodies (including ponds), Natural England's Living England data (Ref 8A.6), and high-resolution aerial imagery or satellite imagery. This will enable early identification of areas of risk to avoid and areas of opportunity at an early stage of the Project. The Ecouplift tool will therefore be used to help influence Project design prior to the completion of the site based ecological field work. The tool helps to identify locations of higher biodiversity value to allow the targeting of site based ecological field survey reducing overall scope of subsequent surveys. **Method** The Ecouplift tool will be used across the Study Area plus a 50 m buffer. A suitably experienced ecologist will assess the output of the tool along with any additional desk-based information to identify the location of high value habitat and habitat suitability for protected species to further scope the ecological habitat and species surveys.	July to September 2025
Preliminary Ecological Walkover Survey	
Indicative Baseline The Preferred Route Corridor is characterised by flat arable land and drainage ditches to the east to more undulating topography to the west. This option does not directly impact any internationally designated sites (Special Protection Areas (SPA), Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Ramsar sites)) but there are several that are hydrologically connected. There are ancient semi-natural and replanted woodlands and priority habitat sites including deciduous woodlands, grasslands, hedgerows, ponds and watercourses within the preferred route corridor. **Scope and rationale**	October to December 2025 and January 2026. To proceed initially from public areas e.g. Public Rights of Way, then on private land when / if access granted by landowner, planned from January 2026.

Description	Timing
A preliminary ecological walkover will be undertaken following the desk-based exercise to review and ground truth (or verify) habitats identified as being of higher ecological value, including ponds, and other habitats likely to support protected species, or where greater impacts are assumed, such as substation and compound locations. This walkover survey will aim to further define the scope of the specific UKHab survey which will be undertaken at a more optimal time of year and on the refined corridor route for statutory consultation to capture the necessary data that will also help refine the scope for protected species surveys to be undertaken in 2026. The walkover survey can also verify where there are large areas of intensive arable habitat of low ecological value that can be mapped as such in UKHab to reduce the scope of subsequent surveys. **Method** The walkover survey will be undertaken by suitably experienced ecologists within the Study Area plus a 50 m buffer at locations determined by the desk study exercise and carried out following the CIEEM guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (Ref 8A.7).	
UKHab Survey	
Indicative Baseline As mentioned above, the Preferred Route Corridor is characterised by flat arable land and drainage ditches to the east to more undulating topography but still largely arable land to the west. There are ancient semi-natural and replanted woodlands and priority habitat sites including deciduous woodlands, grasslands, hedgerows, ponds and watercourses within the preferred route corridor. **Scope and rationale** The UKHab survey will be undertaken within the Study Area plus a 50 m buffer. All habitats will be surveyed, with the exception of intensively managed arable land (hedgerows and boundary features will be surveyed) that could be adequately classified from desk-based sources or the preliminary walkover. The UKHab survey will focus on recording botanical data, habitat classification and condition status in the locations where these features are likely to be impacted or influence design, including the requirement for mitigation and compensation. Habitats that are likely to influence the design are: • designated sites; • ancient woodland; • ancient, veteran or notable mature trees; • habitats of principal importance, including hedgerows; • all aquatic habitats (ponds, watercourses, wet ditches); • habitats that support notable flora including scarce arable flora;	April to August 2026

Description	Timing
• other habitats that are of high or moderate distinctiveness or are of low; • distinctiveness but still require habitat condition assessment (e.g. modified grassland); and • where there may be records of scarce arable field margin flora these areas will be surveyed. **Method** Habitats will also be assigned a UK Habitat Classification habitat type in accordance with UK Habitat Classification (Ref 8A.8) and their condition will be assessed in accordance with the condition assessment criteria outlined in the Statutory Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) guidance documents (Ref 8A.9). An assessment of the possible presence of and habitat suitability to support protected and notable species and incidental records of these species or their field signs will be recorded. A record of invasive non-native plant species (INNPS) will also be recorded where visible.	
National Vegetation Classification (NVC) Surveys	
Indicative Baseline The Preferred Route Corridor indicates that there are priority habitats present throughout the Study Area which may not all be avoidable. These habitats may be deciduous woodland or good quality semi-improved grasslands. **Scope and rationale** Priority habitats may be impacted directly through habitat loss or indirectly as a result of degradation from air or water pollution during construction which may lead to significant effects. Subject to habitat type/likely to be impacted by the Project, as defined by the corridor alignment for statutory consultation, National Vegetation Classification (NVC) surveys may be required to inform a detailed botanical assessment of habitats of high ecological value including priority habitats if they cannot be avoided. It is assumed impacts to watercourses will be avoided – if this is not the case, further aquatic macrophyte surveys may be required. Areas of further survey are to be identified following receipt of local records and UKHab survey results. Results of the NVC survey will inform detailed mitigation strategies to compensate for the loss or degradation of such habitats, which may involve translocation, habitat creation or habitat enhancement on or offsite. **Method**	May to August 2026 inclusive (exact timing dependent on habitat type)

Description	Timing
The survey would be undertaken by a suitably experienced botanist in accordance with the JNCC NVC Users Handbook (Ref 8A.10).	
Hedgerows	
Indicative Baseline The Preferred Route Corridor is largely arable land which is more intensive to the east with larger field patterns bordered with hedgerows, but as the topography is more variable in the west, the field pattens indicate the presence of potentially older field boundaries of hedgerows with and without standard trees. **Scope and rationale** Hedgerow surveys will be based on the Study Area as defined in the Preferred Route Corridor for statutory consultation and will concentrate on areas where hedgerows are proposed to be lost or fragmented throughout the overhead line route, including tower locations, substation locations and haul or access routes. Locations of hedgerows will also be verified during the UKHab survey. The purpose of the specific hedgerow assessment is to identify whether hedgerows to be lost meet the criteria of important under the Hedgerows Regulations and therefore will inform the mitigation and compensation required for their replacement. Extensive loss of important hedgerows may result in a significant effect. Hedgerows will be classified as: • important under the Hedgerows Regulations; • species-rich hedgerows; and • a Habitat of Principal Importance priority habitat (s41) under the Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006. **Method** Surveys will be undertaken in accordance with the DEFRA Hedgerow Survey Handbook (Ref 8A.11) which defines a hedgerow as *"any boundary line of trees or shrubs over 20 m long and less than 5 m wide at the base, provided that at one time the trees or shrubs were more or less continuous".* It includes an earth bank or wall only where such a feature occurs in association with a line of trees or shrubs. This includes 'classic' shrubby hedgerows, lines of trees, shrubby hedgerows with trees and very gappy hedgerows (where each shrubby section may be less than 20 m long, but the gaps are less than 20 m). Any hedgerows that form the curtilage of a residential property are not considered as part of the Hedgerows Regulations.	May to August 2026
Trees including Ancient, Veteran and Notable trees	
Indicative Baseline	May to September 2026

Description	Timing
There are several blocks of ancient woodland within the Preferred Route Corridor which would aim to be avoided. In addition, there are many priority habitat woodlands and those marked as forest inventory woodlands. It is likely that smaller blocks of woodland that are not large enough to be listed on the Ancient Woodland Inventory may be ancient woodland or that trees in connecting hedgerows may also be ancient and or veteran. **Scope and rationale** Ancient and veteran trees (and woodland) are considered irreplaceable habitat and a material consideration in terms of National Planning Policy and therefore should be avoided so that there are no significant adverse effects as a result of loss or degradation of this habitat. An arboricultural survey is therefore recommended in areas to be impacted by the Project including overhead line, and associated infrastructure such as substations, haul roads and compounds. The survey will help to categorise trees, identify any veteran or ancient trees and flag areas of potential ancient woodland (especially that which may be too small to be registered on the Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI)). The survey will inform tree protection requirements for retained trees in close proximity to the Project in line with BS 5837:2012 (Ref 8A.12). Results of the survey will inform the layout and design of the works in terms of irreplaceable or high-quality habitat to avoid, or if this is unavoidable, to inform the mitigation and compensatory planting required. **Method** An arboriculturist will undertake an arboricultural survey and associated reporting in accordance with British Standards BS5837 2012(Ref 8A.12).	
Amphibians	
Indicative Baseline There is potential for great crested newt to be present in the area due to the amount of field drains and small waterbodies present within the Preferred Route Corridor providing suitable habitat for the species. **Scope and rationale** Great crested newt is a European Protected Species (EPS) and they are protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981(as amended). Potential impacts to great crested newt during the construction phase are habitat loss of terrestrial and aquatic habitats (breeding ponds),	HSI January to March 2026 (sub optimal time due to likely lack of vegetation) eDNA – mid-April to end of June 2026

Description	Timing
fragmentation of terrestrial habitat within a metapopulation, habitat degradation from pollution and mortality and injury during site clearance or construction. Surveys will inform whether a Natural England District Level Licence (DLL) is required to be applied for the Project. The desk study will identify the presence of potential suitable waterbodies within the Project footprint available at that time) and up to 500 m from it. The presence of ponds can be confirmed during the Preliminary Ecology Appraisal walkover and UKHab surveys within the draft Order Limits to be developed and used for the preliminary environmental information published at Statutory Consultation. The following surveys will be undertaken: • Habitat Suitability Index (HSI) assessments of all waterbodies within and up to 500 m from the Study Area. There is scope to reduce this to 250 m following consultation with Natural England. • Survey scope will be further defined based on barriers to great crested newt movement, habitat connectivity and likely impacts. • Environmental DNA (eDNA) surveys of suitable waterbodies that may be impacted will be carried out to confirm presence or likely absence. • It is not anticipated that full population surveys are required for the implementation of a DLL. **Method** A Habitat Suitability Index (HSI) assessment for great crested newt will be completed. The results of which will help to indicate the suitability of the ponds to support great crested newt. The HSI assessment for the great crested newt was developed by Oldham et al. (Ref 8A.13). The HSI assessment will be completed with due regard to the approach in Amphibian and Reptile Group (ARG) UK Advice Note 5 (Ref 8A.14). Where waterbodies are suitable for great crested newt, eDNA sampling will take place to confirm presence / absence. The eDNA surveys will be carried out in accordance with Biggs et al (Ref 8A.15) which is an alternative to the traditional methods by Natural England (Ref 8A.16), for assessing the presence or likely absence of great crested newts in waterbodies. Environmental DNA analysis can detect traces of great crested newt for up to two weeks after the species has been present in a waterbody.	
Beavers	
Indicative Baseline There is potential for beavers to be present in the area due to the number of watercourses including main rivers within a rural landscape present within the Preferred Route Corridor providing suitable habitat for the species.	Optimal surveys are carried out between October and March. Scoping surveys proposed between April and September 2026 with follow up

Description	Timing
Scope and rationale Eurasian beavers are a European Protected Species and they are protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981(as amended). Beavers have been reintroduced into Lincolnshire within 30 km of the Scoping Boundary to the north and at the Nene Washes within the Scoping Boundary to the south. These populations are likely within enclosures but there are also reports of wild beaver or those that may have escaped enclosures, within Northamptonshire. **Method** Surveys of watercourses to be impacted or hydrologically connected to the Project will be undertaken in accordance with Natural England Guidance (Ref 8A.17) on reaches of 500 m to identify: • Burrows, lodges or dams on or adjacent to the Study Area, taking into account that burrows will be hard to find as often under water. • Map any evidence of territorial boundaries, access to foraging and dispersal routes.	survey between October 2026 and March 2027.
Birds	
Indicative Baseline Agricultural land, hedgerows and woodland and permanent grassland within the Preferred Route Corridor provide suitable habitat for both breeding and non-breeding birds, including those of higher legal and conservation value. **Scope and rationale** To characterise the ornithological baseline a series of surveys to determine the breeding and non-breeding populations and assemblages of birds will be undertaken. These surveys will consider species that may be associated with designated sites such as SPA, species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and those species that are of conservation concern, i.e., Species of Principal Importance and Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) Red and Amber list species. The surveys to be undertaken will consider the potential impacts of the Project on the aforementioned species and designed to allow a robust, but proportionate, assessment of potential impacts. The key potential impacts to birds are likely to be: • disturbance and displacement during construction and operation; • mortality during construction with regard to site clearance; • loss of, or degradation to, habitat during construction; and • collision and potential mortality during operation.	
Vantage Point (VP) Surveys To understand the potential risks of new overhead line to birds a programme of VP Surveys will be undertaken. These surveys will	October 2025 to September 2026 inclusive. The

Description	Timing
provide data on flight activity and movements and inform an assessment of the potential risk of collision. This method is recommended in the NatureScot guidance on the assessment of the impacts of powerlines on birds (Ref 8A.18), adapted from the recommended bird survey methods to inform impact assessment of onshore windfarms (Ref 8A.19). Each VP viewshed will be observed for a minimum of six hours per month over a minimum of a single year survey period using a team of two surveyors (to ensure no lone working and to optimise recording efficiency), ensuring minimum survey effort of 72 hours for a full year at all VPs. These surveys will run from October 2025 – September 2026 inclusive. The requirement for further survey beyond this period will be determined following review of the data collected in this period and consultation with stakeholders. VP locations will be continuously reviewed to ensure that adequate, but proportionate coverage is being provided. Where levels of flight activity by potentially sensitive species is either low or completely absent, then the continuing of further surveys will be reviewed. It is not considered necessary to collect flight activity data along the route of the Scheme where only reconductoring is proposed, as the existing overhead line will already influence bird activity, i.e., there is no new risk of collision or displacement from overhead line presence.	requirement for further vantage point surveys beyond this period will be determined following review of data collected in this period and consultation with stakeholders.
Non-breeding Bird Walkovers To complement the VP surveys, monthly walkovers (a combination of walked and driven transects) will be undertaken at the eastern end of the Project where there is the potential for birds associated with the Wash designated sites complex to occur. These surveys will be undertaken between October 2025 and March 2026, and will record the spatial and temporal distribution of target bird species. It is anticipated that surveys will also be required at substation locations, i.e., areas where permanent habitat loss may occur. These will be undertaken in winter 2026/27, once further Project refinement has occurred. The reconductoring elements of the Project include works over and in the vicinity of, the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SPA / Ramsar site. To understand current usage of the designated site by species, as well as the potential occurrence of qualifying bird species in areas away from the designated sites, which could be subject to disturbance from works associated with the reconductoring, monthly visits to record the distribution of birds will be undertaken between October 2025 and March 2026.	October 2025 to March 2026.
Breeding Bird Territory Mapping Survey In accordance with the breeding bird survey method (Ref 8A.20) surveys comprise six survey visits during the breeding season (broadly mid-March to early July). For areas comprising a large expanse of open grassland or arable field, the boundaries would be walked and all	March 2026 to July 2026

Description	Timing
birds within the field recorded. In other habitat where access and views allow, efforts would be made to record all bird activity within 50 m of the Study Area. Where no access is available, PRoW (where available) and local roads (where it is deemed safe to do so) would be utilised.	
Breeding Schedule 1 Species surveys Surveys for breeding Schedule 1 birds will be carried out over a four-month period in a single year (April-July 2026). During each survey visit, surveys will be targeted at areas identified as supporting suitable habitat for Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedule 1 breeding bird species in accordance with the survey methods outlined in Gilbert et al. (Ref 8A.21), Hardey et al. (Ref 8A.22) and Shawyer (Ref 8A.23), which will include habitat searches and possible further VP effort at additional locations. Taking account of the predominant habitat type within the Study Area comprised of arable farmland, breeding bird assemblages in such habitat will largely be comprised of farmland passerines (songbirds) which are not generally at risk of significant impacts from transmission lines and therefore not the focus of VP surveys or Transect Surveys. Additional breeding season target species that could be present and at risk of significant impacts from the proposed overhead line comprise several species of raptor – marsh harrier, hobby, peregrine and red kite – and barn owl. As such, breeding bird survey transects will be undertaken at locations where proposed infrastructure is likely to require the clearance of habitat suitable for assemblages of breeding passerines (typically woodland, scrub, dense networks of mature hedgerows and reedbeds) and at other locations to sample the breeding bird assemblage along the emerging Preferred Corridor. Where high levels of flight activity from target species of raptor are noted on transect surveys outside of the viewing arcs of the VP locations, consideration will be given to undertaking habitat searches following as closely as possible to suitable methods set out in Gilbert et al. (1998) (Ref 8A.21), Hardey et al. (2013) (Ref 8A.22) and/or further VP effort at additional locations will be considered. Such surveys will not be carried out where third party data are considered sufficiently detailed and contemporary to inform the assessment of potential impacts of the Project, or where data from VP surveys are sufficient to conclude confirmed or probable breeding.	April 2026 to July 2026
Birds - Wintering	
Indicative Baseline It is possible that wintering birds associated with the Wash SPA and Ramsar site will be present in the eastern side of the Project.	November 2025 to March 2026 inclusive

Description	Timing
Scope and rationale Baseline surveys have been designed to cover a much wider range of potential impacts on designated sites over a wider area, plus more general ornithological constraints and potential impacts across the Study Area. These include: • Indirect impacts on The Wash Ramsar site, SPA and SSSI and Rutland Water Ramsar site, SPA and SSSI through potential effects on habitat that is outside of the designated sites but that nevertheless provides a supporting function to the designations (termed "Functionally Linked Land"), by providing habitat that is regularly used in some capacity; • Potential impacts on key sites or habitats that are notable for their capacity to support notable bird populations regardless of any designation (for instance as a significant habitat resource for breeding birds; or as a significant feeding and roosting area regularly used by non-breeding birds); • Potential impacts on key flyways or migration routes for any species of bird which may lead to mortality or population decline during construction and operation of the Project; and • Potential impacts of collision with transmission overhead lines by bird species that are known to be vulnerable. **Method** Each VP viewshed will be observed for a minimum of 6 hours per month over a minimum of a single year survey period using a team of two surveyors (to ensure no lone working and to optimise recording efficiency), ensuring minimum survey effort of 36 hours for a full year at all VPs. This method is recommended in the NatureScot guidance on the assessment of the impacts of powerlines on birds (Ref 8A.18), adapted from the recommended bird survey methods to inform impact assessment of onshore windfarms (Ref 8A.19).	
Badger	
Indicative Baseline Badger setts are likely to be present within arable, grassland habitat, woodland and hedgerows which are all present within the Preferred Route Corridor. **Scope and rationale** Badgers are a common and widespread species that are of no more than local importance. Impacts upon badgers from the Project are therefore not anticipated to result in significant adverse effects. However, badgers are afforded protection under the Protection of Badgers Act (1992), which makes it an illegal offence to damage or disturb a badger sett. Adverse impacts on badgers during construction would include:	January to April 2026 and September to December 2026. (Badger surveys can be undertaken at any time of year but are most effective over winter before vegetation growth obscures setts and field signs).

Description	Timing
• Habitat loss (setts and territory); • Habitat and territory fragmentation; • Disturbance during construction; and • Mortality or injury during construction. Surveys for badger setts and activity will focus on areas within the proposed construction footprint of permanent and temporary works where there will be habitat loss such as: • The emerging preferred substation siting zones and compound locations as there will be a permanent and/or temporary loss of habitat – here additional space may be required to achieve a successful design; for example, providing space for replacement main setts or foraging habitat; and • Overhead line route and other areas of temporary works such as haul roads and access road. Here the locations where there is greater potential for main setts to occur within the preferred route corridor will be surveyed. This shall include areas within 100 m of known main setts and any areas located within 50 m of optimal habitat (woodland, continuous scrub, hedgerows and permanent grassland, road/rail verges and embankments). If it is not possible for the design to avoid active badger setts with a buffer of at least 30 m, a licence from Natural England will be required for any sett closures between July and November, as informed by the survey information. **Method** Badger surveys will be undertaken within the defined survey area with reference to standard guidance; Harris, S., Cresswell. P., and Jefferies, D.J., (1989) (Ref 8A.24) to include the recording of field signs such as latrines, footprints, paths and hair), setts and classification of sett activity and status, i.e. main, annex, subsidiary or outlier in accordance with Roper, T.J. 1992. Badger setts – architecture, internal environment and function. Mammal Review 22: 43-53. The Mammal Society (Ref 8A.25). In addition, the size of the sett in terms of area coverage will be collected and also the number of, and of grid reference for each sett entrance. Any incidental badger field signs within the Study Area undertaken during other ecology surveys will be recorded and all survey results reviewed to determine if further surveys such as badger bait marking to establish territories for each main sett, are required. This is considered unlikely as territories are unlikely to be permanently fragmented by the Project.	
Bats – Roosts	
Indicative Baseline	Ground level tree assessments –

Description	Timing
Bats are likely to be present across the Preferred Route Corridor, in particular within deciduous woodland, older properties, and utilising hedgerows, waterbodies and grasslands for foraging. **Scope and rationale** All bat species native to the UK are protected under Regulation 43 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). Adverse impacts on bat roosts from overhead line and associated infrastructure during construction have the potential to result in significant adverse effects and may include: • Habitat (roost) loss (trees/buildings) loss; • Disturbance during construction; and • Mortality or injury during site clearance. No buildings or structures will be removed as a result of the Project. Trees that cannot be avoided by the Project within and up to 50 m from the Preferred Route Corridor and substation sites at statutory consultation, or those where disturbance impacts are anticipated, will be surveyed for roosting bats. **Method** All bat surveys will be undertaken with reference to the current best practice guidance (Ref 8A.26). A daytime ground level tree assessment will be carried out on identified trees within the Study Area. This will involve a visual inspection from the ground using binoculars. Features with bat suitability will be recorded such as potential entrance/exit points and crevices. Trees will be classified as having no Potential Roost Features (PRFs). PRFs present or Further Assessment Required (FAR). This assessment will be used to inform further survey work. All trees assessed as having PRFs/FAR (and impacted by the Project) will be climbed and inspected by a licensed bat ecologist to confirm PRF status. Surveyors will assess potential roost features for their suitability to support roosting bats and record signs of bat activity including droppings, staining, odour or live/dead bats and assign a category of PRF-I, PRF-M or features not suitable. Should any tree identified as having PRFs not be safe to climb, three dusk emergence surveys will be carried out. Surveyors will stand below the tree with a bat detector observing the potential roost feature to record any bats leaving or entering the roost at dusk or dawn. All activity will be recorded including bat passes. Night vision aids will be used. The surveys will commence 15 minutes before sunset and continue for up to two hours after sunset. A European Protected Species Mitigation Licence (EPSML) will be required if a bat roost will be disturbed or destroyed.	January 2026 to April 2026. Aerial inspection – total of three visits May to September (with at least two between May and August 2026). Three dusk emergence surveys – May to September inclusive (with at least two between May and August 2026).
Bats - Activity	

Description	Timing
Indicative Baseline As stated above, bats are likely to be present across the Preferred Route Corridor, in particular utilising hedgerows, open fields, woodlands and waterbodies for foraging activity. **Scope and rationale** All bat species native to the UK are protected under Regulation 43 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). Adverse impacts on bats from overhead line and associated infrastructure during construction have the potential to result in significant adverse effects and may include: • habitat loss (woodland, tree lines, hedgerows, scrub and open grassland); • habitat fragmentation during the construction phase and any management of habitat under overhead line during the operational phase likely to involve tree and scrub removal; and • disturbance during construction i.e. from noise or lighting. Night-time bat walkovers (NBWs) and VP surveys will be targeted in areas of habitat loss which is considered to be of value to foraging and commuting bats. As well as directly impacting suitable bat foraging habitat, the clearance of vegetation has the potential to remove or sever (i.e. fragment) features that are used by bats to move between foraging or roosting areas. Where the clearance of suitable habitat is planned, NBWs shall focus on identifying the features that are of importance to the local bat population for commuting and foraging. The requirement for survey will take account of the likely extent of vegetation clearance at each location, including the retention of suitable connecting habitat within the Project and surrounding landscape, such as hedgerows and watercourses. Due to the scale of the Project and to achieve a proportionate approach to survey the activity surveys will be planned using a combination of desk-based assessment of suitability and ground-truthing. The desk-based approach will make use of the habitat connectivity map and local records for bats. The habitat connectivity map will identify locations that have the potential to be utilised by fauna, including bats, for movement across the landscape. This mapping will utilise digital habitat data for features that are known to be used by bats, including woodland, smaller tree groups and lines of trees, hedgerows and watercourses. **Method** All bat surveys will be undertaken with reference to the current best practice guidance (Collins, 2023) (Ref 8A.26). **Night-time Bat Walkover (NBW)**	April to October 2026 inclusive.

Description	Timing
NBW surveys will be carried out in Spring (April/May), Summer (June/July/August) and Autumn (September/October), 2026. The NBW will be carried out by two surveyors, one of which will be suitably experienced in leading bat activity surveys and hold a Natural England bat survey licence or have a suitable level of experience. The surveyors will walk a pre-determined route using a full spectrum bat detector to record bat species. Following the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) good practice guidelines (Ref 8A.26), surveyors will commence the survey at sunset and will stand on potential flight lines close to potential roost features where present (i.e. a woodland block or line of trees). Surveyors will remain stationary observing these potential roost features for between 30 minutes to an hour after sunset, observing behaviour and making acoustic recordings of bat activity. Surveyors will then continue walking the pre-determined transect route and complete the survey 2-3 hours after sunset (the transect route would be walked at least once). The surveyors may stop or take a detour to observe bat behaviour, any changes to the pre-determined route must clearly be marked. Data on the number of bats, species, location and time of activity, type of activity (foraging/commuting/emerging) and direction of travel etc. **Vantage Point Surveys** A dusk survey will be carried out in Spring (April/May), Summer (June/July/August) and Autumn (September/October) 2026 at required VP locations. The survey will be carried out by two surveyors, one of which will be suitably experienced in leading bat activity surveys and/or hold a Natural England bat survey licence. Surveys should be 60-90 minutes in duration, commencing at sunset. The aim of the VP survey is to track the route of each bat that crosses the feature of interest, in particular its horizontal and vertical distance from the habitat feature. The information to be recorded: • a record number for each observation made; • the precise (ideally to the second) time of the observation; • a call/track identifier to allow the observation to be paired with the relevant sound file; • the approximate height of the bat above the feature of interest to the nearest metre; • the side of the feature that the bat crossed on, using compass bearings; • the direction the bat crossed, using compass bearings; and, • weather variables and other comments. **Automated Bat Detector Surveys**	

Description	Timing
Automatic static bat detectors will be used to record foraging and commuting activity at the NBW and VP locations. The locations of automated bat detector deployment will take into account the habitats likely to be impacted by the Project, and the need to identify important habitat features within the survey area. Each detector will be deployed in accordance with the current survey guidelines which will be determined following initial ecology surveys and desk exercise as the frequency and length of deployment time depends on the value of foraging and commuting habitat and anticipated impacts. Deployment will be between April and October and as a minimum cover Spring, Summer and Autumn, 2026. The static detector should be set to start recording 30 minutes before sunset and continue for 30 minutes after sunrise and be positioned on hedgerows/trees other suitable location but not placed on the ground.	
Hazel Dormouse	
Indicative Baseline Dormice are not abundant within the County of Lincolnshire. They were reintroduced to Lincolnshire in 2002 and have since spread into the wider landscape. Further reintroductions have also occurred since then. Dormice are most likely to be within broadleaved woodland connected to other woodlands in the landscape via a network of hedgerows. Consultation with People's Trust for Endangered Species (PTES) is advisable to check locations of reintroduced populations and likely rates of dispersal towards the Preferred Route Corridor. **Scope and Rational** Hazel dormice are a European Protected Species protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). Any dormouse presence in Lincolnshire would be at least of county value. Adverse effects on dormice that may lead to an adverse significant effect would be: • habitat loss (woodland scrub and hedgerow) loss; • habitat fragmentation during the construction phase and any management of habitat under overhead line during the operational phase likely to involve tree and scrub removal; and • mortality or injury during site clearance. A desk-based appraisal of release sites and known populations and likely dispersal will inform the requirement for further survey of suitable habitat to be impacted dormouse habitat includes woodland, hedgerows and scrub. Where such habitat cannot be avoided and will be lost either temporarily or permanently, dormouse surveys will be undertaken to advise whether a Natural England (EPSML) is required to facilitate any vegetation clearance. **Method**	Survey set up February/March 2026. Survey between April and October 2026 (full season required).

Description	Timing
Surveys will be carried out with reference to the current best practice guidance published in 2025 (Ref 8A.27).	
Invertebrates Terrestrial	
Indicative Baseline Notable invertebrates may also be present in any species-rich or grassland or other suitable terrestrial habitats within the Preferred Route Corridor. **Scope and Rational** Biodiversity hotspots identified through the desk study and the location of notable invertebrate records will be used to identify areas of potential high quality invertebrate habitat within the Preferred Route Corridor for statutory consultation. The requirement for further surveys will be planned based upon the extent and quality of habitat present confirmed through field survey. The level of survey effort will be proportionate to the anticipated extent of potential impacts, and opportunities to minimise habitat losses will be taken into account when determining any need for follow on surveys. Habitats to be surveyed may include flower rich grassland, mature and veteran trees and early successional habitats. **Method** An initial appraisal of invertebrate habitat will be made in accordance with Natural England Guidance (Ref 8A.28) and Kirby (2013) (Ref 8A.29) and where necessary sampling of invertebrate fauna will be undertaken where there is permanent loss of high-quality invertebrate habitat. Survey methods will be determined based on habitat to be surveyed and likely target species as determined by a specialist and in accordance with Natural England Guidance (Ref 8A.30).	April to September 2026– however dependant on target species.
Invertebrates (Aquatic)	
Indicative Baseline Notable invertebrates may be present in any watercourses or ditches within the Preferred Route Corridor. Specifically, populations of white clawed crayfish is generally restricted to the River Witham and tributaries within the Lincolnshire Wolds. The River Witham runs through Segment 1e, and a number of reintroduction or isolated conservation site (ARC sites) are located within the county. **Scope and rationale** The white-clawed crayfish is protected under both European and UK law. It has full protection under Annex II and V of the European Habitats Directive (1992), requiring the designation of SAC for its protection and prohibiting the taking or disturbance of the species in the wild. Therefore, any impacts may result in an adverse significant effect. There are many watercourse and drainage ditches within the	July to October 2026 (with optimum time for white clawed crayfish July to September). (Full survey period is May to October).

Description	Timing
Study Area. These may contain an abundance of aquatic invertebrates. If any watercourses are to be permanently impacted, for example by culverting or diverting, aquatic invertebrate surveys will be undertaken to identify the presence of species of principal importance. This includes surveys for white clawed crayfish if habitat is suitable or there is hydrological connection to known sites indicated on the National Biodiversity Network Atlas (Ref 8A.31), such as the River Witham or within the Water Framework Directive (WFD) catchment area. Habitat appraisal as above for terrestrial invertebrates will also be used to determine the requirement for aquatic invertebrate surveys. **Method** All survey for aquatic invertebrates should be carried out in accordance with the guidance outlined below: • BS EN ISO 10870:2012 (European Committee of Standardization, 2014) (Ref 8A.32); • Environment Agency's standard macroinvertebrate sampling and analysis manual – BT001 (Ref 8A.33); and • White clawed crayfish surveys must be undertaken by licensed surveyors in accordance with the following guidance: Peay S (2003) (Ref 8A.34). Survey sample areas will cover 100 m within a 500 m stretch of watercourse.	
Otter	
Indicative Baseline Otters are a widespread species, and it is reasonable expect that otter are present within all suitable watercourses within the Preferred Route Corridor. **Scope and Rational** Otters are a European Protected Species and are protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. Impacts to these habitats may arise with associated infrastructure to install towers and overhead line rather than during the operational phase. Any adverse impacts may result in an adverse significant effect. Otter breeding sites represent the most sensitive features used by this species and the loss of disturbance of these features may require a Natural England licence. Survey will focus on the identification of otter holt and resting sites within terrestrial habitat areas that are located within or adjacent to the project. Any watercourses within the Study Area that provide suitable otter habitat and that may be impacted temporarily or permanently by the Project will be surveyed for otter and otter holts. A minimum length of 500 m of any watercourse will be surveyed and at least 200 m from the Study Area as the potential distance for disturbance of otter may also extend up to 200 m from an impact (Ref 8A.35). Up to 100 m of suitable terrestrial habitat inland from a watercourse will also be	March and April 2026, and September 2026 if required. Can be carried out alongside initial water vole surveys. Otter surveys must not be undertaken following rainfall. A period of several days should be left after rain before commencing survey.

Description	Timing
surveyed for the presence of otter holts, though most are located closer to the watercourse (Ref 8A.36). **Method** Field survey will be undertaken in accordance with Chanin (2003) (Ref 8A.37) and Lenton et al (1980) (Ref 8A.38). Surveys will comprise an initial appraisal of habitat suitability, followed by a survey for otter signs and potential holt sites. Where holts are identified then further detailed monitoring may be required to determine the likely presence of otter and mitigation required.	
Reptiles	
Indicative Baseline Reptiles are likely to be present in grassland, hedgerows or woodland edges throughout the Preferred Route Corridor. **Scope and rationale** Reptiles are protected under UK law under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Adverse impacts may include: • habitat loss; • habitat fragmentation; • disturbance due to noise and vibration; and • mortality or injury during site clearance. Reptile surveys will be undertaken where suitable reptiles habitat has been identified within the proposed construction footprint of permanent and temporary works where large areas of habitat loss is proposed such as sub-station locations, compounds, haul roads and pylon base locations. Suitable habitat to survey will include long/rough grassland for example at field edges or verges and hedgerows. To determine the presence/likely absence of reptiles within a defined habitat patch, a minimum of seven visits will be conducted during the optimal survey period (likely April and May) within optimal survey conditions. Where presence of reptiles is established and habitat is to be permanently lost with no scope for local displacement, a further 13 visits (totalling 20) will be conducted in order to inform the population size assessment in order to inform a translocation strategy. Visits should be a minimum of 48 hours apart. **Method** Reptile surveys will be undertaken with reference to the current best practice guidance: • Froglife Advice Sheet 10: Reptile Survey (Ref 8A.39). • Froglife Reptile survey Booklet (Ref 8A.40) . • Herpetofauna Workers Manual (Ref 8A.41).	Refugia deployment – March 2026. Surveys in April/May/June and September/October 2026.

Description	Timing
Details including refugia number, life stages, and sex (if possible) of reptiles to be recorded. Locations of potential reptile hibernation sites, or refugia such as log or rubble piles should also be noted.	
Water Vole	
Indicative Baseline Water voles are likely to be present within slow flowing watercourses and drains throughout the Preferred Route Corridor. **Scope and rationale** Water voles are protected under UK law under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Impacts to water vole and their habitat if watercourses cannot be avoided during the construction phase. Adverse impacts may result in an adverse significant effect. Surveys to assess presence or absence of water vole would be undertaken on all watercourses or waterbodies providing suitable water vole habitat within the Study Area that may be impacted temporarily or permanently by the Project, and where physical works come within 5 m of the toe of bank of any watercourse or waterbody. A minimum length of 500 m of any watercourse will be surveyed extending 50 m from the Study Area where applicable. Surveys will inform the mitigation required and whether a displacement licence from Natural England is required for any water vole populations that may be impacted. Two survey visits for assessing water vole habitat suitability and presence or absence would be undertaken on any watercourse to be impacted by the Project. **Method** All water vole surveys will be undertaken by suitably experienced ecologists with reference to the current best practice M.Dean (2021) (Ref 8A.42).	Two surveys, one between mid-April to June 2026 and one between July and September 2026. Water vole surveys must not be undertaken following heavy rainfall as it will wash away field signs. A period of several days should be left after rain before commencing survey.
Aquatic receptors	
Indicative Baseline Seven main rivers bisect the Preferred Route Corridor with many other streams and ditches present. In addition, there a likely to be waterbodies throughout the Project. **Scope and Rationale** Watercourses, ditches and lakes will be surveyed as receptors over and above surveys required for protected species. Surveys will be based on the Preferred Route Corridor for statutory consultation. Condition assessments for BNG calculations for linear features, will be conducted in areas of permanent or temporary habitat loss, on all rivers and watercourses including ditches and streams where the watercourse itself or the bank top region (10 m buffer from each river/stream edge or 5 m for ditches) falls within the Study Area. It is	April to November 2026.

Description	Timing
anticipated that impact to any lakes will be avoided by Project design and refinement and therefore Lake Naturalness surveys will not be required. Surveys for other aquatic fauna such as fish, will only be carried out where there is direct adverse impact to the watercourse or body within the Study Area. **Methods** Condition assessments of rivers, streams and qualifying ditches will be surveyed for condition in accordance with the MoRPh survey methodology (Ref 8A.43) by an assessor trained and accredited in the River Condition Assessment (RCA) method.	
Invasive Non-Native Species (plants)	
Indicative Baseline Habitats throughout the Study Area are varied and include watercourses which often provide a mechanism for spread of aquatic Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS). Terrestrial INNS are more likely to be found in areas of disturbance nearer residential areas or road/rail embankments etc. **Scope and rationale** Invasive plant species are those listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and covers both terrestrial and aquatic species. Presence of INNS will not result in significant effects but surveys will be undertaken across all construction areas within the Study Area to map the presence of species and to inform an Invasive Species Management Plan for legal compliance. **Method** The survey will involve a systematic walkover of the survey area, recording any species, both terrestrial and aquatic. All identified species should be photographed (providing it is safe to do so) and their location and extent mapped on a GPS device.	May to September 2026.

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Ref 8A.14 Amphibian and Reptile Groups of the United Kingdom ARG UK Advice Note 5; Great Crested Newt Habitat Suitability Index (May 2010).

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9A. Designated Heritage Asset Gazetteer

nationalgrid

Contents

9A. Designated Heritage Assets Gazetteer 9A-1

9A.1 Introduction 9A-1

9A.2 Designated Heritage Assets 9A-1

Table 9A.1 Section 1 of the Scoping Boundary 9A-1
Table 9A.2 Section 2 of the Scoping Boundary 9A-4
Table 9A.3 Section 3 of the Scoping Boundary 9A-16
Table 9A.4 Section 4 of the Scoping Boundary 9A-33
Table 9A.5 Section 5 of the Scoping Boundary 9A-57

9A. Designated Heritage Assets Gazetteer

9A.1 Introduction

9A.1.1 This document provides the full lists of the designated heritage assets within the Scoping Boundary and surrounding Study Area.

9A.1.2 The Project has been divided into five Sections as described in **Chapter 4, Description of the Project** and shown in **Figure 1.2 Scoping Boundary**. The Sections are defined by the geographical alignment of the Scoping Boundary and the administrative boundaries of the local authorities. The baseline environment is reported for the Sections along the Scoping Boundary in the respective text below.

