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Northern Endurance Partnership | Humber Carbon Capture Pipeline

Humber Carbon Capture Pipeline

Preliminary Environmental Information Report – Volume 4 – Appendices (Part 5)

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Contents

Appendix 19.1 – Scoping Assessment of Major Accidents and Disasters

Matter	Project stage	Scoped in	Scoped out	Justification
Internal Major Accidents				
Accidents during commissioning	Construction	✓		**Likelihood**: Low **Consequence**: High Following the construction of the pipeline, there will be a period of initial testing. This period is used to confirm that the pipeline has been correctly installed and has not been damaged during the construction phase prior to flammable or toxic fluids being introduced. There is the potential for a major accident to occur during commissioning such as a pipe failure which could harm members of the Project workforce.
Construction phase accidents including dropped objects, heavy plant, temporary works, rock falls from tunnel boring and problems with machinery	Construction		✓	**Likelihood:** Low **Consequence:** Low The potential for accidents to occur during the construction process will be identified and dealt with through appropriate risk assessment and mitigation (applying the hierarchy of controls) as required to comply with UK health and safety legislation and environmental legislation. The Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will require risk assessment of construction activities (including any necessary earthworks or demolition activities. These risk assessments shall count for adverse weather and prevailing environmental conditions. There may be potential for accidents during tunnel boring (for example, encountering unexpected ground conditions leading to instability etc.). This will be mitigated via geological investigations prior to the construction phase.
Construction phase activities impact on UXO	Construction		✓	**Likelihood**: Low **Consequence**: Medium Encountering Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) during intrusive construction works is scoped out. Based on The UXO Risk Map, the hazard across the preliminary 1km Study Area is low. There are well developed construction industry practices which allow safe construction of thousands of projects each year in low hazard areas. UXO risks will be further assessed in Chapter 10: Ground Conditions and Hydrogeology.
Construction traffic accidents	Construction		✓	**Likelihood:** Low **Consequence**: Low The Project will require road transport movements for the construction workforce and construction materials. However, the numbers of vehicle movements will not be significant compared to the background rate across the widespread area covered by the Project. A full assessment of the impact on traffic will be in Chapter 16: Traffic and Transport. It is therefore not considered further in the assessment of Major Accidents and Disasters.
Damage to existing utilities	Construction	✓		**Likelihood:** Low **Consequence:** Low Utilities and services are present throughout the draft Order Limits. There is potential to damage these utilities which could harm the Project workforce or lead to contamination of the ground / groundwater. Service searches will be undertaken to confirm the presence of utilities and services and discussions will be conducted with landowners to confirm the presence of utilities and services. Additionally, The Applicant will work with the utility owners to identify utilities and agree protective provisions to construct the Project around the utilities identified. Utilities and services will be marked during construction to eliminate the potential for accidental interactions. Until the final pipeline route has been determined and protective provisions agreed, this matter is scoped in.

Matter	Project stage	Scoped in	Scoped out	Justification
Fires	Construction and Operation	✓		**Likelihood:** Low **Consequence:** High There will be construction compounds including temporary welfare facilities and vehicle fuelling facilities established in order to facilitate construction. There is the potential for a fire in the construction compounds which could cause serious harm to the Project workforce. Suitable risk assessments will be conducted and appropriate mitigation measures included. There will be electrical equipment and other consumables in the Above Ground Infrastructure (AGI)s and Pump Facility once operational, with a low potential risk of fire during the operational phase which has been assessed in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and will be considered further in the Environmental Statement (ES).
Impacts on Aviation / Aircraft	Construction and Operation		✓	**Likelihood:** Low **Consequence:** High There is one airport which lies within 10km of the draft Order Limits. Humberside Airport, at its closest point, is approximately 620m south of the Project's draft Order Limits. The Airport Operators Association have published 5 Advice Notes (AN) on safety in the proximity to airports. AN 4 (Ref. F.2) states that good practice in line with BS 7121 requires the Project to consult with the airfield manager for any crane exceeding 10m in height within 6km of the aerodrome. It is not yet known whether any cranes will be required within this 6km zone. If a crane was to exceed 10m in height, the airfield manager would be consulted. The risk of an aircraft crash impacting the Project is considered to be extremely low. The Project represents a small construction workforce population which at its closest point will have a temporary construction compound within Humberside Airport's boundary. The Project will include predominantly buried infrastructure, which is unlikely to have any material impact on aviation. Given the narrow, buried and linear nature of the Pipeline as well as the closest AGI to the airport being situated amongst other industrial areas, with the AGI not higher than existing infrastructure, the risk of a plane crash impacting the Project is extremely small. As the Project will not materially alter the risk of an aircraft crash, it will not have a significant effect and is therefore scoped out of the EIA.
Impacts on mines and storage caverns	Construction and Operation		✓	**Likelihood:** Low **Consequence:** High Available Coal Authority records show two sections of the Study Area fall within Coal Mining Reporting Areas. This includes the initial stretch of the draft Order Limits west of the River Trent and then a stretch of the draft Order Limits crossing the Humber. A full assessment of the impact on mines and storage will be in Chapter 10: Ground Conditions and Hydrogeology. It is therefore not considered further in the assessment of Major Accidents and Disasters.
Impacts on transport networks and network impacts on the pipeline	Construction and Operation		✓	**Likelihood**: Low **Consequence**: Low

Matter	Project stage	Scoped in	Scoped out	Justification
				The pipeline will cross transport networks including major road infrastructure. It is anticipated that these will likely be crossed using trenchless techniques to minimise the potential impact on these networks. At crossing points the pipeline will be designed in accordance with the appropriate approved codes and standards with regards to sufficient depth, wall thickness and, if necessary, impact protection, such that it would be protected from any road accidents. In addition, pipeline crossings of railways and major roads are subject to approval by the relevant network authority. On this basis, it is proposed to scope out the impact on transport networks and the potential for transport networks to cause a Major Accident at the Project.
Impact on watercourse	Construction and Operation		✓	**Likelihood:** Low **Consequence:** Low The pipeline will need to cross various watercourses including the River Humber, River Ouse, River Trent and the New River Ancholme. Main rivers and canals would likely be crossed using trenchless techniques to minimise the potential impact on these networks. Smaller watercourse crossings including ditches and streams would generally be crossed using an open cut technique, subject to agreement with the Environment Agency and Internal Drainage Boards. The pipeline will be buried beneath the watercourse and therefore not located within the surface water body. The design of the pipeline in such locations will be in accordance with the appropriate approved codes and standards to ensure that it is protected from foreseeable forces including to sedimentation, scour or dredging. On this basis, it is proposed to scope out the impact on watercourses and the potential for watercourses to cause a Major Accident at the Project.
Impact on intertidal areas	Construction and Operation		✓	**Likelihood:** Low **Consequence:** Low The pipeline will need to cross two intertidal areas; the River Humber and the Holderness Coast. There is not expected to be an effect on the River Humber during construction because it will be crossed utilising trenchless techniques. The pipeline will be buried beneath the River Humber. The design of the pipeline in such locations will be in accordance with the appropriate approved codes and standards to ensure that it is protected from foreseeable forces including to sedimentation, scour or dredging. These are well understood by the pipeline industry and will be addressed through the design of the pipeline. Industry good practice design will be adopted for the whole pipeline system. On this basis, it is proposed to scope out the impact on the River Humber. Chapter 7: Ecology and Biodiversity, Chapter 18: Hydrology and Land Drainage, and Chapter 20: Coastal Processes will assess the potential for impacts to the Holderness Coast during the construction and operation phases; it is therefore not considered further in the assessment of Major Accidents and Disasters.
Leaks and spills – pollution to water or ground	Construction and Operation		✓	**Likelihood:** Low **Consequence:** Low There will be small amounts of chemicals and fuels used and stored within the construction compounds. These will be stored in line with industry good practice and the quantities will be minimised.