9A.2 Designated Heritage Assets

Table 9A.1 Section 1 of the Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1004966; 1146782	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Pinchbeck Engine	TF 26174 26148	Scoping Boundary
1004975	Scheduled monument	Settlement South of Bank House	TF 19401 23359	1 km-3 km
1009979; 1064459	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Moated site of monastic grange with adjacent earthworks at Rigbolt House	TF 19459 28227	Within 1 km
1009981	Scheduled monument	Moated site of Newhall Grange	TF 19529 26987	Within 1 km
1013529; 1064473	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Churchyard cross, St Mary's churchyard	TF 29229 25150	Within 1 km
1019096; 1064471	Scheduled monument; Grade I listed building	Wykeham Chapel: a moated monastic grange and retreat house	TF 27600 26386	Within 1 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1019526	Scheduled monument	Medieval moated site and post-medieval gardens at Cressy Hall	TF 22408 30398	1 km-3 km
1064403	Grade I listed building	Church of St Lawrence	TF 25136 28230	Within 1 km
1064433	Grade I listed building	Church of St Mary	TF 24197 25594	1 km-3 km
1064475	Grade I listed building	Church of St Mary	TF 29248 25153	Within 1 km
1306702	Grade I listed building	Church of St Paul including attached Former Sunday Schoolroom	TF 26144 23802	1 km-3 km
1063959	Grade II* listed building	The Grange	TF 24813 22906	1 km-3 km
1063983	Grade II* listed building	Garden Wall to No 21	TF 2511 022822	1 km-3 km
1063991	Grade II* listed building	Willesby	TF 25223 23195	1 km-3 km
1064460	Grade II* listed building	Cressy Hall	TF 22404 30479	1 km-3 km
1169039	Grade II* listed building	Cley Hall	TF 25129 22834	1 km-3 km
1359524	Grade II* listed building	Yew Lodge	TF 25112 22810	1 km-3 km
1359525	Grade II* listed building	East Elloe	TF 25214 22981	1 km-3 km
1359567	Grade II* listed building	Old Office Block of Land Settlement Association	TF 27122 22352	1 km-3 km
1392209	Grade II* listed building	Vicarage to Church of St Paul	TF 26102 23817	1 km-3 km
1064431	Grade II listed building	39, Church Street	TF 24176 25784	Within 1 km
1064432	Grade II listed building	Barn to Number 47	TF 24204 25850	Within 1 km
1064434	Grade II listed building	Pinchbeck Hall	TF 24140 26059	Within 1 km
1064434	Grade II listed building	Cottage Farmhouse	TF 24537 27388	Within 1 km
1064435	Grade II listed building	Graft House Wall and Store	TF 24084 25928	Within 1 km
1064438	Grade II listed building	Manor Farmhouse	TF 23944 26732	Within 1 km
1064439	Grade II listed building	Traphouse to The Grange	TF 22916 25952	Within 1 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1064440	Grade II listed building	Gate Piers to Chapel Farmhouse	TF 27473 26257	Within 1 km
1064472	Grade II listed building	41, Church Street, Pinchbeck	TF 24180 25792	Scoping Boundary
1064474	Grade II listed building	Row of 7 gravestones 1-6 metres to south of Church, Main Street	TF 29247 25148	Within 1 km
1064476	Grade II listed building	Milestone, Main Street	TF 28739 24747	Within 1 km
1064477	Grade II listed building	Pigeoncote to the south of Wraggmarsh House	TF 29880 30371	Within 1 km
1146713	Grade II listed building	Money Bridge Public House	TF 21557 25626	Within 1 km
1146821	Grade II listed building	Pigeoncote at Brownlow House	TF 21682 25697	Within 1 km
1146855	Grade II listed building	The End Cottage	TF 23418 25995	Within 1 km
1146861	Grade II listed building	Glen House	TF 23434 26062	Within 1 km
1146938	Grade II listed building	Chapel Farmhouse	TF 27602 26406	Within 1 km
1147513	Grade II listed building	The Grange	TF 22939 25955	Within 1 km
1147551	Grade II listed building	Lychgate	TF 29251 25124	Within 1 km
1147556	Grade II listed building	Tomb chest approximately 3 metres south of church	TF 29230 25158	Within 1 km
1147591	Grade II listed building	Barn to south of Oakleigh House	TF 29099 24953	Within 1 km
1147603	Grade II listed building	Wraggmarsh House Farmhouse	TF 29893 30434	Within 1 km
1261851	Grade II listed building	Oakleigh House	TF 29109 24978	Within 1 km
1308755	Grade II listed building	47, Church Street	TF 24222 25821	Within 1 km
1308859	Grade II listed building	Glen House	TF 21822 25648	Within 1 km
1359276	Grade II listed building	Northgate Mill	TF 22785 25945	Within 1 km
1359277	Grade II listed building	The Ship	TF 23491 26008	Within 1 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1359288	Grade II listed building	Cheal House Screen Gate and Wall Piers	TF 23542 28724	Within 1 km
1359314	Grade II listed building	Traphouse and Stables to Pinchbeck Hall	TF 24104 26038	Within 1 km
1359315	Grade II listed building	Brownlow House	TF 21708 25691	Within 1 km
1481070	Grade II listed building	The Mermaid Inn	TF 25093 28168	Within 1 km
1482125	Grade II listed building	Surfleet War Memorial	TF 25109 28268	Within 1 km
-	Conservation area	Pinchbeck	-	Within 1 km

Table 9A.2 Section 2 of the Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1004928; 1165913	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Remains of Medieval Gatehouse	TF 00006 25010	Within 1 km
1004959	Scheduled monument	Car Dyke, South of Dyke	TF 10505 21709	1 km-3 km
1004976	Scheduled monument	Settlement between Rippingale Running Dike and Long Drove	TF 15564 27840	Within 1 km
1004977	Scheduled monument	Settlement between Long Drove and Dowsby Drain	TF 15623 28282	Within 1 km
1005001	Scheduled monument	Corby moated mound	SK 99990 25125	Scoping Boundary
1007655	Scheduled monument	Remains of Knights Templar preceptory, watermill and fishponds	SK 92815 20556	Within 1 km
1009200; 1241286	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Ripplegate village cross	TF 09855 27823	1 km-3 km
1009201	Scheduled monument	Dunsby village cross	TF 10587 26864	Within 1 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1009202; 1146650	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Churchyard cross, St Michael's churchyard	TF 06194 21804	1 km-3 km
1009203; 1147014	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Swinstead village cross	TF 01820 22490	Within 1 km
1009204; 1062818	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Corby Glen market cross	SK 99907 25009	Within 1 km
1009205; 1062317	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Churchyard cross, St Mary's churchyard	SK 92788 21864	Within 1 km
1009206; 1062352	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Churchyard cross, St Nicholas' churchyard	SK 91274 21546	Within 1 km
1014681	Scheduled monument	Castle Bytham Castle, associated town defences and ponds	SK 99040 18358; SK 99089 18588; SK 99289 18410	1 km-3 km
1016969	Scheduled monument	The Hermitage moated site, 400m north east of Corby Pasture Farm	TF 01093 26466	Within 1 km
1019527	Scheduled monument	Tower Hill motte castle, Stainby	SK 90962 22689	1 km-3 km
1062325	Grade I listed building	Church of St John The Baptist	SK 92718 19409	Within 1 km
1062362	Grade I listed building	Woolsthorpe Manor House	SK 92409 24399	1 km-3 km
1062789	Grade I listed building	Summer House	TF 02160 22469	Within 1 km
1062822	Grade I listed building	Cross Shaft on south side of Church of St. Peter, 6 yards from South Doorway	TF 01452 19872	1 km-3 km
1062823	Grade I listed building	Grimsthorpe Castle and North Court	TF 04456 22778	Within 1 km
1062848	Grade I listed building	Willoughby Memorial Library and Art Gallery	SK 99975 24876	Within 1 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1062863	Grade I listed building	Church of St Mary Magdalene	SK 98305 28397	1 km-3 km
1146587	Grade I listed building	Church of St Michael and All Angels	TF 06210 21829	1 km-3 km
1146898	Grade I listed building	Irnham Hall	TF 02296 26642	Within 1 km
1165123	Grade I listed building	Church of All Saints	TF 10521 26821	Within 1 km
1166122	Grade I listed building	Church of St. Mary and All Saints	TF 06981 27045	1 km-3 km
1166154	Grade I listed building	Church of St Peter	TF 01457 19880	1 km-3 km
1166266	Grade I listed building	Cross Shaft on west side of Church of St Peter, 12 yards north-west of Tower	TF 01437 19883	1 km-3 km
1166383	Grade I listed building	Church of St John The Baptist	TF 09826 24010	Within 1 km
1260603	Grade I listed building	Church of St Andrew	TF 09780 27815	1 km-3 km
1308771	Grade I listed building	Church of St Andrew	TF 02347 26675	Within 1 km
1309158	Grade I listed building	Church of St John	TF 00136 25002	Within 1 km
1317197	Grade I listed building	Church of St Thomas A Becket	SK 97969 25839	Within 1 km
1360095	Grade I listed building	Church of St James	SK 98862 18348	1 km-3 km
1360128	Grade I listed building	Church of St Mary	TF 01860 22454	Within 1 km
1360134	Grade I listed building	Church of St Andrew	TF 10672 25262	Within 1 km
1360309	Grade I listed building	Church of St John The Baptist	SK 93027 24155	1 km-3 km
1360327	Grade I listed building	Church of St Mary	SK 92805 21870	Within 1 km
1062712	Grade II* listed building	Heggy's Cottage	TF 10374 25219	Within 1 km
1062773	Grade II* listed building	Castle Farm House	SK 99248 22620	Within 1 km
1062846	Grade II* listed building	The Priory	SK 98881 18325	1 km-3 km
1073203	Grade II* listed building	Stocken Hall	SK 95719 18171	1 km-3 km
1164977	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Andrew	TF 11328 29276	1 km-3 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1166363	Grade II* listed building	Gardeners Cottage	TF 04724 22472	1 km-3 km
1308944	Grade II* listed building	4 Garden Ornaments on south terrace at Grimsthorpe Castle	TF 04482 22682	Within 1 km
1317485	Grade II* listed building	Dowsby Hall	TF 11052 29307	1 km-3 km
1360074	Grade II* listed building	3 Statues east of Grimsthorpe Castle	TF0450722796	Within 1 km
1360127	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Nicholas	SK 99324 22644	Within 1 km
1365619	Grade II* listed building	Chapel Cottage	SK 92289 24409	1 km-3 km
1062311	Grade II listed building	Barn at Glebe Farm	SK 91239 21584	Within 1 km
1062318	Grade II listed building	Gravestone, 5 paces south of Tower in churchyard of Church of St Mary	SK 92790 21868	Within 1 km
1062319	Grade II listed building	Pigeoncote at Manor House	SK 92833 21822	Within 1 km
1062324	Grade II listed building	14, Church Street	SK 92726 19506	Within 1 km
1062326	Grade II listed building	2, Church Street	SK 92750 19420	Within 1 km
1062687	Grade II listed building	Wall and Gate Lodges to The Grange	TF 09525 23995	Within 1 km
1062688	Grade II listed building	18, High Street	TF 09480 23986	Within 1 km
1062689	Grade II listed building	6, Station Road	TF 09835 23968	Within 1 km
1062690	Grade II listed building	War Memorial	TF0980324004	Within 1 km
1062708	Grade II listed building	3, Chapel Lane	TF 10543 25474	Within 1 km
1062709	Grade II listed building	Gateway and Garden Wall of Fir Tree House	TF 10507 25406	Within 1 km
1062710	Grade II listed building	Beam Ends House	TF 10608 25375	Within 1 km
1062711	Grade II listed building	3 Table Tombs to south of Church Porch	TF 10665 25234	Within 1 km
1062713	Grade II listed building	Haconby Hall	TF 10348 25182	Within 1 km
1062714	Grade II listed building	Threshing Barn at Haconby Hall	TF 10306 25181	Within 1 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1062715	Grade II listed building	14, Hall Lane	TF 10348 25251	Within 1 km
1062716	Grade II listed building	Spa House	TF 08042 25167	Within 1 km
1062725	Grade II listed building	45 and 47, Haconby Lane	TF 09820 24306	Within 1 km
1062726	Grade II listed building	41, High Street	TF 09652 24033	Within 1 km
1062727	Grade II listed building	19, High Street	TF 09418 24005	Within 1 km
1062728	Grade II listed building	44, High Street	TF 09726 24004	Within 1 km
1062729	Grade II listed building	Milestone	TF 09171 26360	Within 1 km
1062768	Grade II listed building	The Spring Cottage	TF 10586 26929	Within 1 km
1062769	Grade II listed building	Milepost	TF 10080 26222	Scoping Boundary
1062770	Grade II listed building	Dunsby Hall	TF 10590 26757	Within 1 km
1062771	Grade II listed building	Mechanics Cottage and adjacent Cottage (opposite Old Stables)	TF 02573 26571	Within 1 km
1062774	Grade II listed building	Manor House	SK 98840 22731	Within 1 km
1062775	Grade II listed building	Rose Cottage	SK 98872 22735	Within 1 km
1062776	Grade II listed building	Manor Farm House	SK 99145 22929	Within 1 km
1062777	Grade II listed building	Swayfield House	SK 99128 22817	Within 1 km
1062778	Grade II listed building	Stable and Granary at No.10	SK 98792 22637	Within 1 km
1062779	Grade II listed building	11, Bourne Road	TF 01950 22647	Within 1 km
1062780	Grade II listed building	4 and 6, Bourne Road	TF 01969 22616	Within 1 km
1062781	Grade II listed building	Old School (behind Nos. 2-6 Bourne Road)	TF 01991 22582	Within 1 km
1062782	Grade II listed building	The Windmill Inn	TF 01883 22506	Within 1 km
1062783	Grade II listed building	25, High Street	TF 01696 22496	Within 1 km
1062784	Grade II listed building	14, High Street	TF 01820 22510	Within 1 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1062785	Grade II listed building	24 and 28 High Street	TF 01734 22503	Within 1 km
1062786	Grade II listed building	42, High Street	TF 01602 22564	Within 1 km
1062787	Grade II listed building	Tower Farmhouse	TF 03160 23430	Within 1 km
1062788	Grade II listed building	11, Park Road	TF 01961 22457	Within 1 km
1062790	Grade II listed building	K6 Telephone Kiosk near junction with Croake Hill	TF 01763 22491	Within 1 km
1062793	Grade II listed building	Ivy Cottage and adjacent cottage	TF 04819 22962	Within 1 km
1062794	Grade II listed building	Rose Cottage	TF 04762 22959	Within 1 km
1062795	Grade II listed building	The Dairy	TF 04870 22965	Within 1 km
1062796	Grade II listed building	Old Post Office Cottage	TF 04799 22993	Within 1 km
1062797	Grade II listed building	Black Horse Inn	TF 04655 23047	Within 1 km
1062798	Grade II listed building	Right-hand Stable Block to Black Horse Inn	TF 04666 23028	Within 1 km
1062799	Grade II listed building	Home Farm House	TF 04223 24418	Within 1 km
1062800	Grade II listed building	Milestone by Home Farm	TF 04086 23844	Within 1 km
1062802	Grade II listed building	Bulby Hall	TF 05141 25682	Within 1 km
1062803	Grade II listed building	Grange Farmhouse	TF 05042 26061	Within 1 km
1062804	Grade II listed building	Barn and Stables at Grange Farm	TF 05039 26103	Within 1 km
1062805	Grade II listed building	6, 7 and 8, Corby Road	TF 02336 26761	Within 1 km
1062806	Grade II listed building	12-14, Corby Road	TF 02435 26761	Within 1 km
1062807	Grade II listed building	Griffin Inn	TF 02485 26782	Within 1 km
1062808	Grade II listed building	Gateway, Railings to Churchyard of Church of St Andrew	TF 02363 26741	Within 1 km
1062811	Grade II listed building	Walled Garden to Irnham Hall	TF 02193 26536	Within 1 km
1062812	Grade II listed building	The Kennels	TF 02094 25755	Within 1 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1062813	Grade II listed building	The Mount	SK 99811 25478	Within 1 km
1062814	Grade II listed building	The Post Office	SK 99901 25024	Within 1 km
1062815	Grade II listed building	4, Market Place	SK 99923 25025	Within 1 km
1062816	Grade II listed building	7, Market Place	SK 99912 24973	Within 1 km
1062817	Grade II listed building	Fighting Cocks Inn	SK 99881 25002	Within 1 km
1062819	Grade II listed building	Round House Farm	SK 99479 24345	Scoping Boundary
1062824	Grade II listed building	Fountain Basin In North Court of Grimsthorpe Castle	TF 04432 22827	Within 1 km
1062825	Grade II listed building	Conference Centre and Restaurant	TF 04417 23071	Within 1 km
1062847	Grade II listed building	Milestone, on north side of B676 near Heath Farm	SK 98276 24327	Scoping Boundary
1062849	Grade II listed building	15 and 17, Church Street	TF 00104 24996	Within 1 km
1062850	Grade II listed building	2, Church Street	SK 99940 24971	Within 1 km
1062851	Grade II listed building	27, High Street	SK 99829 25107	Within 1 km
1062852	Grade II listed building	No.8 and Gate and Railings	SK 99847 25105	Within 1 km
1062853	Grade II listed building	Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel	SK 99823 25268	Within 1 km
1062870	Grade II listed building	Old Rectory	SK 97933 25943	Within 1 km
1062871	Grade II listed building	Barn on Street Frontage at Manor Farm	SK 97977 25652	Within 1 km
1146759	Grade II listed building	Pump at Home Farm	TF 04228 24426	Within 1 km
1146777	Grade II listed building	Stable Block at Wood Farm	TF 05141 26193	Within 1 km
1146779	Grade II listed building	Pump at Grange Farm	TF 05037 26054	Within 1 km
1146785	Grade II listed building	Former School and School House	TF 02240 26788	Within 1 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1146820	Grade II listed building	Stables and Coach House to the Griffin Inn	TF 02478 26738	Within 1 km
1146836	Grade II listed building	16 and 17, Corby Road	TF 02498 26816	Within 1 km
1146902	Grade II listed building	Shuttlecock Lodge, Gateway and Store	TF 02562 25860	Within 1 km
1146903	Grade II listed building	Bridge on Parish Boundary	TF 02531 24432	Scoping Boundary
1146951	Grade II listed building	43, Corby Road	SK 99122 22903	Within 1 km
1146960	Grade II listed building	Stables at Manor Farm	SK 99143 22957	Within 1 km
1146969	Grade II listed building	10, Overgate Road	SK 98820 22637	Within 1 km
1146973	Grade II listed building	Horseshoe Villa	SK 98760 22626	Within 1 km
1146996	Grade II listed building	2, Bourne Road	TF 01954 22578	Within 1 km
1147011	Grade II listed building	1, Creeton Road	TF 01840 22491	Within 1 km
1147018	Grade II listed building	6, Creeton Road	TF 01799 22415	Within 1 km
1147041	Grade II listed building	Cross	TF 01814 22492	Within 1 km
1147081	Grade II listed building	27, High Street	TF 01680 22502	Within 1 km
1147091	Grade II listed building	10 and 12, High Street	TF 01834 22512	Within 1 km
1147105	Grade II listed building	30 High Street	TF 01711 22509	Within 1 km
1147109	Grade II listed building	Milestone Near Norwood Farm	TF 02774 23910	Scoping Boundary
1147114	Grade II listed building	Barn at Norwood Farm	TF 03123 23935	Within 1 km
1147118	Grade II listed building	Waggon Hovel and Stores at Tower Farm	TF 03133 23436	Within 1 km
1147122	Grade II listed building	5-9, Park Road	TF 01961 22472	Within 1 km
1147131	Grade II listed building	4 and 6, Park Road	TF 01939 22466	Within 1 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1147928	Grade II listed building	Church of St Nicholas	SK 91273 21554	Within 1 km
1165101	Grade II listed building	Dunsby Grange Farmhouse	TF 10620 26948	Within 1 km
1165140	Grade II listed building	The Old Rectory	TF 10558 27030	Within 1 km
1165143	Grade II listed building	Cottage next, east to, Laburnam Cottage	TF 10545 26869	Within 1 km
1165148	Grade II listed building	The Cottage	TF1059826842	Within 1 km
1165150	Grade II listed building	Stable Block at Dunsby Hall	TF 10629 26758	Within 1 km
1165676	Grade II listed building	Barn at Manor Farm	SK 97946 25650	Within 1 km
1165869	Grade II listed building	Stables and Outbuilings at Haconby Hall	TF 10317 25205	Within 1 km
1165883	Grade II listed building	Heath Farmhouse	SK 98305 24150	Within 1 km
1165890	Grade II listed building	Farmbuilding to west of Number 3 Chapel Lane	TF 10506 25454	Within 1 km
1165985	Grade II listed building	Glebe Farmhouse and Barn	SK 99985 24960	Within 1 km
1165992	Grade II listed building	Glaziers Arms	SK 99833 25100	Within 1 km
1166014	Grade II listed building	2, High Street	SK 99882 25032	Within 1 km
1166023	Grade II listed building	Presbytery House at Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel	SK 99838 25261	Within 1 km
1166038	Grade II listed building	1, Irnham Road	SK 99770 25338	Within 1 km
1166042	Grade II listed building	12, Market Place	SK 99884 24990	Within 1 km
1166155	Grade II listed building	Grove House	TF 08483 23944	Within 1 km
1166159	Grade II listed building	The Farmhouse	TF 09833 24210	Within 1 km
1166183	Grade II listed building	35, High Street	TF 09606 24043	Within 1 km
1166201	Grade II listed building	13, High Street	TF 09390 23995	Within 1 km
1166232	Grade II listed building	The Grange	TF 09577 23972	Within 1 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1166254	Grade II listed building	12, High Street	TF 09431 23974	Within 1 km
1166342	Grade II listed building	Stable Block	TF 04485 22864	Within 1 km
1166352	Grade II listed building	Stables to rear of Number 6 at Holme Farm	TF 09840 23941	Within 1 km
1166357	Grade II listed building	Laundry Cottages in Estate Yard	TF 04462 23075	Within 1 km
1168214	Grade II listed building	Gravestone, 5 paces south of Tower in Churchyard of Church of St Mary	SK 92791 21870	Within 1 km
1168232	Grade II listed building	The Old Black Bull	SK 93818 21269	Within 1 km
1168243	Grade II listed building	Manor House	SK 92813 21823	Within 1 km
1168255	Grade II listed building	2, Rectory Lane	SK 92735 21786	Within 1 km
1168360	Grade II listed building	The Angel Inn	SK 92695 19422	Within 1 km
1168394	Grade II listed building	Coverley House	SK 92736 19369	Within 1 km
1168403	Grade II listed building	Tanyard Farmhouse and Barn	SK 92840 19377	Within 1 km
1168419	Grade II listed building	39 and 41, High Street	SK 92628 19196	Within 1 km
1240799	Grade II listed building	K6 Telephone Kiosk	TF 04903 22943	Within 1 km
1241291	Grade II listed building	K6 Telephone Kiosk near junction with St John's Close	TF 09728 24024	Within 1 km
1241292	Grade II listed building	Baptist and Primitive Methodist Chapel	TF 10644 25439	Within 1 km
1308677	Grade II listed building	16, High Street	TF 01809 22508	Within 1 km
1308744	Grade II listed building	Old Stables	TF 02512 26539	Within 1 km
1308799	Grade II listed building	Manor House	TF 02307 26737	Within 1 km
1308804	Grade II listed building	Stables at Bulby Hall	TF 05133 25732	Within 1 km
1308812	Grade II listed building	Gates and Railings to Newton House	TF 02287 26769	Within 1 km
1308822	Grade II listed building	Post Office and General Stores	TF 02418 26761	Within 1 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1308831	Grade II listed building	Left-hand Stable Block at Black Horse Inn	TF 04641 23032	Within 1 km
1308977	Grade II listed building	The Vicarage	TF 09789 23854	Within 1 km
1309025	Grade II listed building	43 and 45, High Street	TF 09664 24037	Within 1 km
1309046	Grade II listed building	Pump	SK 99901 24992	Within 1 km
1309127	Grade II listed building	The Rectory, Wall and Gateway	TF 00142 24974	Within 1 km
1309175	Grade II listed building	Milestone, west of Garage	SK 99784 24883	Within 1 km
1360057	Grade II listed building	Pigeoncote, Stables, Barn at Manor Farm	SK 97842 25716	Within 1 km
1360085	Grade II listed building	Milestone, north side of B676 by Birkholme House	SK 96981 23412	Within 1 km
1360086	Grade II listed building	Forge, Waggon Hovel and Loose Boxes at Heath Farm	SK 98258 24128	Within 1 km
1360087	Grade II listed building	Gates and Gate Piers to Churchyard of Church of St. John	TF0011024980	Within 1 km
1360088	Grade II listed building	The Old Smithy	TF 00020 24966	Within 1 km
1360089	Grade II listed building	The Wheelwrights	SK 99842 25122	Within 1 km
1360090	Grade II listed building	Harwoods, Builders	SK 99787 25375	Within 1 km
1360093	Grade II listed building	Norwood Farmhouse	TF 03098 23924	Within 1 km
1360094	Grade II listed building	1 and 3, Park Road	TF 01964 22508	Within 1 km
1360098	Grade II listed building	Heather Cottage	TF 04778 22965	Within 1 km
1360099	Grade II listed building	Grimsthorpe Lodge Cottage	TF 04577 23033	Within 1 km
1360100	Grade II listed building	Butlers Cottage	TF 04774 23005	Within 1 km
1360101	Grade II listed building	Wood Farmhouse	TF 05122 26176	Within 1 km
1360102	Grade II listed building	Newton House	TF 02298 26799	Within 1 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1360103	Grade II listed building	9 and 10, Corby Road	TF 02368 26759	Within 1 km
1360104	Grade II listed building	Nos. 18 and 19 (Greystones)	TF 02502 26832	Within 1 km
1360105	Grade II listed building	Woodhouse Tomb 20 metres to the south of Church of St. Andrew	TF 02334 26698	Within 1 km
1360106	Grade II listed building	Gates, Gateway and Wall to Irnham Hall	TF 02397 26650	Within 1 km
1360107	Grade II listed building	Thimleby Almshouses	TF 02560 26513	Within 1 km
1360108	Grade II listed building	Barn at The Mount	SK 99785 25396	Within 1 km
1360109	Grade II listed building	No. 1, Market Place	SK 99889 25018	Within 1 km
1360110	Grade II listed building	5, Market Place	SK 99926 25013	Within 1 km
1360122	Grade II listed building	North End Farmhouse	TF 10638 27039	Within 1 km
1360123	Grade II listed building	Milepost	TF1091927475	Within 1 km
1360124	Grade II listed building	Woodbine Cottage	TF 10615 26859	Within 1 km
1360125	Grade II listed building	Hall Farmhouse	TF 02464 26706	Within 1 km
1360129	Grade II listed building	No. 29 and 31 and Workshop	TF 01654 22505	Within 1 km
1360130	Grade II listed building	18, High Street	TF 01796 22507	Within 1 km
1360132	Grade II listed building	Milestone	TF 09330 24873	Scoping Boundary
1360133	Grade II listed building	Fir Tree House	TF 10528 25387	Within 1 km
1360135	Grade II listed building	Manor House	TF 10731 25332	Within 1 km
1360141	Grade II listed building	Harby House	TF 08530 23988	Within 1 km
1360142	Grade II listed building	Wall with Piers in front of Number 35	TF 09608 24020	Within 1 km
1360143	Grade II listed building	Dunsby House	TF 10714 26650	Within 1 km
1360160	Grade II listed building	Manor Farmhouse	TF 09678 23982	Within 1 km
1360161	Grade II listed building	Engine House at Engine Farm	TF 15282 24614	Within 1 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1360162	Grade II listed building	2 Barns at Church Farmhouse	TF 09870 23966	Within 1 km
1360328	Grade II listed building	Porters Lodge Farmhouse and Yard	SK 95839 19525	Within 1 km
1360329	Grade II listed building	Old Rectory	SK 92670 21850	Within 1 km
1360333	Grade II listed building	Barn at Coverley House	SK 92736 19351	Within 1 km
1360334	Grade II listed building	Priory Farmhouse	SK 92697 19506	Within 1 km
1360346	Grade II listed building	Milestone, 20 yards west of Colsterworth Pasture Lodge	SK 95490 23789	Within 1 km
1392727	Grade II listed building	K6 Telephone Kiosk	SK 98003 25621	Within 1 km
1453151	Grade II listed building	Corby Glen War Memorial	SK 99738 24890	Within 1 km
1000978	Grade I registered park and garden	Grimsthorpe Castle	TF 03333 18732	Within 1 km
	Conservation area	Corby Conservation Area	-	Scoping Boundary
	Conservation area	Dunsby Conservation Area		Within 1 km
	Conservation area	Irham Conservation Area		Within 1 km
	Conservation area	Burton-le-Coggles Conservation Area		Within 1 km
	Conservation area	South Witham Conservation Area		Within 1 km
	Conservation area	Swinstead Conservation Area		Within 1 km
	Conservation area	Morton Conservation Area		Within 1 km

Table 9A.3 Section 3 of the Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1008553	Scheduled monument	Stapleford deserted medieval village and ice house	SK 81305 18564	1 km-3 km
1009174	Scheduled monument	Preceptory at Old Dalby	SK 67582 23341	Within 1 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1009285	Scheduled monument	Kirby Bellars Priory	SK 71738 18253	Scoping Boundary
1010304	Scheduled monument	Garden, moat and five fishponds at Kirby Bellars	SK 72173 17889; SK 72024 17419; SK 71882 17634	Scoping Boundary
1010306	Scheduled monument	North Marefield deserted medieval village and moated site	SK 74998 08923	Within 1 km
1010666	Scheduled monument	The Mount motte at Melton Mowbray	SK 74780 18841	1 km-3 km
1010705	Scheduled monument	Moated site at Ab Kettleby	SK 72495 22859	Scoping Boundary
1010928	Scheduled monument	Bescaby shrunken medieval village	SK 82184 26223	1 km-3 km
1011244	Scheduled monument	Croxton Abbey and associated remains	SK 82346 27643; SK 82073 27508; SK 82298 27419	1 km-3 km
1012441	Scheduled monument	Burrough Iron Age hill fort	SK 76056 11945	1 km-3 km
1012560	Scheduled monument	Moated site north-east of St Remigius' Church	SK 72272 27218	1 km-3 km
1014391	Scheduled monument	Moated grange at Spinney Farm, Melton Mowbray	SK 76178 21927	Scoping Boundary
1014510; 1075008	Scheduled monument; Grade II* listed building	Churchyard cross, All Saints' churchyard	SK 66153 19916	1 km-3 km
1014512	Scheduled monument	Anglo-Scandinavian cross, St Bartholomew's churchyard	SK 85666 24904	Within 1 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1014513; 1075135	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Stump Cross, approximately 700m south of Main Street, Frisby on the Wreake	SK 69694 17031	Scoping Boundary
1015209; 1307615	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Village cross at the western end of Main Street	SK 69417 17667	Scoping Boundary
1016317	Scheduled monument	Sysonby Grange, 450m west of Sysonby Farm	SK 73799 21029	Within 1 km
1017492; 1188640	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Churchyard cross in St Egelwin's churchyard	SK 76294 24111	Within 1 km
1017496; 1360928	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Churchyard cross in All Saints' churchyard	SK 66909 17332	1 km-3 km
1017619	Scheduled monument	Moated site and fishpond at Wyfordby	SK 79292 18878	1 km-3 km
1017798; 1061252	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Churchyard cross in St Peter's churchyard	SK 85152 18638	Within 1 km
1017999	Scheduled monument	Cross 160m north east of St Mary Magdalen Church	SK 81276 18327	1 km-3 km
1018834	Scheduled monument	Medieval settlement remains immediately north east and 210m south east of White House Farm	SK 73676 18051; SK 73820 17942	1 km-3 km
1471118	Scheduled monument	Wyfordby Wayside Cross	SK 79231 18929	1 km-3 km
1061267	Grade I listed building	Church of St Mary	SK 70678 11988	Scoping Boundary
1061273	Grade I listed building	Church of St Andrew	SK 84803 22186	Within 1 km
1061281	Grade I listed building	Church of St John The Baptist	SK 87907 23078	1 km-3 km
1075004	Grade I listed building	Church of All Saints	SK 66916 17348	1 km-3 km
1075128	Grade I listed building	Church of St Michael	SK 85814 17556	1 km-3 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1176947	Grade I listed building	Church of St Mary Magdalen	SK 81172 18203	1 km-3 km
1177844	Grade I listed building	Church of St Peter	SK 85157 18653	Within 1 km
1188847	Grade I listed building	Church of St Mary Magdelene	SK 80254 25049	1 km-3 km
1235286	Grade I listed building	Parish Church of St Mary	SK 75276 19030	1 km-3 km
1261717	Grade I listed building	Church of St Peter	SK 71789 18239	Scoping Boundary
1307264	Grade I listed building	Church of St Andrew	SK 72992 10094	Scoping Boundary
1307476	Grade I listed building	Church of St Mary	SK 83160 20931	Within 1 km
1307542	Grade I listed building	Church of St Luke	SK 68975 13051	Within 1 km
1360855	Grade I listed building	Church of St Mary	SK 80384 20122	1 km-3 km
1360859	Grade I listed building	Stapleford Hall with Adjoining Service Wings and Orangery	SK 81375 18060	1 km-3 km
1360866	Grade I listed building	Church of All Saints	SK 70812 18939	Scoping Boundary
1360878	Grade I listed building	Church of St Thomas of Canterbury	SK 69581 17801	Scoping Boundary
1360902	Grade I listed building	Church of St Denys	SK 77932 26379	1 km-3 km
1075018	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Egelwin The Martyr	SK 76297 24129	Within 1 km
1075032	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Peter	SK 70067 20967	Scoping Boundary
1075040	Grade II* listed building	Brooksby Hall	SK 67100 16072	1 km-3 km
1075052	Grade II* listed building	Manor Farmhouse	SK 72204 27112	1 km-3 km
1075059	Grade II* listed building	The Hall (Number 1, Town's Lane)	SK 77928 26430	1 km-3 km
1075069	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Mary	SK 69583 26214	1 km-3 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1075107	Grade II* listed building	Manor House	SK 72348 23089	Scoping Boundary
1075115	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Bartholomew	SK 72520 20975	Within 1 km
1075141	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Michael	SK 71242 23158	Scoping Boundary
1176759	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Peter	SK 81979 20088	Within 1 km
1178375	Grade II* listed building	The Old Hall	SK 70690 19030	Scoping Boundary
1187998	Grade II* listed building	Church of St John The Baptist	SK 67397 23540	1 km-3 km
1188025	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Remigius	SK 72218 27188	1 km-3 km
1188434	Grade II* listed building	Saxelby Manor House	SK 70091 20858	Scoping Boundary
1188442	Grade II* listed building	Church of St John The Baptist	SK 68551 21893	Scoping Boundary
1188473	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Michael	SK 67097 16004	1 km-3 km
1188547	Grade II* listed building	Church of All Saints	SK 67519 16536	1 km-3 km
1188553	Grade II* listed building	Church of All Saints	SK 66149 19930	1 km-3 km
1235477	Grade II* listed building	5, King Street	SK 75247 19202	1 km-3 km
1235657	Grade II* listed building	Ye Olde Pork Pie Shoppe	SK 75166 19213	1 km-3 km
1261728	Grade II* listed building	Stable Range at Stapleford Hall	SK 80976 18136	1 km-3 km
1265067	Grade II* listed building	Gregory and Hugh Tomb	SK 75232 19036	1 km-3 km
1265121	Grade II* listed building	Anne of Cleves House	SK 75315 18984	1 km-3 km
1265186	Grade II* listed building	Maison Dieu Bedehouses	SK 75324 19019	1 km-3 km
1294595	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Bartholomew	SK 85663 24918	1 km-3 km
1295102	Grade II* listed building	The Old Rectory	SK 70842 18914	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1295131	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Leonard	SK 73580 23638	Within 1 km
1295154	Grade II* listed building	Church of St James The Greater	SK 72425 22872	Scoping Boundary
1307233	Grade II* listed building	Wymondham Windmill	SK 85053 19253	Within 1 km
1307340	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Mary The Virgin	SK 75745 10789	1 km-3 km
1360830	Grade II* listed building	Dysart Mausoleum and Railing	SK 87942 23078	1 km-3 km
1360835	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Swithin	SK 74211 14429	1 km-3 km
1360948	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Mary The Virgin	SK 77046 20099	1 km-3 km
1360956	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Peter	SK 82287 24745	Within 1 km
1061248	Grade II listed building	The Old School	SK 73049 10030	Scoping Boundary
1061249	Grade II listed building	Church of St Michael	SK 73210 11714	Scoping Boundary
1061250	Grade II listed building	Lewin's Bridge	SK 72878 10215	Scoping Boundary
1061251	Grade II listed building	The Priory	SK 85060 18728	Within 1 km
1061253	Grade II listed building	Former Grammar School	SK 85150 18684	Within 1 km
1061263	Grade II listed building	Magpie Cottage	SK 69627 17896	Scoping Boundary
1061264	Grade II listed building	The Limes with adjoining Outbuidings, Boundary Wall and Pump	SK 69414 17644	Scoping Boundary
1061265	Grade II listed building	Gaddesby Windmill	SK 69760 12424	Scoping Boundary
1061266	Grade II listed building	Old Oak Cottage	SK 69938 11238	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1061268	Grade II listed building	Wayside Cross at crossroads 1 mile north east of Ashby Folville	SK 71486 13400	Scoping Boundary
1061269	Grade II listed building	Cream Cottage at west end of Street	SK 69679 11425	Within 1 km
1061270	Grade II listed building	Lawn Cottage	SK 68807 13103	Within 1 km
1061271	Grade II listed building	The Hermitage	SK 68754 13074	Within 1 km
1061272	Grade II listed building	Park House	SK 68835 13374	Within 1 km
1061274	Grade II listed building	Sundial 50 metres south east of Church of St Mary	SK 83200 20922	Scoping Boundary
1061283	Grade II listed building	Water Pump at stables 30 metres north west of The Tollemache Arms	SK 88027 22885	Within 1 km
1061284	Grade II listed building	Pair of Farmhouses, Front Railing and Boundary Wall	SK 88908 21794	Within 1 km
1061285	Grade II listed building	Old Manor Farmhouse	SK 88954 21843	Within 1 km
1061288	Grade II listed building	Old Manor Cottage	SK 74088 14325	Within 1 km
1061292	Grade II listed building	K6 Telephone Kiosk, 20 metres south east of Sycamore House and 50 metres south west of The Old Rectory	SK 82020 19992	Within 1 km
1074972	Grade II listed building	Milepost at SK 7852 2192	SK 78522 21934	Within 1 km
1074974	Grade II listed building	Chester House	SK 80052 24802	Within 1 km
1074978	Grade II listed building	Chest Tomb approximately 5 metres east of Porch of Church of St Egelwin The Martyr	SK 76306 24116	Within 1 km
1074979	Grade II listed building	The Old Manor Bakery	SK 76307 24090	Within 1 km
1074980	Grade II listed building	Manor Farm	SK 76267 24533	Within 1 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1074981	Grade II listed building	Garden Boundary Wall to street, Gates and Gate Piers To Ravenholt (Number 8)	SK 76233 23967	Within 1 km
1074982	Grade II listed building	Approximately 7 metres of Street Boundary Wall to Garden of Nether Hall Farmhouse (Number 24)	SK 76251 23946	Within 1 km
1074983	Grade II listed building	Yew Tree House	SK 76153 24017	Within 1 km
1074985	Grade II listed building	The Old School	SK 82391 24792	Within 1 km
1074986	Grade II listed building	Church Farm	SK 82303 24769	Within 1 km
1074989	Grade II listed building	Hall Farmhouse	SK 82274 24559	Within 1 km
1074994	Grade II listed building	Opal Cottage	SK 82226 24635	Within 1 km
1075006	Grade II listed building	Orchard House	SK 67645 16652	Within 1 km
1075016	Grade II listed building	Chest Tomb approximately 4 metres south of south west angle of Church Of St Mary	SK 78209 24601	Within 1 km
1075017	Grade II listed building	Manor Farmhouse	SK 78326 24517	Within 1 km
1075019	Grade II listed building	Chest Tomb approximately 1 metre east of Porch of Church of St Egelwin The Martyr	SK 76299 24117	Within 1 km
1075033	Grade II listed building	Ambleside	SK 70004 20988	Scoping Boundary
1075034	Grade II listed building	Yew Tree Cottage and The Cottage (Numbers 17 and 19)	SK 68600 21908	Scoping Boundary
1075035	Grade II listed building	Base and Shaft of Cross immediately south of Church of St John The Baptist	SK 68547 21878	Scoping Boundary
1075036	Grade II listed building	Church Farmhouse	SK 68528 21857	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1075037	Grade II listed building	Church Farmhouse	SK 70009 21099	Scoping Boundary
1075038	Grade II listed building	Shoby Priory	SK 68304 20258	Scoping Boundary
1075039	Grade II listed building	Approx 2 metres of wall adjoining west corner of Shoby Priory	SK 68303 20260	Scoping Boundary
1075104	Grade II listed building	K6 Telephone Kiosk	SK 72549 23109	Scoping Boundary
1075105	Grade II listed building	K6 Telephone Kiosk	SK 73625 23645	Within 1 km
1075106	Grade II listed building	The Old Vicarage	SK 72520 23034	Scoping Boundary
1075108	Grade II listed building	The Willows	SK 72516 23072	Scoping Boundary
1075109	Grade II listed building	Well Head	SK 72489 23004	Scoping Boundary
1075110	Grade II listed building	Garden Boundary Wall with Gate Piers to north west of Beechcroft (Number 15)	SK 70812 18917	Scoping Boundary
1075111	Grade II listed building	Red Lodge	SK 69854 18839	Scoping Boundary
1075112	Grade II listed building	Coach House and Stable at The Old Hall	SK 70673 19038	Scoping Boundary
1075113	Grade II listed building	Village Cross	SK 70784 19006	Scoping Boundary
1075114	Grade II listed building	Potter Hill Farmhouse	SK 73100 22161	Within 1 km
1075126	Grade II listed building	Apple Tree Cottage	SK 85144 18787	Within 1 km
1075132	Grade II listed building	The Manor House	SK 85220 18828	Within 1 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1075133	Grade II listed building	Wymondham House	SK 84988 18625	Within 1 km
1075136	Grade II listed building	Pigeoncote 150 metres north west of Park Farm	SK 71954 17564	Scoping Boundary
1075137	Grade II listed building	The Coach House	SK 69592 17736	Scoping Boundary
1075138	Grade II listed building	Remains of Cross 7 metres south east of Church of St Peter	SK 71784 18218	Scoping Boundary
1075139	Grade II listed building	Little Belvoir	SK 71228 24003	Scoping Boundary
1075140	Grade II listed building	The Old Inn	SK 73577 23598	Within 1 km
1075142	Grade II listed building	Barn approximately 55 metres east of Church Farmhouse	SK 71251 23190	Scoping Boundary
1075143	Grade II listed building	Stable Range with Implement Shed and Granary immediately north east of Church Farmhouse	SK 71233 23204	Scoping Boundary
1075144	Grade II listed building	Tower Cottage and attached Wall Tower House and attached Wall	SK 71089 23163	Scoping Boundary
1075145	Grade II listed building	York Cottage, Crecca and Cottage adjoining (Number 19, Hack Cottage)	SK 73582 23689	Within 1 km
1075146	Grade II listed building	Clifton Cottage (Number 14, Church Cottage)	SK 73574 23665	Within 1 km
1176666	Grade II listed building	Dale Farmhouse and adjoining Stables	SK 74057 14438	Within 1 km
1176776	Grade II listed building	Cottage 7 metres north east of The Old Rectory	SK 82027 20060	Within 1 km
1177025	Grade II listed building	Mill House	SK 69770 18003	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1177068	Grade II listed building	Barn 10 metres south east of Gables Farmhouse	SK 69432 17750	Scoping Boundary
1177123	Grade II listed building	The Cottage	SK 68684 13136	Within 1 km
1177170	Grade II listed building	The Bedehouses	SK 70675 11954	Scoping Boundary
1177272	Grade II listed building	Summerhouse, 70 metres north of Ashby Folville Manor	SK 70794 11934	Scoping Boundary
1177284	Grade II listed building	Gaddesby Hall	SK 68935 13111	Within 1 km
1177301	Grade II listed building	Harewell House	SK 70664 12191	Scoping Boundary
1177803	Grade II listed building	K6 Telephone Kiosk adjoining The Old School	SK 73046 10036	Scoping Boundary
1177877	Grade II listed building	Lychgate and Side Gate and Walls 70 metres north west of Church of St Peter	SK 85135 18681	Within 1 km
1177995	Grade II listed building	Japonica Cottage and adjoining Bakehouse	SK 85076 18825	Within 1 km
1178014	Grade II listed building	The Thatches	SK 84689 18685	Within 1 km
1178238	Grade II listed building	Headstone approximately 2 metres north east of Chancel of Church of St James The Greater	SK 72441 22879	Scoping Boundary
1178259	Grade II listed building	Chest Tomb approximately 2 metres west of Tower of Church of St Michael	SK7 12302 3160	Scoping Boundary
1178265	Grade II listed building	Church Farmhouse	SK 71203 23176	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1178267	Grade II listed building	Implement Shed and Stable Range with Dovecote immediately south east of Church Farmhouse	SK 71236 23172	Scoping Boundary
1178271	Grade II listed building	Hall Farmhouse	SK 73466 23725	Within 1 km
1178274	Grade II listed building	Manor Farmhouse	SK 73665 23644	Within 1 km
1178352	Grade II listed building	Chest Tomb approximately 2 metres south west of Porch of Church of All Saints	SK 70804 18928	Scoping Boundary
1178366	Grade II listed building	90 and 92, Main Street	SK 70943 19053	Scoping Boundary
1180089	Grade II listed building	The Blue Bell Public House	SK 70554 18959	Scoping Boundary
1180093	Grade II listed building	159, Main Street	SK 70510 18913	Scoping Boundary
1180096	Grade II listed building	Welby Grange	SK 72995 21171	Within 1 km
1180103	Grade II listed building	Grange Cottage	SK 72753 21019	Within 1 km
1188425	Grade II listed building	Row of 7 Headstones to south of Porch of Church of St Peter	SK 70068 20954	Scoping Boundary
1188438	Grade II listed building	Village Stocks	SK 68427 21853	Scoping Boundary
1188450	Grade II listed building	Pair of Headstones approximately 18 metres south of Tower of Church of St John The Baptist	SK 68536 21871	Scoping Boundary
1188459	Grade II listed building	Barn immediately west of Church Farmhouse (Number 16)	SK 68501 21858	Scoping Boundary
1188467	Grade II listed building	Shoby House	SK 68150 20168	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1188627	Grade II listed building	Chest Tomb approximately 3 metres south of South Porch of Church of St Mary	SK 78216 24596	Within 1 km
1188631	Grade II listed building	Spring Cottage	SK 78427 24521	Within 1 km
1188670	Grade II listed building	Stables 10 metres east of Church Farm (Number 22)	SK 82315 24785	Within 1 km
1188678	Grade II listed building	The Redlands	SK 82354 24755	Within 1 km
1188727	Grade II listed building	K6 Telephone Kiosk	SK 82292 24662	Within 1 km
1188917	Grade II listed building	Milepost at SK 7956 2311	SK 79546 23082	Within 1 km
1188922	Grade II listed building	Milepost at SK 77532 2060	SK 77543 20653	Within 1 km
1188981	Grade II listed building	The Old Mill	SK 80318 24882	Within 1 km
1235471	Grade II listed building	Eye Kettleby Hall	SK 73405 16737	Within 1 km
1253578	Grade II listed building	Park Farm	SK 72049 17436	Scoping Boundary
1253599	Grade II listed building	Dawsons' Farmhouse and adjoining Stables	SK 69486 17718	Scoping Boundary
1253606	Grade II listed building	Cottage adjoining Post Office to west	SK 69580 17713	Scoping Boundary
1261702	Grade II listed building	Glebe Cottage	SK 69526 17788	Scoping Boundary
1264940	Grade II listed building	Syonsby Lodge	SK 74518 20874	Within 1 km
1294601	Grade II listed building	Gorse Farmhouse	SK 82263 24648	Within 1 km
1294643	Grade II listed building	Manor House	SK 82419 24692	Within 1 km
1294647	Grade II listed building	Glenroy	SK 82330 24775	Within 1 km
1294741	Grade II listed building	Church Cottage	SK 68547 21863	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1294842	Grade II listed building	Clawson Lodge Farmhouse	SK 72696 25110	Within 1 km
1295072	Grade II listed building	Barn at The Old Hall	SK 70656 19046	Scoping Boundary
1295133	Grade II listed building	Ivy House Farmhouse	SK 73602 23606	Within 1 km
1307493	Grade II listed building	Stoneleigh	SK 69798 11376	Scoping Boundary
1307507	Grade II listed building	The Cheney Arms	SK 68724 12952	Within 1 km
1307549	Grade II listed building	Former Stables and Coach House Block at Ashby Folville Manor	SK 70752 11956	Scoping Boundary
1307604	Grade II listed building	Thatch Cottage	SK 69923 11263	Scoping Boundary
1307628	Grade II listed building	Zion House	SK 69421 17603	Scoping Boundary
1307741	Grade II listed building	Sycamore House	SK 82010 19974	Within 1 km
1342106	Grade II listed building	Navvies Cottages Number 2	SK 85076 19079	Within 1 km
1360824	Grade II listed building	Gables Farmhouse	SK 69414 17753	Scoping Boundary
1360825	Grade II listed building	Ivy Cottage	SK 68698 13113	Within 1 km
1360826	Grade II listed building	The Vicarage	SK 70657 11952	Scoping Boundary
1360827	Grade II listed building	Ashby Folville Manor	SK 70782 11895	Scoping Boundary
1360831	Grade II listed building	Church of Holy Trinity	SK 88959 21576	Within 1 km
1360832	Grade II listed building	The Blue Dog	SK 88862 21782	Within 1 km
1360837	Grade II listed building	The Old Rectory	SK 82017 20039	Within 1 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1360843	Grade II listed building	Headstone approximately 2 metres east of Chancel of Church of St James The Greater	SK 72441 22875	Scoping Boundary
1360844	Grade II listed building	Yew Tree Farm Cottages	SK 73602 23642	Within 1 km
1360845	Grade II listed building	Chest Tomb approximately 3 metres south west of south west Angle of Church of St Michael	SK 71231 23149	Scoping Boundary
1360854	Grade II listed building	Manor Farmhouse and adjoining Stable	SK 73067 10160	Scoping Boundary
1360856	Grade II listed building	Saxby House	SK 82072 19956	Within 1 km
1360860	Grade II listed building	Mill Lock and Bridge	SK 69752 18059	Scoping Boundary
1360864	Grade II listed building	Home Farmhouse and attached Outbuilding	SK 72573 23104	Scoping Boundary
1360865	Grade II listed building	Number 21 and attached Outbuilding	SK 72400 23032	Scoping Boundary
1360867	Grade II listed building	The Elms at Asfordby Service Station	SK 70743 19020	Scoping Boundary
1360868	Grade II listed building	Pump approximately 30 metres south west of The Old Hall	SK 70668 18995	Scoping Boundary
1360869	Grade II listed building	Stone Outbuilding immediately east of Welby Grange	SK 73010 21174	Within 1 km
1360873	Grade II listed building	The Hunters Arms Hotel	SK 85292 18624	Within 1 km
1360879	Grade II listed building	Number 3 and adjoining Outbuilding	SK 69444 17686	Scoping Boundary
1360880	Grade II listed building	Manor House	SK 71748 18064	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1360906	Grade II listed building	The Old Rectory	SK 70151 20996	Scoping Boundary
1360907	Grade II listed building	Brook Farmhouse	SK 70063 20917	Scoping Boundary
1360908	Grade II listed building	The Red House Farmhouse	SK 68514 21894	Scoping Boundary
1360930	Grade II listed building	Laburnum Cottage Post Office Farmhouse	SK 67647 16631	Within 1 km
1360950	Grade II listed building	Milepost at SK 8002 2456	SK 80029 24557	Within 1 km
1360952	Grade II listed building	The Rectory	SK 76250 24140	Within 1 km
1360953	Grade II listed building	Ravenholt	SK 76237 23987	Within 1 km
1360954	Grade II listed building	Nether Hall Farmhouse	SK 76218 23939	Within 1 km
1360955	Grade II listed building	Stoneleigh	SK 76155 24044	Within 1 km
1360957	Grade II listed building	Home Farmhouse	SK 82399 24692	Within 1 km
1391384	Grade II listed building	Former Schoolroom	SK 70088 20934	Scoping Boundary
1391583	Grade II listed building	3, Spring Lane	SK 84960 18758	Within 1 km
1439337	Grade II listed building	Great Dalby War Memorial	SK 74224 14306	Within 1 km
1441835	Grade II listed building	Gaddesby War Memorial and associated Railings	SK 68943 13016	Within 1 km
1455454	Grade II listed building	Grimston War Memorial Cross	SK 68463 21861	Scoping Boundary
1464968	Grade II listed building	Scalford War Memorial	SK 76297 24112	Within 1 km
1467025	Grade II listed building	Ab Kettleby War Memorial	SK 72422 22886	Scoping Boundary
1467388	Grade II listed building	Sewstern War Memorial	SK 88524 21637	Within 1 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1469633	Grade II listed building	Wymondham War Memorial	SK 85149 18638	Within 1 km
-	Conservation area	Holwell Conservation Area		Scoping Boundary
	Conservation area	Ab Kettleby Conservation Area		Scoping Boundary
	Conservation area	Wartnaby Conservation Area		Scoping Boundary
	Conservation area	Grimston Conservation Area		Scoping Boundary
	Conservation area	Saxelbye Conservation Area		Scoping Boundary
	Conservation area	Ashfordby Conservation Area		Scoping Boundary
	Conservation area	Frisby on the Wreake Conservation Area		Scoping Boundary
	Conservation area	Ashby Folville Conservation Area		Scoping Boundary
	Conservation area	Barsy Conservation Area		Scoping Boundary
	Conservation area	Buckminster Conservation Area		Within 1 km
	Conservation area	Sproxton Conservation Area		Within 1 km
	Conservation area	Stonesby Conservation Area		Within 1 km
	Conservation area	Waltham on the Wolds Conservation Area		Within 1 km
	Conservation area	Scalford Conservation Area		Within 1 km
	Conservation area	Rotherby Conservation Area		Within 1 km
	Conservation area	Gaddesby Conservation Area		Within 1 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
	Conservation area	Great Dalby Conservation Area		Within 1 km
	Conservation area	Freeby Conservation Area		Within 1 km
	Conservation area	Wymondham Conservation Area		Within 1 km

Table 9A.4 Section 4 of the Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1003607; 1361206	Scheduled monument: Grade II listed building	St Mary in Arden Church	SP 74077 87505	Scoping Boundary
1005045	Scheduled monument	Defended enclosure on Robin-a-tiptoe Hill	SK 77364 04349	Within 1 km
1005071	Scheduled monument	Mound 220yds (200m) north-north west of church	SK 74228 05847	Scoping Boundary
1005080	Scheduled monument	Bridge at Medbourne	SP 79918 93066	1 km-3 km
1005493	Scheduled monument	Castle mound	SK 79045 04728	1 km-3 km
1008555	Scheduled monument	Whatborough deserted medieval village	SK 77135 05955	1 km-3 km
1008556	Scheduled monument	Owston Augustinian Abbey with six fishponds, a gatehouse and boundary	SK 77412 08121; SK 77400 07837	1 km-3 km
1009197	Scheduled monument	Cold Newton shrunken medieval village and moated site	SK 71703 06567; SK 71769 06501; SK 71506 06331	Scoping Boundary
1009236	Scheduled monument	Moated site and deserted medieval village at Old Ingarsby	SK 68433 04756;	1 km-3 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
			SK 68547 05069; SK 68422 05188	
1010303	Scheduled monument	Sauvey Castle	SK 78715 05280	1 km-3 km
1010306	Scheduled monument	North Marefield deserted medieval village and moated site	SK 74998 08923	Scoping Boundary
1010487	Scheduled monument	Hallaton motte and bailey castle	SP 77979 96709	1 km-3 km
1010704	Scheduled monument	Moated site at Tilton	SK 74542 05198	Scoping Boundary
1012125	Scheduled monument	Baggrave Deserted Medieval Village	SK 69727 08691	Within 1 km
1012438	Scheduled monument	Lowesby deserted medieval village with three fishponds	SK 72431 07871	Scoping Boundary
1012566; 1360740	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Old Hall moated site	SP 70861 87037	1 km-3 km
1014514; 1074889	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Market cross on west side of Market Place	SK 71913 02822	Within 1 km
1014517; 1360999	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Churchyard cross, St Peter's churchyard	SK 74348 05634	Scoping Boundary
1017208	Scheduled monument	Medieval manorial earthworks and gardens 140m south of Manor House	SP 70994 94416	1 km-3 km
1017489; 1061604	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Churchyard cross in St Michael's churchyard	SP 70668 99287	1 km-3 km
1017493; 1061690	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Churchyard cross in St John the Baptist's churchyard	SK 73261 00401	Scoping Boundary
1017498; 1061688	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Butter Cross 150m east of the church	SP 78798 96509	1 km-3 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1017616	Scheduled monument	Medieval village earthworks, fishponds and mill leat at Stonton Wyville	SP 73562 94749; SP 73563 95299	Scoping Boundary
1018351	Scheduled monument	Manorial site west of St Gile's Church and medieval settlement west of Manor Farm	SP 80208 95455; SP 80522 95455	1 km-3 km
1018352	Scheduled monument	Roman villa 200m south of Station Cottages	SK 73678 06849	Scoping Boundary
1018577	Scheduled monument	Medieval village remains immediately south of the church	SP 69307 96959	1 km-3 km
1018579	Scheduled monument	Frisby medieval village remains	SK 70580 01547	1 km-3 km
1018837; 1188253	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Chapel immediately north west of Manor House	SP 70851 94530	1 km-3 km
1483470	Scheduled monument	Iron Age and Roman ritual site, settlement, enclosures and linear ditched features, 500m east of Swallow Hill Farm	SP 78055 96111	1 km-3 km
1061277	Grade I listed building	Church of St Peter and St Paul	SP 74636 88876	Scoping Boundary
1074439	Grade I listed building	Church of St Dionysius	SP 73355 87285	Within 1 km
1074839	Grade I listed building	Church of St Peter	SK 74344 05655	Scoping Boundary
1074871	Grade I listed building	Church of St Andrew	SK 77446 07964	1 km-3 km
1295060	Grade I listed building	Quenby Hall	SK 70186 06393	1 km-3 km
1360624	Grade I listed building	Church of St Michael and All Angels	SP 78655 96531	1 km-3 km
1360652	Grade I listed building	Noseley Chapel	SP 73762 98492	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1361201	Grade I listed building	Old Grammar School	SP 73365 87259	Within 1 km
1061278	Grade II* listed building	The Old Rectory	SP 74614 88918	Scoping Boundary
1061497	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Peter	SP 72408 93414	Within 1 km
1061500	Grade II* listed building	The Old Rectory	SP 72346 93331	Within 1 km
1061581	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Nicholas	SP 71538 96001	Within 1 km
1061583	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Andrew	SP 71360 94542	1 km-3 km
1061607	Grade II* listed building	Bridge Dale Farmhouse	SP 79950 92793	1 km-3 km
1061611	Grade II* listed building	Manor House	SP 80257 93035	1 km-3 km
1061650	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Denis	SP 73546 95092	Scoping Boundary
1061695	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Michael	SP 76153 95305	Scoping Boundary
1074394	Grade II* listed building	Brooke House School	SP 73155 87596	Within 1 km
1074412	Grade II* listed building	The Three Swans Hotel	SP 73261 87356	Within 1 km
1074415	Grade II* listed building	Manor House Buildings	SP 73235 87403	Within 1 km
1074437	Grade II* listed building	The Old House	SP 74174 86518	Scoping Boundary
1074821	Grade II* listed building	Stableblock at Quenby Hall	SK 70181 06441	1 km-3 km
1074823	Grade II* listed building	Church of St John The Baptist	SK 69099 07277	1 km-3 km
1074875	Grade II* listed building	Skeffington Hall	SK 74183 02640	Scoping Boundary
1074886	Grade II* listed building	School	SK 72036 02553	Within 1 km
1086988	Grade II* listed building	Church of St John	SK 73254 00410	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1104871	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Andrew	SP 76541 92444	Scoping Boundary
1115490	Grade II* listed building	Church of St John The Baptist	SP 75024 98892	Scoping Boundary
1178021	Grade II* listed building	Loddington Hall	SK 79071 02252	1 km-3 km
1178050	Grade II* listed building	Lowesby Hall	SK 72178 07551	Scoping Boundary
1180165	Grade II* listed building	Carlton Curlieu Hall	SP 69556 97114	1 km-3 km
1180301	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Michael and All Angels	SP 70672 99301	1 km-3 km
1216631	Grade II* listed building	The Rectory	SP 74080 86980	Scoping Boundary
1287658	Grade II* listed building	Congregational Church	SP 73219 87513	Within 1 km
1294791	Grade II* listed building	Dale Farmhouse	SP 80093 92957	1 km-3 km
1294798	Grade II* listed building	Old Hall	SP 80090 93028	1 km-3 km
1294816	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Giles	SP 79964 93067	1 km-3 km
1295080	Grade II* listed building	Baggrave Hall	SK 69861 09024	Within 1 km
1295216	Grade II* listed building	Church of All Saints	SK 72372 07471	Scoping Boundary
1326673	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Thomas A Becket	SK 76178 01012	Scoping Boundary
1334372	Grade II* listed building	Church of All Saints	SP 78090 94508	Within 1 km
1360651	Grade II* listed building	Noseley Hall	SP 73832 98466	Scoping Boundary
1360657	Grade II* listed building	Church of All Saints	SK 78290 00452	1 km-3 km
1360984	Grade II* listed building	Church of St John The Baptist	SK 71997 02538	Within 1 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1360995	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Thomas A Beckett	SK 74143 02632	Scoping Boundary
1361009	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Michael	SK 78624 02003	1 km-3 km
1361194	Grade II* listed building	43, High Street	SP 73219 87482	Within 1 km
1361231	Grade II* listed building	The Paddocks	SP 73157 87523	Within 1 km
1061276	Grade II listed building	7, Sutton Road	SP 74544 88954	Scoping Boundary
1061279	Grade II listed building	Oak Apple Cottage	SP 73978 88946	Within 1 km
1061280	Grade II listed building	17 and 19 Welham Road	SP 74571 89117	Scoping Boundary
1061438	Grade II listed building	Manor Cottage	SP 74014 92559	Within 1 km
1061499	Grade II listed building	Leadclune Court	SP 72428 93320	Within 1 km
1061544	Grade II listed building	Shangton House	SP 71527 94627	Within 1 km
1061582	Grade II listed building	Wall at Crox Farm	SP 71517 94611	Within 1 km
1061603	Grade II listed building	New Inn	SP 72301 99959	Within 1 km
1061648	Grade II listed building	Valley Farmhouse	SP 77790 94423	Within 1 km
1061649	Grade II listed building	Rosslyn House	SP 77824 94445	Within 1 km
1061651	Grade II listed building	Mill Farmhouse	SP 73549 94702	Scoping Boundary
1061652	Grade II listed building	Ravens Court	SK 76728 00363	Within 1 km
1061653	Grade II listed building	Hazelrigg Farmhouse	SK 75980 00780	Scoping Boundary
1061654	Grade II listed building	The Black Horse Public House	SK 76085 00913	Scoping Boundary
1061655	Grade II listed building	Walls to Manor House Garden	SP 76504 92454	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1061656	Grade II listed building	The Old Rectory	SP 76568 92429	Scoping Boundary
1061657	Grade II listed building	The Grange	SP 76605 92537	Scoping Boundary
1061658	Grade II listed building	Grange Farm Cotttage	SP 76612 92542	Scoping Boundary
1061689	Grade II listed building	Stables at Nosley Hall	SP 73824 98511	Scoping Boundary
1061691	Grade II listed building	Othorpe House	SP 77086 95544	Within 1 km
1061696	Grade II listed building	Pump	SP 75916 95034	Scoping Boundary
1061702	Grade II listed building	Ivy House Farmhouse	SP 75086 95878	Scoping Boundary
1061703	Grade II listed building	Moat Farmhouse	SP 74919 95869	Scoping Boundary
1061704	Grade II listed building	Fragment of Preaching Cross in Churchyard	SP 74871 95782	Scoping Boundary
1061705	Grade II listed building	The Old School	SP 75000 98819	Scoping Boundary
1061706	Grade II listed building	Home Farmhouse	SP 75014 98846	Scoping Boundary
1074389	Grade II listed building	4 and 5, Leicester Road	SP 73184 87529	Within 1 km
1074390	Grade II listed building	6, Leicester Road	SP 73179 87535	Within 1 km
1074391	Grade II listed building	7, Leicester Road	SP 73174 87543	Within 1 km
1074392	Grade II listed building	8, Leicester Road	SP 73170 87550	Within 1 km
1074393	Grade II listed building	9-11, Leicester Road	SP 73163 87558	Within 1 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1074395	Grade II listed building	Wall, Gates and Piers at Number 12 Brooke House School	SP 73150 87568	Within 1 km
1074396	Grade II listed building	The Poplars	SP 72968 87817	Within 1 km
1074399	Grade II listed building	37, Main Street	SP 74286 88828	Scoping Boundary
1074400	Grade II listed building	The Roundhouse	SP 73948 88841	Within 1 km
1074401	Grade II listed building	29, Manor Road	SP 74337 88981	Scoping Boundary
1074402	Grade II listed building	The Grange	SP 74847 89025	Scoping Boundary
1074403	Grade II listed building	53, Northampton Road	SP 73607 86872	Within 1 km
1074404	Grade II listed building	Market Harborough Railway Station	SP 74154 87387	Scoping Boundary
1074405	Grade II listed building	91 and 93, St Marys Road	SP 73739 87250	Within 1 km
1074406	Grade II listed building	1914 to 1918 War Memorial	SP 73408 87174	Within 1 km
1074407	Grade II listed building	Lloyds Bank	SP 73379 87146	Within 1 km
1074408	Grade II listed building	2-8, The Square	SP 73451 87214	Within 1 km
1074409	Grade II listed building	40, The Square	SP 73370 87246	Within 1 km
1074410	Grade II listed building	The Old Forge	SP 74572 88692	Scoping Boundary
1074411	Grade II listed building	3 Cast Iron Posts on the pavement outside Number 14	SP 73305 87295	Within 1 km
1074414	Grade II listed building	23, High Street	SP 73262 87367	Within 1 km
1074416	Grade II listed building	The Retreat	SP 73196 87402	Within 1 km
1074417	Grade II listed building	32, High Street	SP 73223 87426	Within 1 km
1074418	Grade II listed building	35, High Street	SP 73210 87440	Within 1 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1074419	Grade II listed building	36, High Street	SP 73206 87447	Within 1 km
1074420	Grade II listed building	Radcliffe House	SP 73182 87477	Within 1 km
1074421	Grade II listed building	4 Cast Iron Posts on pavement in front of Number 39	SP 73190 87482	Within 1 km
1074422	Grade II listed building	Harborough District Council Offices	SP 73215 87489	Within 1 km
1074423	Grade II listed building	45, High Street	SP 73238 87456	Within 1 km
1074424	Grade II listed building	48, High Street	SP 73252 87435	Within 1 km
1074425	Grade II listed building	52, High Street	SP 73273 87410	Within 1 km
1074426	Grade II listed building	The Town Hall	SP 73282 87375	Within 1 km
1074427	Grade II listed building	67, High Street	SP 73316 87315	Within 1 km
1074428	Grade II listed building	The Chestnuts	SP 73985 87093	Scoping Boundary
1074429	Grade II listed building	Cherry Tree Inn	SP 74022 87032	Scoping Boundary
1074430	Grade II listed building	7, Knights End Road	SP 74611 88729	Scoping Boundary
1074431	Grade II listed building	28, Knights End Road	SP 74551 88583	Scoping Boundary
1074432	Grade II listed building	Turnpike Cottage	SP 73785 88909	Within 1 km
1074436	Grade II listed building	1 and 3, Adam and Eve Street	SP 73453 87225	Within 1 km
1074438	Grade II listed building	King Edward VII Grammar School	SP 73203 88113	Within 1 km
1074440	Grade II listed building	4, Church Square	SP 73353 87313	Within 1 km
1074441	Grade II listed building	10, Church Square	SP 73395 87293	Within 1 km
1074442	Grade II listed building	Symingtons Factory	SP 73406 87284	Within 1 km
1074443	Grade II listed building	5, Church Street	SP 73326 87325	Within 1 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1074444	Grade II listed building	Rear Range to Numbers 10 and 12	SP 73337 87342	Within 1 km
1074445	Grade II listed building	16 Church Street	SP 73330 87348	Within 1 km
1074446	Grade II listed building	7 And 9, Dingley Road	SP 74708 88855	Scoping Boundary
1074447	Grade II listed building	Cloisters, Presbytery and Sacristries attached to the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Victories	SP 73112 87184	Within 1 km
1074448	Grade II listed building	Drinking Trough	SP 74568 88770	Scoping Boundary
1074449	Grade II listed building	5-7, The Green	SP 74515 88762	Scoping Boundary
1074450	Grade II listed building	18 and 19, The Green	SP 74479 88797	Scoping Boundary
1074451	Grade II listed building	30, The Green	SP 74542 88818	Scoping Boundary
1074452	Grade II listed building	32 and 33, The Green	SP 74540 88830	Scoping Boundary
1074453	Grade II listed building	White Angel	SP 74588 88783	Scoping Boundary
1074454	Grade II listed building	45, The Green	SP 74607 88759	Scoping Boundary
1074455	Grade II listed building	1, High Street	SP 73353 87208	Within 1 km
1074456	Grade II listed building	The Talbot Public House	SP 73318 87259	Within 1 km
1074833	Grade II listed building	Rear Gate and Wall to Skeffington Hall	SK 74141 02598	Scoping Boundary
1074834	Grade II listed building	Stables to rear of Skeffington Hall	SK 74118 02668	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1074835	Grade II listed building	Corner Cottage and Garden Wall Little Vale and Garden Wall	SK 74414 02598	Scoping Boundary
1074836	Grade II listed building	Rose Cottage	SK 74037 02613	Scoping Boundary
1074837	Grade II listed building	Outbuilding to north of Park Cottage	SK 73942 01117	Scoping Boundary
1074838	Grade II listed building	Mile Post	SK 75243 02171	Scoping Boundary
1074840	Grade II listed building	Redhill Farmhouse and Garden Wall	SK 74383 05502	Scoping Boundary
1074841	Grade II listed building	Brookside House	SK 74358 05404	Scoping Boundary
1074842	Grade II listed building	Manor Farmhouse	SK 74313 05511	Scoping Boundary
1074843	Grade II listed building	Jasmine Cottage Kildare Cottage	SK 74389 05700	Scoping Boundary
1074855	Grade II listed building	16, Uppingham Road	SK 71996 02805	Within 1 km
1074856	Grade II listed building	Ivy Cottage	SK 71728 06464	Scoping Boundary
1074864	Grade II listed building	Outbuilding at Lowesby Hall	SK 72208 07559	Scoping Boundary
1074865	Grade II listed building	Lowesby Hall: Steps and Retaining Wall	SK 72162 07508	Scoping Boundary
1074866	Grade II listed building	Lowesby Hall: Summerhouse	SK 72226 07495	Scoping Boundary
1074867	Grade II listed building	Lowesby Hall: Cottages	SK 72253 07543	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1074868	Grade II listed building	School	SK 72404 07511	Scoping Boundary
1074869	Grade II listed building	Manor House Farmhouse	SK 74566 07971	Scoping Boundary
1074870	Grade II listed building	Beaumanor Farmhouse	SK 74601 07944	Scoping Boundary
1074876	Grade II listed building	Skeffington Hall Urn in front of House	SK 74191 02648	Scoping Boundary
1074877	Grade II listed building	1, Church Street	SK 71911 02778	Within 1 km
1074878	Grade II listed building	Pear Tree Cottage	SK 71911 02769	Within 1 km
1074879	Grade II listed building	25, Church Street	SK 72001 02576	Within 1 km
1074880	Grade II listed building	Boundary Wall to Number 27	SK 72023 02574	Within 1 km
1074881	Grade II listed building	Mowbray House	SK 71883 02738	Within 1 km
1074882	Grade II listed building	Queen's Head Public House	SK 71894 02707	Within 1 km
1074883	Grade II listed building	36, Church Street	SK 71940 02631	Within 1 km
1074884	Grade II listed building	Ivy House	SK 71949 02571	Within 1 km
1074885	Grade II listed building	Church Cottage	SK 71973 02566	Within 1 km
1074887	Grade II listed building	8, Leicester Road	SK 71899 02858	Within 1 km
1074888	Grade II listed building	Doone Cottage	SK 71950 02903	Within 1 km
1074890	Grade II listed building	5, Market Place	SK 71882 02815	Within 1 km
1074891	Grade II listed building	4, Market Place	SK 71942 02792	Within 1 km
1074893	Grade II listed building	Potters Cottage	SK 71951 02778	Within 1 km
1074894	Grade II listed building	Numbers 6 and 8 and Cobblers Cottage	SK 71961 02787	Within 1 km
1078230	Grade II listed building	K6 Kiosk	SK 72051 02532	Within 1 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1096847	Grade II listed building	Welham Cottage	SP 77756 94432	Within 1 km
1104844	Grade II listed building	Welham Lodge	SP 75339 93601	Scoping Boundary
1104895	Grade II listed building	The Meet	SP 73563 95213	Scoping Boundary
1104912	Grade II listed building	West Lodge	SK 76385 00430	Scoping Boundary
1104927	Grade II listed building	Manor House	SP 73520 95060	Scoping Boundary
1115521	Grade II listed building	Gate Piers and Gates to Home Farm	SP 74985 98841	Scoping Boundary
1115544	Grade II listed building	The Hollies	SP 74953 98778	Scoping Boundary
1115585	Grade II listed building	Hill Farmhouse	SP 74915 98803	Scoping Boundary
1115603	Grade II listed building	Cottages on north side of Main Street	SP 74951 95850	Scoping Boundary
1115628	Grade II listed building	Glooston Lodge	SP 75046 96844	Scoping Boundary
1177868	Grade II listed building	32, Church Street	SK 71932 02654	Within 1 km
1177874	Grade II listed building	38, Church Street	SK 71941 02616	Within 1 km
1177880	Grade II listed building	42, Church Street	SK 71954 02583	Within 1 km
1177883	Grade II listed building	Pump in garden of Number 44	SK 71956 02573	Within 1 km
1177886	Grade II listed building	The Vicarage and Boundary Wall	SK 72039 02526	Within 1 km
1177894	Grade II listed building	Boundary Wall to Churchyard	SK 71992 02505	Within 1 km
1177918	Grade II listed building	St Anne's	SK 71826 02879	Within 1 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1177922	Grade II listed building	2, Long Lane	SK 71943 02840	Within 1 km
1177941	Grade II listed building	War Memorial	SK 71911 02825	Within 1 km
1177945	Grade II listed building	7, Market Place	SK 71888 02824	Within 1 km
1177951	Grade II listed building	Barn At Kates Hill Farm	SK 72064 02540	Within 1 km
1177954	Grade II listed building	1, Uppingham Road	SK 71962 02816	Within 1 km
1178087	Grade II listed building	Lowesby Hall: Retaining Wall to Rose Garden	SK 72207 07506	Scoping Boundary
1178094	Grade II listed building	Lowesby Hall: Summer House	SK 72202 07446	Scoping Boundary
1178134	Grade II listed building	The Cedars	SK 72453 07543	Scoping Boundary
1180084	Grade II listed building	Stable Yard Cottages	SK 74414 02575	Scoping Boundary
1180091	Grade II listed building	White Lodge	SK 74400 02548	Scoping Boundary
1180094	Grade II listed building	Park Cottage	SK 73943 01107	Scoping Boundary
1180107	Grade II listed building	The Old Village Store	SK 74375 05390	Scoping Boundary
1180130	Grade II listed building	Outbuilding at Robin A Tiptoe Farmhouse	SK 77150 03953	Within 1 km
1180162	Grade II listed building	Old School	SK 74368 05620	Scoping Boundary
1180174	Grade II listed building	Yew Tree Cottage	SK 74349 05433	Scoping Boundary
1180213	Grade II listed building	Animal Feed Mill at Halstead House	SK 75358 05890	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1188193	Grade II listed building	Gateway to the rear of Shangton Hall Farmhouse	SP 71549 96132	Within 1 km
1189660	Grade II listed building	Chapel of St Leonard	SP 74019 92436	Within 1 km
1189679	Grade II listed building	The Hollies	SP 72236 93203	Within 1 km
1216006	Grade II listed building	15 and 16, Church Square	SP 73381 87251	Within 1 km
1216041	Grade II listed building	Rear Range to Number 8	SP 73348 87333	Within 1 km
1216059	Grade II listed building	26 and 28, Church Street	SP 73299 87378	Within 1 km
1216073	Grade II listed building	School	SP 74676 88860	Scoping Boundary
1216086	Grade II listed building	The Vicarage	SP 74734 88848	Scoping Boundary
1216098	Grade II listed building	John Bull Malting, premises of H Church and Son, Agricultural Merchants	SP 73125 87248	Within 1 km
1216125	Grade II listed building	The Shoulder of Mutton Public House	SP 74526 88757	Scoping Boundary
1216131	Grade II listed building	16 and 17, The Green	SP 74482 88788	Scoping Boundary
1216133	Grade II listed building	20, The Green	SP 74478 88807	Scoping Boundary
1216143	Grade II listed building	31, The Green	SP 74542 88823	Scoping Boundary
1216151	Grade II listed building	36, The Green	SP 74538 88855	Scoping Boundary
1216158	Grade II listed building	44, The Green	SP 74612 88764	Scoping Boundary
1216175	Grade II listed building	6, High Street	SP 73333 87242	Within 1 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1216307	Grade II listed building	The Angel Hotel	SP 73198 87459	Within 1 km
1216310	Grade II listed building	40 and 40a, High Street	SP 73170 87495	Within 1 km
1216357	Grade II listed building	44, High Street	SP 73231 87467	Within 1 km
1216378	Grade II listed building	49, High Street	SP 73257 87431	Within 1 km
1216381	Grade II listed building	51, High Street	SP 73267 87416	Within 1 km
1216410	Grade II listed building	57, High Street	SP 73287 87392	Within 1 km
1216425	Grade II listed building	61 and 62, High Street	SP 73299 87348	Within 1 km
1216426	Grade II listed building	Horse Shoe House	SP 74523 88583	Scoping Boundary
1216488	Grade II listed building	1, Knights End Road	SP 74604 88742	Scoping Boundary
1216546	Grade II listed building	1, Main Street	SP 74454 88825	Scoping Boundary
1216613	Grade II listed building	Tudor House	SP 74338 88939	Scoping Boundary
1216616	Grade II listed building	41-45, Northampton Road	SP 73574 86958	Within 1 km
1227738	Grade II listed building	The Lodge	SP 73793 87280	Within 1 km
1227904	Grade II listed building	Welland House	SP 73421 87145	Within 1 km
1227926	Grade II listed building	10, The Square	SP 73437 87210	Within 1 km
1227975	Grade II listed building	Boundary Walls, Gate Piers and Monuments at yhe Churchyard of The Church of St Peter and St Paul	SP 74598 88854	Scoping Boundary
1227987	Grade II listed building	Nether Green Stables	SP 74572 89036	Scoping Boundary
1227995	Grade II listed building	The Old Hall	SP 74097 88915	Within 1 km
1228003	Grade II listed building	89, Main Street	SP 73813 88836	Within 1 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1228027	Grade II listed building	K6 Telephone Kiosk, The Green	SP 74469 88823	Scoping Boundary
1228030	Grade II listed building	Original north west building at Harborough Rubber Works	SP 73927 87258	Scoping Boundary
1228034	Grade II listed building	The Old Fire Station	SP 73175 87344	Within 1 km
1228036	Grade II listed building	12 and 14, Abbey Street	SP 73163 87336	Within 1 km
1228047	Grade II listed building	The Settling Rooms	SP 73708 87075	Within 1 km
1251265	Grade II listed building	Gazebo 100 metres south-south west of Baggrave Hall	SK 69779 08957	Within 1 km
1252065	Grade II listed building	K6 Kiosk	SP 74954 95836	Scoping Boundary
1262480	Grade II listed building	K6 Telephone Kiosk, Main Street	SP 77705 94472	Scoping Boundary
1262484	Grade II listed building	K6 Telephone Kiosk, Main Street	SP 76555 92487	Scoping Boundary
1287421	Grade II listed building	5, Sutton Road	SP 74545 88933	Scoping Boundary
1287432	Grade II listed building	9, Sutton Road	SP 74547 88968	Scoping Boundary
1287454	Grade II listed building	74, Station Road	SP 74492 88617	Scoping Boundary
1287534	Grade II listed building	The Peacock Hotel	SP 73481 87200	Within 1 km
1287546	Grade II listed building	War Memorial 1914 to 1918 War in Churchyard of Church of St Nicholas	SP 74022 86962	Scoping Boundary
1287561	Grade II listed building	The Old Bake House	SP 74124 88837	Within 1 km
1287597	Grade II listed building	27 and 29, Knights End Road	SP 74625 88663	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1287600	Grade II listed building	30, Knights End Road	SP 74545 88570	Scoping Boundary
1287623	Grade II listed building	17 and 19, Kettering Road	SP 74006 87070	Scoping Boundary
1294167	Grade II listed building	Manor Farmhouse	SP 74008 92576	Within 1 km
1294835	Grade II listed building	Quenby Lodge Farmhouse	SK 70773 06718	Within 1 km
1294885	Grade II listed building	Manor House	SP 71491 96095	Within 1 km
1295029	Grade II listed building	Coach House at Rodhill Farm	SK 74383 05529	Scoping Boundary
1295036	Grade II listed building	The Rose and Crown Public House	SK 74300 05658	Scoping Boundary
1295043	Grade II listed building	Wall at Manor Farm	SK 74316 05409	Scoping Boundary
1295048	Grade II listed building	Halstead Grange	SK 74906 05708	Scoping Boundary
1295054	Grade II listed building	Carr Bridge	SK 70695 08577	Within 1 km
1295079	Grade II listed building	Gate Piers to Skeffington Hall	SK 74241 02791	Scoping Boundary
1295112	Grade II listed building	Wall	SK 74005 02642	Scoping Boundary
1295166	Grade II listed building	Skeffington Hall Wall to Churchyard	SK 74167 02646	Scoping Boundary
1295197	Grade II listed building	Bakehouse at Manor House Farm	SK 74524 07958	Scoping Boundary
1295242	Grade II listed building	Stables at Lowesby Hall	SK 72228 07555	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1295244	Grade II listed building	Lowesby Hall: Terrace Wall, Piers and Steps	SK 72173 07541	Scoping Boundary
1295299	Grade II listed building	13, Long Lane	SK 71959 02941	Within 1 km
1320341	Grade II listed building	Church of St John The Baptist	SP 74873 95790	Scoping Boundary
1326662	Grade II listed building	Manor House and Barns	SP 76423 92400	Scoping Boundary
1326670	Grade II listed building	Keythorpe Court and Courtyard Wall	SK 76768 00274	Within 1 km
1332949	Grade II listed building	Garden Wall and Gate	SP 76579 92518	Scoping Boundary
1332961	Grade II listed building	Vane Farmhouse	SK 75999 00743	Scoping Boundary
1334369	Grade II listed building	Barns at Valley Farm	SP 77776 94413	Within 1 km
1334407	Grade II listed building	Matthew's Cottage	SP 77618 94484	Scoping Boundary
1335876	Grade II listed building	Terrace Walls and Urns at Noselely Hall	SP 73841 98443	Scoping Boundary
1335912	Grade II listed building	Gardener's Cottage	SK 73413 00422	Scoping Boundary
1360653	Grade II listed building	Ivy House	SP 77656 94477	Scoping Boundary
1360655	Grade II listed building	The Old Rectory	SP 76203 95302	Scoping Boundary
1360656	Grade II listed building	The Old School and Master's Cottage	SP 76017 95076	Scoping Boundary
1360658	Grade II listed building	Cottage Adjoining Hill Farmhouse	SP 74912 98793	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1360659	Grade II listed building	Pine House	SP 75044 98789	Scoping Boundary
1360672	Grade II listed building	Mill Farmhouse and Barn	SP 77970 94464	Within 1 km
1360673	Grade II listed building	Stone Cottage	SP 73663 95072	Scoping Boundary
1360674	Grade II listed building	Keythorpe Hall	SK 76787 00261	Within 1 km
1360675	Grade II listed building	Orchard House	SK 75994 00828	Scoping Boundary
1360714	Grade II listed building	Shangton Hall Farmhouse	SP 71551 96168	Within 1 km
1360736	Grade II listed building	Fernie House	SP 71548 94582	Within 1 km
1360750	Grade II listed building	The Bell Inn	SP 72695 92675	Within 1 km
1360751	Grade II listed building	The Former Hanbury Schools with attached School Houses	SP 72504 93382	Within 1 km
1360752	Grade II listed building	Boundary Wall to The Old Rectory	SP 72364 93390	Within 1 km
1360765	Grade II listed building	Home Farm	SP 72261 93271	Within 1 km
1360828	Grade II listed building	Barn at The Old Rectory Gate Piers and south boundary wall of Paddock south west of The Old Rectory south boundary wall of Paddock south west of The Old Rectory	SP 74591 88895	Scoping Boundary
1360829	Grade II listed building	Upper Green Farmhouse	SP 74006 89027	Within 1 km
1360977	Grade II listed building	Skeffington Hall Well Head in Rear of Courtyard	SK 74171 02645	Scoping Boundary
1360978	Grade II listed building	Willow Cottage	SK 72075 02668	Within 1 km
1360979	Grade II listed building	23, Church Street	SK 71997 02594	Within 1 km
1360980	Grade II listed building	27, Church Street	SK 72019 02588	Within 1 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1360981	Grade II listed building	The Gables	SK 71893 02749	Within 1 km
1360982	Grade II listed building	30, Church Street	SK 71931 02666	Within 1 km
1360983	Grade II listed building	Barn to rear of Number 38	SK 71916 02608	Within 1 km
1360985	Grade II listed building	5, Leicester Road	SK 71848 02867	Within 1 km
1360986	Grade II listed building	Number 8 and Boundary Wall	SK 71979 02938	Within 1 km
1360996	Grade II listed building	The Old Cottage Farmhouse	SK 74429 02500	Scoping Boundary
1360997	Grade II listed building	Skeffington Vale	SK 74007 01203	Scoping Boundary
1360998	Grade II listed building	Robin A Tiptoe Farmhouse	SK 77165 03958	Within 1 km
1361000	Grade II listed building	The Old Rectory and Boundary Wall	SK 74388 05451	Scoping Boundary
1361001	Grade II listed building	Outbuilding at Manor Farm	SK 74311 05449	Scoping Boundary
1361002	Grade II listed building	Halstead House and Outbuilding	SK 75356 05831	Scoping Boundary
1361005	Grade II listed building	The Maltings	SK 71986 02795	Within 1 km
1361006	Grade II listed building	Manor House and Boundary Wall	SK 71773 06674	Scoping Boundary
1361012	Grade II listed building	Lowesby Hall: Ha Ha Wall	SK 72140 07586	Scoping Boundary
1361013	Grade II listed building	Lowesby Hall: Wall to Kitchen Garden	SK 72284 07430	Scoping Boundary
1361029	Grade II listed building	Stableblock at Baggrave Hall	SK 69934 09010	Within 1 km
1361034	Grade II listed building	Ha Ha Wall	SK 74202 02555	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1361195	Grade II listed building	50, High Street	SP 73262 87424	Within 1 km
1361196	Grade II listed building	53-56, High Street	SP 73282 87399	Within 1 km
1361197	Grade II listed building	68, High Street	SP 73319 87311	Within 1 km
1361198	Grade II listed building	Manor House	SP 73949 87029	Scoping Boundary
1361199	Grade II listed building	5, Knights End Road	SP 74610 88734	Scoping Boundary
1361200	Grade II listed building	Gate Piers, Garden Wall of The Old House	SP 74165 86504	Scoping Boundary
1361202	Grade II listed building	8, Church Square	SP 73393 87299	Within 1 km
1361203	Grade II listed building	7-11, Church Street	SP 73320 87335	Within 1 km
1361204	Grade II listed building	Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Victories	SP 73120 87164	Within 1 km
1361205	Grade II listed building	11, Dingley Road	SP 74725 88855	Scoping Boundary
1361207	Grade II listed building	11-15, The Green	SP 74486 88768	Scoping Boundary
1361208	Grade II listed building	26, The Green	SP 74518 88813	Scoping Boundary
1361209	Grade II listed building	Wall and Gate Piers to north of Village Hall	SP 74596 88836	Scoping Boundary
1361218	Grade II listed building	15 and 16, Leicester Road	SP 72996 87756	Within 1 km
1361219	Grade II listed building	11, Main Street	SP 74396 88828	Scoping Boundary
1361220	Grade II listed building	Gazebo at Number 75, Upper House	SP 74016 88844	Within 1 km
1361221	Grade II listed building	5, Manor Road	SP 74334 88886	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1361222	Grade II listed building	51, Northampton Road	SP 73585 86926	Within 1 km
1361223	Grade II listed building	Church of St Nicholas	SP 74031 86948	Scoping Boundary
1361224	Grade II listed building	Little Bowden Post Office and Stores	SP 74025 86753	Scoping Boundary
1361225	Grade II listed building	5, The Square	SP 73462 87182	Within 1 km
1361226	Grade II listed building	12, The Square	SP 73430 87213	Within 1 km
1361227	Grade II listed building	30, 31 and 31a, High Street	SP 73225 87418	Within 1 km
1361228	Grade II listed building	33 and 34, High Street	SP 73216 87435	Within 1 km
1361230	Grade II listed building	3 Cast Iron Posts on pavement outside Number 36	SP 73211 87452	Within 1 km
1391418	Grade II listed building	K6 Telephone Kiosk	SK 72490 07521	Scoping Boundary
1393218	Grade II listed building	War Memorial Portico at The Cottage Hospital	SP 72981 87131	Within 1 km
1437759	Grade II listed building	Church Langton War Memorial	SP 72299 93288	Within 1 km
1439315	Grade II listed building	Tilton on The Hill War Memorial	SK 74342 05627	Scoping Boundary
1464499	Grade II listed building	Thorpe Langton War Memorial	SP 74065 92440	Scoping Boundary
1464666	Grade II listed building	Tugby and Keythorpe War Memorial	SK 76193 00985	Scoping Boundary
1475797	Grade II listed building	Market Harborough Ambulance Station	SP 73204 87336	Within 1 km
1000482	Grade II registered park and garden	Baggrave Hall	SK 69731 08857	1km
1000961	Grade II registered park and garden	Langton Hall	SP 71655 92637	1km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1000962	Grade II registered park and garden	Lowesby Hall	SK 72109 07772	Scoping Boundary
1000965	Grade II registered park and garden	Quenby Hall	SK 70178 06272	1km
-	Conservation area	Market Harborough	-	Within 1 km
-	Conservation area	Billesdon	-	Within 1 km
-	Conservation area	Church Langton	-	Within 1 km
-	Conservation area	East Langton	-	Within 1 km
-	Conservation area	Great Bowden	-	Scoping Boundary
-	Conservation area	Lowesby	-	Scoping Boundary
-	Conservation area	Rolleston including New Inn	-	Scoping Boundary
-	Conservation area	Skeffington	-	Scoping Boundary
-	Conservation area	Slawston	-	Scoping Boundary
-	Conservation area	Tilton on the Hill	-	Scoping Boundary
-	Conservation area	Tugby	-	Scoping Boundary
-	Conservation area	Tur Langton	-	Within 1 km
-	Conservation area	Grand Union Canal	-	Within 1 km