Matter	Project stage	Scoped in	Scoped out	Justification
				Chapter 10: Ground Conditions and Hydrogeology will assess the potential for ground/groundwater contamination during the construction and operation phases; it is therefore not considered further in the assessment of Major Accidents and Disasters. Chapter 18: Hydrology and Land Drainage will assess the potential for water contamination during the construction and operation phases; it is therefore not considered further in the assessment of Major Accidents and Disasters.
Accidents during maintenance	Operation		✓	**Likelihood:** Low **Consequence:** Low Personnel will visit for inspection and maintenance activities and to carry out any repairs to the pipeline which may be required. Maintenance accidents are work-related accidents that could affect only one or two workers carrying out the task, the effects of which do not extend to receptors within the wider environment. Under UK Health and Safety legislation, employers are required to manage the risk to their employees and others who could be affected by their activities and ensure that the risk is reduced to As Low As Reasonable Possible (ALARP). The ALARP principle requires compliance with good practice as a minimum. The AGIs / Pump Facility will be designed with consideration of the potential occupational health and safety hazards such as electrocution, falls from height and trip hazards. These will be mitigated through the application of the hierarchy of controls: i.e., hazards will be designed out or minimised where practicable, and appropriate measures to prevent and mitigate residual risks implemented. All staff who undertake maintenance on the system will be suitably qualified and experienced professionals.
Unplanned release of carbon dioxide from pipeline or AGI / Pump Facility during operation	Operation	✓		**Likelihood:** Low **Consequence:** High There is potential for a release of carbon dioxide from the pipeline or AGI / Pump Facility during operation, for example as a result of external interference with the pipeline either accidentally or deliberately, and from operational errors. The release of carbon dioxide has the potential to cause asphyxiation and/or have toxic contamination effects, both of which could lead to serious harm to receptors in the vicinity.
Structural collapse of assets	Operation		✓	**Likelihood:** Low **Consequence:** Low The design of the AGIs / Pump Facility will be undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced personnel. The design will account for the expected ground conditions and design loads, e.g., due to wind, accounting for the effects of climate change, and will be ensured through compliance with appropriate codes and standards, and the application of good practice in structural design. This will ensure appropriate design of the Project and a reduction of the risk of structural hazards during operation such as building collapse to low levels, which are considered to be ALARP.
Decommissioning activities	Decommissioning	✓		**Likelihood:** Low **Consequence:** Low

Matter	Project stage	Scoped in	Scoped out	Justification
				The potential for MA&Ds to occur during decommissioning activities will be identified and dealt with through appropriate risk assessment and mitigation measures as required to comply with UK health and safety and environmental legislation. The pipeline will be left in situ following the operational phase of the Project, with AGIs / Pump Facility removed once the pipeline has been decommissioned. All ground will be restored following decommissioning. The Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) will require a risk assessment of decommissioning activities and this assessment shall identify and mitigate, where necessary, the potential impact of all major accidents or disasters, including those affecting non-human receptors. These risk assessments shall count for adverse weather and prevailing environmental conditions. The decommissioning of the Project will also be covered by additional consents.
External Major Accidents				
Rail	Construction and Operation		✓	**Likelihood:** Low **Consequence:** Low The proposed pipeline route alignments would require crossing of the rail network in England. Trenchless crossing techniques will be employed during the construction phase so as not to impact ongoing use of the railway. There will be close liaison and agreement with the railway operator before works commence near and under the railway. The pipeline is a sealed, below-ground feature and therefore where it passes underneath embankments there is potential impacts on rail lines from subsidence over time, and potentially vibration from trains passing over at high speed which will need to be considered in the design. It is considered that there will not be a significant risk to underground pipeline integrity from an impact resulting from a rail accident as the pipeline will be buried and constructed to good engineering practice. The AGIs / Pump Facility are located within a fenced compound a significant distance away from the railway line and are unlikely to be impacted during a rail accident.
External chemical major accidents	Construction and operation	✓		**Likelihood:** Low **Consequence:** High There are a number of Control of Major Accident Hazard (COMAH) Establishments and potentially further sites holding Hazardous Substance Consents within the preliminary 1km Study Area, including some sites which are associated with the Project as suppliers of carbon dioxide. A major accident at one of these sites could impact the construction workforce or could potentially initiate a release of carbon dioxide through damage to the pipeline.
External nuclear major accidents	Construction and operation		✓	**Likelihood:** Low **Consequence:** High Nuclear sites are designed, built and operated so that the chance of accidental releases of radiological material in the UK is extremely low. The last historical major accident in the UK was Windscale in 1957. There are no nuclear sites within a 10km corridor along the Project.

Matter	Project stage	Scoped in	Scoped out	Justification
Loss of utilities	Construction and operation		✓	**Likelihood:** Low **Consequence:** Low During the construction and operation of the Project, there will be a reliance on utility systems to provide services to the Project. For example, electricity will be required for lighting, and powering control systems for operation of the AGIs / Pump Facility. It will also be used to provide heating and welfare facilities during construction. However, the loss of utility systems including water, power or telecommunications will only lead to construction phase or operational inconvenience, but it will not lead to Major Accident level consequences, as all items will be designed to 'fail-safe' in the event of loss of utilities. Additionally, the inclusion of generators within the Project design will ensure there will be no loss of power throughout the operational phase.
External Major Accidents – Malicious Attacks				
Terrorism	Construction and operation		✓	**Likelihood:** Low **Consequence:** Low Terrorism is the act of inflicting violence as a means of inflicting terror for political reasons. At the time of writing, MI5 rates the current UK-wide threat level as Substantial, which means an attack in the UK is considered 'likely'. The National Risk Register for the UK lists various types of terrorist attack as potential major accidents including attacks on publicly accessible locations, transport systems, infrastructure, as well as Chemical, Biological, Radiological or Nuclear (CBRN) or Cyber-attacks. The Project is not a publicly accessible location or transport system, it also does not represent a potential target or vector for a CBRN attack. The Centre for the Protection of National Infrastructure sets the definition of Critical National Infrastructure (CNI). Security provisions will be allowed for within the design of the Project and consideration will be given to the appropriate additional measures if the Project is designated as CNI. Additionally, it is worth noting that the Project is infrastructure which is dispersed over significant distances and will be buried. This will make it extremely difficult to 'damage' in the conventional sense as it is protected by its linear and underground nature, unlike a power station or water treatment facility, which presents a more consolidated target. The potential effects on the Project of terrorism are not considered significant.
Widespread public disorder	Construction and operation		✓	**Likelihood:** Low **Consequence:** Low The National Risk Register states that public disorder '*may be caused by a combination of long-standing grievances and a spontaneous response to a single incident.*' The UK is a developed economy with a stable democratic political regime, such that prolonged civil unrest is considered extremely unlikely. Periodically, political protests may turn violent but these are rarely widespread and are usually in response to a 'precipitating event'. As the Project represents a significant step forward in the UK's drive to a Net Zero Carbon economy, it is not considered that the Project is likely to be either a target or a precipitating event for widespread public disorder.
Cyber Attack	Operation	✓		**Likelihood:** Low **Consequence:** High