Table 9A.5 Section 5 of the Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1002902	Scheduled monument	Roman villa	SP 90088 64944	1 km-3 km
1003875; 1001034	Scheduled monument; Grade II* registered park and garden	Site of manor house; Harrington	SP 77315 80295; SP 77298 80361	Scoping Boundary
1003876	Scheduled monument	Site revealed by aerial photography north of Easton Lodge	SP 89537 57105	1 km-3 km
1003891; 1289122	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Braybrooke Bridge	SP 76519 84534	Scoping Boundary
1003895; 1293485	Scheduled monument; Grade I listed building	Tithe Barn	SP 89125 67743	1 km-3 km
1003899	Scheduled monument	Medieval village of Faxton	SP 78584 75327	Within 1 km
1006615	Scheduled monument	Manorial earthworks	SP 90505 62344	1 km-3 km
1006636	Scheduled monument	Romano-British settlement and pottery kilns west of Ecton North Lodge	SP 82221 65259	1 km-3 km
1006637	Scheduled monument	Roman villa 200m west of Doddington Mill	SP 87287 63572	Scoping Boundary
1009510	Scheduled monument	Earls Barton motte castle	SP 85161 63842	Scoping Boundary
1009513	Scheduled monument	Place House moat and fishpond	SP 84788 60612	Scoping Boundary
1011036	Scheduled monument	Walgrave moated site.	SP 80209 72336	1 km-3 km
1012162	Scheduled monument	Stoke Albany moated site and fishponds	SP 80770 87873	1 km-3 km
1012566	Scheduled monument	Old Hall moated site	SP 70861 87037	1 km-3 km
1013142	Scheduled monument	Beacon Hill motte castle	SP 90842 62930	1 km-3 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1014934	Scheduled monument	Bowl barrow 530m north east of Roe's Farm	SP 84029 61358	Within 1 km
1016318	Scheduled monument	Braybrooke Castle: the remains of a medieval moated manor and medieval settlement remains	SP 76887 84635; SP 76960 84361	Scoping Boundary
1016320; 1040748	Scheduled monument; Grade II listed building	Medieval cross 170m south west of Hall Farm	SP 88158 60980	Scoping Boundary
1017188	Scheduled monument	Kelmarsh medieval settlement	SP 73985 79467; SP 73382 79225; SP 73050 79262; SP 73135 79540; SP 73436 79409	1 km-3 km
1017190	Scheduled monument	Medieval settlement remains at East Farndon	SP 71814 85322; SP 71573 84949	1 km-3 km
1418334	Scheduled monument	Clipston medieval settlement	SP 70707 81468	1 km-3 km
1418583	Scheduled monument	Abandoned areas of Walgrave Medieval village	SP 80449 71924	1 km-3 km
1418685	Scheduled monument	Abandoned Medieval Village of Little Oxendon	SP 73049 84776	1 km-3 km
1040730	Grade I listed building	Harrowden Hall (Wellingborough Golf Club)	SP 88194 70855	Within 1 km
1040795	Grade I listed building	Church of St Mary	SP 90616 59204	1 km-3 km
1052127	Grade I listed building	Church of St Mary	SP 79422 91014	1 km-3 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1052135	Grade I listed building	Church of St Mary	SP 78866 87480	Within 1 km
1054010	Grade I listed building	Church of St John The Baptist	SP 71639 84757	1 km-3 km
1067000	Grade I listed building	Church of St Peter and St Paul	SP 81157 70929	1 km-3 km
1067012	Grade I listed building	Kelmarsh Hall	SP 73631 79602	1 km-3 km
1189610	Grade I listed building	Church of St Peter and St Paul	SP 88864 58819	1 km-3 km
1190018	Grade I listed building	Church of St Mary The Virgin	SP 85193 60520	Scoping Boundary
1190579	Grade I listed building	The Court Parlour	SP 86614 57091	1 km-3 km
1213539	Grade I listed building	Church of St Andrew	SP 82845 76523	Scoping Boundary
1213584	Grade I listed building	Anglican and Methodist Church of St Giles	SP 80306 83056	Within 1 km
1281745	Grade I listed building	Church Of St Peter	SP 80168 72009	1 km-3 km
1288778	Grade I listed building	Church of Holy Trinity	SP 81620 81144	Within 1 km
1288812	Grade I listed building	Rothwell Market House	SP 81669 81209	Within 1 km
1288885	Grade I listed building	Church of All Saints	SP 86003 74776	Scoping Boundary
1294095	Grade I listed building	Church of St Mary Magdalen	SP 86366 59137	Within 1 km
1294128	Grade I listed building	Church of St Mary Magdalene	SP 82861 63547	1 km-3 km
1294135	Grade I listed building	Flats 1, 2, 3, Porch House, Bell Tower, Cloisters, South Wing, Pediment, Corner House and Tower House at Dingley Hall	SP 77103 87782	Scoping Boundary
1294226	Grade I listed building	Church of All Saints	SP 85190 63814	Scoping Boundary
1371298	Grade I listed building	Castle Ashby	SP 86269 59249	Within 1 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1371672	Grade I listed building	The Old Vicarage	SP 88171 64825	Scoping Boundary
1371761	Grade I listed building	Church of All Hallows	SP 89180 67960	1 km-3 km
1371787	Grade I listed building	Church of St Mary The Virgin	SP 90130 68043	1 km-3 km
1376651	Grade I listed building	Church of St Andrew	SP 78545 73120	1 km-3 km
1040598	Grade II* listed building	West End House	SP 89001 67829	1 km-3 km
1040619	Grade II* listed building	All Hallows Church Hall	SP 89119 67965	1 km-3 km
1040666	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Mary	SP 85952 72362	Scoping Boundary
1040668	Grade II* listed building	Orlingbury Hall and attached Wall and Outbuildings to north east	SP 86118 72174	Scoping Boundary
1040676	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Peter and Paul Church of St Peter and St Paul	SP 82167 67210	1 km-3 km
1040679	Grade II* listed building	Sywell Hall	SP 82281 67372	1 km-3 km
1040680	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Mary The Virgin	SP 86664 66174	Scoping Boundary
1040692	Grade II* listed building	Church of All Saints	SP 83846 66653	Scoping Boundary
1040699	Grade II* listed building	Mears Ashby Hall	SP 83977 66416	Scoping Boundary
1040722	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Peter	SP 88500 73947	1 km-3 km
1040732	Grade II* listed building	Statue approximately 30 metres north east of Harrowden Hall	SP 88233 70871	Within 1 km
1040733	Grade II* listed building	Statue approximately 60 metres south east of Harrowden Hall	SP 88258 70820	Within 1 km
1040746	Grade II* listed building	Grendon Hall	SP 88038 60823	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1040750	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Leonard	SP 85068 69777	Scoping Boundary
1040756	Grade II* listed building	The Manor House	SP 82778 63402	1 km-3 km
1040771	Grade II* listed building	Church of All Saints	SP 88028 70846	Scoping Boundary
1040784	Grade II* listed building	22 High Street	SP 88835 58740	1 km-3 km
1040786	Grade II* listed building	Summerhouse approximately 250 metres north east of Ecton Hall	SP 83024 63752	1 km-3 km
1041535	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Andrew	SP 86616 57063	1 km-3 km
1041541	Grade II* listed building	The Old Rectory	SP 86420 57323	1 km-3 km
1041575	Grade II* listed building	Church Of St Peter	SP 83019 61045	1 km-3 km
1041584	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Margaret of Antioch	SP 83796 57983	1 km-3 km
1052146	Grade II* listed building	The Old House	SP 80494 88256	1 km-3 km
1067030	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Andrew	SP 75473 81421	Scoping Boundary
1067038	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Catherine	SP 76192 76814	1 km-3 km
1067857	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Mary The Virgin	SP 74916 76936	1 km-3 km
1189661	Grade II* listed building	Ecton Hall	SP 82939 63602	1 km-3 km
1189676	Grade II* listed building	Terrace Gardens	SP 86394 59225	Within 1 km
1189693	Grade II* listed building	Ecton House	SP 82844 63613	1 km-3 km
1189756	Grade II* listed building	The Manor House	SP 80692 87914	1 km-3 km
1189885	Grade II* listed building	The Menagerie	SP 86830 59378	Scoping Boundary
1189920	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Nicholas	SP 88115 64837	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1190526	Grade II* listed building	Gates, Gatepiers and Railings approximately 90 metres west of Harrowden Hall	SP 88100 70873	Scoping Boundary
1190552	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Mary	SP 87885 60446	Scoping Boundary
1191513	Grade II* listed building	United Reformed Church	SP 88978 68001	1 km-3 km
1191565	Grade II* listed building	The Old Rectory	SP 86140 72238	Scoping Boundary
1192006	Grade II* listed building	Wilby House	SP 86636 65946	Scoping Boundary
1213602	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Peter and Paul	SP 77838 80574	Scoping Boundary
1213737	Grade II* listed building	Loddington Hall	SP 81385 78433	Scoping Boundary
1213823	Grade II* listed building	The Orton Trust Workshop	SP 80566 79417	Scoping Boundary
1213989	Grade II* listed building	Former Rothwell United Reformed Church	SP 81374 80930	Within 1 km
1214178	Grade II* listed building	Church of All Saints	SP 83369 79008	Within 1 km
1286637	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Mary	SP 90875 63079	1 km-3 km
1286782	Grade II* listed building	The Hind Hotel	SP 89200 67778	1 km-3 km
1288810	Grade II* listed building	Jesus Hospital	SP 81676 81092	Within 1 km
1288918	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Leonard	SP 81462 78355	Scoping Boundary
1289054	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Andrew	SP 83718 75799	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1289058	Grade II* listed building	Cransley Hall	SP 82888 76605	Scoping Boundary
1289123	Grade II* listed building	Church of All Saints	SP 76466 84592	Scoping Boundary
1293700	Grade II* listed building	Manor Farmhouse	SP 85108 69753	Scoping Boundary
1293981	Grade II* listed building	Church of All Saints	SP 81199 88364	1 km-3 km
1367480	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Helen	SP 73557 83938	1 km-3 km
1370062	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Denys	SP 73522 79220	1 km-3 km
1371674	Grade II* listed building	The Manor House	SP 87930 70866	Scoping Boundary
1371694	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Mary	SP 87159 71679	Scoping Boundary
1371697	Grade II* listed building	Statue approximately 30 metres south east of Harrowden Hall	SP 88228 70825	Within 1 km
1371724	Grade II* listed building	Gatepier approximately 45 metres north east of The Old Rectory	SP 86135 72290	Scoping Boundary
1372349	Grade II* listed building	Church of All Saints	SP 76957 87696	Scoping Boundary
1372373	Grade II* listed building	Church of St Botolph	SP 80551 88294	1 km-3 km
1031339	Grade II listed building	Barn and Granary attached to west of Kites Hall	SP 79277 75853	Within 1 km
1040599	Grade II listed building	21 and 22, Oxford Street	SP 88743 67694	Within 1 km
1040604	Grade II listed building	Northamptonshire Province Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes Club	SP 88826 68079	Within 1 km
1040605	Grade II listed building	Lamp Post approximately 6 metres north of the War Memorial	SP 88809 68134	Within 1 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1040606	Grade II listed building	Lamp Post approximately 6 metres south of the War Memorial	SP 88799 68126	Within 1 km
1040607	Grade II listed building	Hatton House	SP 88776 68286	Within 1 km
1040608	Grade II listed building	Hatton Hall south and west Facades	SP 88714 68221	Within 1 km
1040609	Grade II listed building	Wall approximately 20 metres east of Hatton Hall	SP 88732 68234	Within 1 km
1040610	Grade II listed building	Manor House and Wall attached to north	SP 88712 68189	Within 1 km
1040621	Grade II listed building	Former Fox and Hounds Public House	SP 88898 68411	Within 1 km
1040642	Grade II listed building	42 and 43, Broad Green	SP 88803 68223	Within 1 km
1040643	Grade II listed building	62, Broad Green	SP 88855 68103	Within 1 km
1040644	Grade II listed building	Telford House	SP 88871 68088	Within 1 km
1040645	Grade II listed building	The Old Lodge	SP 88498 62109	Scoping Boundary
1040656	Grade II listed building	K6 Telephone Kiosk	SP 85244 63727	Scoping Boundary
1040667	Grade II listed building	Chest Tomb approximately 1 metre west of north Porch of Church of St Mary	SP 85940 72347	Scoping Boundary
1040681	Grade II listed building	Grey Walls	SP 86670 65992	Scoping Boundary
1040682	Grade II listed building	Gatepier approximately 35 metres south east of Wilby House	SP 86668 65959	Scoping Boundary
1040683	Grade II listed building	Dovecote approximately 10 metres west of Wilby House	SP 86623 65940	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1040684	Grade II listed building	Manor House	SP 86777 66072	Scoping Boundary
1040687	Grade II listed building	Gargoyle adjacent to north west corner of Vestry of Church Of St Mary	SP 87144 71681	Scoping Boundary
1040688	Grade II listed building	97, Main Street	SP 87195 71688	Scoping Boundary
1040689	Grade II listed building	Manor House and attached Barn to east	SP 87125 71585	Scoping Boundary
1040690	Grade II listed building	School House	SP 87173 71706	Scoping Boundary
1040691	Grade II listed building	Church House	SP 83886 66686	Scoping Boundary
1040693	Grade II listed building	25, Ladys Lane	SP 83861 66598	Scoping Boundary
1040694	Grade II listed building	Amy's Cottage Tithe Barn Cottage	SP 83690 66807	Within 1 km
1040695	Grade II listed building	Manor Farmhouse	SP 83870 66878	Scoping Boundary
1040696	Grade II listed building	11, Paddock Lane	SP 83706 66557	Scoping Boundary
1040697	Grade II listed building	Hill Farmhouse	SP 83735 66443	Scoping Boundary
1040698	Grade II listed building	Barn and Cartsheds/Stables approximately 30 metres north west of Hill Farmhouse	SP 83682 66451	Within 1 km
1040700	Grade II listed building	Summer House approximately 50 metres south east of Mears Ashby Hall	SP 84035 66408	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1040701	Grade II listed building	Ivy Cottage and attached Barn to east	SP 83992 66469	Scoping Boundary
1040702	Grade II listed building	Village Farmhouse and attached Barn and Cartsheds	SP 84075 66508	Scoping Boundary
1040703	Grade II listed building	Dovecote	SP 86149 72320	Scoping Boundary
1040704	Grade II listed building	6, Harrowden Road	SP 86052 72199	Scoping Boundary
1040705	Grade II listed building	Home Farmhouse	SP 86270 72316	Scoping Boundary
1040706	Grade II listed building	Gatepier approximately 40 metres north east of The Old Rectory	SP 86131 72287	Scoping Boundary
1040727	Grade II listed building	15, Kings Lane	SP 86902 71468	Scoping Boundary
1040728	Grade II listed building	Brownstones	SP 86911 71422	Scoping Boundary
1040729	Grade II listed building	Barn approximately 20 metres north east of Manor House	SP 87945 70874	Scoping Boundary
1040731	Grade II listed building	Chapel of St Hubert	SP 88181 70795	Within 1 km
1040734	Grade II listed building	Steps approximately 10 metres east of Harrowden Hall	SP 88208 70852	Within 1 km
1040735	Grade II listed building	Gazebo approximately 230 metres south east of Harrowden Hall	SP 88419 70754	Within 1 km
1040736	Grade II listed building	Wall approximately 60 metres north west of Harrowden Hall	SP 88119 70886	Within 1 km
1040737	Grade II listed building	26, Blackmile Lane	SP 88468 61075	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1040738	Grade II listed building	29, Chequers Lane	SP 88148 60427	Scoping Boundary
1040739	Grade II listed building	Nos 8 and 10 and Wall attached to west	SP 87840 60447	Scoping Boundary
1040740	Grade II listed building	1-3, Church Way	SP 87893 60415	Scoping Boundary
1040741	Grade II listed building	Blacksmiths Cottage and attached Forge	SP 87847 60399	Scoping Boundary
1040742	Grade II listed building	2, Main Road	SP 87873 60200	Scoping Boundary
1040743	Grade II listed building	40, Main Road	SP 87974 60568	Scoping Boundary
1040744	Grade II listed building	The Half Moon Public House	SP 87988 60585	Scoping Boundary
1040745	Grade II listed building	54-58, Main Road	SP 88066 60685	Scoping Boundary
1040747	Grade II listed building	Marlow Hall at Grendon Hall	SP 88036 60824	Scoping Boundary
1040749	Grade II listed building	The Grange	SP 87732 60128	Scoping Boundary
1040761	Grade II listed building	1, Church Lane	SP 88192 64792	Scoping Boundary
1040762	Grade II listed building	Churchyard Cross approximately 25 metres south west of Church of St Nicholas	SP 88092 64808	Scoping Boundary
1040763	Grade II listed building	Manor Farmhouse	SP 88089 64910	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1040764	Grade II listed building	Top Farm	SP 88396 64934	Scoping Boundary
1040765	Grade II listed building	Barn approximately 50 metres north east of Number 10	SP 88377 64978	Scoping Boundary
1040766	Grade II listed building	36-38, High Street	SP 88281 64831	Scoping Boundary
1040767	Grade II listed building	Stag's Head Public House	SP 88467 64987	Within 1 km
1040768	Grade II listed building	Archway Entrance and attached Barns to north of Grove Farmhouse	SP 88343 64822	Scoping Boundary
1040769	Grade II listed building	Stuart House	SP 88280 64795	Scoping Boundary
1040770	Grade II listed building	39, Lower Street	SP 88183 64692	Scoping Boundary
1040772	Grade II listed building	Chest Tomb approximately 10 metres south east of South Aisle of Church of All Saints	SP 85208 63796	Scoping Boundary
1040773	Grade II listed building	36, The Square	SP 85252 63693	Scoping Boundary
1040774	Grade II listed building	Number 40 and M and J Greatorex Shop	SP 85207 63706	Scoping Boundary
1040775	Grade II listed building	The Old Swan Public House	SP 85153 63739	Scoping Boundary
1040776	Grade II listed building	20-22, West Street	SP 85023 63796	Scoping Boundary
1040777	Grade II listed building	The Leys	SP 84960 63791	Scoping Boundary
1040778	Grade II listed building	Chapel Gardens	SP 85089 63790	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1040779	Grade II listed building	39, West Street	SP 84913 63753	Scoping Boundary
1040780	Grade II listed building	Sandpit Barn	SP 85888 65058	Scoping Boundary
1040801	Grade II listed building	Wall and Gatepier approximately 15 metres north west of The Manor House	SP 85374 63946	Scoping Boundary
1040802	Grade II listed building	The Manor House	SP 85388 63941	Scoping Boundary
1040803	Grade II listed building	10, London End	SP 84974 63565	Scoping Boundary
1040804	Grade II listed building	The Priory	SP 85154 63568	Scoping Boundary
1040805	Grade II listed building	Chest Tomb approximately 18 metres south of Chancel of Church of All Saints	SP 85212 63801	Scoping Boundary
1041571	Grade II listed building	Old Rectory Cottage	SP 85325 58592	Within 1 km
1041580	Grade II listed building	Chest Tomb approximately 6 metres south of Church of St Mary The Virgin	SP 85184 60509	Scoping Boundary
1041581	Grade II listed building	Place House Farmhouse	SP 84815 60612	Within 1 km
1041599	Grade II listed building	Former Engine House at Engine Pond	SP 85600 59472	Within 1 km
1041600	Grade II listed building	Gates, Gatepiers and Balustrading to Forecourt of Castle Ashby	SP 86223 59135	Within 1 km
1041601	Grade II listed building	Dovecote approximately 20 metres west of west Front of Castle Ashby	SP 86223 59249	Within 1 km
1041602	Grade II listed building	The Stable Block	SP 86186 59236	Within 1 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1041603	Grade II listed building	Chest Tomb approximately 9 metres south of south east Angle of south Aisle of Church of St Mary Magdelene	SP 86374 59118	Within 1 km
1041604	Grade II listed building	Headstone approximately 11 metres west of south west Angle of south Aisle of Church of St Mary Magdelene	SP 86343 59124	Within 1 km
1041605	Grade II listed building	Remains of former Greenhouse, attached Monument, Wall, Gate and Gatepiers	SP 86362 59100	Within 1 km
1041606	Grade II listed building	The Palm House or Orangery	SP 86414 59074	Within 1 km
1041607	Grade II listed building	Camellia or Round House	SP 86314 58956	Within 1 km
1041608	Grade II listed building	Beehouse In Kitchen Garden to south east of Main Entrance	SP 86351 58883	Within 1 km
1041609	Grade II listed building	Terracotta Bridge	SP 86604 58818	Within 1 km
1041610	Grade II listed building	Bridge By Brickyard Lodge	SP 85938 59913	Scoping Boundary
1041611	Grade II listed building	Right Gatepier at east or Nevitt's Lodge	SP 87025 58987	Within 1 km
1041612	Grade II listed building	Knucklebone Arbour	SP 86917 58916	Within 1 km
1041613	Grade II listed building	43-46	SP 85940 59174	Within 1 km
1052109	Grade II listed building	Church of All Saints	SP 77205 90403	Scoping Boundary
1052110	Grade II listed building	The Manor House	SP 77074 90239	Scoping Boundary
1052111	Grade II listed building	Wall and Gatepier approximately 15 metres east of The Manor House	SP 77084 90249	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1052112	Grade II listed building	Weston Farmhouse	SP 77691 91352	Scoping Boundary
1052113	Grade II listed building	8, The Lane	SP 77526 91445	Scoping Boundary
1052114	Grade II listed building	Home Farmhouse	SP 77687 91497	Scoping Boundary
1052136	Grade II listed building	Headstone approximately 12 metres south of Chancel of Church Of St Mary	SP 78882 87466	Within 1 km
1052137	Grade II listed building	Boundary Post on North Side of Harborough Road at its junction with Braybrooke Road	SP 77255 87292	Scoping Boundary
1052138	Grade II listed building	The Thatched House	SP 78964 87313	Within 1 km
1052139	Grade II listed building	Outbuilding approximately 15 metres south west of Number 20 (The Thatched House)	SP 78936 87301	Within 1 km
1052140	Grade II listed building	Pair of Pumps 10 metres east of Number 3	SP 77047 87428	Scoping Boundary
1052141	Grade II listed building	The Stables, The Coach House, Hakewill Hall and attached Railings	SP 77191 87696	Scoping Boundary
1052142	Grade II listed building	Mounting Block approximately 5 metres North West of Hakewill Hall	SP 77149 87691	Scoping Boundary
1052143	Grade II listed building	Gatepier approximately 25 metres north east of Number 17 (not included)	SP 77062 87630	Scoping Boundary
1052145	Grade II listed building	Ice House approximately 100 metres north of Dingley Hall	SP 77119 87870	Scoping Boundary
1061659	Grade II listed building	Bridge over River Welland	SP 76679 92438	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1067028	Grade II listed building	Gates and Gatepiers approximately 50 metres west	SP 75488 81701	Scoping Boundary
1067029	Grade II listed building	Bosworth House	SP 75385 81689	Scoping Boundary
1075352	Grade II listed building	Kites Hall	SP 79288 75871	Within 1 km
1075353	Grade II listed building	Old Lodge and attached Bar	SP 79159 75261	Within 1 km
1189513	Grade II listed building	The Cottage	SP 84957 63590	Scoping Boundary
1189516	Grade II listed building	London End Farm	SP 84995 63582	Scoping Boundary
1189529	Grade II listed building	3 and 7, Sunnyside	SP 84938 63591	Scoping Boundary
1189592	Grade II listed building	31 and 31a West Street	SP 84975 63759	Scoping Boundary
1189599	Grade II listed building	33A and 35 West Street	SP 84942 63763	Scoping Boundary
1189604	Grade II listed building	Barn approximately 50 metres south west of Number 39	SP 84907 63716	Scoping Boundary
1189652	Grade II listed building	Thatched Cottage	SP 77033 87443	Scoping Boundary
1189666	Grade II listed building	Gatepier approximately 20 metres north east of Number 17 (not included)	SP 77066 87644	Scoping Boundary
1189712	Grade II listed building	Main Lodge, Dingley Hall and attached Pump and Outbuilding	SP 76792 87567	Scoping Boundary
1189714	Grade II listed building	Gatepiers, Wall and Gate approximately 14 metres west of	SP 76788 87571	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
		Number 42 (Main Lodge, Dingley Hall)		
1189727	Grade II listed building	The Laundry Building	SP 86202 59281	Scoping Boundary
1189816	Grade II listed building	Archway House or Birmingham Houses and attached Walls	SP 86378 58950	Within 1 km
1189830	Grade II listed building	Kitchen Garden	SP 86396 58818	Within 1 km
1189899	Grade II listed building	Wall and Gatepier approximately 10 metres east of The Manor House	SP 77087 90229	Scoping Boundary
1189903	Grade II listed building	East of Nevitts Lodge	SP 87028 58997	Within 1 km
1189913	Grade II listed building	Left Gatepier at east or Nevitt's Lodge	SP 87023 58984	Within 1 km
1189921	Grade II listed building	Crabtree Lodge	SP 77683 91332	Scoping Boundary
1189927	Grade II listed building	Chest Tomb and Headstone approximately 6 metres south of south Porch of Church of St Nicholas	SP 88118 64822	Scoping Boundary
1189930	Grade II listed building	George Row	SP 86028 59383	Scoping Boundary
1189931	Grade II listed building	Threefold	SP 85947 59090	Within 1 km
1189935	Grade II listed building	Hardwater Mill and The Cottage	SP 87597 63648	Scoping Boundary
1189937	Grade II listed building	The Cottage	SP 77709 91298	Scoping Boundary
1189996	Grade II listed building	42, High Street	SP 88266 64843	Scoping Boundary
1190004	Grade II listed building	Grove Farmhouse	SP 88377 64822	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1190021	Grade II listed building	55, High Street	SP 88220 64778	Scoping Boundary
1190024	Grade II listed building	Headstone approximately 5 metres south of Church of St Mary The Virgin	SP 85196 60503	Scoping Boundary
1190030	Grade II listed building	Manor Farmhouse	SP 85031 60679	Scoping Boundary
1190034	Grade II listed building	7, Lower Street	SP 88338 64767	Scoping Boundary
1190036	Grade II listed building	Moat Farmhouse	SP 84909 60665	Scoping Boundary
1190485	Grade II listed building	Gates, Gatepiers, Railings, Walls and attached Summerhouse extending to approximately 300 metres north, south and east of Harrowden Hall	SP 88286 70814	Within 1 km
1190514	Grade II listed building	Gatepier approximately 20 metres north west of Harrowden Hall	SP 88161 70879	Within 1 km
1190544	Grade II listed building	Old Farmhouse	SP 88331 61066	Scoping Boundary
1190588	Grade II listed building	5-7, Church Way	SP 87876 60410	Scoping Boundary
1190597	Grade II listed building	15, Church Way	SP 87792 60390	Scoping Boundary
1190604	Grade II listed building	38, Main Road	SP 87970 60531	Scoping Boundary
1190609	Grade II listed building	50, Main Road	SP 88024 60656	Scoping Boundary
1190611	Grade II listed building	80, Main Road	SP 88224 61056	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1190676	Grade II listed building	Gates and Gatepiers approximately 10 metres east of Grendon Hall	SP 87993 60831	Scoping Boundary
1190685	Grade II listed building	Hall Close Cottage	SP 88192 61080	Scoping Boundary
1190691	Grade II listed building	Manor Farmhouse	SP 87682 60278	Scoping Boundary
1190839	Grade II listed building	38, Broad Green	SP 88799 68263	Within 1 km
1190875	Grade II listed building	40, Broad Green	SP 88802 68241	Within 1 km
1190925	Grade II listed building	Numbers 2 and 3 and Barn attached to left	SP 88854 68059	Within 1 km
1191052	Grade II listed building	Dairy Cottage	SP 86957 71530	Scoping Boundary
1191077	Grade II listed building	65, Main Street	SP 87026 71593	Scoping Boundary
1191090	Grade II listed building	Gargoyle adjacent to south west corner of Vestry of Church Of St Mary	SP 87148 71671	Scoping Boundary
1191195	Grade II listed building	5, Duchess End	SP 84184 66564	Scoping Boundary
1191257	Grade II listed building	16, North Street	SP 83842 66862	Scoping Boundary
1191270	Grade II listed building	26, Paddock Lane	SP 83725 66562	Scoping Boundary
1191402	Grade II listed building	Crabtree Cottage Dale Farm Cottages	SP 84071 66593	Scoping Boundary
1191422	Grade II listed building	Wellingborough Grange Farmhouse and attached Barn	SP 86672 69581	Scoping Boundary
1191437	Grade II listed building	Barn approximately 40 metres north of Hill Farmhouse	SP 83737 66472	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1191450	Grade II listed building	Dovecote approximately 20 metres east of Mears Ashby Hall	SP 84005 66428	Scoping Boundary
1191471	Grade II listed building	1 and 1a, Hatton Gardens	SP 88776 68299	Within 1 km
1191478	Grade II listed building	Stables approximately 20 metres south of Mears Ashby Hall	SP 83983 66377	Scoping Boundary
1191518	Grade II listed building	No 2 (Top Farm) and No 4	SP 86046 72213	Scoping Boundary
1191529	Grade II listed building	The Cottage	SP 86043 72145	Scoping Boundary
1191535	Grade II listed building	No 3 and Barn adjoining Number 3	SP 85930 72276	Scoping Boundary
1191990	Grade II listed building	122, Main Road	SP 86754 66084	Scoping Boundary
1192012	Grade II listed building	Gatepier approximately 40 metres south east of Wilby House	SP 86670 65963	Scoping Boundary
1192028	Grade II listed building	The George Inn Public House and Barn attached to west	SP 86918 66223	Scoping Boundary
1192118	Grade II listed building	Cringle House	SP 89139 62833	Within 1 km
1203302	Grade II listed building	White Lodge Farmhouse	SP 81770 74181	Scoping Boundary
1213339	Grade II listed building	Bridge House	SP 76494 84548	Scoping Boundary
1213340	Grade II listed building	The Old Rectory	SP 76369 84338	Scoping Boundary
1213341	Grade II listed building	Wantage House and attached Short Flanking Walls	SP 76469 84651	Scoping Boundary
1213342	Grade II listed building	Pipwell Cottage	SP 76461 84301	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1213394	Grade II listed building	Bleak House	SP 76458 84256	Scoping Boundary
1213433	Grade II listed building	Holly House	SP 83640 75849	Scoping Boundary
1213451	Grade II listed building	Stables 2 metres south west of Rectory Farmhouse	SP 83707 75864	Scoping Boundary
1213453	Grade II listed building	Yeoman's House	SP 83456 75869	Scoping Boundary
1213454	Grade II listed building	Squires' Farmhouse	SP 83040 76718	Scoping Boundary
1213456	Grade II listed building	Garden Urn 5 metres south of south west corner of Cransley Hall	SP 82886 76582	Scoping Boundary
1213457	Grade II listed building	Garden Urn 5 metres south of south east Corner of Cransley Hall	SP 82908 76596	Scoping Boundary
1213480	Grade II listed building	K6 Kiosk 20 metres east of Number 25	SP 83469 75889	Scoping Boundary
1213540	Grade II listed building	Chest Tomb half a mile south of south aisle of Church of St Andrew	SP 82848 76503	Scoping Boundary
1213542	Grade II listed building	10, Church Lane	SP 82724 76589	Scoping Boundary
1213546	Grade II listed building	Monument 2 metres south west of south aisle of Church of St Giles	SP 80301 83042	Within 1 km
1213547	Grade II listed building	Chest Tomb 20 metres south east of Church of St Giles	SP 80317 83044	Within 1 km
1213580	Grade II listed building	White Hill Farmhouse	SP 83103 76818	Scoping Boundary
1213582	Grade II listed building	Services Club	SP 80252 83154	Within 1 km
1213601	Grade II listed building	Church House	SP 80312 83087	Within 1 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1213603	Grade II listed building	Henry Hall's House	SP 77353 79988	Scoping Boundary
1213604	Grade II listed building	Slade Farmhouse	SP 77371 80000	Scoping Boundary
1213606	Grade II listed building	40-50, High Street	SP 77460 80134	Scoping Boundary
1213609	Grade II listed building	Old Manor House	SP 81604 78606	Scoping Boundary
1213610	Grade II listed building	32, Main Street	SP 81480 78471	Scoping Boundary
1213620	Grade II listed building	Three Chimneys	SP 82048 78722	Scoping Boundary
1213742	Grade II listed building	Stable Yard Cottages	SP 81463 78385	Scoping Boundary
1213743	Grade II listed building	Chest Tomb 15 metres south of Church of St Leonard	SP 81466 78333	Scoping Boundary
1213820	Grade II listed building	Loddington Farmhouse	SP 81696 78590	Scoping Boundary
1213824	Grade II listed building	Manor Farmhouse	SP 80542 79252	Scoping Boundary
1213825	Grade II listed building	The Cottage	SP 85850 74561	Scoping Boundary
1213828	Grade II listed building	Glebe House	SP 85934 74795	Scoping Boundary
1213833	Grade II listed building	Pytchley Lodge Farmhouse	SP 83436 73765	Scoping Boundary
1213912	Grade II listed building	Dower House	SP 85682 74777	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1213913	Grade II listed building	Pytchley Manor House	SP 85744 74755	Scoping Boundary
1213914	Grade II listed building	Pigeoncote, Coach House and stable 20 metres west of Pytchley House	SP 85625 74670	Scoping Boundary
1213916	Grade II listed building	Rustic Summerhouse 30 metres south of Pytchley House	SP 85681 74664	Scoping Boundary
1213917	Grade II listed building	Rothwell House Hotel	SP 81576 81241	Within 1 km
1213920	Grade II listed building	2 Barns 10 metres west of Numbers 3 and 3a	SP 81381 81255	Within 1 km
1213925	Grade II listed building	Pytchley Grange Farmhouse and short Flanking Fences and Gates	SP 85323 73387	Scoping Boundary
1213987	Grade II listed building	11, Desborough Road	SP 81350 81310	Within 1 km
1213990	Grade II listed building	Town Farmhouse	SP 81438 81221	Within 1 km
1213991	Grade II listed building	Stable and adjoining Barn 5 metres west of Number 37	SP 81415 81216	Within 1 km
1213994	Grade II listed building	Home Farmhouse	SP 81683 81126	Within 1 km
1213995	Grade II listed building	Lotus House Restaurant	SP 81724 81206	Within 1 km
1213996	Grade II listed building	Former Sunday School and adjoining House	SP 81652 81191	Within 1 km
1214075	Grade II listed building	Ashgate Cottage	SP 81485 81250	Within 1 km
1214076	Grade II listed building	Rothwell Manor House	SP 81542 81145	Within 1 km
1214077	Grade II listed building	Chest Tomb and Headstone 12 metres south of Chancel of Church of Holy Trinity	SP 81633 81135	Within 1 km
1214083	Grade II listed building	Chest Tomb 3 metres east of Chancel of Church of Holy Trinity	SP 81650 81167	Within 1 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1214126	Grade II listed building	Chest Tomb 6 metres east of Chancel of Church of Holy Trinity	SP 81651 81162	Within 1 km
1214169	Grade II listed building	Former Co Op Stores	SP 81386 81091	Within 1 km
1214170	Grade II listed building	Newham Farmhouse	SP 81384 81070	Within 1 km
1214171	Grade II listed building	25–28 Market Hill	SP 81710 81164	Within 1 km
1214175	Grade II listed building	Manor Farmhouse and adjoining Railing	SP 83368 79059	Within 1 km
1214176	Grade II listed building	Rye Hill House	SP 83329 79060	Within 1 km
1214209	Grade II listed building	Thorpe Malsor Hall	SP 83365 78958	Within 1 km
1214211	Grade II listed building	Dairy and Game Larder at Thorpe Malsor Hall	SP 83332 78945	Within 1 km
1214212	Grade II listed building	Laundry, Stable Range and adjoining Garden Walls at Thorpe Malsor Hall	SP 83306 78926	Within 1 km
1214215	Grade II listed building	Haha 30 metres south of Thorpe Malsor Hall	SP 83369 78930	Within 1 km
1214216	Grade II listed building	Pigeoncote 75 metres south west of Thorpe Malsor Hall	SP 83317 78900	Within 1 km
1214219	Grade II listed building	1, Meeting Lane	SP 81446 80996	Within 1 km
1286795	Grade II listed building	Barn adjoining Manor House to west	SP 86788 66086	Scoping Boundary
1287024	Grade II listed building	The Cottage	SP 84105 66548	Scoping Boundary
1287052	Grade II listed building	The Griffins Head Public House	SP 84028 66508	Scoping Boundary
1288674	Grade II listed building	2, Meeting Lane	SP 81433 80990	Within 1 km
1288696	Grade II listed building	The Old Rectory	SP 83236 79016	Within 1 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1288697	Grade II listed building	K6 Telephone Kiosk	SP 81535 78519	Scoping Boundary
1288712	Grade II listed building	Tomb Slab 12 metres east of Chancel of Church of Holy Trinity	SP 81666 81159	Within 1 km
1288713	Grade II listed building	Rowell Charter Inn	SP 81456 81095	Within 1 km
1288742	Grade II listed building	Chest Tomb 3 metres east of Vestry of Church of Holy Trinity	SP 81648 81171	Within 1 km
1288777	Grade II listed building	War Memorial	SP 81500 81112	Within 1 km
1288779	Grade II listed building	Chest Tomb 2 metres south of Chancel of Church of Holy Trinity	SP 81652 81146	Within 1 km
1288780	Grade II listed building	Chest Tomb 5 metres east of Chancel of Church of Holy Trinity	SP 81653 81158	Within 1 km
1288811	Grade II listed building	2, Market Hill	SP 81660 81243	Within 1 km
1288847	Grade II listed building	Keeper's Cottage	SP 85680 74739	Scoping Boundary
1288848	Grade II listed building	Pytchley House	SP 85661 74699	Scoping Boundary
1288851	Grade II listed building	Barn adjoining 3 and 3a	SP 81427 81247	Within 1 km
1288852	Grade II listed building	The Nunnery	SP 81407 81263	Within 1 km
1288882	Grade II listed building	The Thatched House	SP 85837 74559	Scoping Boundary
1288884	Grade II listed building	Old School House	SP 85826 74664	Scoping Boundary
1288887	Grade II listed building	Lodge Cottage	SP 86072 74809	Scoping Boundary
1288894	Grade II listed building	Leighton House	SP 81504 78423	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1288915	Grade II listed building	Boundary Wall and Gates at Loddington Hall	SP 81421 78388	Scoping Boundary
1288916	Grade II listed building	Loddington House	SP 81586 78543	Scoping Boundary
1288927	Grade II listed building	Lime Grove	SP 81685 78594	Scoping Boundary
1288929	Grade II listed building	Summerhouse 70 metres south of Loddington House	SP 81581 78500	Scoping Boundary
1288972	Grade II listed building	Mawsley Farmhouse	SP 81513 78518	Scoping Boundary
1288977	Grade II listed building	Appleton Farmhouse	SP 77656 80114	Scoping Boundary
1288997	Grade II listed building	Old Lodge Farmhouse	SP 82715 76579	Scoping Boundary
1289056	Grade II listed building	Rectory Farmhouse	SP 83671 75874	Scoping Boundary
1289067	Grade II listed building	23, High Street	SP 83457 75854	Scoping Boundary
1289084	Grade II listed building	2, Newton Way	SP 76526 84566	Scoping Boundary
1289125	Grade II listed building	The Gables	SP 83650 75746	Scoping Boundary
1293412	Grade II listed building	The Vicarage	SP 83943 66632	Scoping Boundary
1293430	Grade II listed building	Manor House	SP 83707 66653	Scoping Boundary
1293462	Grade II listed building	29, Ladys Lane	SP 83849 66619	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1293506	Grade II listed building	Barn north west side of Buckwell Green (Woolford Tyres)	SP 88600 68129	Within 1 km
1293511	Grade II listed building	West Farmhouse	SP 86897 71426	Scoping Boundary
1293582	Grade II listed building	62a and 63, Broad Green	SP 88860 68099	Within 1 km
1293620	Grade II listed building	41, Broad Green	SP 88803 68233	Within 1 km
1293738	Grade II listed building	Dovecote approximately 60 metres south east of Grendon Hall	SP 88045 60834	Scoping Boundary
1293754	Grade II listed building	6, Church Way	SP 87848 60457	Scoping Boundary
1293759	Grade II listed building	20, Church Way	SP 87734 60342	Scoping Boundary
1293977	Grade II listed building	Doddington Barn	SP 86521 64602	Scoping Boundary
1293989	Grade II listed building	Pair of Headstones approximately 15 metres north west of Church of All Saints	SP 88016 70863	Scoping Boundary
1293994	Grade II listed building	Fuchsia Cottage Tangelwood	SP 88354 64858	Scoping Boundary
1294037	Grade II listed building	Church of St Mary	SP 77800 91379	Scoping Boundary
1294041	Grade II listed building	South Lodge and attached Railing, Gatepier and Gate	SP 86215 58920	Within 1 km
1294087	Grade II listed building	Beehouse in Kitchen Garden to south west of Main Entrance	SP 86333 58890	Within 1 km
1294092	Grade II listed building	Bathstone Bridge	SP 86520 58665	Within 1 km
1294099	Grade II listed building	Memorial Cross in Churchyard of Church of St Mary Magdelene	SP 86373 59098	Within 1 km

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1294106	Grade II listed building	Railings, Gate and Gatepiers bounding west side of Italian Garden	SP 86299 59055	Within 1 km
1294118	Grade II listed building	Estate Office including 10 Castle Ashby	SP 86198 59256	Within 1 km
1294153	Grade II listed building	The Dairy	SP 86198 59308	Scoping Boundary
1294156	Grade II listed building	Station Lodge	SP 86207 61302	Scoping Boundary
1294168	Grade II listed building	The Grange and attached Outbuildings and Railings	SP 76864 88948	Scoping Boundary
1294178	Grade II listed building	Studio approximately 10 metres south of Number 20 (The Thatched House)	SP 78950 87295	Within 1 km
1294181	Grade II listed building	22, Hermitage Road	SP 78945 87281	Within 1 km
1294186	Grade II listed building	The Old Rectory	SP 77098 87632	Scoping Boundary
1294195	Grade II listed building	34-36, West Street	SP 84947 63796	Scoping Boundary
1294212	Grade II listed building	The Old Rectory	SP 78679 87502	Within 1 km
1294217	Grade II listed building	Wall approximately 20 metres east of Number 24 (not included) and Number 26	SP 84942 63609	Scoping Boundary
1294247	Grade II listed building	Stags Head Public House	SP 85344 63926	Scoping Boundary
1294248	Grade II listed building	Wall and Gatepier approximately 15 metres north east of The Manor House	SP 85382 63955	Scoping Boundary
1342907	Grade II listed building	K6 Telephone Kiosk	SP 77708 91362	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1356934	Grade II listed building	Arthingworth Manor	SP 75526 81624	Scoping Boundary
1371260	Grade II listed building	Brickyard Lodge	SP 85916 59922	Scoping Boundary
1371261	Grade II listed building	Ice House In Castle Ashby Park	SP 86788 59262	Scoping Boundary
1371262	Grade II listed building	The Falcon Hotel	SP 86000 59554	Scoping Boundary
1371288	Grade II listed building	Headstone approximately 3 metres south of Church of St Mary The Virgin	SP 85198 60506	Scoping Boundary
1371289	Grade II listed building	The Old Rectory	SP 84937 60680	Scoping Boundary
1371299	Grade II listed building	The Water Tower	SP 86225 59275	Scoping Boundary
1371653	Grade II listed building	26, Park Street	SP 84916 63612	Scoping Boundary
1371654	Grade II listed building	Parish Church Hall	SP 85234 63800	Scoping Boundary
1371673	Grade II listed building	Dale Cottage	SP 88319 64779	Scoping Boundary
1371675	Grade II listed building	Wall, Gates, Gatepiers and Railings approximately 40 metres south and west of Church of All Saints	SP 85164 63777	Scoping Boundary
1371676	Grade II listed building	Rif-Rafs Cauldron Restaurant	SP 85229 63701	Scoping Boundary
1371677	Grade II listed building	Rose Cottage	SP 85103 63821	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1371678	Grade II listed building	28, West Street	SP 84988 63792	Scoping Boundary
1371679	Grade II listed building	33, West Street	SP 84960 63767	Scoping Boundary
1371680	Grade II listed building	41-43, West Street	SP 84904 63762	Scoping Boundary
1371690	Grade II listed building	No 17 and attached Outbuildings	SP 85507 63670	Scoping Boundary
1371691	Grade II listed building	L Green and Sons	SP 85317 63875	Scoping Boundary
1371695	Grade II listed building	Manor Farmhouse	SP 87872 70887	Scoping Boundary
1371696	Grade II listed building	Staff Cottages, Shop, Changing Rooms, Ancillary Buildings and attached Gatepier at Harrowden Hall	SP 88189 70896	Within 1 km
1371698	Grade II listed building	Statue Base approximately 60 metres north east Of Harrowden Hall	SP 88266 70863	Within 1 km
1371699	Grade II listed building	Gates, Gatepiers and Railings approximately 300 metres east of Harrowden Hall	SP 88514 70793	Within 1 km
1371700	Grade II listed building	Wentworth Farmhouse	SP 88058 70824	Scoping Boundary
1371701	Grade II listed building	Chest Tomb approximately 3 metres north of north Aisle of Church of St Mary	SP 87879 60457	Scoping Boundary
1371702	Grade II listed building	16-18, Church Way	SP 87769 60384	Scoping Boundary
1371703	Grade II listed building	Grendon House	SP 88620 61539	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1371710	Grade II listed building	South Lodge Farmhouse	SP 83850 63471	Within 1 km
1371713	Grade II listed building	Wilby Cottage	SP 86606 65832	Scoping Boundary
1371716	Grade II listed building	Little Harrowden House and attached Barn	SP 87195 71728	Scoping Boundary
1371717	Grade II listed building	Hanjague House	SP 87315 71746	Scoping Boundary
1371718	Grade II listed building	15, Bakehouse Lane	SP 83906 66740	Scoping Boundary
1371719	Grade II listed building	Churchyard Wall approximately 10 metres south and east of Church of All Saints	SP 83859 66703	Scoping Boundary
1371720	Grade II listed building	31, Ladys Lane	SP 83851 66635	Scoping Boundary
1371721	Grade II listed building	11, North Street	SP 83884 66850	Scoping Boundary
1371722	Grade II listed building	The Old Farmhouse	SP 84074 66717	Scoping Boundary
1371723	Grade II listed building	Barn approximately 30 metres south of The Farmhouse (not included)	SP 86310 72260	Scoping Boundary
1371734	Grade II listed building	39, Broad Green	SP 88802 68250	Within 1 km
1371735	Grade II listed building	44 and 45, Broad Green	SP 88805 68212	Within 1 km
1371746	Grade II listed building	Barns approximately 40 metres east of The Old Rectory	SP 86167 72288	Scoping Boundary
1371747	Grade II listed building	10, The Green	SP 85992 72366	Scoping Boundary
1371748	Grade II listed building	Stables, Coach House approximately 15 metres north east of Orlingbury	SP 86140 72215	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
		Hall, attached Wall and Outbuilding 10 metres south west of The Old Rectory		
1371755	Grade II listed building	War Memorial and attached Wall	SP 88803 68132	Within 1 km
1371756	Grade II listed building	The Sycamores	SP 88691 68139	Within 1 km
1371757	Grade II listed building	37, Broad Green	SP 88776 68271	Within 1 km
1371758	Grade II listed building	Wall and Gatepiers approximately 20 metres south and east of Hatton Hall	SP 88731 68192	Within 1 km
1371759	Grade II listed building	Barn south west side of Buckwell Green (Woolford Tyres)	SP 88615 68116	Within 1 km
1371763	Grade II listed building	Wardens Flat and Communal Facilities at Palmer Court	SP 88736 68272	Within 1 km
1371775	Grade II listed building	Maylands and attached Wall	SP 88610 68103	Within 1 km
1371790	Grade II listed building	39 and 40 Oxford Street	SP 88698 67732	Within 1 km
1372350	Grade II listed building	Gatepiers, Wall and Gate approximately 16 metres west of Number 42 (Main Lodge, Dingley Hall)	SP 76770 87577	Scoping Boundary
1372375	Grade II listed building	Hillside Cottage	SP 77220 90449	Scoping Boundary
1372376	Grade II listed building	Sutton Bassett House	SP 77108 90248	Scoping Boundary
1372377	Grade II listed building	1, Northlea	SP 77922 91491	Scoping Boundary
1372378	Grade II listed building	8, The Green	SP 77684 91318	Scoping Boundary
1392598	Grade II listed building	K6 Telephone Kiosk	SP 86018 72353	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
1393917	Grade II listed building	18 and 20, Lower Street	SP 80213 83109	Within 1 km
1400809	Grade II listed building	Thor Missile Site at former RAF Harrington including the Pyrotechnic Store and Classified Storage Building to the west of the three Emplacements.	SP 77396 78108	Within 1 km
1426571	Grade II listed building	Great Cransley War Memorial	SP 83091 76773	Scoping Boundary
1428139	Grade II listed building	Desborough War Memorial	SP 80289 83128	Within 1 km
1433006	Grade II listed building	Grendon War Memorial	SP 87910 60435	Scoping Boundary
1433007	Grade II listed building	Earls Barton War Memorial	SP 85205 63762	Scoping Boundary
1440985	Grade II listed building	Wilby War Memorial	SP 86701 66156	Scoping Boundary
1441349	Grade II listed building	Castle Ashby War Memorial	SP 85986 59534	Scoping Boundary
1000385	Grade I registered park and garden	Castle Ashby	SP 85761 57901	Scoping Boundary
1000392	Grade II* registered park and garden	Great Harrowden Hall	SP 88496 71141	Scoping Boundary
1001663	Grade II* registered park and garden	Rushton Hall	SP 83469 82597	1 km-3 km
1001712	Grade II* registered park and garden	Kelmarsh Gardens and Parkland	SP 73609 79598	1 km-3 km
-	Conservation area	Brampton Ash	-	Within 1 km
-	Conservation area	Braybrooke	-	Scoping Boundary
-	Conservation area	Cransley	-	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
-	Conservation area	Desborough	-	Within 1 km
-	Conservation area	Harrington	-	Scoping Boundary
-	Conservation area	Loddington	-	Scoping Boundary
-	Conservation area	Pytchley	-	Scoping Boundary
-	Conservation area	Rothwell	-	Within 1 km
-	Conservation area	Thorpe Malsor	-	Within 1 km
-	Conservation area	Weston by Welland	-	Scoping Boundary
-	Conservation area	Great Doddington	-	Scoping Boundary
-	Conservation area	Earls Barton	-	Scoping Boundary
-	Conservation area	Grendon	-	Scoping Boundary
-	Conservation area	Mears Ashby	-	Scoping Boundary
-	Conservation area	Orlingbury	-	Scoping Boundary
-	Conservation area	Wellingborough	-	Within 1 km
-	Conservation area	Castle Ashby	-	Scoping Boundary
-	Conservation area	Hardwick	-	Scoping Boundary

NHLE No.	Designation and Grade	Name	NGR	Location
	Conservation area	Broughton	-	Scoping Boundary

9B. Heritage Survey Strategy

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Contents

9B. Heritage Survey Strategy 9B-1

9B.1 Introduction 9B-1

9B.2 Avoidance Measures and Principles for Scoping of Surveys 9B-1

9B.3 Study Area 9B-2

9B.4 Data Sources 9B-2

9B.5 Initial Baseline 9B-2

9B.6 Heritage Survey Strategy 9B-3

Table 9B.1 Heritage Survey Strategy 9B-3

9B. Heritage Survey Strategy

9B.1 Introduction

9B.1.1 This survey strategy describes the approach to the collection of Historic Environment baseline survey data for the Weston Marsh to East Leicestershire project (the Project). The Project is being developed by National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET) to increase the ability of the transmission system to provide the required capacity between the North, the Midlands and the South. The Project forms part of a major programme of reinforcement of the electricity transmission system to accommodate major increases in power flows, helping take power generated from low carbon sources (especially from offshore wind) to areas of consumer demand across the UK.

9B.2 Avoidance Measures and Principles for Scoping of Surveys

9B.2.1 Integrating the following avoidance measures into the Project design where possible will assist in defining the scope of constraints and the potential requirement for field survey:

- Avoidance of statutory designated sites (scheduled monuments, listed buildings and conservation areas).
- Avoidance of non-statutory designated sites (Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields).
- Retention and protection of Important Hedgerows.

9B.2.2 If these commitments are achieved, it is likely that significant adverse effects upon important heritage features can be avoided or minimised. Where avoidance is not possible, then survey of the relevant features is likely to be required.

9B.2.3 **Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice** (CoCP) has been prepared to accompany the Scoping Report and will be updated for the Preliminary Environmental information Report (PEIR) and the Environmental Statement (ES). The Outline CoCP will specify the high-level commitments for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating impacts upon heritage assets. This will include the requirement for the production of an Outline Construction and Environment Management Plan (CEMP) to provide further detail regarding the commitments to mitigation. The Outline CEMP will set out the commitment to further detailed mitigation measures, such as the protection of designated heritage assets, sensitive design within historic landscapes and appropriate working methods to ensure avoidance of damage.

9B.2.4 In defining the scope of field survey, the strategy has considered where the commitment to these measures will avoid likely significant effects upon sensitive heritage assets.

9B.2.5 The strategy also acknowledges that, even where features are avoided or standard mitigation measures are adopted, there may continue to be a risk of impacts to the

historic environment. Therefore, the avoidance measures alone are not sufficient to rule out surveys.

9B.3 Study Area

9B.3.1 The study area for surveys will be determined by the Project stage:

- Year 1: surveys will comprise walkover survey of the preferred Route Corridor defined in the Scoping Report. These walkovers will be from Public Rights of Way (PRoW), to provide an early assessment of the viability of specific survey methods in the context of existing ground cover and land use.
- Year 2: geophysical survey will be undertaken for the refined proposed route alignment defined at Design Freeze 2 (for PEIR and Statutory Consultation) and account for feedback received during engagement with statutory bodies and public consultation. This will be at locations where permanent direct impacts are expected, e.g. tower locations, and substations. Following this, targeted trial trenching of anomalies within the area of geophysics would be undertaken to inform the ES and enable the design of appropriate mitigation measures. Consultation with Historic England and the local authority archaeological advisors will inform the scope and methodology for the surveys.
- Year 3: If required, this stage would allow the completion of Year 2 surveys.

9B.3.2 Should part(s) of the refined proposed route alignment defined at Design Freeze 2 where permanent direct impacts are expected not be accessible for survey and/or archaeological investigation, the ES will detail and assess any necessary flexibility and mitigation required to accommodate risk and inform decision-making.

9B.4 Data Sources

9B.4.1 Data sources to inform surveys are as follows:

- Walkover- National Heritage List England (NHLE), Historic Environment Record (HER) data.
- Geophysical survey- NHLE, HER, walkover survey field observations.
- Trial trenching - NHLE, HER, walkover survey field observations, geophysical survey.

9B.5 Initial Baseline

9B.5.1 The survey requirements have been established through the review of data available:

- Listed Buildings.
- Scheduled Monuments.
- Registered Parks and Gardens.
- Conservation Areas.

9B.5.2 These datasets enabled the wider context of the corridor to be evaluated at a high level, primarily related to the settings of heritage assets that might be altered by the presence of new transmission infrastructure.

9B.6 Heritage Survey Strategy

Table 9B.1 Heritage Survey Strategy

Description	Timing
Indicative baseline • Designated assets (NHLE). • Non-designated assets (HER data). • Historic Landscape Character assessment. • Historic mapping. • Archive sources. Data reviewed for the option appraisal and scoping indicated the large number of scheduled monuments, listed buildings, register parks and gardens and conservation areas in the Scoping Boundary - these were taken into consideration within the preferred corridor, avoiding direct impacts. These served to indicate a high potential for significant archaeological remains to exist, as well as historic landscape features that are required to be characterised to inform the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).	Year 1 – July to November 2025.
Scope and rationale Provides the baseline understanding of heritage assets to scope and undertake field-based surveys. The assessment would be undertaken for the whole of the preferred corridor to inform the ES, to avoid issues by design where possible and develop the preferred corridor for statutory consultation, form the basis of engagement with Stakeholders and narrow the scope of subsequent surveys.	
Method The historic environment desk-based assessment (HEDBA) will be undertaken in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (2020). The HEDBA will form the primary Historic Environment Appendix to the Cultural Heritage chapter within the PEIR and ESA.	

Description	Timing
Indicative baseline • Historic and modern Aerial Photographs (AP) • LiDAR data	Year 1- November 2025 – March 2026.
Scope and rationale Provides the baseline understanding of known heritage assets and can enable previously unknown assets to be identified. Assists with option development and defining the scope of later field-based surveys. It will enable National Grid to identify initial areas of interest to avoid in design development of the preferred corridor, and provide the evidence base to present to stakeholders when refining and scoping the extent of geophysical survey to be undertaken.	
Method The AP and LiDAR will be undertaken in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (2020), where relevant to the specific focus of the study.	
Walkovers	
Indicative baseline • Statement of significance for heritage assets.	To inform PEIR and ES. Year 1- April 2026 to May 2026.
Scope and rationale • Sense check of desk-based studies; presence/absence of assets. • Visits to designated and non-designated heritage assets identified as potentially experiencing changes to their settings; setting description to form part of each asset's Statement of Significance.	
Method Team of two visiting site, use of professional judgement. To be undertaken from PRoW where possible, but access to private land might be required.	

Description		Timing
Geophysical Survey		
Indicative baseline Survey will provide information about the presence of buried archaeological remains that could be impacted by the construction of the Project. **Scope and rationale** Scope of survey to be agreed with Historic England and the local authority archaeological advisors, but likely to be required for substation sites and a 100m buffer from tower locations. Surveys could enable a degree of micro-siting of infrastructure in the design to reduce direct impacts on buried archaeological remains as embedded mitigation. **Method** Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and guidance for Standard and guidance for archaeological geophysical survey (2020).	To inform trial trenching design. To inform ES.	Year 2 – September 2026 to November 2026. For arable fields the survey season for geophysics is broadly August to March due to crop height.
Trial Trenching		
Indicative baseline Information about the nature and significance of buried known and unknown? archaeological remains. **Scope and rationale** Likely to be approximately 2% of key areas expected to experience direct impacts - tower footprints and substations. This scope will be agreed with Historic England and the local authority archaeological advisors wherever possible. National Grid would seek to demonstrate to consultees that impacts have been avoided by design, for instance compounds and haul routes being constructed on imported material rather than requiring excavation and therefore avoid the requirement to trench these areas. Trenching will enable mitigation measures to be designed and to inform the programme risk to construction.	To inform ES.	Year 2-3 - November 2026 to March 2027.

Description	Timing
Method Trial trenching will comprise the mechanical excavation of trenches, hand excavation of archaeological features, mechanical backfilling, followed by technical reports describing the findings and interpretations of the investigation. The trial trenching will be undertaken according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation (2023). The trial trenching will include both ‘blank’ areas from the geophysical survey and areas of known archaeological potential.	

10A. Water Framework Directive Screening and Scoping Assessment

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Contents

10A1. Introduction **10A-1**

10A1.1 Background 10A-1

10A1.2 Study Area 10A-1

10A1.3 Introduction to the Water Framework Directive 10A-1

10A2. Methodology **10A-3**

10A2.1 WFD Methodology 10A-3

Stage 1: Screening 10A-3

Stage 2: Scoping 10A-3

Stage 3: Impact Assessment 10A-4

10A2.2 Mitigation Commitments 10A-4

10A2.3 WFD Compliance Checks 10A-4

10A2.4 WFD Derogation 10A-5

10A2.5 Desk Study 10A-5

10A2.6 Field Survey 10A-5

10A2.7 Assumptions and Limitations 10A-6

10A3. WFD Screening **10A-8**

10A3.1 WFD Screening Overview 10A-8

10A3.2 Screening of WFD Water Bodies 10A-8

10A3.3 Screening of Activities 10A-11

10A3.4 Summary of WFD Screening Assessment 10A-18

10A4. WFD Scoping **10A-19**

10A5. Conclusion **10A-21**

10A.1 WFD River Water Body Catchments 10A-23

10A.2 WFD Groundwater Bodies 10A-23

Table 10A.1 Screening of WFD water bodies 10A-8

Table 10A.2 Screening of Activities 10A-11

Table 10A.3 WFD scoping of the Project's Components Activities Against WFD Quality Elements 10A-19

References 10A-22

Figures 10A-23

10A1. Introduction

10A1.1 Background

10A1.1.1 This Water Framework Directive (WFD) Screening and Scoping Assessment has been produced alongside the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping Report (hereafter referred to as the 'Scoping Report') for The Weston Marsh to East Leicestershire Project (hereafter referred to as the 'Project').

10A1.1.2 The Project is described in **Chapter 4 Description of the Project**.

10A1.2 Study Area

10A1.2.1 For the purposes of this assessment, and consistent with the **Chapter 10 Water Environment** of the Scoping Report, a general Study Area of approximately 500 m from the Scoping Boundary has been considered to identify water bodies that are hydrologically connected to the Project and therefore have the potential to be impacted by the Project. However, given that water quality impacts may propagate downstream, where relevant the assessment also considers a wider Study Area to as far downstream as a potential impact may influence the quality or quantity of water available for any water features. This will be defined further as the EIA progresses, but for this scoping exercise a few kilometres has been used. This is based on professional judgement and is the distance within which it is considered there is the potential for adverse impacts to occur. It should also be noted that the Study Area for the FRA may cover a wider area than 500 m beyond the Order Limits, in order to also include reaches of the watercourse upstream/downstream of the site that may impact or be impacted by the site. This will be defined at later stages of assessment and within the Environmental Statement (ES).

10A1.2.2 The Scoping Boundary and the Study Area interacts with multiple WFD water body (river) catchments as illustrated on **Figure 10A.1 WFD Surface Water Bodies** and **Figure 10A.2 WFD Groundwater Bodies**.

10A1.3 Introduction to the Water Framework Directive

10A1.3.1 The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017 (Ref 10A.1), hereafter referred to as the 'Water Framework Directive (WFD)', aims to protect and enhance the water environment.

10A1.3.2 The WFD takes a holistic approach to sustainable management of the water environment by considering interactions between surface water, groundwater and water-dependent ecosystems. Ecosystem conditions are evaluated according to interactions between classes of biological, chemical, physico-chemical and hydromorphological elements known as 'Quality Elements'.

10A1.3.3 Under the WFD, 'water bodies' are the basic management units, defined as all or part of a river system or aquifer. Water bodies form part of a larger 'river basin district' (RBD), for which 'River Basin Management Plans' (RBMPs) are used to summarise

baseline conditions and set broad improvement objectives. RBMPs are produced every six years, in accordance with the river basin management planning cycle. The current RBMPs are Cycle 3 that were published in 2022.

10A1.3.4 In England, the Environment Agency is the competent authority for implementing the WFD, although objectives are delivered in partnership with other public bodies and private organisations, for example local planning authorities, water companies, rivers trusts, and private landowners and developers.

10A1.3.5 The Environment Agency is also responsible for managing flood risk and other activities on Main Rivers. Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) or Internal Drainage Boards (IDBs) are typically responsible for consenting activities that may affect the flow of Ordinary Watercourses. Local planning and highway authorities are typically responsible for highways drains, and landowners are typically responsible for ditches and watercourses within their property including piped watercourses and culverts (i.e. they have riparian ownership). While the Environment Agency is ultimately responsible for enforcing the WFD on any water body, local planning authorities and other regulating bodies are required to consider RBMPs when exercising their statutory functions.

10A1.3.6 As part of its regulatory and statutory consultee role on planning applications and environmental permitting (under the Environmental Permitting Regulations (England and Wales) 2016) (Ref 10A.2), the Environment Agency and WFD-partnering organisations must consider whether proposals for new developments have the potential to:

- Cause a deterioration of any quality element of a water body from its current status or potential; and/or
- Prevent future attainment of good status or potential where not already achieved.

10A1.3.7 Regulation 33 of the WFD states that public bodies '*must, in exercising their functions so far as affecting a river basin district, have regard to - (a) the river basin management plan for that district as approved under regulation 31, and (b) any supplementary plan prepared under regulation 32*.' The Scheme must therefore reflect water body improvement priorities as outlined in the Humber RBMP (Ref 10A.3) and Anglian RBMP (Ref 10A.4).

10A1.3.8 In determining whether a development is compliant or non-compliant with the WFD objectives for a water body, the Environment Agency and partnering organisations must also consider the conservation objectives of any Protected Areas (i.e. European sites or water dependent Sites of Special Scientific Interest) and adjacent WFD water bodies, where relevant.

10A2. Methodology

10A2.1 WFD Methodology

10A2.1.1 There are no fixed methods for WFD assessment. The nature of the water environment and the breadth of the legislation mean that assessments are tailored to proposals on a case-by-case basis.

10A2.1.2 The following general guidance is available which has been applied for this assessment:

- Environment Agency (2016a). Water Framework Directive risk assessment. How to assess the risk of your activity. (Ref 10A.5).
- Environment Agency (2016b). Protecting and improving the water environment. Water Framework Directive compliance of physical works in rivers. (Ref 10A.6).
- The Planning Inspectorate (2024), Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on the Water Framework Directive. (Ref 10A.7).

10A2.1.3 A stepwise approach consisting of screening, scoping and impact assessment phases is generally followed in order to: (a) rationalise the levels of WFD assessment and impact mitigation that are required; and (b) verify that proposals meet the requirements of the WFD. The general approach is described by the Planning Inspectorate (2024): Advice on the Water Framework Directive and briefly summarised below. The stepwise approach means that not all WFD assessment stages are necessarily required.

Stage 1: Screening

10A2.1.4 Screening identifies the extent to which a proposed development is likely to affect water bodies. Where impacts are 'screened out' from further assessment, this is clearly justified.

10A2.1.5 The screening stage:

- Shows all relevant WFD water bodies on a map or plan.
- Identifies the zone or zones of influence based on specific activities and/or characteristics of a proposed development that could affect the identified water bodies.
- Identifies any specific activities and/or characteristics of the proposed development that have been screened out and why.

10A2.1.6 Screening may find that no further consideration of WFD matters is needed. For example, where water bodies are not located within the development's zone of influence or where no impact pathways exist.

Stage 2: Scoping

10A2.1.7 After screening, the scope of further assessment is determined if required.

10A2.1.8 The scoping stage involves:

- An initial assessment to identify the risks from a proposed development to receptors within the zone of influence, based on the relevant water bodies and their water quality elements.
- Identification of those water bodies where a more detailed impact assessment is needed.

Stage 3: Impact Assessment

10A2.1.9 The impact assessment is a detailed assessment of the water bodies and activities carried forward from the WFD screening. It is set within the context of the appropriate RBMPs and includes:

- Identification of water bodies that are potentially affected, directly or indirectly, or at risk from a proposed development.
- The baseline characteristics of the water bodies affected.
- A description of the proposed development and the aspects of the development considered within the scope of the WFD assessment.
- The methods used to determine and quantify the scale of WFD impacts.
- An assessment of the risk of deterioration, where Article 4.7 may apply if the proposed development may risk deterioration in status or prevent achievement of good status.
- An explanation of any mitigation required and how it is secured.
- An explanation of any enhancements and/or positive contributions to the RBMP objectives proposed and how they would be secured.
- Where a derogation is required, information to justify the case for derogation.
- Identification of any areas of non-compliance.

10A2.2 Mitigation Commitments

10A2.2.1 Proposed mitigation activities relied upon to demonstrate compliance at any of the stages referred to above must be appropriately defined and sufficiently secured.

10A2.3 WFD Compliance Checks

10A2.3.1 All of the staged assessments summarised above consider potential risk sources, pathways and receptors with regards to the following checks for compliance with WFD objectives:

- Works will not lead to deterioration in the quality of a water body.
- Works will not prevent the future improvement of a water body.
- Works will not impact a protected nature conservation area or priority habitat.
- Works will not impact a protected or priority species.
- Potential cumulative impacts have been considered.

- Opportunities have been sought to improve the water environment.

10A2.4 WFD Derogation

10A2.4.1 Where WFD impact assessment identifies potential risks to WFD objectives that cannot reasonably be avoided or mitigated, the legislation includes mechanisms for derogation. WFD Regulation 17 and Regulation 19 set out stringent and 'last resort' planning and legal processes for WFD derogation that are case specific and would be beyond the scope of this assessment. Case review of any proposed justification by an applicant would be a matter for the Secretary of State and is likely to require a substantial body of multi-disciplinary evidence.

10A2.5 Desk Study

10A2.5.1 A desk-based study was carried out to capture information pertaining to the Project and support the understanding of water environment baseline conditions. Review of relevant information relating to the Study Area was undertaken to develop a baseline overview for WFD catchments, water bodies and surrounding areas. This focuses on WFD classification of relevant water bodies. For a full summary of the water environment baseline conditions for the Study Area please refer to **Chapter 10 Water Environment** of this Scoping Report.

10A2.6 Field Survey

10A2.6.1 At the time of writing, no site walkovers have been undertaken, and so it is not possible to establish in detail the baseline conditions of watercourses local to the Project. Site walkover surveys will be undertaken at later stages and reported in the Environmental Statement (ES) and WFD Impact Assessment. Although surveys can be undertaken at any time of year, it is currently proposed to visit the site at more optimal times when there is likely to be better visibility of watercourse channels.

10A2.6.2 The walkover surveys will focus on surface watercourses within the Study Area, observing their current character and condition, the presence of existing risks, and seek to identify any potential pathways for construction and operation impacts from the Project. These observations would then be considered within the context of the WFD to establish a baseline for each of the Hydromorphological Quality Elements.

10A2.6.3 Where it is not possible to survey a crossing location or structure due to access constraints or visibility issues (e.g. dense vegetation), a nearby proxy location will be surveyed. However, some watercourses may be small, ephemeral and flow only intermittently, and it may not be possible to identify all of these in the field or observed when flowing.

10A2.6.4 At this scoping stage, and taking into consideration the nature of the Project and degree of risk to the water environment, no water quality monitoring or aquatic ecological surveys are proposed. Where available, background data from routine Environment Agency monitoring that underpins the current WFD classifications for each watercourse will be used to inform the baseline. This is considered an appropriate and standard approach. Water quality monitoring is only effective when there is a clear purpose for it and may require monitoring over a long period of time to ensure reliable and robust results, which is not considered the case here. Therefore,

no water quality sampling is proposed to support the water environment and WFD assessment.

10A2.7 Assumptions and Limitations

10A2.7.1 The location and layout of infrastructure (including access track routes and the need to cross any watercourses, location and size of site compounds, construction methodologies and mitigation), have not yet been determined. This is of particular importance when considering impacts associated with temporary watercourse crossings for access, the quality of surface water runoff, impacts to hydromorphology and channel hydraulics. At this scoping stage it is assumed that the protection of water environment receptors would be taken into account within the iterative design process, including the choice of crossing methodology and use of good practice methodologies for construction. An Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) has been produced to support the Scoping Report and is provided in **Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice.** It has been produced to set out control and management measures that will be undertaken during construction of the Project.

10A2.7.2 Culvert installations may be required for temporary access tracks to cross ditches and watercourses. Detail on the type of temporary or permanent access crossing to be used over watercourses is not confirmed at this scoping stage. Therefore, applying the precautionary principle and reflecting a reasonable worst-case scenario, it has been assumed that crossings will be pipe culverts. The size and depth of a culvert is dependent upon the dimensions of the crossing, sensitivity, and importance of the watercourse. As the Project develops assessment of the impact at each crossing point will be undertaken and a suitable crossing type agreed with statutory consultees. This may include clear span structures for larger or more sensitive watercourses, with the culvert hierarchy applied elsewhere.

10A2.7.3 At this scoping stage it is proposed that the new power line will be entirely overhead. However, if any undergrounding of the line is required, the scope of the assessment will include identification of any watercourse crossings and then the determination of a suitable crossing method. For example, this may include a combination of non-intrusive (e.g. Horizontal direction drill) or intrusive techniques (e.g. open-cut) and determination of the minimum depth the cables will be placed below the bed (e.g. 1.5 m in line with FRAP exemption criteria). There may also need to be some consideration of the heat that may be given off by cables, although at this stage it is considered that this would not result in any significant change to water temperature in water features.

10A2.7.4 It is assumed that the iterative design process will allow water receptors to be avoided and a suitable drainage strategy developed that includes attenuation and treatment of runoff, as required. New surface water outfalls are expected from the proposed new substations. At this scoping stage, and again applying a precautionary approach, it is assumed that these would be to watercourses via new engineered outfalls. The future drainage design for the Project will consider the opportunity for infiltration or, if this is not possible, the inclusion of ditches to avoid new engineered structures along receiving watercourses.

10A2.7.5 At the time of writing, it is not known whether there would be a need for a permanent foul drainage solution from the proposed new substations. If required, options may include connecting to the nearest available public sewer or a self-contained

independent non-mains domestic storage and/or treatment system. Iterative design and assessment will consider the options and adopt a precautionary worst-case approach. However, it is assumed that there will be no local discharge to a watercourse. Similarly, it is assumed that if a potable water supply is required at the proposed new substation sites, that this would not involve an abstraction from a local source but would be connected to the mains supply.

10A3. WFD Screening

10A3.1 WFD Screening Overview

10A3.1.1 The purpose of the WFD screening stage is to identify a zone of influence of the Project and to determine whether that influence has the potential to adversely impact upon WFD water body receptors. The screening stage also identifies specific components of the Project that could affect receptor water bodies' WFD status and carries them forward to subsequent stages of the assessment process. Water body receptors or activities that are screened out are not carried forward, and justification is provided.

10A3.2 Screening of WFD Water Bodies

10A3.2.1 The Project interacts with a number of WFD surface water and groundwater bodies. WFD Screening of these water bodies is provided in **Table 10A.1**. Smaller tributaries within each of the WFD water body catchments that may be impacted by the Project are considered in this assessment. Any other remaining downstream water bodies not mentioned below are considered sufficiently far downstream to avoid impacts of the Project or would not interact with the Project and are therefore screened out of further assessment.

Table 10A.1 Screening of WFD water bodies

Water Body	WFD IDs	Screening Outcome	Justification
Surface water bodies			
Vernatt's Drain	GB205031050705	In	The Scoping Boundary interacts with these water bodies. Thus, there is a risk to WFD quality elements and the ecological and chemical status of each receptor water body from activities that would interact with the local watercourse network during the construction and operation phases of the Project. Potential impacts would include intrusive access track crossings, receiving surface water runoff, spillages, fine sediment and organic material. Therefore, these water bodies are screened in for further assessment. However, this is based on a precautionary
The Glen's	GB105031050720		
Black Sluice IDB draining to the South Forty Foot Drain	GB205030051515		
Old Beck	GB105030051540		
East Glen River	GB105031055480		
West Glen - Upper	GB105031050450		
The Tham	GB105031055510		
Witham – headwaters to conf Cringle Bk	GB105031050650		
Smite from Source to Dalby Brook	GB104028047240		
Eye from Source to Langham Brook	GB104028047610		

Water Body	WFD IDs	Screening Outcome	Justification
Freeby Brook Catchment (trib of Eye)	GB104028047580		assessment due to limitations on available Project information at this early stage. It is possible that once further Project information is known this initial screening decision could be altered.
Thorpe Brook Catchment (trib of Eye)	GB104028047590		
Scalford Brook Catchment (trib of Wreake)	GB104028047600		
Welby Brook Catchment (trib of Wreake)	GB104028047570		
Great Dalby Brook Catchment (trib of Wreake)	GB104028047510		
Eye / Wreake from Langham Brook to Soar	GB104028047550		
Austen Dyke Catchment (trib of Wreake)	GB104028047560		
Queniborough Brook Catchment (trib of Wreake)	GB104028047450		
Eye Brook	GB105031050550		
Stonton Brook	GB105031050460		
Langton Brook	GB105031045620		
Welland - headwaters to conf Jordan	GB105031045630		
Jordan (Welland)	GB105031045600		
Welland - conf Jordan to conf Langton Bk	GB105031045610		
Welland - conf Langton Bk to conf Gwash	GB105031050580		
Welland (Transitional)	GB530503100400		
Ise - Upper	GB105032045200		
Slade Brook	GB105032045170		
Loddington Arm (Ise)	GB105032045150		
Pytchley Brook	GB105032045110		
Hardwick Brook	GB105032045100		
Harrowden Brook (Nene)	GB105032045080		

Water Body	WFD IDs	Screening Outcome	Justification
Swanspool Brook	GB105032045070		
Sywell Brook	GB105032045430		
Nene - conf Brampton Branch to conf Ise	GB105032045050		
Grendon Brook	GB105032045330		
Castle Ashby Arm (Grendon Brook)	GB105032045030		
Grendon Brook	GB105032045040		
Groundwater bodies			
Welland Limestone Unit B	GB40502G446000	In	There are potential impacts to groundwater bodies from excavations for the construction of substation and potential for dewatering from construction. Therefore, groundwater bodies are screened in for further assessment.
Welland Mid Jurassic Unit	GB40501G445300		
Welland Limestone Unit A	GB40501G445900		
Witham Limestone Unit A	GB40501G444800		
Witham Lias	GB40502G401400		
Soar – Secondary Combined	GB40402G990600		
Lower Trent Erewash – Secondary Combined	GB40402G990300		
Welland Lower Jurassic Unit	GB40502G304000		
Warwickshire Avon – Secondary Mudrocks	GB40902G990900		
Nene Mid Lower Jurassic Unit	GB40502G402400		
Northampton Sands	GB40501G445500		

10A3.3 Screening of Activities

The Project comprises a number of activities, some of which present a potential risk to the WFD status of water bodies. These components and activities are listed in **Table 10A.2** together with a screening assessment.

Table 10A.2 Screening of Activities

Activity/Component	Description	Screening Outcome	Justification
60 km of new 400 kV overhead transmission line	New overhead line supported on towers c. 50-60 m in height and placed approximately every 350 m. The current preferred option is for the towers to be a steel lattice design.	In	The new overhead line would need to be supported on towers, the construction of which, and permanent placement of foundations, could have temporary and permanent adverse impacts on any nearby water receptors or groundwater. To mitigate these risks, towers should avoid water features and be positioned away from the top of the bank by a sufficient distance (e.g. 15 m). Overflight of watercourses by the overhead line should also be as perpendicular as possible, water features and the overhead line should ideally cross the channel perpendicular to the flow, at a narrow point in both the channel and any floodplain, and at sufficient height above the channel and banks. However, at this stage the final position of towers has not yet been determined, and there are competing factors that need to be considered when siting them. Construction works can be effectively managed using standard protection measures and details of what these are expected to be are set out in **Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice.** Finally, there would be no permanent impacts on WFD quality elements from the new overhead line during operation.
A new 400 kV substation to be built in the vicinity of the existing 4VK 400 kV overhead line near	The precise location and layout of the substation will be confirmed through further design, assessment, and	In	During construction of the substation, there is potential for works to cause temporary and local impacts to water quality from sediment laden runoff or from the accidental spillage of polluting substance. To ensure compliance with WFD objectives, infrastructure should not be located within close

Activity/Component	Description	Screening Outcome	Justification
Corby Glen, South Kesteven (WMEL-A)	consideration of stakeholder feedback. During construction, activities will include: soil stripping, earthworks and excavations; use and refuelling of plant and vehicles; temporary works (e.g. spoil storage). The permanent foul, oily water, including below ground oil separator, and surface water drainage systems would be installed once the preparatory works are complete. Reinforced concrete bunds would be installed for each supergrid transformer (SGT) and would comprise a perimeter concrete wall, a base slab continuous with the wall and a central plinth for supporting the SGT. The bunds act as a secondary oil containment measure. Substations will typically be unmanned during operation. However, some sites are to be manned permanently or temporarily. Thus, there may be a need for a potable water supply or foul drainage provision.		proximity of a watercourse and the CoCP (**Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice)** includes measures to mitigate the risk of water quality impacts to watercourses. The proposed substations will have large areas of impermeable surfaces which have the potential during operation to increase the volume and rate of surface water runoff to any receiving watercourses, which also has implications for downstream flood risk. A Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) and Drainage Strategy will be prepared to provide for the attenuation of surface water runoff from areas of hardstanding associated with substations, and further details can be found in **Chapter 10 Water Environment** of the Scoping Report. In accordance with planning policy guidance, runoff from the Project would be attenuated to ensure no increase in surface water discharge rates to watercourses and to provide water quality treatment of runoff water. New engineered outfalls may be required, where infiltration is not proposed or ditches cannot be used for the final connection to a watercourse. However, until the above mitigation is confirmed within the design this activity will remain screened in for assessment for potentially impacted water bodies.
A new 400 kV substation to be built in the vicinity of the existing ZA 400 kV OHL near Ab Kettleby, Melton (WMEL-B)		In	During construction of the substation, there is potential for works to cause temporary and local impacts to water quality from sediment laden runoff or from the accidental spillage of polluting substance. To ensure compliance with WFD objectives, infrastructure should not be located within close proximity of a watercourse and the CoCP (**Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice)** includes measures to mitigate the risk of water quality impacts to watercourses. The proposed substations will have large areas of impermeable surfaces which have the potential during operation to increase the volume and rate of surface water runoff to any receiving watercourses, which also has implications for downstream flood

Activity/Component	Description	Screening Outcome	Justification
			risk. A FRA and Drainage Strategy will be prepared to provide for the attenuation of surface water runoff from areas of hardstanding associated with substations, and further details can be found in **Chapter 10 Water Environment** of the Scoping Report. In accordance with planning policy guidance, runoff from the Project would be attenuated to ensure no increase in surface water discharge rates to watercourses and to provide water quality treatment of runoff water. New engineered outfalls may be required, where infiltration is not proposed or ditches cannot be used for the final connection to a watercourse. However, until the above mitigation is confirmed within the design this activity will remain screened in for assessment for potentially impacted water bodies. Until the above mitigation is confirmed within the design, this activity will remain screened in for assessment for potentially impacted WFD water bodies.
New substation infrastructure to connect to the existing 400 kV 4ZM transmission line that runs south east of Sleaford towards King's Lynn and the existing 400 kV 2WS transmission line that runs east of Spalding towards a Tee Point with the 400 kV 4ZM transmission line between Sleaford and King's Lynn (Weston Marsh	The precise location and layout of the substation infrastructure will be confirmed through further design, assessment, and consideration of stakeholder feedback. During construction, activities will include: soil stripping, earthworks and excavations; use and refuelling of plant and vehicles; temporary works (e.g. spoil storage). The permanent foul, oily water, including below ground oil separator, and surface water drainage systems would be	In	During construction of the substation infrastructure, there is potential for works to cause temporary and local impacts to water quality from sediment laden runoff or from the accidental spillage of polluting substance. To ensure compliance with WFD objectives, infrastructure should not be located within close proximity of a watercourse and the CoCP (**Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice)** includes measures to mitigate the risk of water quality impacts to watercourses. The proposed substation infrastructure will have large areas of impermeable surfaces which have the potential during operation to increase the volume and rate of surface water runoff to any receiving watercourses, which also has implications for downstream flood risk. A FRA and Drainage Strategy will be prepared to provide for the attenuation of surface water runoff from areas of hardstanding associated with substations, and further details can be found in **Chapter 10**

Activity/Component	Description	Screening Outcome	Justification
substation infrastructure)	installed once the preparatory works are complete. Reinforced concrete bunds would be installed for each supergrid transformer (SGT) and would comprise a perimeter concrete wall, a base slab continuous with the wall and a central plinth for supporting the SGT. The bunds act as a secondary oil containment measure. Substations will typically be unmanned during operation. However, some sites are to be manned permanently or temporarily. Thus, there may be a need for a potable water supply or foul drainage provision.		**Water Environment** of the Scoping Report. In accordance with planning policy guidance, runoff from the Project would be attenuated to ensure no increase in surface water discharge rates to watercourses and to provide water quality treatment of runoff water. New engineered outfalls may be required, where infiltration is not proposed or ditches cannot be used for the final connection to a watercourse. However, until the above mitigation is confirmed within the design this activity will remain screened in for assessment for potentially impacted water bodies.
Reconductoring of approximately 66 km of the existing ZA 400 kV overhead line from WMEL-B to the existing Grendon substation		Out	It is unlikely that there would be any impact to WFD water bodies from this activity, providing standard mitigation measures as set out in **Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice** are implemented, and assuming that if any towers need to be replaced, the new structure avoids water features. Therefore, on this basis it is proposed to screen out this component of the Project, although it will be kept under review and the design progresses.
Replacement of short sections of existing 400 kV overhead line and local changes to the lower voltage distribution networks to facilitate the construction of the new overhead line and substations		Out	It is unlikely that there would be any impact to WFD water bodies from this activity, providing standard mitigation measures as set out in **Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of**

Activity/Component	Description	Screening Outcome	Justification
			Construction Practice are implemented, and so it is proposed to be screened out of further assessment.
Temporary construction compounds	This would contain construction worker welfare facilities, a site office, limited parking, wheel wash area, plant and machinery storage, Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV)/delivery turning area and waste storage areas. The number of compounds is not yet known.	In	During construction, there would be a temporary increase in areas of hardstanding which could increase surface water runoff to watercourses. Temporary drainage would be required during construction and should include measures to address silt runoff. Compounds are also likely to include fuel stores and parking for plant and cars. Additionally, new structures should not be located within close proximity of surface water bodies so that there are no mechanisms for hydromorphological impact to surface water bodies. Potable water supply will be needed for welfare facilities as well as foul drainage. At this stage it is assumed that potable water will be from a mains supply and there would be no local abstraction. Similarly, foul water would either be directed to the public sewer or would be captured within a sealed cess pit and/or temporary facilities (e.g. portable welfare units) and treated off-site (i.e. no discharge to any watercourse).
Access tracks	Existing accesses to be used where possible. New two-way stone access track/haul roads typically 9-10 m wide, with storage and drainage, typical swathe of 21 m. Stone laid on geotextile membrane or interlocking panels. Culvert installations may be required for temporary access tracks to cross ditches and watercourses. The size and depth of a culvert is dependent upon the dimensions of the	In	The construction of access tracks over watercourses will likely cause temporary physical disturbance and impacts on flow regimes. The creation of new temporary culverts should be avoided. Where the crossing of watercourses is required, a clear span bridge should instead be used with the abutments set back from the top of the bank surrounding the watercourse that way any foundations that are required can be built without physically impacting the channel. However, in some circumstances it may be proportionally expensive to provide clear span structures and it may be possible to justify a culvert. If culverts are proposed then it should be done so with a view to maintain connectivity along the watercourse for aquatic species and riparian mammals, where these are shown to be present. Adverse impacts can be done by applying the culvert hierarchy. For example, arch culverts maintain the existing bed and

Activity/Component	Description	Screening Outcome	Justification
	crossing, sensitivity, and importance of the watercourse.		natural substrate can be provided through temporary watercourse crossings using box culverts. Temporary culverts will be sized to reflect the span, width and estimated flow characteristics of the watercourse under peak flow conditions and be kept free from debris. Access structures will need to be built online and so a dry working area will need to be provided and the watercourse flow over-pumped or flumed during culvert installation. Additionally, access tracks may provide a source of fine and other contaminants which may have impacts on WFD quality element receptors. Once the works are complete the temporary structures will be removed and the bed and banks of the watercourse reinstated, potentially with some enhancement over baseline. Further details are provided in **Chapter 10 Water Environment** of the Scoping Report. The route of the access tracks, the watercourses they may interact with, and the mode of watercourse crossing are unknown at the time of writing. Thus, until there is a confirmed detailed design that demonstrates that the recommendations outlined above will be followed, this activity must be screened in for this stage of assessment.
Abnormal Indivisible Loads (AILs)	Abnormal Indivisible Loads (AILs) would be required to enable construction of the on-site substation, the ES would confirm the number and suggested routing of these movements, which are unknown at this stage.	Out	If the AILs cross watercourses and there is a need for any works to the existing structure, that could have impacts but would be included with the point described above. In terms of traffic related water quality pollution risks, the number of temporary construction traffic movements would not be material to the traffic flows expected on local roads and thus there would not be any material increase in the pollution risk to any receiving watercourse from local road runoff.
Tower working areas	Tower working areas would typically be 70 m x 70 m. They would either be stone laid on a	In	The tower working areas may cause temporary and local impacts to water quality from sediment laden runoff or from the accidental spillage of polluting substance.

Activity/Component	Description	Screening Outcome	Justification
	geotextile or formed of interlocking panels. There will typically be three towers for every kilometre of overhead line.		During construction, there would be a temporary increase in areas of hardstanding which could increase surface water runoff to watercourses. To ensure compliance with WFD objectives, infrastructure should not be located within close proximity of a watercourse and the CoCP (see **Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice)** should include measures to mitigate the risk of water quality impacts to watercourses. However, until the above mitigation is confirmed within the design, this activity will remain screened in for assessment for potentially impacted water bodies.

10A3.4 Summary of WFD Screening Assessment

10A3.4.1 Thirty-eight WFD surface water bodies and eleven groundwater bodies are within the 500 m potential zone of influence of the Project and have therefore been 'screened in' for WFD assessment.

10A3.4.2 The Project's activities have also been screened for potential WFD risks, considering likely design and standard mitigation. The outcome of activity screening was that six of the broad activities associated with the Project pose significant risks to local water bodies, sensitive water habitats or WFD objectives. These activities are:

- a new 400 kV substation to be built in the vicinity of the existing 4VK 400 kV overhead line near Corby Glen, South Kesteven (WMEL-A);
- a new 400 kV substation to be built in the vicinity of the existing ZA 400 kV overhead line near Ab Kettleby, Melton (WMEL-B);
- new substation infrastructure to connect to the existing 400 kV 4ZM transmission line that runs south east of Sleaford towards King's Lynn and the existing 400 kV 2WS transmission line that runs east of Spalding towards a Tee Point with the 400 kV 4ZM transmission line between Sleaford and King's Lynn (Weston Marsh substation infrastructure);
- temporary construction compounds;
- access tracks where they cross watercourses; and
- tower working areas where these are in close proximity to water features or works above watercourses.

10A4. WFD Scoping

10A4.1.1 The WFD scoping stage defines the level of detail required for further WFD assessment. This includes identifying risks to the WFD receptors from the Project components that were screened in, in **Table 10A.2**. The scoping stage assessment is presented in **Table 10A.3**.

Table 10A.3 WFD scoping of the Project's Components Activities Against WFD Quality Elements

WFD Quality Element	Scoping Outcome	Justification
Biological Quality Elements		
Fish	In	Potential new culverts for access track crossings could have an impact on longitudinal connectivity of watercourses and therefore impact fish migration. Possible increase in fine sediment and organic material to water bodies and potential chemical spillages during construction could affect water quality and therefore impact fish.
Invertebrates	In	Possible increase in fine sediment and organic material to water bodies and potential chemical spillages during construction could affect water quality and therefore impact invertebrates. In-channel works for construction of new temporary culverts may cause direct mortality of invertebrates.
Macrophytes and phytobentos	In	In-channel works for construction of new temporary culverts may cause the removal of macrophytes. Fine sediment from construction runoff can smoother macrophytes and temporarily increase turbidity that can affect potential for photosynthesis. Chemical herbicides maybe used to control weed growth on earth stockpiles.
Physico-chemical Quality Elements		
Thermal Conditions	In	Potential for new culverts could increase shading of watercourses and therefore impact thermal conditions but only locally.
Oxygenation Conditions	In	Possible increase in fine sediment and organic material delivered to water body from construction activities, chemical spills or changes in flow due to temporary impoundments or blockages could result in a localised impact on dissolved oxygen conditions.
Salinity	Out	Although the use of de-icing salts on impermeable surfaces during construction and operation and cold weather cannot be ruled out, it is unlikely to be applied frequently and would only have a temporary and localised impact on salinity in receiving watercourses.