Matter	Project stage	Scoped in	Scoped out	Justification
				The National Risk Register includes cyber-attacks as one of the types of terrorism which may affect the UK. In recent years, other countries have seen successful cyber-attacks against power stations or grid infrastructure and the in the UK, the NHS has also been a victim of a ransomware attack. The Project has associated cyber infrastructure which could be attacked. If this were to happen, impacts could be as follows: • An unplanned shut down leading to a major event. • Overpressure of the pipeline. • A carbon dioxide shut down that could affect the Connected Projects' ability to generate power. Any one of these impacts has the potential to lead to a High magnitude of change to human and non-human receptors. The Project will be conducting appropriate risk assessments and the systems supporting the Project will include suitable protective measures.
Disasters				
Biological threats, e.g., disease epidemics, animal diseases etc.	Construction and Operation		✓	**Likelihood:** Low **Consequence:** Low The Project will not materially alter the health of those who may be exposed to biological threats, nor will it increase or decrease their likelihood, as the construction population will be small. The Project will not therefore materially alter the background risk of biological threats. Any impacts that these threats may have on the Project such as temporary cessation of construction or requirements for social distancing measures as were required for the Coronavirus pandemic are not considered to be Major Accidents. Therefore, the assessment of biological threats is scoped out.
Dam/Reservoir breaches	Construction and Operation		✓	**Likelihood:** Low **Consequence:** High A Flood Risk Assessment will be undertaken as part of the Hydrology and Land Drainage assessment. To avoid duplication, flood risk is therefore scoped out of the Major Accidents and Disasters assessment.
Extreme weather conditions (temperature, wind, precipitation, drought)	Construction and Operation		✓	**Likelihood:** Low **Consequence:** Low The design of the Project, including any temporary structures, will be undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced personnel including civil and structural engineers. The design will account for the expected ground conditions and design loads over the appropriate return period, e.g., due to wind and will be ensured through compliance with good practice in structural / process design, including compliance with the Eurocodes and any relevant British Standards Institution published documents. The design of the Project will include allowances for the anticipated changes in climate over the lifecycle of the Project and will incorporate measures to allow adaption where required. This is described and assessed within Chapter 8: Climate Resilience and Adaptation. To avoid duplication, extreme weather conditions is therefore scoped out of the Major Accidents and Disasters assessment.

Matter	Project stage	Scoped in	Scoped out	Justification
Flood risk including pluvial, fluvial and coastal flooding	Construction and Operation		✓	**Likelihood:** Low **Consequence:** High A Flood Risk Assessment will be undertaken as part of the Hydrology and Land Drainage assessment. To avoid duplication, flood risk is therefore scoped out of the Major Accidents and Disasters assessment.
Lightning	Construction and operation		✓	**Likelihood:** Low **Consequence:** Low The majority of the pipeline infrastructure will be buried and therefore at negligible risk of a lightning strike. The potential consequences of a lightning strike on any AGI / Pump Facility are likely to be restricted to damage to the AGI / Pump Facility building and potential injury to any workers who may be present. The Project will be provided with adequate lightning protection compliant with BS EN 62305-3 to ensure the risk from lightning is reduced further and is considered to be reduced to ALARP. Adequate lightning protection for temporary structures or plant during construction will be required by any CEMP.
Seismic	Construction and operation		✓	**Likelihood:** Low **Consequence:** Low Seismic activity does not occur in Britain in a sufficient intensity to cause widespread damage. The British Geological Survey (BGS) acknowledges that on average, a Richter magnitude 4 earthquake happens in Britain roughly every two years and a magnitude 5 earthquakes occur around every 10 to 20 years. As such the Cabinet Office National Risk Register (Ref. F.6) states that "*Earthquakes in the UK are moderately frequent but rarely result in large amounts of damage. An earthquake of sufficient intensity (determined on the basis of the earthquake's local effect on people and the environment) to inflict severe damage is unlikely*". Seismic hazard is generally low in the UK but that the hazard is slightly higher in areas like Wales and north central England. The Project is not in or close to an active area. Furthermore, the design of the Project will account for any foreseeable loads, e.g., due to seismic activity in line with British Standards. It is therefore considered there are no significant effects arising from seismic hazards. Details on the fault lines within the Study Area are provided in Chapter 10: Ground Conditions and Hydrogeology.
Space Weather	Construction and operation		✓	**Likelihood:** Low **Consequence:** Low Severe space weather is divided into three categories in the National Risk Register (Ref. F.6): Solar flares, solar energetic particles and coronal mass ejections. These have the capacity to cause a loss of power or interference with satellite or radio-based communication technologies. While these events affecting the UK are extremely rare, they are known to have occurred in 1921, 1960, 1989, 1991 and 2003. The only foreseeable impact to the Project is a temporary loss of power (which could also affect pipeline Cathodic Protection (CP) systems for a short period) or telemetry systems. Good engineering design practices will ensure that in the event of loss of services (power or communications), the Project will be maintained in a safe condition. It is noted that the Project is no more vulnerable than other similar infrastructure such as the natural gas systems across the UK, and much less vulnerable than other industries which have a more onerous reliance on satellites such as aviation.

Matter	Project stage	Scoped in	Scoped out	Justification
				As space weather does not have the capacity to cause a major accident which may impact the Project it is therefore not considered further.
Coastal erosion and landslides	Construction and Operation		✓	**Likelihood:** Low **Consequence:** High The landfall site is located near Easington. There are existing coastal defences at this location that will be maintained up to 2045. However, the long-term future of these defences is uncertain. This part of the coastline is rapidly eroding and there is evidence of landslides in the area. Coastal erosion has the potential to expose the carbon dioxide pipeline in the intertidal zone leading to potential damage to the pipeline. Additionally, the Pump Facility could be impacted by the erosion of the cliff although the site options being considered are set back from the current cliff line in order to minimise this risk. Assessment of coastal processes in the intertidal zone will be undertaken as part of the Chapter 20: Coastal Processes assessment. To avoid duplication, coastal processes are therefore scoped out of the Major Accidents and Disasters assessment.

Appendix 20.1 – Humber MCZ Assessment

Abbreviations and Acronym's

Acronym	Definition
AGI	Above Ground Installation
DCO	Development Consent Order
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
EA	Environment Agency
ECC	East Coast Cluster
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ES	Environmental Statement
EU	European Union
EUNIS	European Nature Information System
GES	Good Environmental Status
HCCP	Humber Carbon Capture Pipeline
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drill
HPMA	Highly Protected Marine Areas
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
HVAC	Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
LAT	Lowest Astronomical Tide
MCAA	Marine and Coastal Access Act
MCZ	Marine Conservation Zone
MEEB	Measures of Equivalent Environmental Benefit
MHWS	Mean High Water Springs
MLWS	Mean Low Water Springs
MMO	Marine Management Organisation
MPA	Marine Protected Area
NE	Natural England
NE IFCA	Northeastern Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority

Acronym	Definition
NEP	Northern Endurance Partnership
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NPS	National Policy Statements
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects
NZNSS	Net Zero North Sea Storage Limited
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
UK	United Kingdom
WFD	Water Framework Directive
ZoI	Zone of Influence

Introduction

This report is a Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) screening assessment for the Humber Carbon Capture Pipeline (HCCP, hereafter the Project). The report assesses any potential impacts consequent of Project construction, operation and decommissioning on the integrity of the objectives of the MCZs deemed to have potential connectivity with the Project.