WFD Quality Element	Scoping Outcome	Justification
Acidification	In	Should a significant chemical spillage occur during construction there is the potential for the pH of the receiving watercourse to be temporarily altered.
Nutrient Conditions	In	Runoff from construction activities and access tracks may increase sediment loads and organic material to watercourses. There is also the potential for spillages of foul wastewater from welfare facilities.
Hydromorphological Quality Elements		
Quantity and Dynamics of Flow	In	Potential new culverts for access tracks could have an impact on flow dynamics within watercourses.
Connection to Groundwater Bodies	Out	It is unlikely that any activities would present a barrier to connection with groundwater bodies. Pipe and box culverts will create a barrier and the loss of the hyporheic zone of the watercourse, but this will be over a relatively short reach that would not be significant at the water body level.
River Continuity	In	Potential new culverts for access track crossings could present a disruption to watercourse continuity.
River Depth and Width Variation	In	Potential new culverts for access track crossings could cause local changes in channel profile, affecting river depth and width variation.
Structure and Substrate of the River Bed	In	Potential new culverts could negatively impact on the structure and substrate of the river bed.
Groundwater Quality Elements		
Quantitative Elements	In	There are potential temporary impacts from groundwater ingress to excavations that may locally lower groundwater levels.
Chemical Elements	In	There is the potential for adverse impacts to groundwater from temporary construction works, especially where there are excavations or piled foundations. If surface water runoff from the proposed substations is drained to ground or watercourse via unlined SuDS or ditches there could be new pathways along which chemical pollutants could travel.

10A5. Conclusion

10A5.1.1 This WFD Screening and Scoping Assessment has been prepared to identify potentials risks of the Project to the status and objectives of WFD water bodies. At this stage it has been determined that all WFD water bodies within the Study Area should be screened in.

10A5.1.2 This WFD Screening and Scoping assessment has concluded that there are potential risks from the Project to the WFD objectives of those water bodies screened in. A scoping review has been undertaken to identify which WFD elements may be at risk from Project activities.

10A5.1.3 Overall, the risks of impacts to WFD water bodies and compliance with WFD objectives is considered to be low, and it is likely that all WFD risks can be designed out or mitigated. However, until designs affecting water bodies including appropriate mitigation measures become available, risks to WFD objectives cannot be ruled out. This assessment therefore concludes, on a precautionary basis, that a WFD Impact Assessment will need to be undertaken to demonstrate WFD compliance.

References

Ref 10A.1 His Majesties Stationary Office, (2017). Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and *Wales) Regulations 2017.* [online] Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/407 [Accessed August 2025].

Ref 10A.2 His Majesties Stationary Office (2016). *The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016.* [online] Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2016/1154 [Accessed August 2025].

Ref 10A.3 Environment Agency, (2022). *Humber river basin district river management plan: updated 2022.* [online] Available at: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/anglian-river-basin-district-river-basin-management-plan-updated-2022 [Accessed August 2025].

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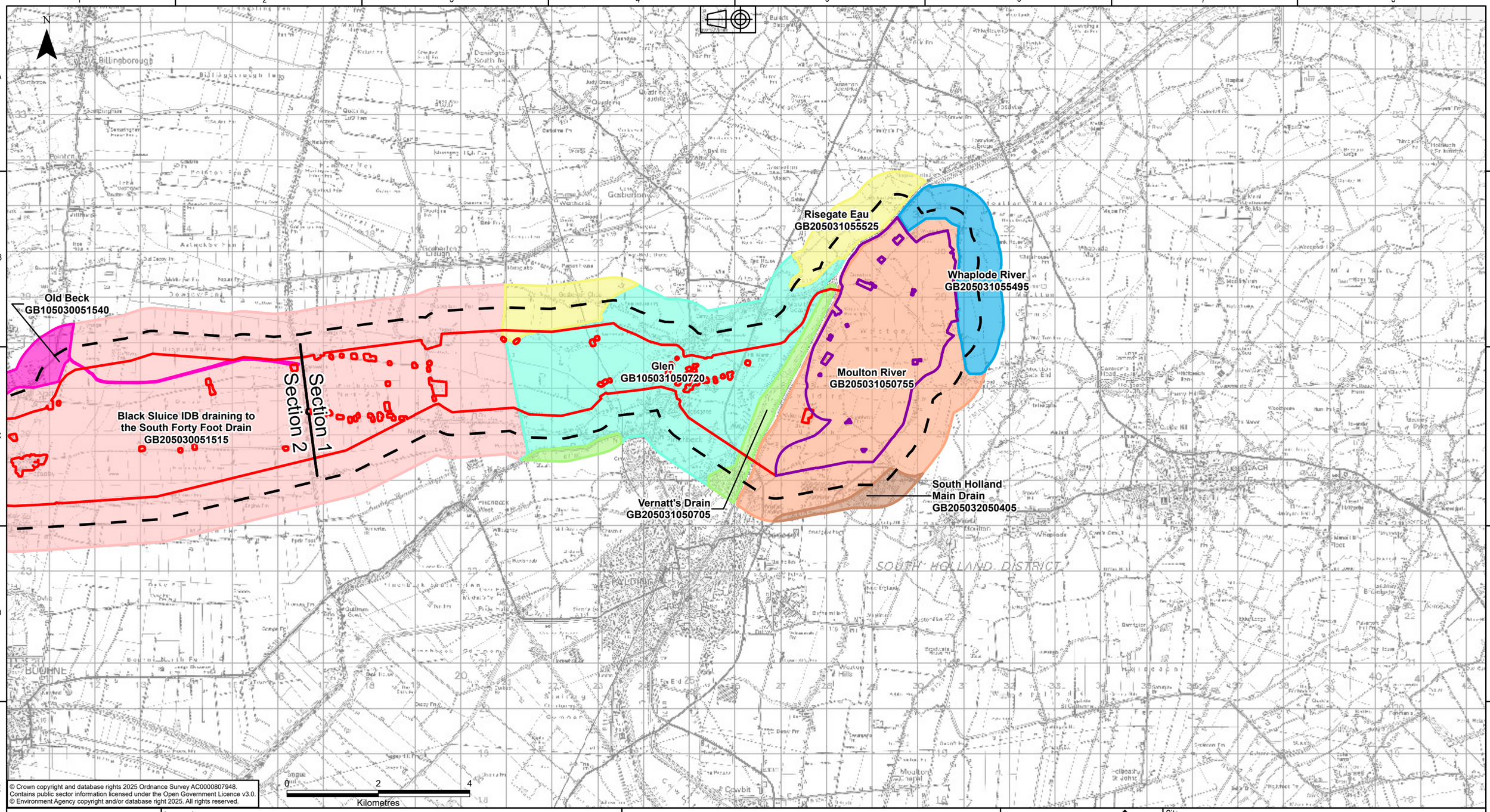
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Figures

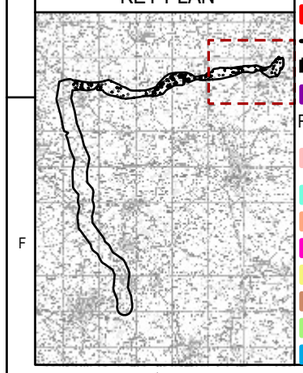
10A.1 WFD River Water Body Catchments

10A.2 WFD Groundwater Bodies



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KEY PLAN



Legend

- Scoping Boundary
- Sections
- 500m Study Area
- Refined Weston Marsh Substation Siting Zone

River Water Body Catchments

- Black Sluice IDB draining to the South Forty Foot Drain
- Glen
- Moulton River
- Old Beck
- Risegate Eau
- South Holland Main Drain
- Vernatt's Drain
- Whaplode River

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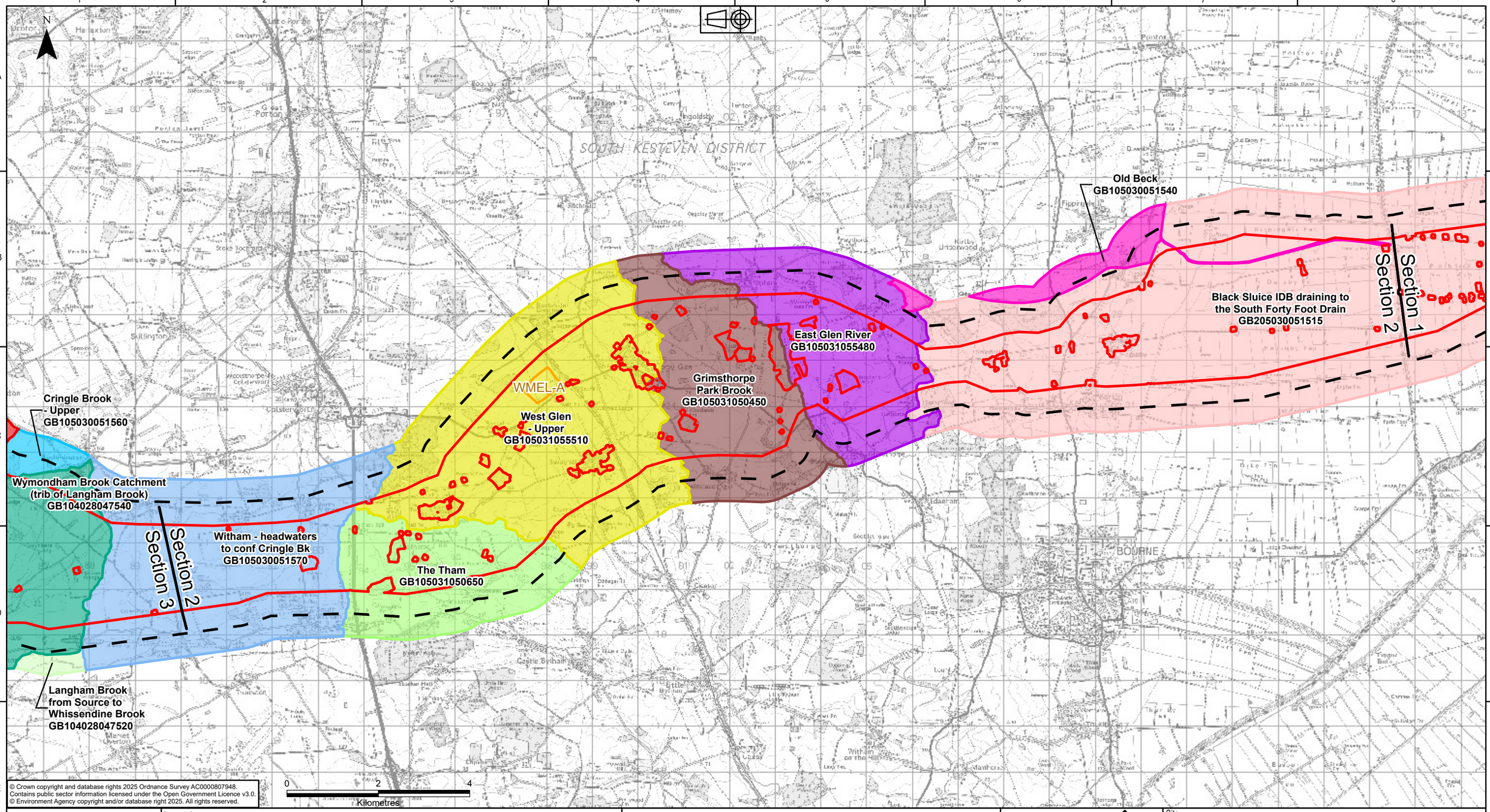
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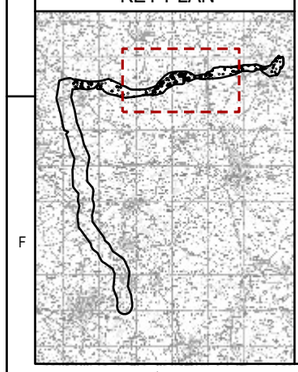
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KEY PLAN



Legend

- Scoping Boundary
- Sections
- 500m Study Area
- Substations Siting Area

River Water Body Catchments

- Black Sluice IDB draining to the South Forty Foot Drain
- Cringle Brook - Upper
- East Glen River
- Eye from Source to Langham Brook
- Grimsthorpe Park Brook
- Langham Brook from Source to Whissendine Brook
- Old Beck
- The Tham
- West Glen - Upper
- Witham - headwaters to conf Cringle Bk
- Wymondham Brook Catchment (trib of Langham Brook)

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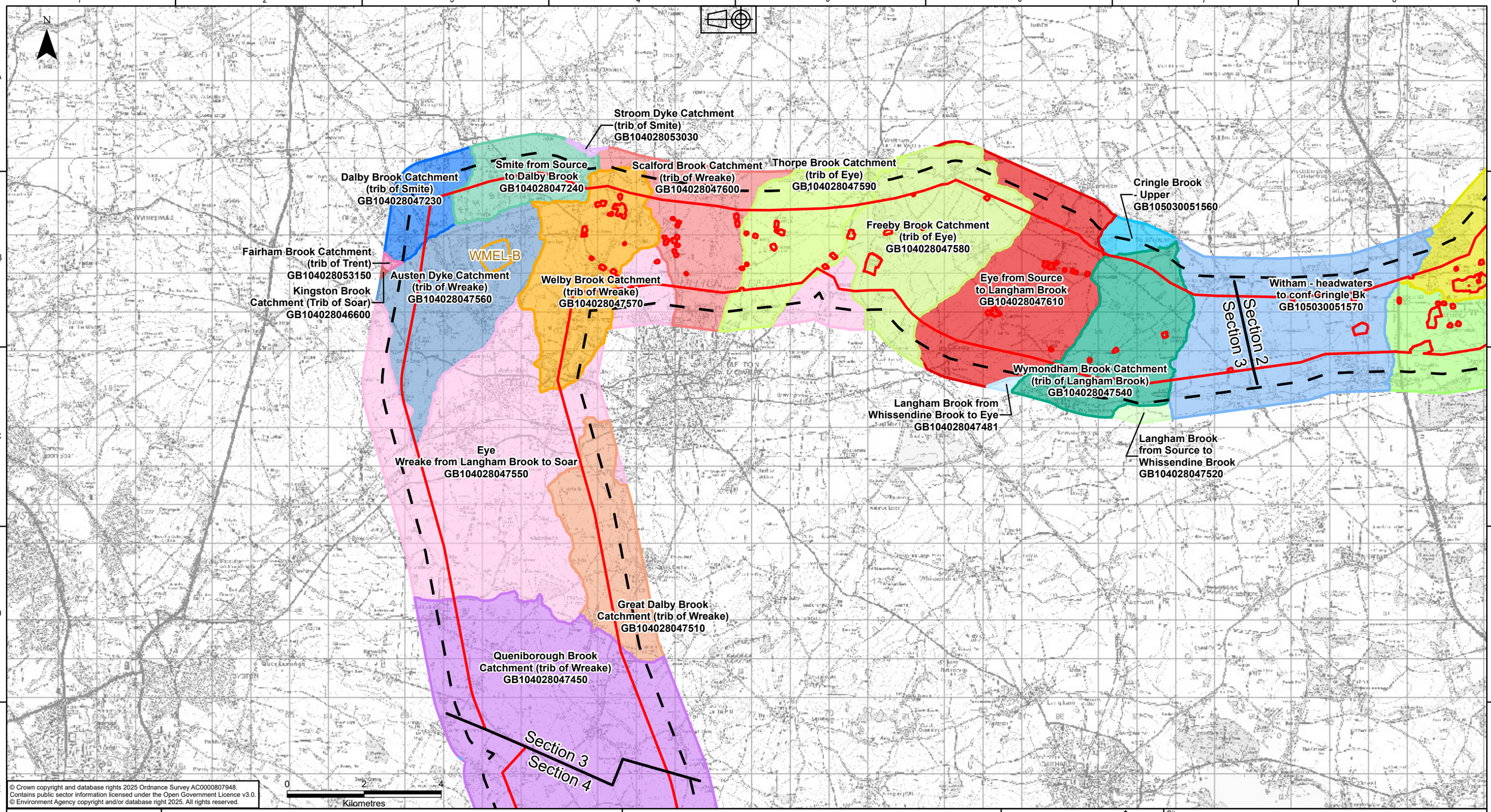
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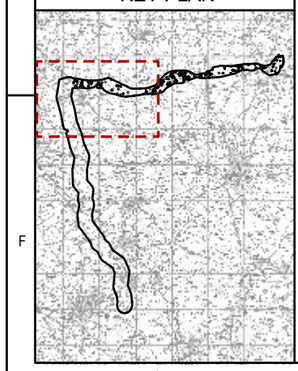
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KEY PLAN



Legend

- Scoping Boundary
- Sections
- 500m Study Area
- Substations Siting Area

River Water Body Catchments

- Austen Dyke Catchment (trib of Wreake)
- Cringle Brook - Upper
- Dalby Brook Catchment (trib of Smite)
- Eye / Wreake from Langham Brook to Soar
- Eye from Source to Langham Brook
- Fairham Brook Catchment (trib of Trent)
- Freeby Brook Catchment (trib of Eye)
- Great Dalby Brook Catchment (trib of Wreake)
- Kingston Brook Catchment (Trib of Soar)
- Langham Brook from Source to Whissendine Brook
- Langham Brook from Whissendine Brook to Eye
- Queniborough Brook Catchment (trib of Wreake)
- Scalford Brook Catchment (trib of Wreake)
- Smite from Source to Dalby Brook
- Stroom Dyke Catchment (trib of Smite)
- Syston Brook Catchment (trib of Wreake)
- The Tham
- Thorpe Brook Catchment (trib of Eye)
- Welby Brook Catchment (trib of Wreake)
- West Glen - Upper
- Witham - headwaters to conf Cringle Bk
- Wymondham Brook Catchment (trib of Langham Brook)

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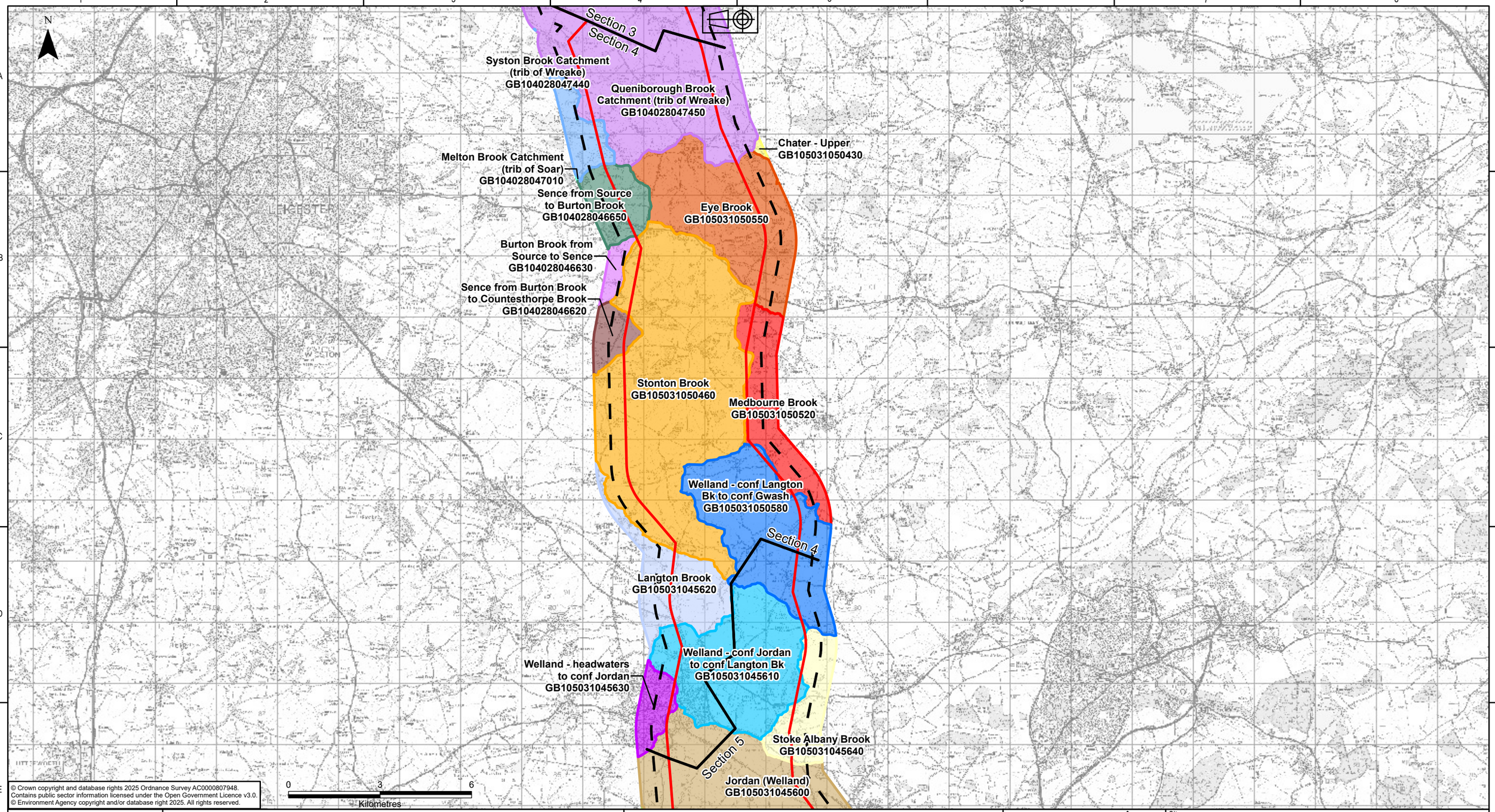
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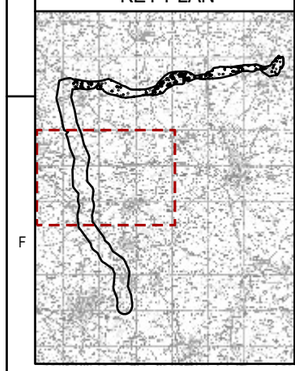
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KEY PLAN



Legend

- Scoping Boundary
- Sections
- 500m Study Area

River Water Body Catchments

- Burton Brook from Source to Sence
- Chater - Upper
- Eye Brook
- Ise - Upper
- Jordan (Welland)
- Langton Brook
- Medbourne Brook
- Melton Brook Catchment (trib of Soar)
- Queniborough Brook Catchment (trib of Wreake)
- Sence from Burton Brook to Countesthorpe Brook
- Sence from Source to Burton Brook
- Stoke Albany Brook
- Stonton Brook
- Syston Brook Catchment (trib of Wreake)
- Welland - conf Jordan to conf Langton Bk
- Welland - conf Langton Bk to conf Gwash
- Welland - headwaters to conf Jordan

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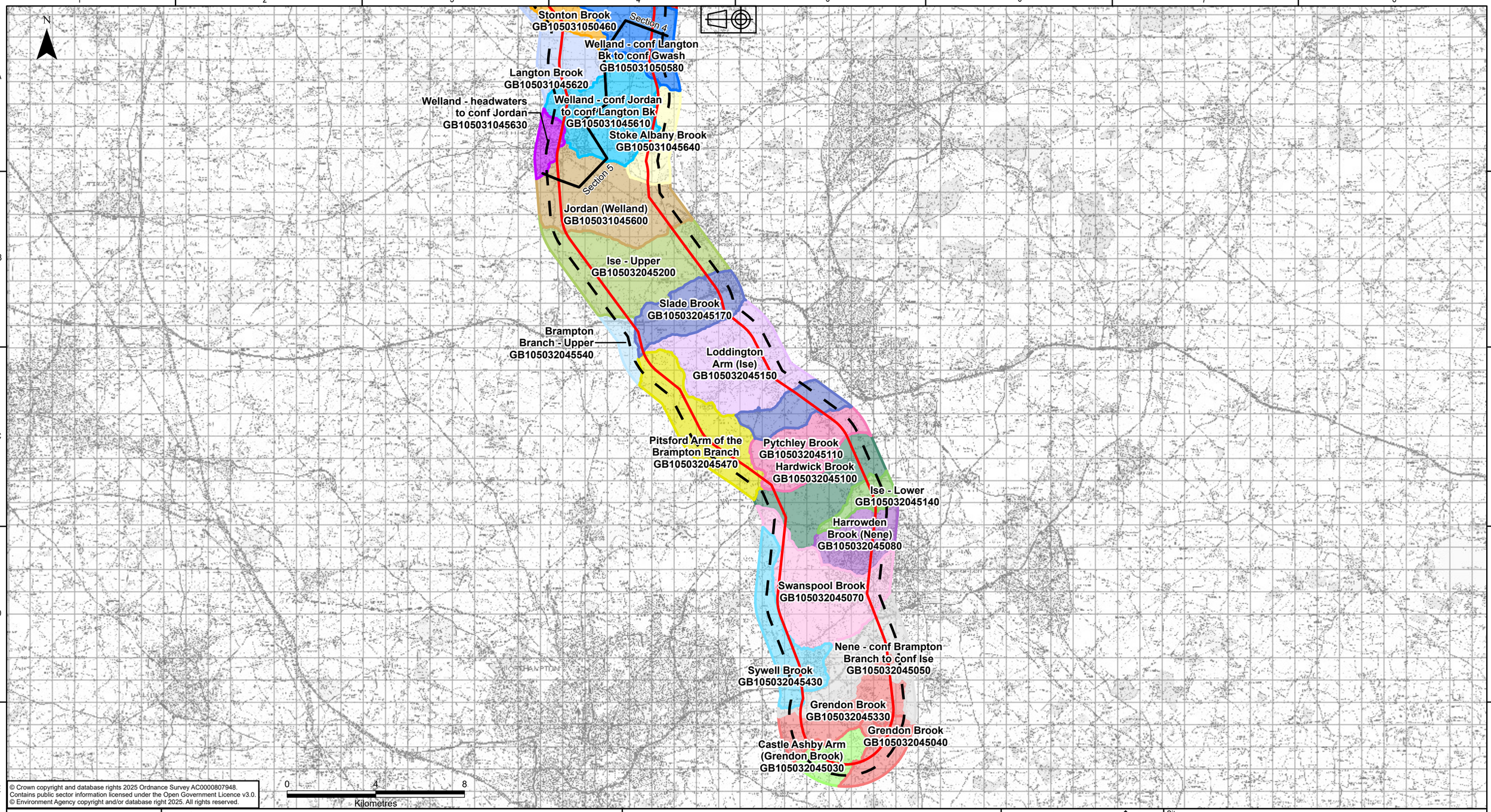
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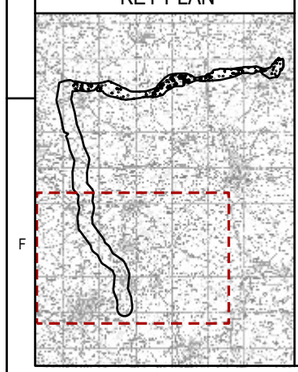
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KEY PLAN



Legend

- Scoping Boundary
- Sections
- 500m Study Area

River Water Body Catchments

- Brampton Branch - Upper
- Castle Ashby Arm (Grendon Brook)
- Grendon Brook
- Hardwick Brook
- Harrowden Brook (Nene)
- Ise - Lower
- Ise - Upper
- Jordan (Welland)
- Langton Brook
- Loddington Arm (Ise)
- Medbourne Brook
- Nene - conf Brampton Branch to conf Ise
- Pitsford Arm of the Brampton Branch
- Pytchley Brook
- Slade Brook
- Stoke Albany Brook
- Stonton Brook
- Swanspool Brook
- Sywell Brook
- Welland - conf Jordan to conf Langton Bk
- Welland - conf Langton Bk to conf Gwash
- Welland - headwaters to conf Jordan

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WFD Surface Water Bodies

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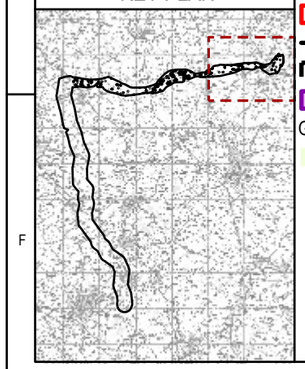
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KEY PLAN



Legend

- Scoping Boundary
- Sections
- 500m Study Area
- Refined Weston Marsh Substation Siting Zone

Groundwater Bodies

- Cornbrash

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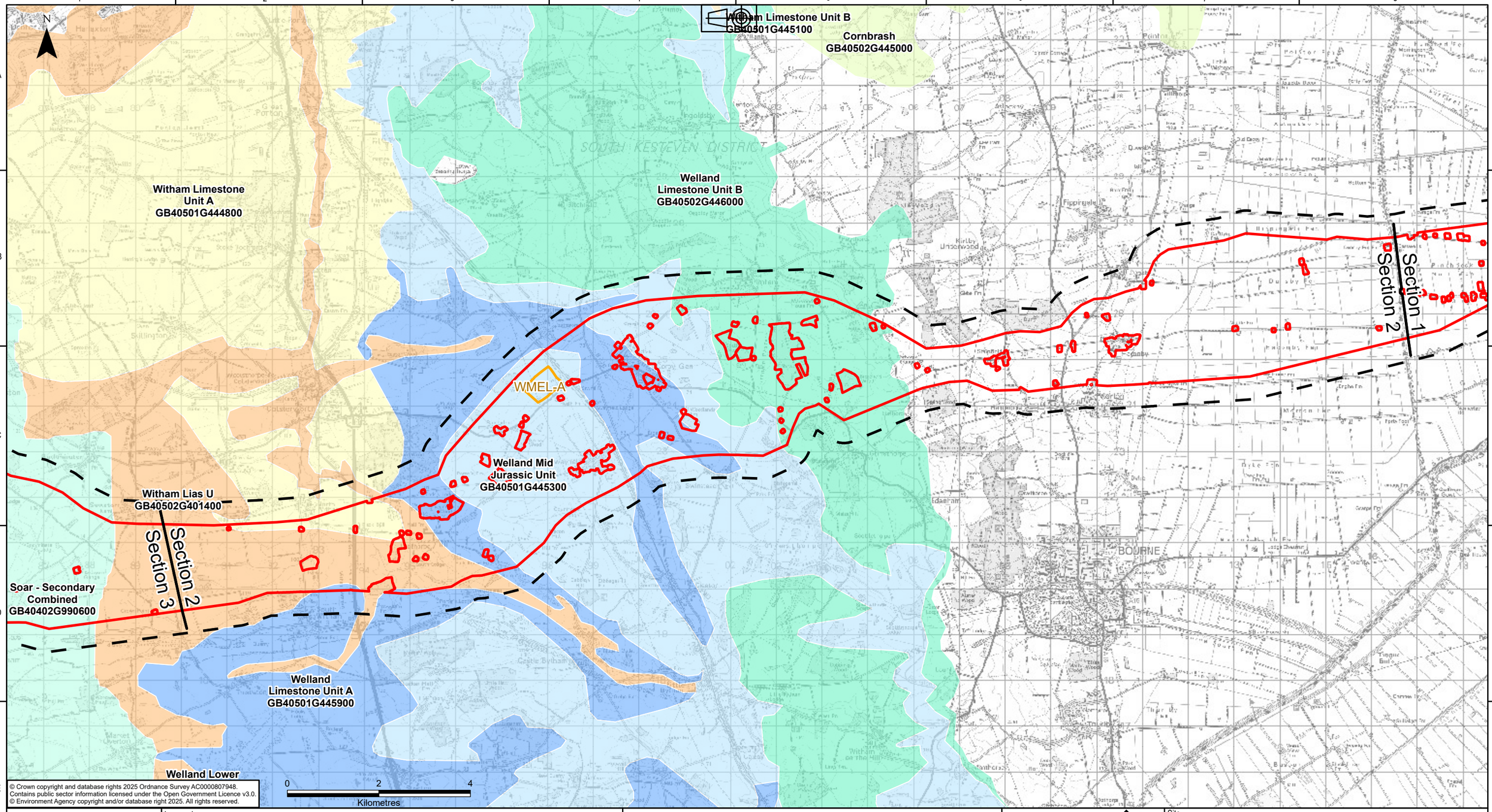
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WFD Groundwater Bodies

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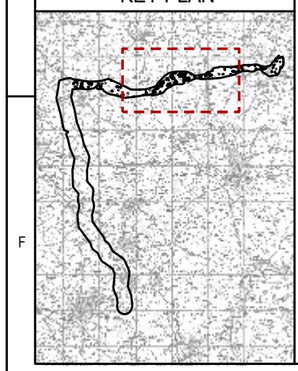
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KEY PLAN



Legend

- Scoping Boundary
- Sections
- 500m Study Area
- Substations Siting Area

Groundwater Bodies

- Cornbrash
- Soar - Secondary Combined
- Welland Limestone Unit A
- Welland Limestone Unit B
- Welland Lower Jurassic Unit
- Welland Mid Jurassic Unit
- Witham Lias U
- Witham Limestone Unit A
- Witham Limestone Unit B

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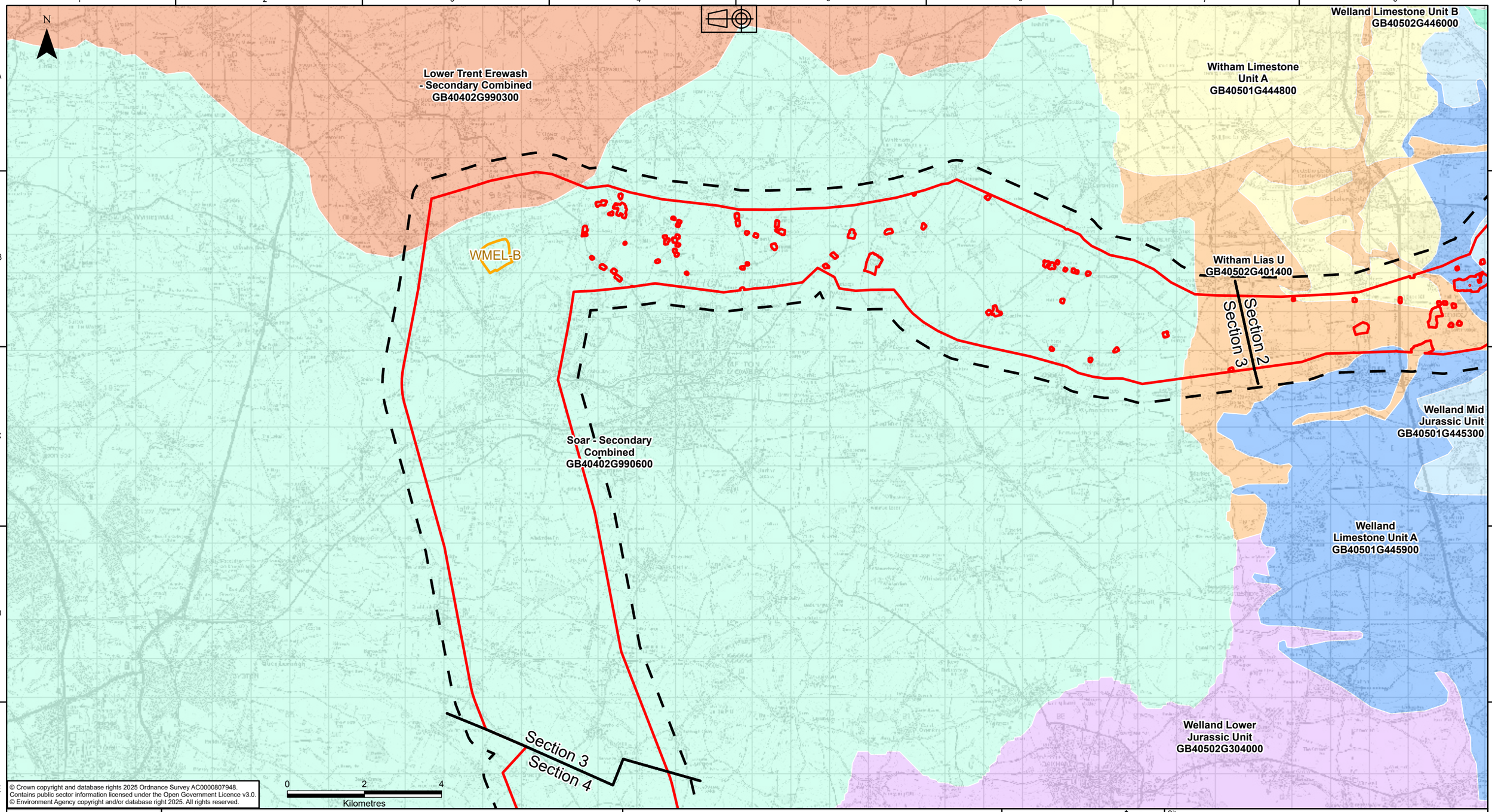
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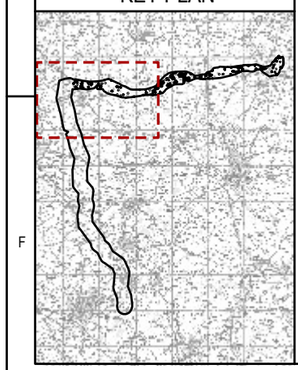
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KEY PLAN



Legend

- Scoping Boundary
- Sections
- 500m Study Area
- Substations Siting Area

Groundwater Bodies

- Lower Trent Erewash - Secondary Combined
- Soar - Secondary Combined
- Welland Limestone Unit A
- Welland Limestone Unit B
- Welland Lower Jurassic Unit
- Welland Mid Jurassic Unit
- Witham Lias U
- Witham Limestone Unit A

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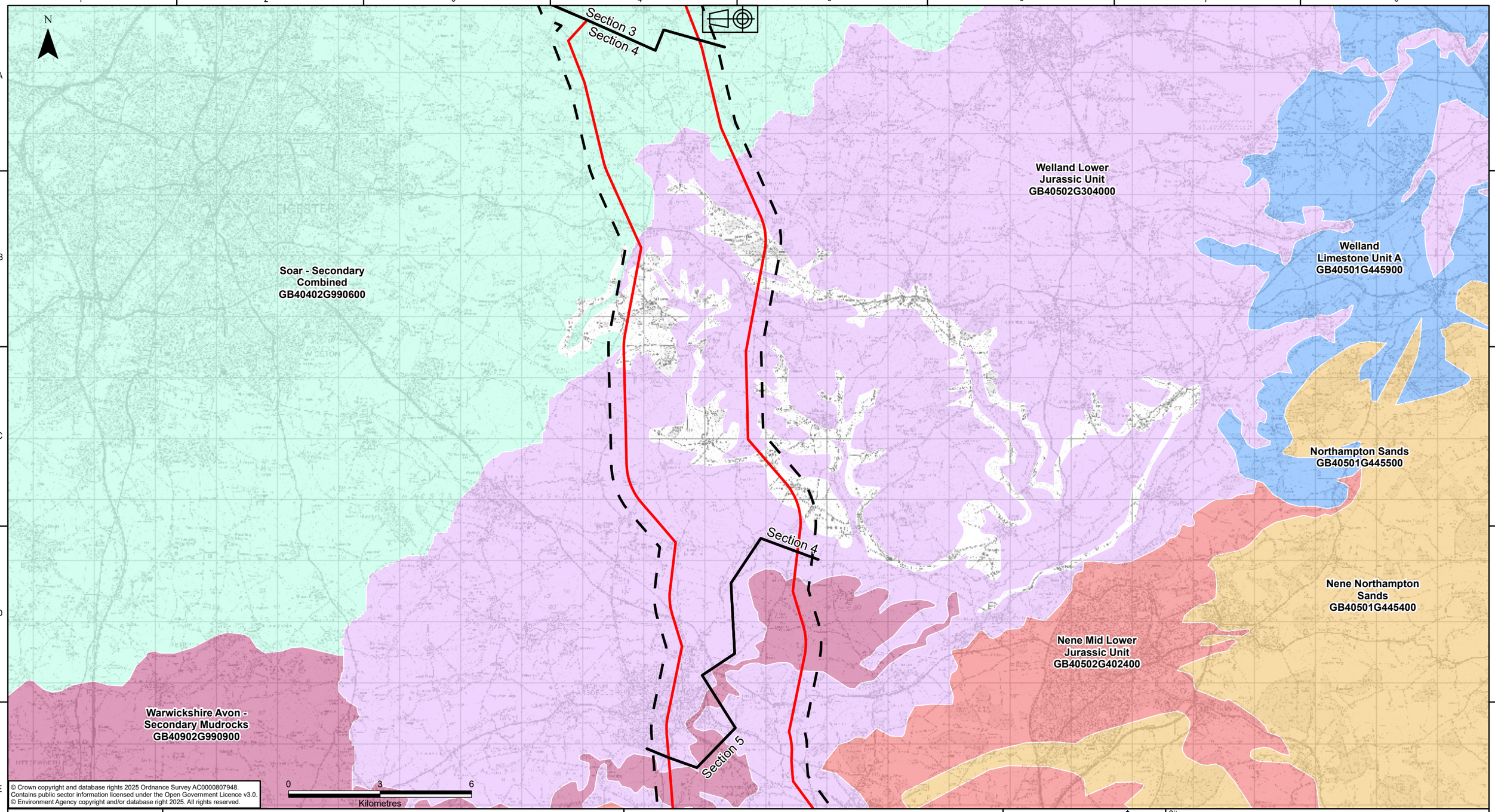
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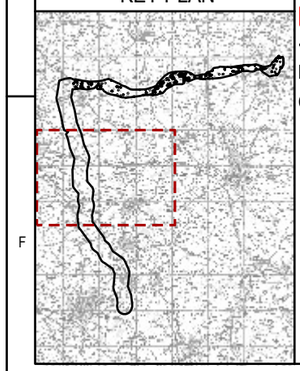
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KEY PLAN



Legend

- Scoping Boundary
- Sections
- 500m Study Area

Groundwater Bodies

- Nene Mid Lower Jurassic Unit
- Nene Northampton Sands
- Northampton Sands
- Soar - Secondary Combined
- Warwickshire Avon - Secondary Mudrocks
- Welland Limestone Unit A
- Welland Lower Jurassic Unit

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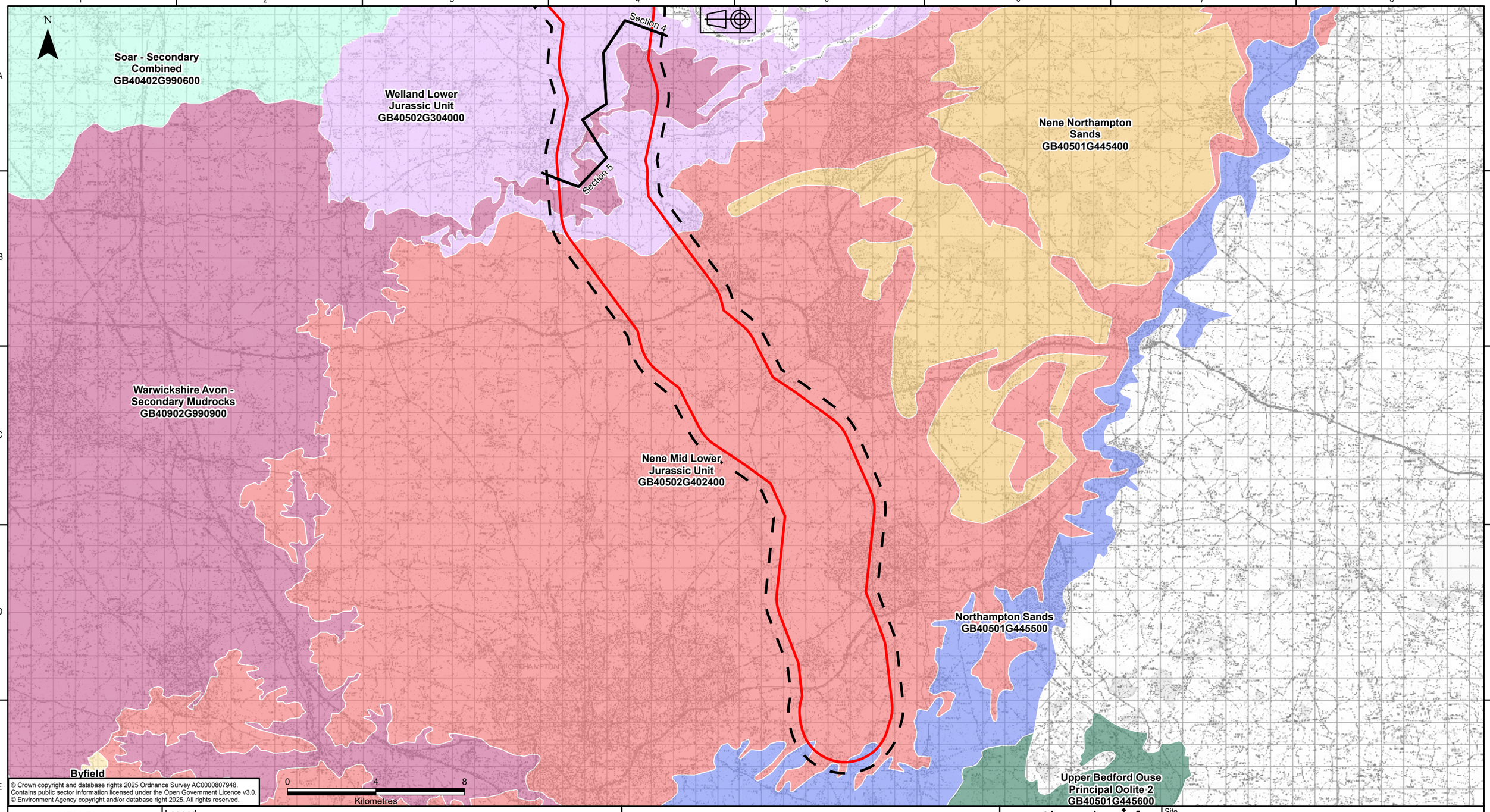
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WFD Groundwater Bodies

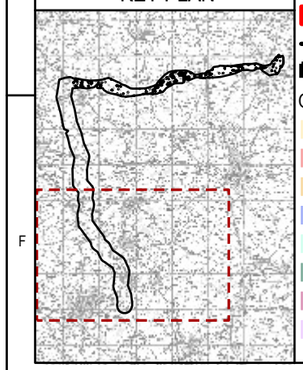
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Legend

- Scoping Boundary
- Sections
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Groundwater Bodies

- Byfield Jurassic
- Nene Mid Lower Jurassic Unit
- Nene Northampton Sands
- Northampton Sands
- Soar - Secondary Combined
- Upper Bedford Ouse Principal Oolite 2
- Warwickshire Avon - Secondary Mudrocks
- Welland Lower Jurassic Unit

Rev.	Date	Comment	Des	Drw by	Check	Appr.
P01.01	29/10/2025	First issue	OT	DM	HJ	CS

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Contractor
AECOM
ARUP

Site: Weston Marsh to East Leicestershire

Title: Scoping Report: Figure 10A.2 WFD Groundwater Bodies

Purpose of issue: For Information
Status: S2
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Sheet 5 of 5
Size: A3

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12A. Agriculture and Soils Survey Strategy

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Contents

12A.1	Introduction	12A-1
12A.2	Avoidance Measures and Principles for Scoping of Surveys	12A-1
12A.3	Study Area	12A-2
12A.4	Data Sources	12A-2
12A.5	Initial Baseline	12A-2
12A.6	Surveys Required	12A-3

12A.1 Introduction

12A.1.1 This survey strategy relates to the potential effects of the Weston Marsh to East Leicestershire project (the Project) on soils resources and agricultural land classification (ALC). The Project is being developed by National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET) to increase the ability of the transmission system to provide the required capacity between the North, the Midlands and the South. The Project forms part of a major programme of reinforcement of the electricity transmission system to accommodate major increases in power flows, helping take power generated from low carbon sources (especially from offshore wind) to areas of consumer demand across the UK.

12A.2 Avoidance Measures and Principles for Scoping of Surveys

12A.2.1 Soils are typically considered a non-renewable resource because of the very long periods required for soil formation. Soils classification in England and Wales is described by soil series, which groups soils with similar horizons and characteristics. Soil series develop from similar parent materials, under similar climatic and vegetational conditions. Similar soil series are grouped in soil associations. Soil associations provide a description of the soil resource.

12A.2.2 ALC divides land into five grades based on its productivity, flexibility and efficiency. 'Best and Most Versatile' (BMV) land is defined as grades 1, 2 and subgrade 3a. Non-BMV land is defined as sub grade 3b, and grades 4 and 5. The ALC system is used as a basis to assess the impact of development proposals on agricultural land.

12A.2.3 ALC is the only standard method for classifying the quality of agricultural land in England and Wales. Land is assessed according to its versatility, productivity and workability, based upon inter-related parameters including climate, relief, soil characteristics and drainage. The 1:250,000 scale Provisional ALC mapping, which is available via the Government's geographic information website (Ref 12A.1), is the most current and detailed published ALC. However, these data pre-date the revised ALC methodology issued in 1988 (Ref 12A.4) and as a result, the data does not provide a distinction between ALC Subgrades 3a (BMV) and 3b (non-BMV). Additionally, the scale of the mapping is such that it does not pick up variations in ALC grade for areas less than approximately 80 ha. The Provisional ALC mapping therefore provides an indication of the land quality in the region, but the extent and distribution of BMV agricultural land within the Study Area cannot be defined from the Provisional mapping alone.

12A.2.4 The overarching National Policy Statement (NPS) for Energy (EN1, paragraphs 5.11.12 and 5.11.13) requires that applicants seek to minimise impacts on the best and most versatile agricultural land (defined as land in grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification) and preferably use land in areas of poorer quality (grades 3b, 4 and 5). Applicants should also identify any effects and seek to minimise impacts on soil health and protect and improve soil quality taking into account any mitigation measures proposed.

12A.2.5 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ref 12A.5) is clear that local authorities should seek to discourage development on BMV land. The Natural England Technical Information Note (TIN) 04910 (Ref 12A.6) summarises the

position of Natural England, which is a statutory consultee when areas of BMV greater than 20 ha are affected by development.

12A.3 Study Area

12A.3.1 At scoping, the Scoping Boundary includes the substation sites and preferred corridor, using existing mapped data of the soil resource and ALC, with no surveys proposed at this project stage.

12A.3.2 Following scoping, substation sites will be confirmed, and it is anticipated that the corridor will be refined to draft Order Limits typically around 100-200 m wide in simple overhead line sections. Field survey of the substation sites is proposed at this stage.

12A.3.3 It is anticipated that at this stage a high-quality model of preliminary ALC data will be available from Natural England (Ref 12A.7). This will provide data for PEIR. The model of preliminary ALC data employs data based on 50 m raster squares and employs more data, relative to the 1:250,000 the pre-1988 provisional ALC map.

12A.3.4 Subsequently field survey, using specialist sub-consultant surveyors is proposed to assist micro-siting of infrastructure, based on design freeze for statutory consultation, to be presented in the PEIR.

12A.4 Data Sources

12A.4.1 Soils may be described according to soil association. Soil associations are groups of soil types that occur typically together in the landscape. The information is mapped by the Soil Survey of England and Wales and is available to purchase digitally (NATMAP) from Cranfield University. It is proposed to acquire NATMAP data. Associated with this data is a freely available analysis of soil characteristics (Soilscapes), also developed by Cranfield University (Ref 12A.2).

12A.4.2 For scoping, the provisional ALC data, within Magic map, has been used to provide indicative guidance on ALC grades.

12A.4.3 Natural England is to present more accurate ALC grading for England than is provided in the published ALC mapping, that will include subdivision of Grade 3 land into Subgrades 3a and 3b. This updated preliminary data relies on a model developed by Cranfield University to provide predictive ALC data, which follows the methodology applied, by Cranfield University, across Wales.

12A.4.4 Cranfield modelled data is no longer available to purchase commercially but has historically been used for approved planning applications for grid connection corridors, with a planning condition that field survey is undertaken post-consent for a defined working corridor.

12A.4.5 It is proposed to appoint specialist sub-consultant surveyors for field surveys of substation locations, following design freeze for statutory consultation, to inform the PEIR. Field survey is additionally proposed in agricultural fields for tower locations to assist with micro-siting, if there is evidence for the presence of BMV land.

12A.5 Initial Baseline

12A.5.1 Baseline soil information will include information relating to soil associations (the soil resource) and the ALC.

12A.5.2 The Scoping Boundary includes confirmed BMV land to the eastern part (extensive mapping of provisional grades 1 and 2) and likely BMV land in the central and western extent.

12A.5.3 The extensive distribution of BMV land in the east of the preferred corridor means that BMV land cannot be avoided and use of provisional data at EIA Scoping, and expected future modelled data from Natural England for PEIR, are appropriate to identify the worst-case scenario impact assessment.

12A.5.4 Field survey of soils within the substation sites is proposed for the PEIR. Field survey of soils at tower locations, where micro-siting to avoid BMV land is possible, will be undertaken to inform the ES.

12A.6 Surveys Required

12A.6.1 Field surveys are proposed at PEIR stage for substation sites, and will be undertaken to inform design and assessment for the towers, with the findings to be reported in the ES.

12A.6.2 The raw survey information, to be provided in a report and shapefiles, would be interpreted by AECOMArup soils specialists against ISEP guidelines (2022): A New Perspective on Land and Soil in Environment Impact Assessment to produce figures and determine the significance of effects (Ref 12A.3).

References

Ref 12A.1 Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (no date) MAGIC. [online] Available at: https://magic.defra.gov.uk/ (Accessed: 8 August 2025).

Ref 12A.2 Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute (no date) Soilscapes Viewer [online] Available at: https://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/ (Accessed: 8 August 2025)

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Ref 12A.6 Natural England (2012) Technical Information Note TIN049. Agricultural Land Classification: protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land. Available at: https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/35012 (Accessed: 8 August 2025)

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18A. Climate Change Resilience Screening Assessment

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Contents

18A. Climate Change Resilience Screening Assessment 18A-1

18A.1 Introduction 18A-1

18A.2 Regulatory and Planning Context 18A-2

18A.3 Methodology 18A-2
Study Area 18A-2
Data Sources 18A-3
CCR Screening Assessment Methodology 18A-3
Identification of receptors 18A-4
Identification of potential climate change hazards – existing and future baseline 18A-6
Identification of potential climate change impacts 18A-9
Identification of design and control measures 18A-9
Assumptions and Limitations 18A-10

18A.4 Baseline and future climate conditions 18A-10

18A.5 CCR Screening Assessment 18A-16

18A.6 Conclusion 18A-37

Table 18A.1 Description of climate change receptors identified as part of the Project 18A-4
Table 18A.2 List of climate hazards considered in this assessment, hazard definitions, applicable thresholds and rationale for inclusion 18A-6
Table 18A.3 Summary of baseline and future climate conditions 18A-11
Table 18A.4 CCR screening assessment summary: construction phase 18A-17
Table 18A.5 CCR screening assessment summary: operation phase 18A-23

References 18A-38

18A. Climate Change Resilience Screening Assessment

18A.1 Introduction

18A.1.1 This Screening Assessment has been prepared to support **Chapter 18 Climate Change** of the Scoping Report for the Weston Marsh to East Leicestershire Project (the Project). It presents the findings of a screening assessment (hereafter referred to as the 'Climate Change Resilience (CCR) Screening Assessment') of the potential impacts of current and future climate change on the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Project. The Project is described in **Chapter 4 Description of the Project**.

18A.1.2 This screening assessment:

- reviews relevant legislation, policy and guidance that has informed the scope and methodology of the CCR screening assessment;
- sets out the existing and future environmental baseline conditions, established from desk studies;
- presents results of the CCR screening assessment, based on the information gathered and the analysis and assessments to date at this early design stage; and
- identifies the Design and Control Measures that could prevent, minimise, reduce or offset the possible climate change impacts and summarises recommendations.

18A.1.3 The following key terms and definitions relating to the CCR screening assessment are used:

- Climate hazard – a weather or climate related event which has potential to cause harm to receptors or infrastructure assets.
- Climate change impact – an impact from a climate hazard which affects the ability of the receptor or infrastructure asset to maintain its function or purpose.
- Embedded measures – this refers to modifications to the location, design or operation of the Project identified during the iterative design process to prevent or reduce likely adverse impacts, and that are an inherent part of the Project. In addition, best practice/industry standard measures are also a form embedded mitigation.
- Control and management measures – as described in **Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice.**
- Design and control measures – refers to both the embedded measures and control and management measures.

18A.2 Regulatory and Planning Context

18A.2.1 Legislation and policy relevant to the Project and this CCR screening assessment is presented below. Further detail is outlined in **Chapter 2 Regulatory and Planning Policy Context and Appendix 2A National and Regional Policy, Appendix 2B Key Legislation and Appendix 2C Local Policy**.

Planning Policy

National Policy Statements

18A.2.2 National Policy Statements (NPSs) set out the primary policy tests against which the application for a DCO for the Project would be considered. The relevant NPSs are the Overarching NPS for Energy (EN-1) (Ref 18A.1) and the NPS for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (Ref 18A.2) set out how the NPSs concerning electricity networks infrastructure are relevant to the CCR screening assessment.

18A.2.3 Relevant guidance and standards that have informed this CCR screening assessment are listed below:

- The Institute of Sustainability and Environmental Professionals (ISEP) Environmental Impact Assessment Guide to: Climate Change Resilience and Adaptation (Ref 18A.3). This has been used to define the methodology for this high-level CCR assessment.
- UKCP18 Science and user guidance reports (Ref 18A.4). This user guidance and associated reports have been used to inform the current and future baseline conditions.

18A.3 Methodology

Study Area

18A.3.1 The Study Area for this assessment is the land within the Scoping Boundary, as described in **Chapter 4 Description of the Project** and illustrated on **Figure 1.2 Scoping Boundary**.

18A.3.2 Consideration has been given to climate change receptors (infrastructure and assets) identified and future asset typologies for which consent is being sought.

18A.3.3 The temporal scope is the duration of the construction phase and operational and maintenance phases, as set out below:

- **Construction phase**: construction works are anticipated to commence in 2030 for a duration of approximately four years. To assess the likely impacts of climate change on the construction stage, climate projections for the 2030s (2016 - 2045) time-period have been used for construction activities, to represent a reasonable worst-case approach. It is noted that there would also be operational activities of the Project post-2033, which is captured by 2030 projections.
- **Operation and maintenance phase**: the design life of the Project is assumed to be 40 years from 2034, however it is typically unusual for elements of National Grid's electricity transmission system to be decommissioned and sites reinstated. In general, assets will be replaced towards the end of their design life (which

varies depending on the asset and its condition throughout its operational life). To assess the likely impacts of climate change on the operation stage, available UK Climate Projections for the 2040s, 2050s, and 2065s time periods have been used. This aligns with data currently available from the Met Office UK Climate Projections 2018 (UKCP18) 'regional' 12 km land projections, which provides data up until the period ending 2079. Projections beyond 2080 are subject to uncertainty associated with modelling constraints and assumptions. See Section 18A.3.13 for further information.

18A.3.4 As detailed in **Chapter 4, Description of the Project,** the decommissioning of the Project has been scoped out of the environmental assessment.

Data Sources

18A.3.5 The information to inform this CCR screening assessment is sourced from a combination of Project specific information available at the current design stage alongside desk-based research for the Study Area in line with relevant legislation, policy and guidance. Key data sources include:

- UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (2022) (Ref 18A.5) - This has been used to inform an understanding of climate risks that could impact electricity transmission network infrastructure.
- National Grid Electricity Transmission Climate Change Adaptation Report (2021) (Ref 18A.6) - This report, carried out by National Grid Electricity Transmission, has been used to inform an understanding of the climate risks that could impact Great Britain's electricity transmission network infrastructure and the design and control measures identified from a whole system perspective.
- UK Climate Projections (UKCP18) – User Interface for probabilistic projections (Ref 18.7) and The Met Office Climate Data Portal (Ref 18.8), both using Regional (UKCP18 Regional (12 km) models) and factsheets. UKCP18 is the latest projection dataset for the UK, produced by the UK Met Office.
- HadUK-Grid Met Office (Ref 18A.9) – HadUK-Grid is an observational gridded dataset produced by the UK Met Office. The gridded data sets are based on the archive of UK weather observations held at the Met Office.
- United Kingdom Climate Risk Indicators data – Provides information on future change to indicators of climate risks across the UK, including wildfire daily hazard assessment data which provides a five-day summary for wildfire that could affect the UK, based on UKCP18 projections (Ref 18A.10).
- Met Office State of the UK Climate (2022) (Ref 18A.11).
- National Grid Group plc: Annual Report and Accounts (2024/25) (Ref 18A.12).

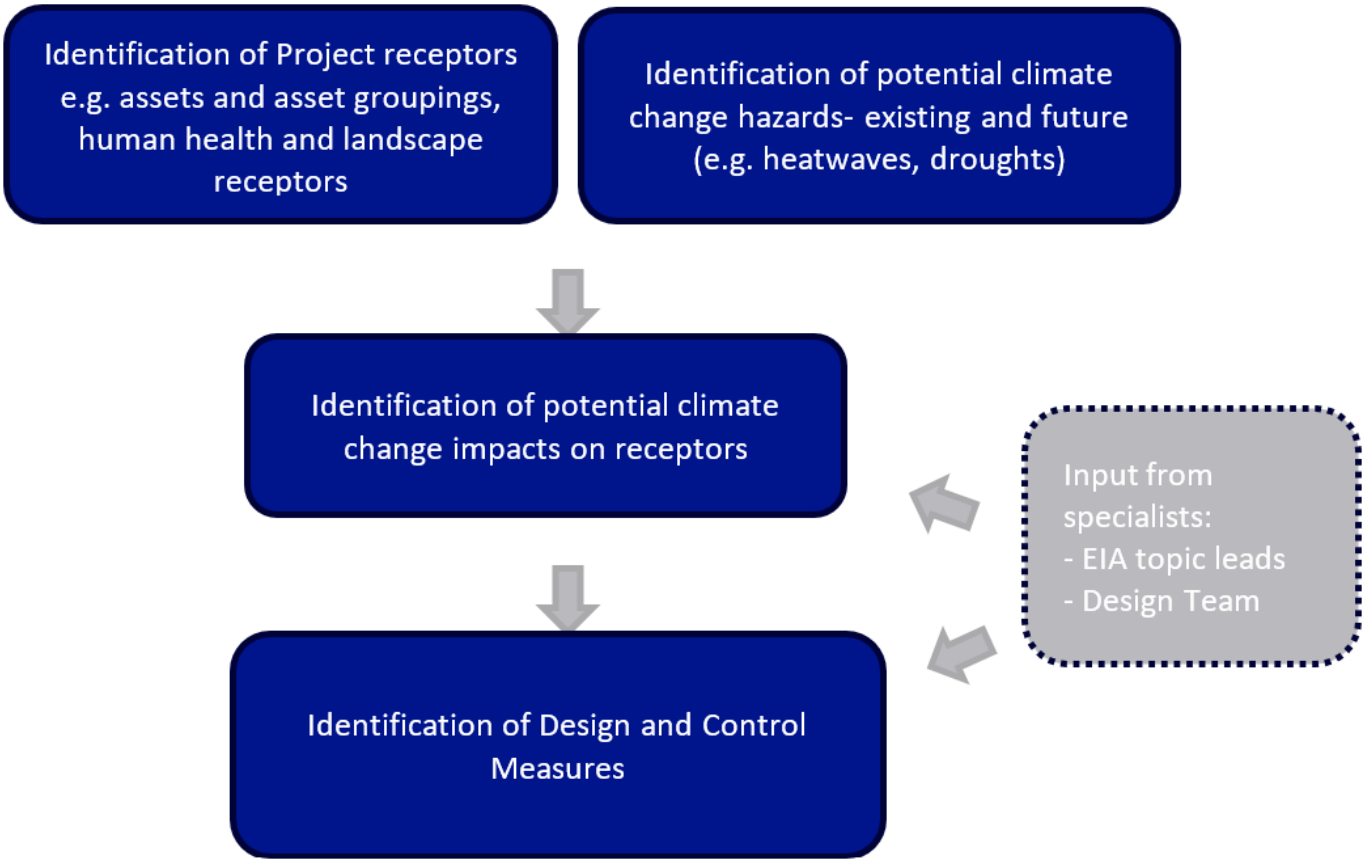
CCR Screening Assessment Methodology

18A.3.6 This section presents the methodology used for screening climate change risks on climate change receptors that may arise from the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Project.

18A.3.7 The methodology applied for the CCR screening assessment, as outlined in **Image 18A.1** CCR screening assessment methodology uses a combination of quantitative

and qualitative information for climate change projections, and qualitative information related to the potential impacts.

Image 18A.1 CCR screening assessment methodology



18A.3.8 The sections below outline the method shown in the diagram in more detail and provides details on assessment criteria.

Identification of receptors

18A.3.9 The key receptors considered in this assessment include Principal Project Infrastructure (a portfolio of assets defined in **Chapter 4 Description of the Project**); human health receptors and environmental receptors. **Table 18A.1** provides further information on receptors identified and groupings. It is considered that receptors identified for the construction phase would be temporary i.e. only considered vulnerable for the construction phase, and those identified for the operation phase would be receptors in situ for the proposed design life of the Project.

Table 18A.1 Description of climate change receptors identified as part of the Project

Phase	Receptor groupings	Description
Construction	Materials and equipment for construction of built assets	Equipment on site for construction purposes e.g. diggers.

Phase	Receptor groupings	Description
	Access routes to construction site	Access routes within the Scoping Boundary.
	Stockpiles	Stocks of materials on site for construction purposes e.g. earth stockpiles.
	Temporary structures	Construction structures including site compounds, works cabins and security fencing.
	Human health receptors	Construction worker and site users.
	Environmental receptors	Landscaping, planting and any habitat creation that will be provided as part of the Project.
Operation	Assets: Overhead Lines	Conductors supported by towers: Conductors: Wires attached to the end of a set of insulators. Insulators: the most common industry standard is either glass, porcelain, or polymeric. Associated telemetry and controls. *Assumed design life: 80+ years for overhead line circuits and 25-40 years for insulators.*
	Assets: Towers	Structures used to carry overhead electrical conductors, insulators and fittings. Towers are either suspension towers, from which the conductor is simply suspended, or tension towers, which are more robust structures that hold conductors in tension where the alignment of an overhead line changes direction or to maintain tenson in long straight sections of the route. It is likely that the proposed towers for the Project would comprise steel lattice structures. Indicative tower heights will be provided within the Environmental Statement (ES), which will be limited by a vertical Limit of Deviation (LoD) to be defined through the development of the Project. For the purposes of the current stage of the Project and to inform scoping, the use of steel lattice structures has been assumed. Alternative tower designs may also be considered, where mitigation (e.g. for landscape and visual effects) is required. Where this is the case, the resilience of the asset to extreme weather and climate change will be considered during the detailed design stage. Further embedded design measures will be considered as the Project design evolves, through engagement with the engineering design team, to ensure extreme weather and climate related impacts are minimised where

Phase	Receptor groupings	Description
		possible. Measures will be incorporated into the future development of Project design principles. *Assumed design life: 40 years.*
	Assets: substations	The Project would include two new 400 kV substations named WMEL-A and WMEL-B, and substation infrastructure at Weston Marsh which could include up to two additional substations. There are two main types of substations; Air Insulated Switchgear (AIS) substations and Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS) substations. For the purposes of the current stage of the Project and to inform scoping, the use of AIS substations has been assumed. AIS substations composing electrical disconnect switches or circuit breakers used to control, protect and isolate electrical equipment.
	Human health receptors	Operational workers undertaking maintenance works.
	Environmental receptors	Landscaping, planting and any habitat creation that will be provided as part of the Project.

Identification of potential climate change hazards – existing and future baseline

18A.3.10 Existing literature on climate change such as the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (Ref 18A.5) and National Grid's Climate Change Adaptation Report (Ref 18A.6) along with UKCP18 data outputs for the Scoping Boundary have been used to identify potential climate hazards that may affect the geographical location of the Project. See Section 18A.3.5 for further information on data sources. For each climate hazard identified, and where appropriate, a threshold has been defined to identify when the weather event has the potential to cause harm, alongside a rationale for selection. **Table 18A.2** sets out the identified climate change hazards.

Table 18A.2 List of climate hazards considered in this assessment, hazard definitions, applicable thresholds and rationale for inclusion

Climate Hazard Identified	Definition	Threshold Identified	Rationale
High temperatures: Extreme high temperatures	Number of days per year when maximum daily temperature is above the threshold.	Days above 30°C	Threshold identified in National Grid Climate Change Adaptation Report (Ref 18A.6).
High temperatures: Heatwaves	Number of times per year when both	Maximum daily temperature above	Threshold identified in National Grid

Climate Hazard Identified	Definition	Threshold Identified	Rationale
	maximum and minimum daily temperature remain above thresholds for several days.	30°C and minimum daily temperature above 20°C for three consecutive days.	Climate Change Adaptation Report (Ref 18A.6). To align with Met Office definition of a heatwave (Ref 18A.13), a period of at least three consecutive days has been used.
Temperature change: Mean temperature	N/A – assessed qualitatively using UKCP18 probabilistic projections (Ref 18A.7).		
Low temperatures Extreme Low Temperatures	Number of days per year when maximum daily temperatures is below the threshold	Days below 0 °C	Threshold identified to account for icing days in line with the Met Office definition for days of icing days (Ref 18A.8).
Low temperatures Freeze thaw days	Number of days per year when temperature cycles above and below freezing in the same day	Maximum daily temperatures above 0°C and minimum daily temperatures below 0°C in the same day.	Threshold identified to account for frost days in line with the Met Office definition for days of air frost (Ref 18A.14).
Drought	An 'absolute' drought is defined essentially on the basis of rainfall deficiency.	Period of at least 15 consecutive days or more where there is less than 0.2 mm of rainfall.	Threshold identified to account for meteorological drought in line with the Met Office definition (Ref 18A.8).
Precipitation Mean precipitation	N/A – assessed qualitatively using UKCP18 probabilistic projections annual precipitation anomaly (Ref 18A.8).		
High winds and storms (including compound events	N/A – Climate hazard associated with wind is assessed qualitatively using UKCP18 'Wind' factsheet (Ref 18A.15). Storminess has been considered as a factor of summer and winter compound events. UK data from the past four decades has not shown any significant trends in storminess based on maximum gust speeds to determine thresholds. There is high uncertainty in climate projections of wind due to the complexity and challenges within climate models to simulate wind.		

Climate Hazard Identified	Definition	Threshold Identified	Rationale
	Wind related hazards, and summer and winter compound hazards are subject to high uncertainty as there is lack of agreement in the outputs from the climate models.		
Wildfire	Any uncontrolled vegetation fire which requires a decision, or action, regarding suppression (Ref 18A.16).	N/A No threshold identified for wildfires.	Any wildfire occurrence has the potential to cause harm therefore; no thresholds have been identified. The daily hazard assessment presents a 5-day summary of potential risk for the average case scenario.
Lightning	N/A – assessed qualitatively using professional judgement based on UKCP18 factsheets (Ref 18A.17) Lightning events are subject to high uncertainty as there is lack of agreement in the outputs from the climate models.		
Flood Risk	N/A – further information on how coastal, tidal and fluvial flood risk has been considered is contained in **Chapter 10 Water Environment.**		
Sea Level Rise	N/A – assessed qualitatively using UKCP18 factsheets (Ref 18A.17).		

Existing baseline

18A.3.11 The existing baseline is the historic climate as defined in terms of temperature, rainfall, and other climatic factors.

18A.3.12 Baseline data gathered for the CCR screening assessment is based on information on historic climatic conditions from the Met Office HadUK-Grid 12 km^2 observational data which the Scoping Boundary intersects for the time period 1981 – 2010. The Met Office HadUK-Grid is a set of gridded climate variables derived from meteorological station data that covers the UK, to allow data comparison from climate projections and across a country, administrative regions and river basins.

Future baseline

18A.3.13 Future baseline data gathered for the CCR screening assessment has been obtained from the Met Office UK Climate Projections 2018 (UKCP18) for England, and regionally, for the East Midlands. For the purpose of this assessment, projections for the temporal scope for the following average climate variables have been obtained and analysed from UKCP18 (under the Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 high emission scenario resulting in a global average temperature increase of 2- 4ºC for a 50th percentile probability of hazard occurring depending on the year assessed) for the 12 km^2 grid squares across the Scoping Boundary:

- Temperature related hazards: Extreme high temperatures; heatwaves; extreme low temperatures; and freeze-thaw days.

18A.3.14 For the purpose of this assessment, probabilistic projections have been analysed from UKCP18:

- Mean temperatures;
- Mean precipitation; and
- High winds and storms (including compound events).

18A.3.15 UKCP18 factsheets qualitative information has been used for the following hazards:

- Lightning; and
- Wildfire.

18A.3.16 In addition to the climate hazards identified, **Chapter 10 Water Environment** considers the potential flood risk impacts of coastal, fluvial and surface water flooding on water receptors that may arise during the construction, operation and maintenance of the Project. It also provides allowances for future climate change impacts over the Project lifetime. See **Chapter 10 Water Environment** for more information. **Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology** considers how climate change and variations could impact aquifer recharge, groundwater levels, and flow gradients. See **Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology** for more information.

Identification of potential climate change impacts

18A.3.17 Once climate change hazards were identified, the likelihood of the climate change hazard occurring has been considered alongside the vulnerability of the receptor to the identified hazard to identify any potential impacts. The potential for a climate hazard is determined based on the receptor location and whether that location could be susceptible to the specific hazard being considered e.g. flooding from tidal sources (i.e. coastal flooding) would not apply to locations inland. Given the early design stage, the specification and locations of individual assets are not yet determined. This exercise was therefore undertaken for asset groupings present across the Scoping Boundary based on professional judgment.

Identification of design and control measures

18A.3.18 Embedded measures and control and management measures relevant to potential climate change impacts (appropriate to the current stage of the design) have been identified through discussions with the design team, EIA technical discipline leads and the National Grid Strategic Infrastructure team.

18A.3.19 A range of standard measures for the Project will be adopted throughout the duration of the construction phase. An Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) is provided in **Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice.** Measures relevant to the control and management of impacts that could affect climate are identified in **Table 18A.4 and Table 18A.5** below (refer to **Appendix 4A** for the full description of each measure).

Assumptions and Limitations

18A.3.20 The CCR Screening assessment has been informed by the following principal assumptions and limitations:

- The assessment is affected by assumptions associated with climate modelling and climate change projections, incorporated in UKCP18. Climate projections take into account uncertainty due to natural variability and an incomplete understanding of the climate system and its imperfect representation in models. The projections do this by giving the probabilities of a range of possible outcomes, as estimated by scientific methodology. While the global projections provide a range of climate futures, they cannot cover all potential future climate outcomes. For example, there is uncertainty in climate models and regarding how global climatic trends will be reflected at the regional scale. There is also uncertainty in the relationship between changes in climate hazards and the respective response in terms of asset performance.
- Information on climate change impacts on lightning is not available in UKCP18 for the 12 km regional nor 25 km probabilistic data and therefore a qualitative assessment has been provided based on UKCP18 factsheets. Lightning flash rate data has more recently been released as part of the higher resolution UKCP local 2.2 km data, however it is not currently available via the UKCP18 User Interface, instead the headline findings have been used.
- UKCP18 data for the 'regional' 12 km projections, which provide information on local climate impacts within a defined 12 km square location is only available up to 2079. This data has been used to generate the information provided in **Table 18A.3**.
- Assessments made in relation to 'hazard likelihood' and 'impact' have relied on professional judgement and evidence gathered through discussions with National Grid Electricity Transmission and other environmental topic assessments.

18A.3.21 Any existing assets that are owned / operated by NGET that fall within the Scoping Boundary but are not being modified as part of the Project, are assumed to be maintained in line with NGET's existing management practices and therefore do not form part of the assessment. NGET assesses current physical climate risks to their assets and operations through a number of ways, including through the Task Force for Climate Related Financial Disclosures (Ref 18A.18), supported by climate modelling based on UKCP18, and through the Defra Adaptation Power Reporting (Ref 18A.19). Measures identified to respond to climate risks, and effective measures that have been employed on other NGET projects are assumed to apply to this Project.

18A.4 Baseline and future climate conditions

18A.4.1 **Table 18A.3** presents a summary of the baseline and future climate conditions for the Scoping Boundary

Table 18A.3 Summary of baseline and future climate conditions

Climate Hazard	Baseline summary Timescales: (1981-2010)	Future summary Timescales: 2030s, 2040s (2026-2055), 2050s (2036-2065), 2070s (2050-2079) RCP8.5 50th percentile
High temperatures: Extreme high temperatures	England-wide: Average annual number of days above 30℃ is rare for most locations, occurring less than once every five years. Higher occurrence in east England. East Midlands: Average annual number of days above 30℃ occurs approximately one day per year.	**England-wide**: The projections for the 2040s and 2070s show a clear increase in average annual number of days per year above 30℃ for most locations in England. **East Midlands**: The projections for the 2040s and beyond show an increase in the average annual number of days per year above the 30℃ threshold to multiple occurrences per year. A larger increase is expected for the 2070s when compared to the 2040s.
High temperatures: Heatwaves	England-wide: Using the defined threshold level, occurrences of heatwaves did not occur in the in the data analysed.	**England-wide**: The projections show an increase, especially in South East England and major urban centres (e.g. London, Birmingham and Manchester). For example, by the 2070s in London there are more than two events per year. **East Midlands**: The projections for the 2040s and beyond show a slight increase in instances of heatwaves. A larger increase is expected for the 2070s when compared to the 2040s.
Temperature change: Mean temperature	Baseline information not provided with probabilistic projections.	**England-wide**: Average mean temperatures for England are expected to increase across all scenarios compared to the baseline. **East Midlands**: In the 2050s: Winter mean temperatures show a 1.5-2.5℃ increase compared to the baseline (1981-2010)

Climate Hazard	Baseline summary Timescales: (1981-2010)	Future summary Timescales: 2030s, 2040s (2026-2055), 2050s (2036-2065), 2070s (2050-2079) RCP8.5 50th percentile
		Summer mean temperatures show a 2-3℃ increase compared to the baseline (1981-2010). In the 2070s: Winter mean temperatures show a 2.5-3.5℃ increase compared to the baseline (1981-2010). Summer mean temperatures show a 4-5℃ increase compared to the baseline (1981-2010).
Low temperatures Extreme low Temperatures	England-wide: Occurs multiple times per year in most UK locations. East Midlands: Occurs multiple times per year (approximately 3-4 days per year).	**England-wide**: The projections show a clear decrease. For example, by the 2070s, in most locations in the UK on average it occurs zero days per year. A larger decrease is expected for the 2070s when compared to the 2040s. Cold extremes while rare, may still occur. **East Midlands**: The projections for the 2040s and beyond show a reduction in the average annual number of days per year below the 0℃ threshold to 0 to1 day per year.
Low temperatures Freeze thaw Days	England-wide: Common in most UK locations. Only around the coast and in London does freeze-thaw occur fewer than thirty days per year. East Midlands: Freeze-thaw days occur around 55 days per year.	**England-wide**: The projections show a considerable decrease in occurrences. **East Midlands**: Freeze-thaw days decrease by around 20 days per year by the 2070's. A larger decrease in occurrence is expected for the 2070s compared to the 2040s.
Drought	England-wide: Drought events are regional in nature and can vary considerably in time and extent. They are typically rare across the majority of England, with the south east most at risk.	**England-wide**: Drought durations, intensities and severities are all projected to increase in most UK catchments and UKCP18 projections indicate warmer, wetter winters and hotter, drier summers for the UK.

Climate Hazard	Baseline summary Timescales: (1981-2010)	Future summary Timescales: 2030s, 2040s (2026-2055), 2050s (2036-2065), 2070s (2050-2079) RCP8.5 50th percentile
	East Midlands: The East Midlands is the one of the driest region in the UK. In the baseline, for the middle region of the proposed Project alignment, there is a Drought Severity Index baseline of 7.8.	**East Midlands**: Summer rainfall is predicted to decrease by 10% by 2060 (RCP8.5, 50th percentile) and 25% by 2080 (RCP8.5, 50th percentile), which will exacerbate the potential for drought conditions. The Drought Severity Index is projected to rise to 14.8 per 12-month accumulation by 2070 (RCP8.5, 50th percentile).
Precipitation Mean precipitation	**Chapter 10 Water Environment** provides an overview of hydrology and flood risk for the Project Scoping Boundary. Key headlines summarised below: The average annual total rainfall baseline in the locality of the Project was 614 mm, based on the Wittering station record (NGR TF044025) (located approximately 19.5 km from the draft Order Limits, southeast of Melton Mowbray. This is lower than the Midlands regional average (1991-2020) of 810 mm. The highest monthly average precipitation was recorded during August (60 mm) and October (63 mm). The driest months were March (39 mm) and February (39 mm). See baseline conditions, **Chapter 10 Water Environment** for an overview of hydrology and flood risk for the Scoping Boundary	**England-wide**: Precipitation levels are projected to increase in winter months but decrease during summer months. The precipitation changes are generally greater in the south of the UK where the precipitation might decrease up to 40% in summer and increase up to around 30% in winter. Increases in seasonal precipitation link to the increase in river flood hazards. **East Midlands**: In the 2040s: Winter mean precipitation shows a -5 to +% increase compared to the baseline (1981-2000). Summer mean precipitation shows a 0 to 20% decrease compared to the baseline (1981-2000). In the 2070s: Winter mean precipitation shows a 0 to 25% increase compared to the baseline (1981-2000). Summer mean precipitation shows a 0 to 30% decrease compared to the baseline (1981-2000).

Climate Hazard	Baseline summary Timescales: (1981-2010)	Future summary Timescales: 2030s, 2040s (2026-2055), 2050s (2036-2065), 2070s (2050-2079) RCP8.5 50th percentile
High winds	Baseline information not provided with probabilistic projections.	**England-wide**: Climate Projections indicate that there are no compelling trends, and any increases in wind speeds are modest compared to interannual variability.
Summer and winter compound events	England-wide: Similar to high winds, compound events (high winds and precipitation occurring at the same time) are more likely to occur in some locations on the west of England and Wales.	**England-wide**: Climate projections indicate a slight increase in the occurrence of summer compound events, with a larger increase for the 2070s than the 2030s. Under future climate conditions the regions which already experience these events are expected to see an increase in their frequency.
Lightning	England-wide: In most UK locations there are 50 to 80 6-hour periods per year in which lightning occurs. Occurrence is lower near the coast and particularly the east coast.	**England-wide**: Climate Projections indicate that lightning is projected to increase in spring and summer, decrease in autumn, and shows little change in winter.
Flood risk: tidal, fluvial and surface water	**Chapter 10 Water Environment** provides an overview of hydrology and flood risk for the Project Scoping Boundary. Key headlines are summarised under 'Flood Risk'. See baseline conditions, **Chapter 10 Water Environment** for an overview of hydrology and flood risk for the Scoping Boundary	**Chapter 10 Water Environment** provides an overview of hydrology and flood risk for the Project Scoping Boundary.
Sea level rise	East Midlands: The Scoping Boundary comprises land within the Fens, the majority of which is below 50m above sea level, with reliance on wider flood defences to mitigate the hazard of flooding associated with sea level rise. This area has been assigned an	**England-wide**: Sea level is rising over the whole of the England coastline. Sea level rise is expected to reach approximately 1 metre under RCP8.5. Increases in coastal flooding hazards are attributed to the sea level rise throughout the century.

Climate Hazard	Baseline summary Timescales: (1981-2010)	Future summary Timescales: 2030s, 2040s (2026-2055), 2050s (2036-2065), 2070s (2050-2079) RCP8.5 50th percentile
	area known as Flood Zone 3a, which has a high (0.5% or greater annual) probability of tidal flooding. See baseline conditions, **Chapter 10 Water Environment** for an overview of hydrology and flood risk for the Scoping Boundary.	**East Midlands**: Increase in sea level could be 0.7 m or greater(RCP8.5) by the end of the century.
Wildfire	England-wide: Baseline information not provided with probabilistic projections. There is limited mention of wildfires and fogs in most recent The State of the UK Climate Report (Ref 18A.11). East Midlands: For the Wildfire Daily Hazard Assessment, the baseline suggests that there are 30 days where wildfire index is within the 'Very High Danger' thresholds .	Projected hotter conditions, prolonged higher temperatures and more frequent periods of water scarcity are likely to increase wildfire risk across the UK. **East Midlands** (Lincolnshire): By the 2050s, there is projected to be an increase in Wildfire: Daily Hazard Assessment to 63 days (RCP8.5, 50th percentile), increasing further to 92 days (RCP8.5, 50th percentile) by the 2080s.

18A.5 CCR Screening Assessment

18A.5.1 **Table 18A.4** and **Table 18A.5** present the results of this CCR Screening assessment.

Table 18A.4 CCR screening assessment summary: construction phase

Identified receptors	Climate change hazard	Potential climate change impact	Design and control measures identified
Materials and equipment for construction of built assets: equipment	Extreme high temperatures and heatwaves	High temperatures or prolonged heat could impact the operational performance of equipment and may result in delays to construction programme.	Where possible, avoid using machinery and equipment in the hottest part of the day to avoid potential overheating. Ensure equipment is stored correctly and maintained as per operating guidance.
	Extreme low temperatures	Low temperatures could impact the operational performance of equipment and may result in delays to construction programme.	Ensure equipment is stored correctly and maintained as per operating guidance. Due to projected decreases in colder weather periods related to climate change this is not anticipated to result in a substantial impact.
	High winds and storms (including summer and winter compound events)	Damage to materials and construction equipment may result in delays to construction programme and associated costs and/or unacceptable safety risks.	Where possible, avoid using machinery and equipment in high winds and storms. Ensure equipment is stored correctly and maintained as per operating guidance.
	Flood risk: tidal and fluvial	Heavy precipitation could lead to localised flooding impacting equipment on site and resulting in delays to construction programme and associated costs.	**Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice** outlines measures relevant to the control and management of potential climate impacts including (refer to **Appendix 4A** for the full description of each measure): W07: requiring the contractor(s) to subscribe to the Environment Agency's Floodline service, and implement appropriate flood risk management plans.

Identified receptors	Climate change hazard	Potential climate change impact	Design and control measures identified
Materials and equipment for construction of built assets: Structures and stockpiles	High winds and storms (including summer and winter compound events)	High winds and summer and winter compound events may lead to an increased risk of dust generation or erosion of stockpiles, and an increased risk of surface water run-off and contamination.	**Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice** outlines measures relevant to the control and management of potential climate impacts including (refer to **Appendix 4A** for the full description of each measure): CC03: requiring the contractor(s) to pay due consideration to the impacts of extreme weather events and related conditions during construction. CC04: requiring the contractor(s) to consider all measures deemed necessary and appropriate to manage severe weather events. GG20: requiring earthworks and stockpiled soil to be protected by covering, seeding, or using water suppression where appropriate. **Chapter 10 Water Environment** outlines measures to reduce the risk of pollution of the water environment during construction through removing pathways between sources and receptors.
		High winds may lead to damage to temporary construction structures e.g. fencing.	**Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice** outlines measures relevant to the control and management of potential climate impacts including (refer to **Appendix 4A** for the full description of each measure):

Identified receptors	Climate change hazard	Potential climate change impact	Design and control measures identified
			GG26: requiring fencing to be regularly inspected and maintained and removed as part of the demobilisation unless otherwise specified.
	Flood risk: tidal, fluvial and surface water	Increased risk of flooding could lead to erosion of stockpiles resulting in siltage of drainage assets.	**Chapter 10 Water Environment** outlines measures to reduce the risk of pollution of the water environment during construction through removing pathways between sources and receptors.
Access routes to construction site e.g. to tower and substation locations via temporary access tracks and temporary working areas	Extreme low temperatures	Viability of, and access to construction sites could be temporarily compromised due to icy conditions leading to associated disruption or hinderance of construction processes resulting in delays to construction programme and associated costs.	**Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice** outlines measures relevant to the control and management of potential climate impacts including (refer to **Appendix 4A** for the full description of each measure): GG24: requiring an Emergency Action Plan to be developed in case of unplanned events. CC04: requiring the contractor to consider all measures deemed necessary and appropriate to manage severe weather events. As appropriate, construction method statements should also consider severe weather events where risks have been identified. Due to projected decreases in colder weather periods related to climate change, this is not anticipated to result in a substantial impact.