Purpose of this Report

The MCZ assessment is required as part of the Development Consent Order (DCO) for the Project. This report conducts the assessment as per Section 126 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act (MCAA) 2009. The assessment processes are further outlined by the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) in MMO guidance 'Marine Conservation Zones and Marine Licensing' issued in 2013. Such guidance has been adhered to in this assessment.

The purpose of this report is to inform the MCZ assessment process in determining whether the Project is capable of significantly affecting:

- Protected features of an MCZ
- Any ecological or geomorphological process on which the conservation of any protected features of an MCZ (wholly or in part dependant).

By following the steps and procedures outlined in the MMO guidance (2013), this report provides supporting information to inform the MMO's consideration of potential impacts on MCZs. It accordingly identifies the potential impact pathways that could arise as a consequence of the Project (Section 3.3) and denotes MCZ sites that could be affected (Section 3.4). A detailed screening assessment on MCZ sites where there is the potential for impacts to hinder the conservation objectives of the site are detailed in Section 3.5.

This report outlines the MCZ screening assessment for the Project and has been produced in alignment with the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA), Water Framework Directive (WFD) assessment and Preliminary Environment Information Report (PEIR).

The latter assessment stages will be completed for submission along with the Environmental Statement (ES).

Project Overview

The Project is being developed by Net Zero North Sea Storage (NZNSS) Limited, (the promoter entity) on behalf of the Northern Endurance Partnership (NEP). It will form part of the East Coast Cluster (ECC) and will aid in the execution of net zero in the Humber region.

The Project will comprise a pipeline to transport carbon dioxide, along with associated Above Ground Installations (AGIs). Specifically, the draft Order Limits extend from near Drax in North Yorkshire to the Holderness Coast north of Easington in the East Riding of Yorkshire. They represent the maximum geographic extent of the Project's temporary and permanent works as currently defined at this stage of design. The draft Order Limits include the proposed pipeline route, associated AGIs, construction compounds, access routes, and working areas. At the landfall, the draft Order Limits extend seaward to Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS) to enable the connection with the offshore carbon dioxide transportation pipeline and infrastructure, which are to be progressed as a separate application.

This report and associated assessment focusses on the nearshore portion of the Project at the Easington Landfall, from Mean High Water Springs (MHWS) down to MLWS and any subsequent Zone of Influence (ZoI), with the potential to impact identified MCZs. It does not consider the River Humber and tidal River Trent estuary crossings due to limited potential for interaction with relevant MCZs.

Construction at Easington Landfall

The full outline of the proposed installation methods of the Project at Easington are outlined within Volume 2 - Chapter 2: Project Description of the PEIR and this should be read in conjunction with the summarised information presented here.

Draft Order Limits

At this design stage, the draft Order Limits are typically a minimum of 300m wide. However, some areas, such as near Drax, are wider to allow for design development and accommodate design optionality. The draft Order Limits reflect the current stage of design and will be refined as the design matures, taking into account responses to the Statutory Consultation, stakeholder feedback and the findings of environmental surveys and assessments. The ES will contain the Order Limits that form the DCO application, and these will be reflected within the final MCZ Assessment Report that supports this application.

Pump Facility

A Pump Facility is proposed north of Easington, close to the landfall where the onshore and offshore pipelines connect. Its purpose is to increase carbon dioxide pressure for onward transport to the offshore storage site. This is the closest above ground infrastructure in relation to identified MCZ sites, specifically it is located approximately 300 m east of the Holderness Inshore MCZ.

Trenchless Methods

A trenchless installation technique is proposed to establish the landfall north of Easington. Several design options for these elements remain under consideration within the PEIR. At this preliminary stage, the MCZ assessment acknowledges the potential for effects on MCZ sites but cannot determine the final scope until a preferred design has been confirmed. The detailed construction method, alignment and depth will be defined at the detailed design stage and assessed in full within the Stage 1 Assessment. In summary, the following landfall installation methods are under consideration:

Horizontal Directional Drill (HDD):

- To pass beneath the cliffs and foreshore, exiting at an area approximately 8 m below Lowest Astronomical Tide (LAT), beyond the MLWS limit of the Project's DCO (exit point falls within the offshore consent pathway).

Direct Pipe:

- Launch pit created onshore, landward of Dimlington Cliffs, and the pipeline would be thrusted beneath the cliffs to a reception pit where a jack-up barge would retrieve the boring machine and pipeline at approximately 4 m below LAT, beyond the MLWS limit of the Project's DCO.

Microtunnel:

- Microtunnel boring machine would be launched from within a shaft at the landfall (landward side of the cliffs) and would pass beneath the cliffs. The exit point would be approximately at the MLWS point at a pre-cut trench.
- Pipeline would be approximately 5.7 m below the seabed.

Microtunnel with cofferdam:

- Temporary installation of a sheet pile cofferdam reception pit for microtunnel method
- Cofferdam to be located on the foreshore between MHWS and MLWS
- Cofferdam to be approximately 140 m x 3 m, and to be installed by one or more pile driving rigs (vibratory piles).

Once installed, it is assumed for the purposes of the assessment that it will be buried using excavated material.

Pre-commissioning and Hydrostatic Testing

Once constructed, the pipeline would be cleaned, gauged, flooded and hydrostatically tested in sections to prove integrity. Around 16,200 m³ of water is anticipated to be required, with reuse between test sections wherever practicable. Potable or filtered freshwater are currently being considered as sources. Additives such as biocides or corrosion inhibitors may be required depending on water quality and retention time. Hydrotest water would be discharged safely to approved locations (e.g. sewer, watercourse, ground or treatment facility) and tested to ensure compliance with regulatory standards. Following de-watering, the pipeline would be dried using nitrogen, air, or vacuum systems, with drying equipment sited at AGIs or designated locations.

As a result, no discharge of hydrotest water to sea is foreseen and no associated impacts to MCZ sites are predicted.

Reinstatement

Following construction, all temporary working areas would be cleared of materials and reinstated. Excavated soils would be replaced and treated to avoid compaction, with topsoil carefully spread. Restoration would include reinstatement of the beach to pre-construction conditions as much as reasonably practicable

Working Hours

Subject to the DCO being granted, construction is anticipated to run from 2028 to 2032, with the detailed programme to be confirmed at the design stage. Works will be sequenced efficiently, with not all locations along the route subject to construction at the same time. Twenty-four-hour working may be required for certain critical activities, particularly trenchless crossings and offshore interfaces, with continuous working at any one location expected to last for limited periods (e.g. up to four weeks). The final construction phasing, including any restrictions to working hours required to mitigate significant effects, will be set out in the Stage 1 Assessment.

Operation

The operational phase is expected to last for approximately 25 years, during which the pipeline will transport carbon dioxide from carbon capture projects to the offshore storage

site. A Permanent Rights Corridor (typically 12–18 m wide for the pipeline and up to 10 m for the power cable) will be established to protect the integrity and safety of the system and provide access for inspection and maintenance. Restrictions within this corridor will prevent activities such as excavation or planting of deep-rooting trees.

AGIs will be operated remotely with occasional site visits for inspection and maintenance. Routine operations include periodic pipeline inspection approximately every five years, which may involve controlled venting of small volumes of carbon dioxide and nitrogen. Emergency venting facilities are also provided but would only operate in unforeseen circumstances.

The Pump Facility at Easington will be permanently staffed (up to four people) with additional staff visiting for maintenance when required. Localised lighting will be used for safety and security during low-light conditions. The facility houses the main CO_2 pump units, normally operating four units with one on standby, and includes venting systems to manage routine maintenance and emergency scenarios, as well as operational release of a small amount of carbon dioxide from the pump seals.

Noise and vibration emissions during operation are expected to be very limited, with only small Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) systems operating continuously at AGIs and pumps at the facility designed with attenuation.

As such limited interaction with identified MCZ sites is predicted aside from potential required maintenance.

Decommissioning

The pipeline, AGIs and Pump Facility are expected to remain in operation for at least 25 years. At the end of their design life, they would be decommissioned in line with applicable legislation, licences and best practice, using methods intended to minimise environmental impacts.

It is currently anticipated that the buried pipeline would be left in situ to avoid further soil disturbance, with sections cut and grouted where necessary. The AGIs and Pump Facility would be dismantled and removed using similar equipment, machinery and traffic routes as for construction, after which the land would be restored to its former use.

As such there is limited potential for impacts to MCZ features to occur, and it is therefore not considered further as part of this assessment.

The Marine Conservation Zone Assessment process

The MCAA 2009 places a duty on Government to establish a network of conservation sites, which contributes to the conservation or improvement of the marine environment in the United Kingdon (UK) marine area. The network includes Marine Protected Areas (MPA) designated under European legislation comprising Special Areas of Conservation

(SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA), marine components of Ramsar sites, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and MCZs.

MCZs in English territorial and offshore waters (beyond 12 nautical miles (nm)), are designated under the MCAA 2009; they provide protection for a range of important marine habitats, species and geological formations. In conjunction with other existing international and national designations, these sites contribute to an ecologically coherent network of MPAs in the north-east Atlantic and North Sea.

Legislative Framework

MCZs in English waters have been identified through the MCZ Project which was set up in 2008, led by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) and Natural England (NE). The purpose of the MCZ Project was to identify and recommend MCZs to Government for designation.

Under Section 126 of the MCAA, the MMO has a duty to consider MCZs during marine licence decision making; the Secretary of State further has a duty to consider MCZs during decisions on DCO projects for deemed marine licence applications. Section 126 applies where:

- A public authority has the function of determining an application (whenever made) for authorisation of the doing of an act
- The act is capable of affecting (other than insignificantly):
  - The protected features of an MCZ
  - Any ecological or geomorphological process on which the conservation of any protected feature of an MCZ is (wholly or part) dependent.

NE has responsibility under the MCAA to give advice on how to further the conservation objectives for an MCZ, identify the activities that can affect the designated features and the processes which they are dependent upon.

Relevant Legal Frameworks

The assessment of potential impacts upon MCZs has been made with specific reference to the relevant legislation and guidance, of which the principal policy documents. Several regulatory bodies oversee MCZ protection and marine activities:

- Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra): Responsible for overall marine conservation policy and designation of MCZs
- MMO: Regulates marine development and activities, including marine licensing and enforcement of MCZ protections
- NE: Provides conservation advice on MCZs and assesses impacts on protected habitats and species
- Environment Agency (EA): Oversees water quality and potential pollution impacts on marine environments

- JNCC: Advises on offshore conservation beyond 12 nm.

Developers must ensure compliance with relevant legislation when assessing potential impacts on MCZs. Table A20-1-1denotes the key legal frameworks applicable to the MCZ assessment for the Project.

Table A20-1-1 – Key legal frameworks applicable to the MCZ assessment process for the Project

Legal framework	Description	Key authorities	Relevance to MCZ assessment
Marine and Coastal Access Act (2009)	Establishes MCZs and outlines protection measures, including requirements for assessing potential impacts on designated sites.	Defra MMO NE	Provides the primary legal framework for MCZ assessment, requiring projects to avoid or mitigate significant adverse effects.
Marine Strategy Regulations (2010)	Implements the Marine Strategy Framework Directive to maintain Good Environmental Status (GES) of UK seas.	Defra MMO	Requires consideration of how developments may impact marine biodiversity and ecosystem health.
Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017) The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019	Implements the European Union (EU) Habitats Directive into UK law, protecting SACs and SPAs.	NE MMO	Ensures that projects near SACs / SPAs do not adversely affect these sites.
Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 as amended)	Provides legal protection for marine species and habitats, including those found within MCZs.	NE Defra	Requires assessments to consider impacts on protected species that may be present in or around the MCZ.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (2017)	Requires that significant environmental impacts of certain projects are assessed and mitigated.	MMO Local Planning Authorities NE	Ensures MCZs are considered within the wider EIA process and that impacts are fully evaluated.
Water Framework Directive (WFD) Regulations (2017)	Aims to improve water quality and protect aquatic environments.	EA	Requires assessment of potential impacts on water quality in and around

Legal framework	Description	Key authorities	Relevance to MCZ assessment
			the MCZ, particularly regarding sedimentation and pollution.
Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (2007)	Governs EIAs for marine projects requiring a marine licence.	MMO	Ensures MCZ impacts are evaluated when marine licensing is required.
Fisheries Act (2020)	Provides a framework for sustainable fisheries management and marine conservation.	MMO Defra	Relevant for assessing impacts on fish populations and fisheries associated with MCZ habitats.

National Policy Statements

The assessment of potential impacts upon MCZs has been made with specific reference to the relevant legislation and guidance. The principal policy documents with respect to the Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) are the National Policy Statements (NPS); such statements of relevance to the Project have been considered within Table A20-1-2.

Those relevant to the Project are:

- Overarching NPS for Energy (EN-1) (DESNZ, 2023a)
- NPS for Natural Gas Supply Infrastructure and Gas and Oil Pipelines (EN-4) Defra, 2023b).