Identified receptors	Climate change hazard	Potential climate change impact	Design and control measures identified
	Flood risk: tidal, fluvial and surface water	Viability of, and access to construction sites could be temporarily compromised leading to associated disruption or hinderance of construction processes resulting in delays to construction programme and associated costs.	**Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice** outlines measures relevant to the control and management of potential climate impacts including (refer to **Appendix 4A** for the full description of each measure): GG24: requiring an Emergency Action Plan to be developed in case of unplanned events.
	Wildfires	Viability of, and access to construction sites temporarily compromised and associated disruption or hinderance of construction processes resulting in delays to construction programme and associated costs.	**Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice** outlines measures relevant to the control and management of potential climate impacts including (refer to **Appendix 4A** for the full description of each measure): CC05: requiring an early warning system for wildfire detection and evacuation procedures.
Human health: Workers at construction sites	Extreme high temperatures and heatwaves	Increased heat stress/heat exhaustion for workers may lead to unacceptable safety risks.	**Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice** outlines measures relevant to the control and management of potential climate impacts including (refer to **Appendix 4A** for the full description of each measure): CC03: requiring the contractor(s) to pay due consideration to the impacts of extreme weather events and related conditions during construction.
	Extreme low temperatures	Possible negative health implications for workers on construction site may lead to unacceptable safety risks.	
	High winds and storms (including summer and winter compound events)	Increased risk of windblown debris may lead to unacceptable safety risks.	

Identified receptors	Climate change hazard	Potential climate change impact	Design and control measures identified
	Flood risk: tidal, fluvial and surface water	Heavy precipitation may lead to Localised flooding and unacceptable safety risks.	CC04: requiring the contractor(s) to use a short to medium range weather forecasting service to inform short to medium term programme management, environmental control and impact mitigation measures. GG05: requiring construction workers to undergo training to increase their awareness of environmental issues as applicable to their role on the project. GG24: requiring an Emergency Action Plan to be developed in case of unplanned events. W07: requiring the contractor(s) to subscribe to the Environment Agency's Floodline service.
	Wildlife	Occurrences of wildfires in surrounding areas for construction workers may lead to unacceptable safety risks (e.g. smoke inhalation and in extreme cases harm to health).	**Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice** outlines measures relevant to the control and management of potential climate impacts including (refer to **Appendix 4A** for the full description of each measure): CC05: requiring an early warning system for wildfire detection and evacuation procedures for construction workers to be implemented alongside fire safety measures. GG24: requiring an Emergency Action Plan to be developed in case of unplanned events.

Identified receptors	Climate change hazard	Potential climate change impact	Design and control measures identified
Environmental receptors	Drought	Drought conditions may reduce water supplies required during construction e.g. impacts on the ability utilise to dust suppression measures	CC02 – requiring a Carbon Efficiency Plan, including reducing water use. AQ01 : requiring the development of a Dust Management Plan with measures to minimise dust.
	Flood risk: tidal, fluvial and surface water	Increased risk of precipitation leading to flooding could result in erosion of stockpiles and mobilisation of contamination to the surrounding environment.	**Chapter 10 Water Environment** outlines measures to reduce the risk of pollution of the water environment during construction through removing pathways between sources and receptors.

Table 18A.5 CCR screening assessment summary: operation phase

Identified receptors	Climate change hazard	Potential climate change impact	Design and control measures identified
Substations	Extreme high temperatures and heatwaves	Increased occurrences of high temperatures could lead to: Overheating of substation transformers, resulting in reduced capacity and life expectancy of the asset, in extreme cases, catastrophic failure. Overheating of associated plant resulting in reduced capacity and life expectancy of the asset, in extreme cases, asset failure. Reduced soil moisture, increasing soil resistivity, resulting in a reduction of earthing system effectiveness. reduced capacity of conductors (the wires which carry the electricity from substations). Ground movement which can impact on ground mounted structures such as transformer bases and switch house foundations, and cause breakage of earthing tape through shrinkage of susceptible soils. Increased electricity demand during heatwaves could overload substation transformers resulting in tripping and loss of supply.	Network assets to be manufactured to National Grid and international standards (where relevant) and designed to operate within temperature parameters. Acceptable temperature parameters to be confirmed with the design team at the detailed design stage. Existing robust earthing systems should be effective in mitigating the risk. **Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice** outlines measures relevant to the control and management of potential climate impacts (including geology and hydrology) (refer to **Appendix 4A** for the full description of each measure): GH01: on intrusive ground investigations and assessment prior to construction to inform the detailed foundation and design of substations. In line with NGET Adaptation Reporting Power (ARP) report submission, the operator shall continue to monitor potential climate impacts on substations and seek to understand and make changes to NGET Policy, Procedure and Design Standards as necessary.

Identified receptors	Climate change hazard	Potential climate change impact	Design and control measures identified
	Extreme low temperatures	Occurrences of extreme low temperatures could lead to reduction in operational performance of equipment within the substation.	Network assets to be manufactured to National Grid and international standards (where relevant) and designed to operate within particular temperature parameters. In line with NGET ARP report submission, the operator shall continue to monitor potential climate impacts on substations and seek to understand and make changes to NGET Policy, Procedure and Design Standards as necessary.
	Freeze-thaw-days	Occurrences of freeze-thaw days and /or rapid fluctuations in ambient temperatures could lead to: Increased erosion of asset foundations; and Localised ground movement, resulting in impacts to asset integrity.	Network assets to be manufactured to National Grid and international standards (where relevant) and designed to operate within particular temperature parameters. Due to projected decreases in colder weather periods related to climate change this is not anticipated to result in a substantial impact. Existing risk management and resilience frameworks should be sufficient to manage any impacts.
	High winds and storms (including summer and winter compound events)	High winds could increase the risk of: Wind-borne debris and may lead to faults and damage to substation assets; and Atmospheric salt being transported from coastal areas which may lead to increased corrosion of metal structures and salt build up on conductors which could lead to arcing.	Existing NGET design standards account for extreme weather conditions. Substation Equipment is designed to be resilient to a wind speed of 34 m/s (76 mph). NGET have seen instances of recent storm activities that have equalled and exceeded these standards, but the network and assets have performed as designed. NGET policy PS(T) 023 sets out requirements for primary insulation to be used in National Grid substations taking into account environmental conditions and project drivers.

Identified receptors	Climate change hazard	Potential climate change impact	Design and control measures identified
	Lightning	Lightning events could result in short-circuit faults, triggering electrical protection and circuit breakers. In extreme events, lightning strikes could lead to asset damage. Power surges may result in wider damages to the asset infrastructure.	National Grid Technical Specification (TS) 2.01 Part 1 (Relevant Electrical Standards - RES) Substations – Part 1 – Procedural (Ref 18A.21), sets out the earthing requirements to manage the potential impact of lightning strikes on substation assets. In line with NGET ARP report submission (Ref 18A.6.), the operator shall continue to monitor potential climate impacts on substations and seek to understand and make changes to NGET Policy, Procedure and Design Standards as necessary.
	Sea level rise	Sea level rise could ultimately lead to inundation of substation assets and routes that provide access to those assets.	**Chapter 10: Water Environment** states that a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) will be produced to inform the project design and the findings of the ES. The FRA will examine future flood risk over the development lifetime, and identify mitigation measures required to ensure flood resilience, taking climate change into account (in line with Environment Agency guidance). There is a potential interdependency on third party owned and operated flood defences to reduce the risk of incursion from sea level rise.
	Flood risk: tidal, fluvial and surface water	Periods of heavy rainfall could lead to: Localised flooding and water ingress into assets which may result in damage to assets and wider network issues such as loss transmission. Temporary works (such as access tracks and storage) and towers are located in Flood Zones 2 and 3 , although it is expected impermeable surface will be minimal and due to	**Chapter 10 Water Environment** states that a FRA will be produced to inform the project design and the findings of the ES. The FRA will examine future flood risk over the development lifetime, and identify mitigation measures required to ensure flood resilience, taking climate change into account (in line with Environment Agency guidance). Substation siting zones provide opportunity for siting a substation in areas of lowest flood risk as far as possible, considering the distribution of flood risk

Identified receptors	Climate change hazard	Potential climate change impact	Design and control measures identified
		setback distances, floodplain storage is expected to be negligible and the WMEL-A and WMEL-B substations are located in Flood Zone 1 and impacted by a surface water flow path. The Siting Zone for the proposed Weston Marsh substation infrastructure is located entirely within an extensive area of Flood Zone 3, although defended flood extents show reduced flood risk within the Siting Zone. The location of the Weston Marsh substation infrastructure is yet to be defined within the Siting Zone; it is possible that there may be surface water flow paths near or within the location. Overwhelming of drainage substation systems; and Localised flooding which could result in stranded assets e.g. viability of, and access to assets may be temporarily compromised resulting in delays to maintenance or emergency repair activities (this may be a particular issue in the lower lying Fenland region, where flooding can persist over many weeks).	along the preferred route corridor, and taking into account other environmental and engineering constraints. Further embedded design measures will be developed as the Project design evolves. This includes a minimum set-back distance between towers and watercourses, flood mitigation measures for those substations which must, through further design development, be located in higher flood risk areas due to a lack of alternative lower flood risk sites, and drainage design for substations to ensure no increase in flood or pollution risk arising from Site runoff. There is a potential interdependency on third party owned and operated flood defences to reduce the risk of incursion from sea level rise.
	Wildfire	Occurrences of wildfires and associated smoke could damage	Wildfires impacting substations are mitigated to an extent through current NGET vegetation management policies (including use of Vegetation Management

Identified receptors	Climate change hazard	Potential climate change impact	Design and control measures identified
		conductors and may result in in arcing and tripping of circuits.	Optimisation where applicable) (Ref 18A.22). These policies do not currently extend to potential fire risk from arable land and peat.
	Drought	Specific sites on the project may be on substrate that is particularly vulnerable to drought and ground movement that could impact substation building infrastructure and other assets. Drought conditions could lead to reduced soil moisture which increases soil resistivity and a reduction in earthing system effectiveness. Where earthing design parameters are exceeded, system and public safety issues can arise with reduced touch potential distances or failure to fully dissipate fault current, leaving exposed metal components inside and outside the site boundary live.	**Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice** outlines measures relevant to the control and management of potential climate impacts (including geology and hydrology) (refer to **Appendix 4A** for the full description of each measure). GH01: on intrusive ground investigations and assessment to be undertaken prior to construction to inform the detailed foundation design of substations. Monitoring plans should be implemented to refine understanding of risk occurring to ensure appropriate measures and response times are developed. Existing robust earthing systems should be effective in mitigating the risk.
Towers	Extreme high temperatures and heatwaves	Periods of extreme high temperatures and heatwaves could lead to: Drying out of the soil can lead to increased erosion potential; Ground movement impacting on tower foundations and cause breakage of earthing tape through shrinkage of susceptible soils; and Reduced soil moisture, increasing soil resistivity, resulting in a reduction of earthing system effectiveness.	**Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction** Practice outlines measures relevant to the control and management of potential climate impacts (including geology and hydrology) (refer to **Appendix 4A** for the full description of each measure): GH01: on intrusive ground investigations and assessment to be undertaken prior to construction to inform the detailed foundation design of substations. It is anticipated that most tower foundations along the route will be formed of 'piled' foundations, to mitigate

Identified receptors	Climate change hazard	Potential climate change impact	Design and control measures identified
			this risk. Where ground conditions are not considered to be suitable, pad foundations may be specified. This will be considered further within the detailed design stage. Continue to monitor and make changes to Policy, Procedure and Design Standards as necessary. Include requirements for regular maintenance and inspections following extended periods of high temperatures. Existing robust earthing systems should be effective in mitigating the risk.
	Freeze-thaw-days	Occurrences of freeze-thaw days and /or rapid fluctuations in ambient temperatures could lead to: Increased erosion of asset foundations; and Localised ground movement, resulting in impacts to asset integrity.	Network assets to be manufactured to National Grid and international standards (where relevant) and designed to operate within temperature parameters. Acceptable temperature parameters to be confirmed with the design team at the detailed design stage. **Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice** outlines measures relevant to the control and management of potential climate impacts (including geology and hydrology) (refer to **Appendix 4A** for the full description of each measure). GH01: on intrusive ground investigations and assessment to be undertaken prior to construction to inform appropriate geotechnical design. It is anticipated that most tower foundations along the route will be formed of 'piled' foundations, to mitigate this risk. Where ground conditions are suitable, pad foundations may be specified. Further embedded design measures will be considered as the Project design evolves, through engagement with the

Identified receptors	Climate change hazard	Potential climate change impact	Design and control measures identified
			engineering design team, to ensure extreme weather and climate related impacts are minimised where possible. Measures will be incorporated into the future development of Project design principles. Due to projected decreases in colder weather periods related to climate change this is not anticipated to be a substantial risk moving forward. Existing risk management and resilience frameworks should be sufficient to manage any impacts.
	High winds and storms (including summer and winter compound events)	High winds could increase the risk of wind-borne debris and may lead to damage to towers.	Existing NGET design standards account for extreme wind conditions and consider different wind speeds and directions. The analysis does not consider the cumulative effects of windstorms, but does consider several variables/scenarios and takes into account tower elevation and land cover assumptions. NGET is currently undertaking further innovation and analysis as part of the Whole Energy System Resilience Vulnerability Assessment (Ref 18A.23) programme, and emerging outputs of this research should be considered during the detailed design stage. The risk of falling trees and other vegetation to be managed through current NGET vegetation management policies (including use of Vegetation Management Optimisation where applicable) (Ref 18A.22). **Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity** states that micro-siting of towers would take into account swing of the overhead lines to avoid or minimise loss of woodland and trees.

Identified receptors	Climate change hazard	Potential climate change impact	Design and control measures identified
	Lightning	In extreme events, lightning strikes to exposed tower assets could result in surges that could cause circuits to trip. Extreme cases of lightning strikes could lead to physical damage to the assets.	Earth wire is designed to provide some shielding to the phase conductors and absorb the current of a direct lightning strike, with this fault current being distributed along the earth wire and into the ground via towers and the substation earth mats. Protection and control measures for equipment for the network should continue to be monitored to manage the future level of risk of the hazard occurring.
	Sea level rise	Sea level rise could ultimately lead to inundation of tower assets or routes that provide access to those assets. However, it is unlikely that this hazard will represent a vulnerability to the operational phase of the Project due to the Project location. However, there may be areas of the Fens, which are below 50m of current mean sea level. See **Chapter 10 Water Environment** for more information.	**Chapter 10 Water Environment** states that a FRA will be produced to inform the project design and the findings of the ES. The FRA will examine future flood risk over the development lifetime, and identify mitigation measures required to ensure flood resilience, taking climate change into account (in line with Environment Agency guidance). There is a potential interdependency on third party owned and operated flood defences to reduce the risk of incursion from sea level rise.
	Flood risk: tidal, fluvial and surface water	High velocity flood events could lead to: Scour of tower foundations, exert significant loads on structure and may result in damage to the tower structures; and riverbank or drainage ditch erosion in the vicinity of towers, undermining foundations.	**Chapter 10 Water Environment** states that a FRA will be produced to inform the project design and the findings of the ES. The FRA will examine future flood risk over the development lifetime, and identify mitigation measures required to ensure flood resilience, taking climate change into account (in line with Environment Agency guidance). Further embedded design measures will be developed as the Project design evolves. This includes a proposed minimum set-back distance between towers and watercourses.

Identified receptors	Climate change hazard	Potential climate change impact	Design and control measures identified
			Suitable corrosion and pH resistant concrete formulas will be utilised for tower foundations to minimise the risk, such that the new infrastructure and structures are not susceptible to significant effects resulting from ground instability or chemical damage of concrete, including flood risk. The water environment assessment within the ES will be supported by a FRA, which will consider the impacts of climate change on future flood risk (including reservoir flooding) and will be assessed in line with the most up to date Environment Agency guidance.
	Wildfire	Occurrences of wildfires could result in damage to towers and earthwire. However, typically tower structures are designed to withstand high temperatures.	Towers will be constructed from materials that are compliant with national fire standards. Further embedded design measures will be considered as the Project design evolves, through engagement with the engineering design team, to ensure extreme weather and climate related impacts are minimised where possible. Measures will be incorporated into the future development of Project design principles. Wildfires impacting substations are mitigated to an extent through current NGET vegetation management policies (including use of Vegetation Management Optimisation where applicable) (Ref 18A.22). These policies do not currently extend to potential fire risk from arable land and peat.
	Drought	Increasing temperatures will, without precipitation, lead to drying of the ground causing it to shrink. Any structures built on this ground will be	**Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice** outlines measures relevant to the control and management of potential climate impacts (including

Identified receptors	Climate change hazard	Potential climate change impact	Design and control measures identified
		subject to movement which, as well as being amplified by the height of the structure, can lead to instability of the foundations. Towers are more vulnerable to this movement. Earthing tape may also be broken through ground movement. As moisture in the soil reduces the soil resistivity increases, reducing the effectiveness of the earthing system. Where earthing design parameters are exceeded, system and public safety issues can arise with reduced touch potential distances or failure to fully dissipate fault current, leaving exposed metal components inside and outside the site boundary live.	geology and hydrology) (refer to **Appendix 4A** for the full description of each measure): GH01: on intrusive ground investigations and assessment to be undertaken prior to construction to inform appropriate geotechnical design. It is anticipated that most tower foundations along the route will be formed of 'piled' foundations, to mitigate this risk. Where ground conditions are suitable, pad foundations may be specified. This will be considered further within the detailed design stage. Existing robust earthing systems should be effective in mitigating the risk.
Overhead lines	Extreme high temperatures and heatwaves	Increased occurrences of high temperatures and heatwaves could lead to: Thermal expansion of conductors and overhead lines that could lead to increased line sag that exceeds the overhead line UK design parameters, resulting in increased number of incidents where clearance limits are compromised and need for maintenance downtime, reducing network capacity; and reduced ability for the conductor to operate at maximum efficiency (as the core	Network assets to be manufactured to National Grid and international standards (where relevant) and designed to operate within particular temperature parameters in line with SQSS Code Documents (Ref 18A.25). The SQSS Code Documents include operational criteria and management measures that address conditions that could increase the likelihood of a overhead line fault (e.g. high winds, lightning, very high or low ambient temperatures, high precipitation and flooding). Overhead line and support structures to be designed in accordance with BS EN 50341-2-9 (2017) National Normative Aspects and Technical Specifications to ensure the minimum ground to conductor clearances are maintained.

Identified receptors	Climate change hazard	Potential climate change impact	Design and control measures identified
		temperature increases so does resistance within the conductor reducing its ability to carry current, thus reducing its capacity).	Overhead line ratings vary across the seasons to take account of ambient temperature variations to ensure that lines are not overloaded. Ratings are typically lower in the Summer as a result. Typically, overhead line circuits are not run close to their maximum ratings for long periods of time for the purpose of fault contingency. Dynamic Line Rating may be used, where temperature and sag sensors on overhead lines allow line ratings to be changed in real time to respond to daily or even hourly variations in ambient temperature, as opposed to seasonal ratings currently used on the majority of lines. Further embedded design measures will be considered as the Project design evolves, through engagement with the engineering design team, to ensure extreme weather and climate related impacts are minimised where possible. Measures will be incorporated into the future development of Project design principles. Additionally, future requirements should be included for regular maintenance and inspections following extended periods of high temperatures.
	Extreme low temperatures	Occurrences of extreme low temperatures could lead to: Ice and snow gathering on overhead line and insulators and may cause snow sleeves and/or flashover faults icing phenomena; increased mechanical tension resulting in line sag; and a reduction in operational performance of equipment.	Network assets to be manufactured to National Grid and international standards (where relevant) and designed to operate within particular temperature parameters. Due to projected decreases in colder weather periods related to climate change, this is not anticipated to be a substantial risk.

Identified receptors	Climate change hazard	Potential climate change impact	Design and control measures identified
	High winds and storms (including summer and winter compound events)	High winds could increase the risk of wind-borne debris and may lead to damage to the overhead line.	Access to overhead lines may be restricted during a wind event but it is considered unlikely to have a severe impact on fault response due to the resilience of the network and relatively short storm duration. The risk of falling trees and other vegetation to be managed through current NGET vegetation management policies (including use of Vegetation Management Optimisation where applicable) (Ref 18A.22). NGET is currently undertaking further innovation and analysis as part of the Whole Energy System Resilience Vulnerability Assessment (Ref 18A.23) programme, and emerging outputs of this research should be considered during the detailed design stage. Any identified measures to minimise this potential risk will be incorporated into the future development of Project design principles.
	Lightning	Lightning events could result in short-circuit faults, triggering electrical protection and circuit breakers. In extreme events, lightning strikes on exposed overhead line could lead to asset damage.	Earth wire is designed to provide some shielding to the phase conductors and absorb the current of a direct lightning strike, with this fault current being distributed along the earth wire and into the ground via towers and the substation earth mats. Over voltages and flashovers may still occur with lightning strikes on overhead lines but these faults will be cleared by protection systems which will open the breakers at each end of the line before closing them again shortly after, known as delayed auto reclose.

Identified receptors	Climate change hazard	Potential climate change impact	Design and control measures identified
			Protection and control measures for equipment for the network should continue to be monitored to manage the future level of risk of hazard occurring.
	Wildfire	Occurrences of wildfires and associated smoke could damage conductors and may result in in arcing and tripping of circuits. Occurrences of wildfires could damage operational telecommunication systems and may result in faults, inability to control the network, or loss of power generation / supply.	Wildfires impacting overhead lines are mitigated to a large extent via current NGET vegetation management policies. Operation and maintenance plans for the Project should include requirements for inspections following wildfire. There is currently no mitigation available to reduce the risk of smoke causing arcing within conductors. A fire safety procedure should be developed for the operational phase that includes risks of wildfire.
Human Health receptors	Extreme high temperatures and heatwaves	Increased heat stress/heat exhaustion for maintenance workers may lead to unacceptable safety risks for maintenance workers.	Managed through adherence to NGET's health and safety procedures for operations and maintenance activities.
	Extreme low temperatures	Possible negative health implications for maintenance workers may lead to unacceptable safety risks for maintenance workers.	
	High winds and storms (including summer and winter compound events)	Increased risk of windblown debris may lead to unacceptable safety risks for maintenance workers.	

Identified receptors	Climate change hazard	Potential climate change impact	Design and control measures identified
	Flood risk: tidal, fluvial and surface water	Heavy precipitation may lead to localised flooding and unacceptable safety risks for maintenance workers.	
	Wildfires	Occurrences of wildfires in surrounding areas for maintenance workers may lead to unacceptable safety risks (e.g. smoke inhalation and in extreme cases harm to health).	
Environmental receptors: landscape		Increased temperatures and drought conditions could compromise the landscape design (e.g. plants and shrubs die)	**Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice** outlines measures relevant to the control and management of potential climate impacts (refer to **Appendix 4A** for the full description of each measure): GG07: requiring a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and a Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) to be produced prior to construction. LV01: on the retention of vegetation where practicable, and planting of native shrub. LV02: requiring the contractor(s) to apply the relevant protective principles set out in British Standard (BS) 5837:2012: Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction.

18A.6 Conclusion

18A.6.1 This CCR screening assessment sets out the potential climate change impacts on the Project, identified at this early design stage. As identified above, there are a number of design and control measures that are considered at this early design stage to mitigate against any potential significant effects of climate change in the construction, operation and maintenance phases, which include:

- **High temperatures and heatwave impacts on overhead line** - The Project will be designed to existing National Grid standards, which include consideration of high temperatures. National Grid also undertakes regular inspections of the network using thermal imaging to assess damage from weather.
- **Salt transport potential** – as the eastern end of the Project would be located in close proximity to tidally influenced watercourses and within relative proximity to the coast, there is potential for salt (transported by wind) to build up on conductor components and result in potential corrosion and arcing issues. The Project will be designed to existing National Grid standards, which include guidelines and practices to ensure the longevity and reliability of electrical assets exposed to high salt content including corrosion control measures.
- **Wildfire impacts on assets** –Standard procedures and guidance including those provided by the National Grid's Transmission Network Control Centre Operation and incident response team would be followed, and safety zones around assets identified. The Project would include standoff distances from wooded areas and landscape planting, in order to minimise the risk of vegetation contacting the overhead line and potentially igniting a fire. Should weather conditions during construction or maintenance become hot and dry for a long period of time, further consideration would be given to hot work activity locations. Maintenance plans would include requirements for inspections following wildfire.
- **High winds and compound event impacts on towers and overhead line** - Overhead lines could be subject to high wind speeds; however, these are designed to meet current safety standards. If in an extreme scenario the overhead line were to be damaged, the monitoring system would detect the fault within milliseconds and the circuit would be tripped. This would occur before the overhead line (conductor) hits the ground and there would be no resulting risk of electrocution or fire. NGET is currently undertaking further innovation and analysis as part of the Whole Energy System Resilience Vulnerability Assessment (Ref 18A.23) programme, and emerging outputs of this research would be considered during the detailed design stage.

18A.6.2 Taking account of the design and control measures, significant effects on the environment are not likely as a result of the Project's vulnerability to climate change and no further assessment is required in the ES.

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19A. Major Accidents and Disasters Scoping Table

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Contents

19A. Major accidents and disasters scoping table 19A-1

Table 19A.1 Major accidents and disasters scoping table 19A-1

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Major event group	Major event category	Major event type	Basis of decision to scope in/out	Proposed to be scoped in?
Natural hazards	Geophysical	Earthquakes	Earthquakes in the UK are moderately frequent but are unlikely to be powerful enough to inflict severe damage. The British Geological Society (BGS) acknowledges that although the UK is distant from the nearest tectonic plate boundary, the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, earthquakes in the UK occur as crustal stresses within the tectonic plates are relieved by movement occurring on pre-existing fault planes. One of the driving forces is regional compression, caused by the motion of the Earth's tectonic plates and uplift, resulting from the melting of the ice sheets that covered many parts of the UK thousands of years ago. The Project is not considered to be vulnerable to earthquakes of the level experienced in the UK. It is also unlikely to trigger earthquakes.	No
Natural hazards	Geophysical	Volcanic activity	According to the National Risk Register – 2020 (Ref 19A.1), there are a number of volcanoes across Europe that could affect the UK, especially volcanoes in Iceland (such as Bárðarbunga and Eyjafjallajökull) due to their proximity to the UK and because there are frequent eruptions. Due to prevailing winds, they have potential to blow ash and gas towards the UK. It is highly unlikely that an ash cloud could significantly impact on any aspect of the Project.	No

Major event group	Major event category	Major event type	Basis of decision to scope in/out	Proposed to be scoped in?
Natural hazards	Geophysical	Landslides	The BGS is the definitive source of landslide information in Great Britain. The National Landslide Database shows there have been 103 landslides recorded within the Project Scoping Boundary; 17 in Section 3 located in the area south Holwell and in the area north of Six Hill Lane; 75 in Section 4 located in between Tilton on the Hill and Tugby/Rolleston; and 11 spread out through Section 5. The Project does not involve the formation of deep cuts/high embankments. In designing the Project to applicable standards, resources and receptors would not be put at a greater risk as a consequence of the Project.	No
Natural hazards	Geophysical	Sinkholes	The superficial and bedrock geology within the Project Scoping Boundary is described in **Chapter 11 Geology and Hydrogeology**. Due to the nature of the superficial and bedrock geology within the Scoping Boundary, sinkholes are unlikely and therefore the Project is not at risk of this natural hazard.	No
Natural hazards	Hydrology	Tidal flooding	The Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) to be undertaken as part of ES **Chapter 10 Water Environment** will assess the vulnerability of the Project to flood risk and the risk that the Project could increase flood risk elsewhere. National Grid designs its infrastructure to either withstand a flood event or to be raised up out of the floodplain. The construction of the Project will incorporate appropriate post construction surface water management and land drainage systems if necessary. The detailed scope of the FRA will be agreed with relevant stakeholders, but the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Project is not considered to be susceptible to flooding and is unlikely to cause flooding elsewhere.	No
Natural hazards	Hydrology	Fluvial flooding		
Natural hazards	Hydrology	Pluvial flooding		
Natural hazards	Hydrology	Groundwater Flooding		
Natural hazards	Hydrology	Avalanches	Avalanches are not considered relevant given the location of the Project.	No

Major event group	Major event category	Major event type	Basis of decision to scope in/out	Proposed to be scoped in?
Natural hazards	Climatological and meteorological	Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons, storms and gales	Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons do not typically occur in the UK. Storms and gales could result in damage to the overhead line, however, they will be designed in line with UK standards which take into account environmental conditions including exposure to UK weather conditions. The risk is not significantly different to other similar infrastructure in the locality.	No
Natural hazards	Climatological and meteorological	Thunderstorms	Storms of sufficient severity to cause damage to infrastructure are very rare in the UK. Lightning could potentially strike above ground installations including towers. However, these have earthing protection against lightning strikes as set out in existing Technical Standards. Storms could be a source of high wind speeds. Underground cables would not be liable to the effects of high winds. Overhead lines could be subject to high wind speeds; however, these are designed to meet current safety standards. If in an extreme scenario the overhead line were to be damaged, the monitoring system would detect the fault within milliseconds and the circuit would be tripped. This would occur before the overhead line (conductor) hits the ground and there would be no resulting risk of electrocution or fire. Therefore, there is no increased risk from or to the Project.	No
Natural hazards	Climatological and meteorological	Extreme temperatures: heatwaves, low (sub-zero) temperatures and heavy snow	This type of event could expose site infrastructure to greater heat intensity and exposure to sunlight. Heavy snow could cause disruption to workers and delivery vehicles and drivers during construction. High temperature records are now being broken across the UK with increasing frequency. Data sourced from the UK Met Office summarises the highest daily maximum temperature in the UK is 40.3°C, recorded in Coningsby, Lincolnshire in July 2022.	No

Major event group	Major event category	Major event type	Basis of decision to scope in/out	Proposed to be scoped in?
			The lowest daily minimum temperature on record in the UK is -27.2°C recorded in Altnaharra, Scotland in December 1995. In late February and early March 2018, the UK experienced a spell of severe winter weather with very low temperatures and significant snowfall. Climate change is set to lead to more extreme events over the coming years. The Project will be designed to existing National Grid standards, which include consideration of high temperatures. National Grid also undertakes regular inspections of the network using thermal imaging to assess damage from weather. Therefore, there is no increased risk from or to the Project.	
Natural hazards	Climatological and meteorological	Droughts	Drought has the longest advance warning times of the severe weather types. The Project would not be vulnerable to drought.	No
Natural hazards	Climatological and meteorological	Severe space weather: solar flares	The energy from solar flares reaches Earth within a few minutes and can cause radio blackouts. Solar energetic particles arrive at Earth around 15 minutes to a few hours after they occur and cause solar radiation storms which can potentially harm astronauts and impact electronics. CMEs travel slowly and can take between 14 hours and up to four days to reach Earth and cause geomagnetic storms with many impacts including localised disruptions to power grids. However, in designing the Project to applicable standards, resources and receptors would not be put at a greater risk as a consequence of the Project.	No
Natural hazards	Climatological and meteorological	Severe space weather: solar energetic particles		
Natural hazards	Climatological and meteorological	Severe space weather: coronal mass ejections (CMEs)		
Natural hazards	Climatological and meteorological	Fog	Fog is one of the most common weather conditions in the UK, particularly throughout autumn and winter. Severe disruption to transport occurs when the visibility falls below 50 m over a wide area. Should fog become an issue during the construction or maintenance phases due to visibility, work	

Major event group	Major event category	Major event type	Basis of decision to scope in/out	Proposed to be scoped in?
			would cease, where it is not safe to continue until conditions improve. Therefore the Project would not lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from fog.	
Natural hazards	Climatological and meteorological	Wildfires: forest fire, bush/brush, pasture	In 2018, fire and rescue services dealt with a number of wildfires across the country. Security Scotland also experiences large, rural wildfires, most recently seen in Dumfries and Galloway in 2020. The Project would include standoff distances from wooded areas and landscape planting, in order to minimise the risk of vegetation contacting the overhead line and potentially igniting a fire. Should weather conditions during construction or maintenance become hot and dry for a long period of time, further consideration would be given to hot work activity locations. Therefore the Project would not lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from wildfires.	No
Natural hazards	Climatological and meteorological	Poor air quality	Between 27 June and 7 July 2006, and between 13 and 23 July of the same year, the UK experienced two periods of extended hot weather with associated elevated ozone and harmful airborne particles. In the first episode, the combination of heatwave conditions, poor air quality and worsening of people's pre-existing conditions led to up to 540 deaths and up to 700 hospital admissions. The same factors led to up to 630 deaths and up to 830 hospital admissions in the second episode. Periods of elevated pollution over a widespread area, and lasting more than two days, can occur around 5 to 10 times a year dependent on seasonal weather conditions. The proposed scope of the air quality assessment is set out in **Chapter 14 Air Quality**. Potentially significant air quality effects from the Project are limited to temporary impacts during construction, which can be mitigated and managed through appropriate measures.	No

Major event group	Major event category	Major event type	Basis of decision to scope in/out	Proposed to be scoped in?
			During operation of the Project there is unlikely to be any effect on air quality as maintenance vehicles would be very few and there are no emissions associated with the operation of the Project itself. Therefore, there is no increased risk from or to the Project.	
Natural hazards	Biological	Disease epidemics: viral bacterial parasitic fungal prion	The construction and operation of the Project would not give rise to any disease epidemics. The development itself would be constructed following all necessary guidance and restrictions in place at the time of its construction.	No
Natural hazards	Biological	Animal Diseases: Bird Flu Bluetongue	The Project would not be a source of any disease epidemics and spread during any outbreak would be controlled through containment of infected animals including prohibition of transportation. The Project will adopt strict biosecurity protocols when working between livestock/poultry farms as set out in measure ref AS07 of **Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice**.	No
Natural hazards	Biological	Plants	Standard control measures would be implemented by the appointed contractor during construction to handle and dispose of any diseased or invasive plants to prevent their spread. Measures, as set out in B04 of **Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice** would be put in place for the Project.	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Societal	Extensive public demonstrations which could lead to violence and loss of life.	The Project is located in a largely rural area of the UK, and despite isolated cases of civil unrest, the UK is considered to be a politically stable country. The Project should not lead to civil unrest, widespread damage to societies and economies and is unlikely to require largescale multi-faceted humanitarian assistance.	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Societal	Widespread damage to societies and economies		

Major event group	Major event category	Major event type	Basis of decision to scope in/out	Proposed to be scoped in?
Technological or manmade hazards	Industrial and urban accidents	Major accident hazard chemical sites	There are no sites that fall under the COMAH Regulations 2015 within proximity to the Project. The closest COMAH site is Scott Bader UK Limited, located approximately 2 km east of the Scoping Boundary for Section 5. The Project would not lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from a COMAH site.	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Industrial and urban accidents	Major accident hazard pipelines	The Project would not lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from a major accident hazard pipeline. Any pipeline crossings would comply with existing safety requirements.	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Industrial and urban accidents	Nuclear	Nuclear sites are designed, built, and operated so that the likelihood of releases of radiological material in the UK is extremely low. The Project is not located near any nuclear sites therefore would not lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from a nuclear site.	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Industrial and urban accidents	Fuel storage	There are no fuel storage sites located within the Scoping Boundary, therefore the Project would not lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from a fuel storage site.	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Industrial and urban accidents	Dam breaches	There are no reservoirs within the Scoping Boundary and the Project would not lead to any increased risk of a dam breach. Potential risks from reservoir flooding will be considered in the FRA. The Project is not expected to lead to any increased risk of major accident or disaster from reservoir flooding.	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Industrial and urban accidents	Mines and storage caverns	There are no Mining Remediation Authority Mine Entries located within the Scoping Boundary. The Project is not likely to lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from mines and caverns.	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Industrial and urban accidents	Fires	Fires could be initiated by construction or maintenance related activities however standard control measures would be implemented by the appointed contractor to manage the	No

Major event group	Major event category	Major event type	Basis of decision to scope in/out	Proposed to be scoped in?
			risk of fire. Measure GG21 of **Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice** prohibits bonfires and the burning of water material on site. The Project is not likely to lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from fires.	
Technological or manmade hazards	Transport accidents	Road	Transport accidents occur across the UK on a daily basis. During construction there will be an increase in heavy construction plant and equipment on the local road network which would form the entry and exit points for construction traffic and therefore may increase the risk of road traffic accidents. Access points will incorporate appropriate visibility splays, turning radii and speed limit reductions where necessary/appropriate. Measures TT01, TT02, TT03 of **Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice** set out measures to control and manage construction traffic on the highway network. A Transport Assessment will be undertaken to support the application for development consent and a Construction Traffic Management Plan will be implemented during construction, describing mitigation measures where identified. The operation of the Project would not result in increased traffic flow or changes to traffic composition which could have an adverse impact on highway safety. The Project is not likely to lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from road traffic accidents.	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Transport accidents	Rail	There are railway lines within the Scoping Boundary. The design of the railway crossing would be agreed with Network Rail and would comply with existing safety requirements, to protect the railway line. The Project is not likely to lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from rail accidents.	No

Major event group	Major event category	Major event type	Basis of decision to scope in/out	Proposed to be scoped in?
Technological or manmade hazards	Transport accidents	Waterways	The Project is not likely to lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from marine vessel accidents. For navigable rivers that the Project needs to cross, the design will comply with existing safety requirements to protect the waterways.	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Transport accidents	Aviation	The Project is not likely to lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from aviation accidents. An aviation report will be produced to identify all airfields and airstrips (identified in **Chapter 16 Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism**) and will set out potential issues for each. Routeing and design of the Project where possible will allow these airfields/airstrips to continue to operate safely.	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Pollution accidents	Air	The proposed scope of the air quality assessment is set out in **Chapter 14 Air Quality**. The Project is not likely to lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from air pollution accidents.	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Pollution accidents	Land	Measures GG08, GG24, W02, and GH05 in **Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice** will ensure control and management measures are in place to prevent pollution from the construction of the Project. The Project is not likely to lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from land pollution accidents.	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Pollution accidents	Water	Measures GG08, GG24, W02, and GH05 in **Appendix 4A Initial Outline Code of Construction Practice** will ensure control and management measures are in place to prevent pollution from the construction of the Project. The Project is not likely to lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from water pollution accidents.	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Utilities failure	Electricity during construction	Above-ground electrical transmission lines are present within the Scoping Boundary. During construction, any work required near electric overhead power lines would be	No

Major event group	Major event category	Major event type	Basis of decision to scope in/out	Proposed to be scoped in?
			adequately controlled and appropriate site-specific risk assessments completed which would consider such aspects as: • the voltage and height; • size and reach of any machinery or equipment; • safe clearance distances required; • site conditions such as undulating terrain; and • competence, supervision, training and briefing to staff. The Project is not likely to lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from an electricity utilities failure.	
Technological or manmade hazards	Utilities failure	Electricity during operation	There is a potential major accident involving electrocution during the operation and maintenance phase if there were to be a failure of the transmission infrastructure, or at the substations. Electrocution hazards are primarily protected by good design of the electrical systems and safe systems of work. The National Emergency Plan for Downstream Gas & Electricity sets out arrangements between government, industry, the regulator and other parties for safe and effective management of downstream gas and electricity supply emergencies and the Project will adhere to this plan for safe and effective operation.	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Utilities failure	Gas	Gas transmission pipelines do intersect with the Project Scoping Boundary; however, the Project is not likely to lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from a gas utilities failure. For any works in close proximity to gas pipelines, the appropriate safe methods of work would be agreed with the pipeline operator and suitable risk assessment undertaken.	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Utilities failure	Water supply	The Project would be designed and constructed to appropriate design standards which include crossing of other utilities. Including consultation and agreement of protective	No

Major event group	Major event category	Major event type	Basis of decision to scope in/out	Proposed to be scoped in?
			provisions with the asset owners. The Project is not likely to lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from a water supply utilities failure.	
Technological or manmade hazards	Utilities failure	Sewage system	The Project would be designed and constructed to appropriate design standards which include crossing of other utilities. Including consultation and agreement of protective provisions with the asset owners. The Project is not likely to lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from a sewage system utilities failure.	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Malicious attacks	Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear	There is the potential for hostile acts against the Project and the associated workforce, which could occur at any stage of the lifecycle of the Project. National Grid take safety and security very seriously and work closely with the police and security services when designing equipment and the security measures needed to protect them and the Project will adhere to these guidelines.	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Engineering accidents and failures	Cyber	According to the National Risk Register 2020 (Ref 19A.1), cyber-attacks occur almost constantly on key national and commercial electronic information, control systems and digital industries. National Grid has security standards in place based on industry recognised standards to achieve high standards of adaptive and responsive cyber security. The Project is not likely to lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from cyber-attacks.	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Engineering accidents and failures	Infrastructure	There is potential for the above ground structures (e.g. towers and overhead lines) to collapse during the operation and maintenance phase albeit a very small risk as appropriate Health and Safety would be adhered to on site. The primary mitigation is to ensure that the elements of the Project are designed in accordance with National Grid standards, industry good practice and the anticipated environmental conditions, therefore minimising risk of collapse.	No

Major event group	Major event category	Major event type	Basis of decision to scope in/out	Proposed to be scoped in?
Technological or manmade hazards	Engineering accidents and failures	Bridge failure	Routeing of construction traffic would take account of structural requirements such as weight limits or height restrictions. Condition assessments would also be undertaken in advance where appropriate. Therefore, the Project is not likely to lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from bridge failure.	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Engineering accidents and failures	Flood defence failure	As the Project is an overhead line it will not need to cross flood defences therefore there would be no risk of failure. The Project is not likely to lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from a flood defence failure.	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Human error	Buried strike to existing buried services	The protection of buried services is achieved through existing safety controls embedded during the design and construction stages. These include analysis of up-to-date service information to identify the location of services, holding discussions with service providers to agree protective provisions and managing the risks to services. Measures to manage risk include undertaking service location surveys to track where services are located on the ground. Works would also take into consideration Health and Safety and Environment (HSE) guidance (2014) (Ref 19A.2) which provides advice on how to reduce any direct risks to people's health and safety, as well as the indirect risks arising through damage to services. These existing measures reduce the risk to as low as reasonably practicable for the Project to cause a service strike through human error. The Project is not likely to lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from buried strike to existing buried services.	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Human error	Damage to underground cable	Underground cables that may form part of the Project are placed at a minimum depth of 1.1 m (deep enough so as not to be affected by agricultural activities). The cables and ducts are placed in cement-bound sand with a tile over the top as added protection. Landowners would be made aware of the	No

Major event group	Major event category	Major event type	Basis of decision to scope in/out	Proposed to be scoped in?
			route of the cable and associated place over the cable. In the extremely unlikely event that the cable was damaged, the fault would be reported in milliseconds through the monitoring system and the system would be auto-isolated, making it safe pending investigations. The Project is not likely to lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from damage to underground cables.	
Technological or manmade hazards	Human error	Crane operation	Geotechnical investigations would be undertaken to identify the stability/suitability of the ground beneath where the crane would be placed, having an appropriately designed crane base plate, and using trained staff to operate the crane. The Project is not likely to lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from crane operation.	No
Technological or manmade hazards	Sabotage or arson	Sabotage or arson on proposed infrastructure during construction and operation	During construction, the working areas would have security fencing around the sites and only authorised personnel would be admitted to the sites. Outside of working hours, it is anticipated that the sites would have the proper security measures such as: security guard/CCTV to check for trespassers that could result in sabotage or arson. There is the potential for hostile acts against the Project and the associated workforce, which could occur at any stage of the lifecycle of the Project. National Grid take safety and security very seriously and work closely with the police and security services when designing equipment and the security measures needed to protect them. There is no history of terrorist threat to towers and overhead lines in the UK. Even so, damage to overhead lines, towers and substations, however caused, can be repaired more quickly than damage to underground cables. This makes overhead lines more resilient and flexible than buried assets. Critical infrastructure substations are designed with security and safety in mind and need to meet strict requirements for approval by National Grid. Therefore, the Project is not likely to lead to any	No

Major event group	Major event category	Major event type	Basis of decision to scope in/out	Proposed to be scoped in?
			increased risk of a major accident or disaster from sabotage or arson.	
Technological or manmade hazards	Explosion	Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)	UXO surveys will be undertaken, and if a UXO is found appropriate measures will be taken to remove it. Therefore, the Project is not likely to lead to any increased risk of a major accident or disaster from unexploded ordnance.	No

References

Ref 19A.1 HM Government (2023) National Risk Register. [online] Available at: CCS's National Risk Register 2023 (publishing.service.gov.uk). [Accessed 18 July 2025].

Ref 19A.2 Health and Safety Executive (2014) Management of health and safety in the workplace. [online] Available at: Management of health and safety in the workplace: 2014 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk). [Accessed 18 July 2025].

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