Table A20-1-2 – NPS requirements of relevant to the Project

NPS requirements	NPS reference	Report reference
Marine Protected Areas, introduced under the MCAA 2009. The protected features and conservation objectives for the MCZ are stated in the designation order. If a proposal is likely to have significant impacts on an MCZ, an MCZA should be undertaken as per Section 126 of the MCAA. The first three Highly Protected Marine Areas (HPMAs) in England have recently been designated, with a higher conservation objective.	EN-1, Section 5.4.9	Consideration to the MCAA has been incorporated throughout this report. There are no HPMAs located in proximity to the Project; therefore, the Project will have no impact on these new designations.
The applicant should be particularly careful to identify any effects of physical changes on the integrity and special features of MPAs, including MCZs, SACs, SPAs, Ramsar Sites, Sites of Community Importance, and SSSIs with marine features. Applicants should also assess effects on the special character of Heritage Coasts.	EN-1, Section 5.6.13	Section 3.5 provides an assessment of impacts against MCZs, with effects on site integrity identified. Impacts on other designated sites and heritage coasts consequent of Project development have been assessed as part of the PEIR and associated HRA.
Where residual impacts relate to HRA or MCZ sites, the applicant must provide a derogation case if required, in compliance with relevant legislation and guidance.	EN-1, Section 4.2.13	This Report has been produced to cover the screening step of the MCZ assessment process (see Section 3.5). Step 1 will be conducted at a later date to assess whether derogation is required.
The policy outlines the Secretary of State's approach to MCZ assessments. This is of specific relevance to Critical National Priority (CNP) infrastructure, which encompasses the project (i.e., low carbon pipelines, such as those for carbon dioxide distribution)	EN-1, Section 4.2.5, 4.2.18, and 4.2.22	

Assessment Methodology

Guidance published by the MMO (2013) outlines the preferred methodology for undertaking MCZ assessments. Such guidance recommends a staged assessment approach, involving the following sequential stages.

Screening

The screening process is required to determine whether Section 126 of the MCAA should apply to the Project. The initial screening stage is to determine whether:

- Licensable activity is taking place within or near an area being put forward or already designated as an MCZ
- whether the activity is capable of affecting (other than insignificantly) either (i) the protected features of an MCZ, or (ii) any ecological or geomorphological process on which the conservation of any protected feature of an MCZ is (wholly or in part) dependant.

Whereby it is determined that Section 126 applies, the application is assessed further to determine which subsections of Section 126 should apply through the Stage 1 and Stage 2 assessment.

The screening phase of the MCZ assessment for the Project is provided in Section 3. This Report has been prepared to present only the screening phase.

Stage 1 Assessment

The Stage 1 Assessment will consider whether the conditions in Section 126(6) of the MCAA can be met, to assess whether:

- There is no significant risk of the activity hindering the conservation objectives stated for the MCZ
- The authority exercises its functions to further the conservation objectives of the site (in accordance with Section 125(2)(a)).

The Stage 1 Assessment looks at whether a project could potentially affect the conservation objectives for the site, such that the features are no longer in favourable condition, or prevent the features from recovering to a favourable condition.

Should there be no mitigation identified to reduce identified impacts, and there are no other alternative locations, then the Project must be considered under Stage 2.

The Stage 1 Assessment for the Project will be produced for submission alongside the ES based on the outcome of the screening assessment (see Section Screening Assessment).

Stage 2 Assessment

Stage 2 of the assessment process considers the socio-economic impact of the Project in-combination with the environmental damage. Stage 2 forms three parts, outlined as follows:

- Demonstrate that there is no other means of proceeding that would create a substantially lower risk of hindering the achievement of the conservation objectives
- Demonstrate that the benefit to the public in proceeding with the Project clearly outweighs the risk of damage to the environment that will be created by proceeding with it
- Undertake or make arrangements for the undertaking of, Measures of Equivalent Environmental Benefit (MEEB) for the damage the Project will or is likely to have in or on the MCZ.

The Secretary of State, per NPS EN-1 will further consider the particular circumstances of the Project. This will start from the position that energy security and decarbonising the power sector to combat climate change:

- Requires a significant number of deliverable locations for CNP infrastructure and for each location to maximise its capacity
- Are capable of amounting to imperative reasons of overriding public interest, to benefit the public is capable of outweighing the risk of environmental damage for CNP infrastructure.

Whether a Stage 2 Assessment will be required shall be determined upon competition of the Stage 1 Assessment undertaken at ES.

Cumulative Impacts

The legislative requirement for the consideration of cumulative impacts on protected features is not provided. However, the MMO guidance (MMO, 2013), outlines that the MMO considers that in order for to fully discharge its duties under Section 69(1) of the MCAA, cumulative impacts must be considered. The assessment of third-party projects with potential to trigger cumulative impacts will be considered alongside the Stage 1 Assessment.

The MCZ assessment process is summarised in Figure A20-1-1. Please note that whilst the figure applies to the broad marine licence application process, a similar approach and methodology to the assessment is undertaken for a deemed marine licence application.

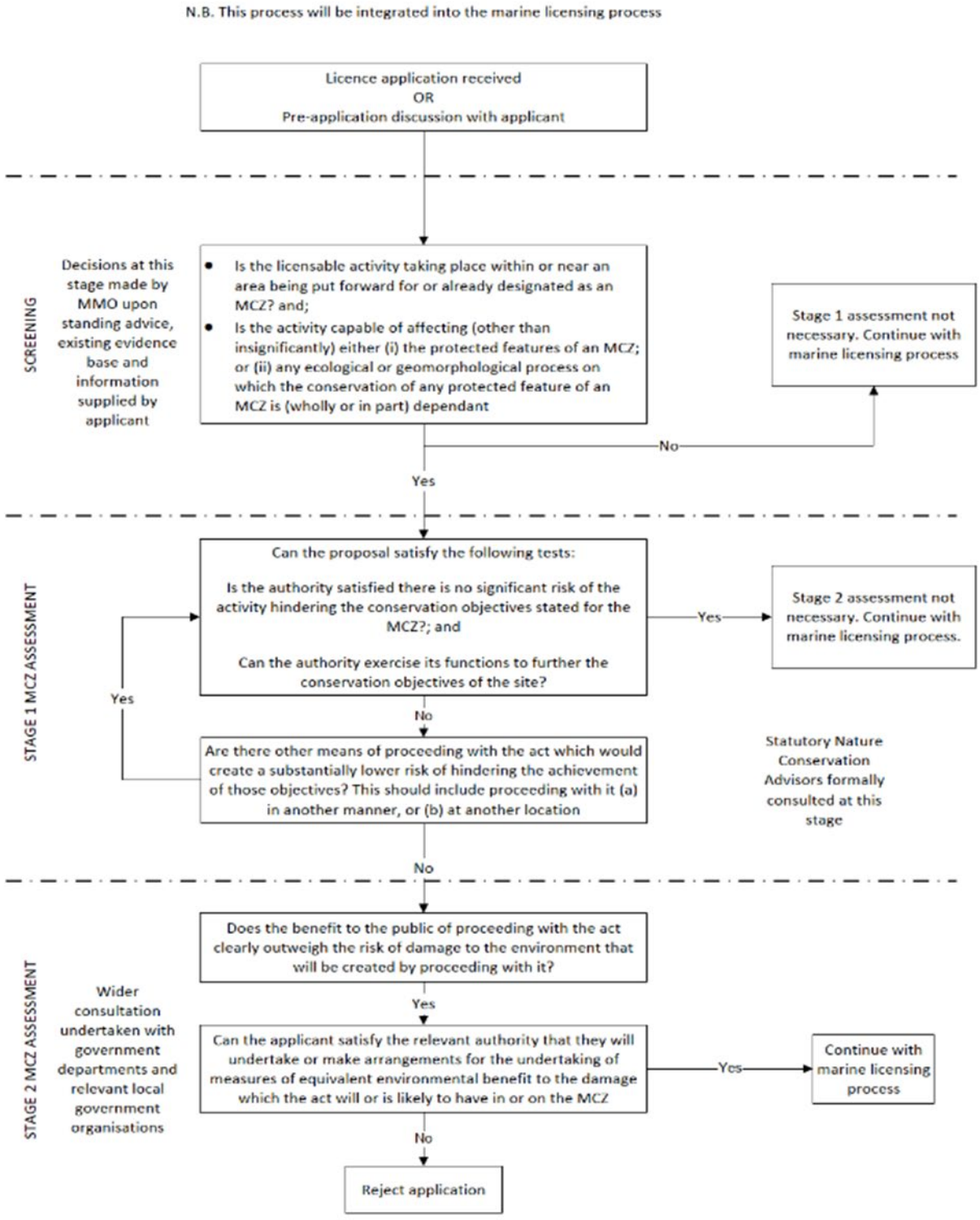

Figure A20-1-1 – Summary of MCZ assessment process

MCZ Screening

Introduction

This Section proves to identify potential impacts associated with the Project and to assess whether such impacts, either individually or in combination with other impacts, is likely to significantly hinder the conservation objectives of the protected features through screening. It further outlines which sites and associated features are to be screened in for a robust assessment as part of Stage 1 (Section Screening Assessment).

Consultation

A part of the Project development, a number of consultation events with relevant stakeholders has been undertaken. Throughout such discussions a number of items relating to MCZs of relevance to the Project have been raised. These items and any other relevant consultation have been summarised in Table A20-1-3.

Table A20-1-3 – Summary of the consultation of relevance to the MCZ topic

Consultee (date)	Issue raised	Response
NE (13 March 2025)	NE raised concern on potential irrecoverable damage to feature loss in Holderness Offshore MCZ in the context of the offshore pipeline. Recommendation was given to consider MEEB.	This MCZ assessment has considered the potential for impacts to the offshore site to occur. The assessment of which has been conducted in Section Screening Assessment of this report. It has been determined that there is limited potential for the Project to impact the protected features of the Holderness Offshore MCZ
	NE highlighted the greater confidence in the feature distribution of the inshore site compared to the offshore MCZ.	This has been taken on board and a precautionary approach has been taken with regard to feature distribution of the Holderness Offshore MCZ.
MMO (12 February 2025)	The MMO noted the need for impacts to the Holderness Inshore MCZ to be considered in relation to the Project.	Potential impacts to the Holderness Inshore MCZ have been appropriately assessed within this Report. This Report presents only the screening assessment in relation to the Holderness Inshore MCZ.

Identification of Impacts

The PEIR identified and assessed a range of potential impacts with respect to seabed disturbance attributed to construction of the Project. Those deemed to have potential relevance to MCZ protected features are:

- Temporary interruption of sediment transport pathways, potentially reducing sediment supply
- Temporary disturbance of seabed habitats
- Localised seabed erosion and sediment resuspension near temporary structures
- Temporary increase in turbidity and localised sediment deposition
- Localised increase in turbidity and potential for minor contaminant release
- Temperature impacts for inshore MCZ
- Direct and indirect loss / fragmentation of habitat (i.e., direct via removal during excavation or indirect via smothering, changes in water / sediment quality).

Screening Boundary and Identified Sites

The MCZ assessment guidelines (MMO, 2013) indicate that following the identification of MCZs to be considered, Section 126 would apply if it is determined through the course of screening that,

“the activity is capable of affecting (other than insignificantly) either (i) the protected features of an MCZ; or (ii) any ecological or geomorphological process on which the conservation of any protected feature of an MCZ is (wholly or in part) dependant.”

To determine whether Section 126 of the MCAA 2009 apply, it is necessary to consider the geographical proximity of the Project to MCZs, and the potential for proposed activities to affect the protected features of an MCZ, or the ecological / geomorphological processes upon which features are reliant.

A risk-based approach is recommended by the MMO when determining the proximity of an activity to an MCZ. The application of appropriate buffer zones to the protected features of an MCZ under consideration, as well as consideration of the potential risk of impacts from activities at greater distances from the MCZ, is necessary. As part of the PEIR a preliminary Study Area was rationalised and will be implemented as part of this assessment. This Study Area comprised a 500 m buffer surrounding Easington Landfall, extending to 15 km offshore and along the coastline; such areas were deemed appropriate to capture project-related impacts within the immediate and the wider Study Area.

In line with the precautionary approach encouraged by the MMO guidance, the screening process has identified the need to assess the potential for impacts on the Holderness Inshore MCZ and the Holderness Offshore MCZ.

Holderness Inshore MCZ

The Holderness Inshore MCZ encompasses approximately 309 km² along the East Yorkshire coast, extending from Skipsea in the north to the tip of Spurn Head in the south. The site stretches from the shoreline up to 3 nm offshore and was designated in 2016. Within the MCZ, four MPAs overlap with the southern portion of the site; these include, Spurn Head National Nature Reserve (NNR), Humber Estuary Ramsar, Humber Estuary SAC and the Humber Estuary SPA (Defra, 2016a).

The MCZ itself is characterised by a dynamic mix of seabed habitats, including intertidal and subtidal zones composed of rock, sand, mud, and mixed sediments. A 2018 survey concluded predominant European Nature Information System (EUNIS) habitat types within the site constituted subtidal mixed sediments (A5.4), subtidal coarse sediment (A5.1), subtidal sand (A5.2) and circalittoral rock (A4). Subtidal sediment (A5) and infralittoral rock (A3) was also recorded (EA, 2021) The MCZ further includes the subtidal elements of Spurn Head, a unique and evolving geological feature formed by sediment deposition from the eroding Holderness coastline (Defra, 2016a).

The range of diverse substrates and habitats support a rich array of marine species. Specifically, commercially significant species including species of fish (e.g., European eel (*Anguilla anguilla*) and dab (*Limanda limanda*)), crabs (e.g., edible crab (*Cancer pagurus*), velvet swimming crabs (*Necora puber*)), lobsters (e.g., European lobster (*Homarus gammarus*)), and bivalves are found to occur within the site. Whilst, the intertidal areas additionally provide vital feeding grounds for a number of wading birds, and the subtidal zones offer nursery and spawning grounds for several fish species (Defra, 2016a).

Management of the MCZ involves various organisations, including the Northeastern Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority (NE IFCA) and the East Riding of Yorkshire Council, which oversee activities such as inshore fisheries and coastal erosion in line with the Shoreline Management Plan. NE additionally provides conservation advice to ensure the site's ecological integrity is maintained (Defra, 2016a).

Table A20-1-4 outlines the protected features of the Holderness Inshore MCZ, alongside their corresponding conservation objectives. Such features are additionally illustrated within the feature map presented in Figure A20-1-1. The sensitivity of the protected features of the Holderness Inshore MCZ with respect to impact-pathways of the Project is outlined in Table A20-1-5.

Table A20-1-4 – Holderness Inshore MCZ feature description and conservation objectives

Protected features	Feature description	Conservation objective(s)
Intertidal sand and muddy sand	These soft sediments support burrowing invertebrates such as worms, bivalves, and crustaceans, providing an important feeding ground for wading birds.	Maintain in favourable condition
Moderate energy circalittoral rock	Rock habitats in deeper waters (circalittoral) exposed to moderate water movement, are often colonised by sponges, bryozoans, and soft corals. Provides habitat for mobile species like fish and crustaceans.	Maintain in favourable condition
High energy circalittoral rock	These rock habitats are exposed to strong currents or wave action, typically supporting encrusting organisms such as barnacles, hydroids, and resilient corals. Can serve as spawning and refuge areas for marine life.	Maintain in favourable condition
Subtidal coarse sediment	Consists of gravel, pebbles, and coarse sand found below the low tide mark, supporting diverse infaunal and epifaunal communities, including bivalves, polychaete worms, and fish species such as sand eels.	Maintain in favourable condition
Subtidal mixed sediments	A various mix of sand, gravel, mud, and shell material, supporting a rich variety of benthic species, including burrowing and surface-dwelling invertebrates, as well as demersal fish.	Maintain in favourable condition
Subtidal sand	Found below the low tide zone, subtidal sand habitats are shaped by currents and support burrowing organisms such as razor clams, amphipods, and flatfish species. Important for nursery grounds.	Maintain in favourable condition

Protected features	Feature description	Conservation objective(s)
Subtidal mud	Composed of fine sediments, subtidal mud provides habitat for burrowing species like shrimp and worms and is crucial for carbon storage and nutrient cycling in marine ecosystems.	Maintain in favourable condition
Spurn head (subtidal)	Subtidal extension of the Spurn Head spit, featuring shifting sediments and supporting marine communities adapted to changing conditions, such as shellfish, fish, and seabirds.	Maintain in favourable condition

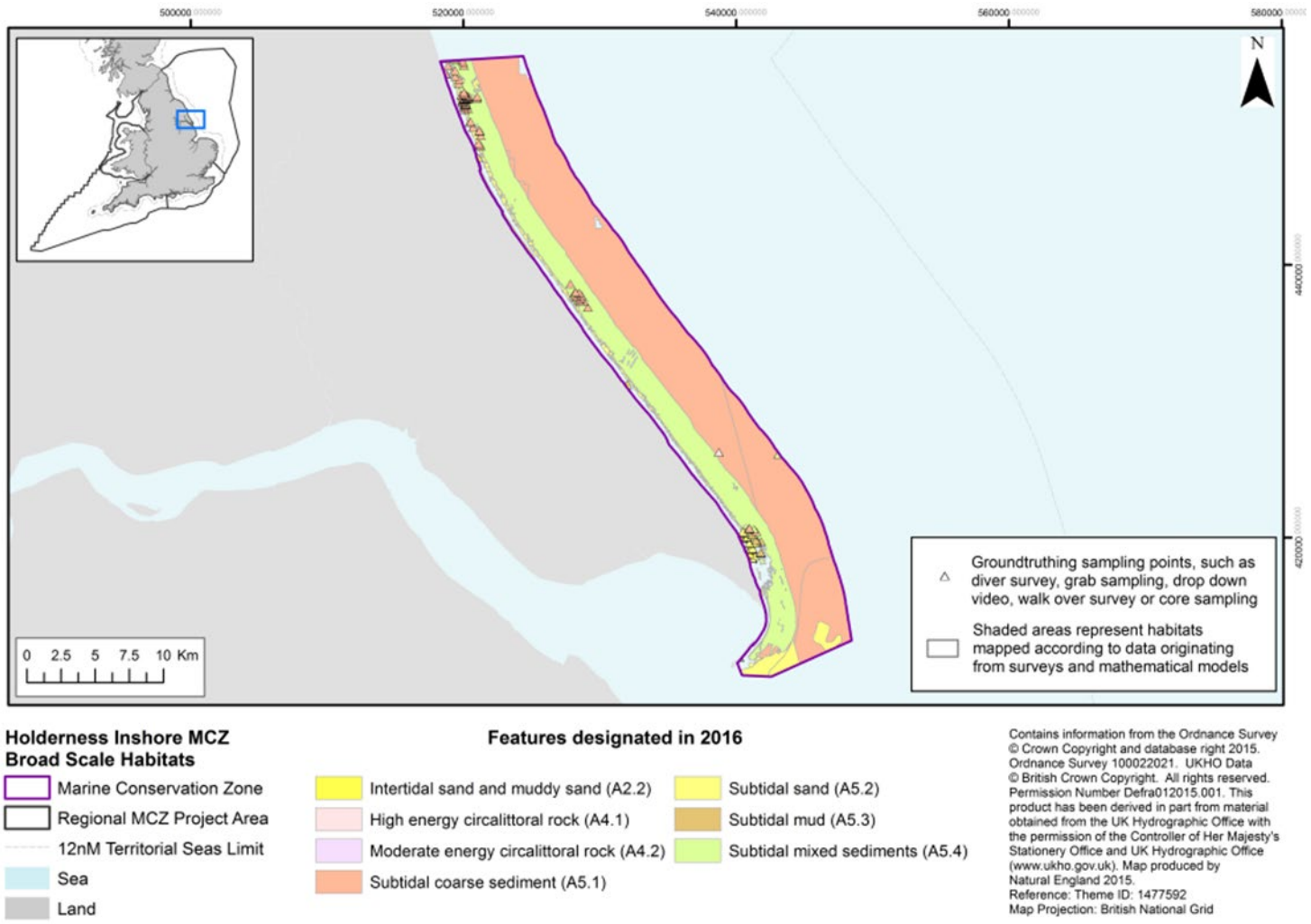

Figure A20-1-1 – Feature map of the Holderness Inshore MCZ

Source: Defra (2016b)

Table A20-1-5 – Holderness Inshore MCZ potential feature sensitivity to identified impacts

Identified impacts	Protected features							
	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	High energy circalittoral rock	Subtidal coarse sediment	Subtidal mixed sediments	Subtidal sand	Subtidal mud	Spurn Head (subtidal)
Temporary interruption of sediment transport pathways	Sensitive	Not sensitive	Not sensitive	Sensitive	Sensitive	Sensitive	Sensitive	Sensitive
Temporary disturbance of seabed habitats	Sensitive	Not sensitive	Not sensitive	Sensitive	Sensitive	Sensitive	Sensitive	Not relevant
Localised seabed erosion and sediment resuspension	Sensitive	Not sensitive	Not sensitive	Sensitive	Sensitive	Sensitive	Sensitive	Not relevant
Temporary increases in turbidity and localised sediment deposition	Sensitive	Not sensitive	Not sensitive	Sensitive	Sensitive	Sensitive	Sensitive	Sensitive
Localised increase in turbidity and potential for minor contaminant release	Sensitive	Not sensitive	Not sensitive	Sensitive	Sensitive	Sensitive	Sensitive	Not sensitive
Temperature impacts (increased beyond ambient levels)	Sensitive	Sensitive	Sensitive	Sensitive	Sensitive	Sensitive	Sensitive	Not relevant

Identified impacts	Protected features							
	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	High energy circalittoral rock	Subtidal coarse sediment	Subtidal mixed sediments	Subtidal sand	Subtidal mud	Spurn Head (subtidal)
Direct and indirect loss / fragmentation of habitat (i.e., direct via removal during excavation or indirect via smothering, changes in water / sediment quality)	Sensitive	Not relevant	Not relevant	Sensitive	Sensitive	Sensitive	Sensitive	Not relevant

Note: sensitive indicates where a feature may be impacted by identified impacts, whilst not sensitive indicates unlikely potential for impacts due to the feature type. Not relevant indicates where there is no interaction of concern between the feature and the Project, or the Project and feature cannot interact due to Project location / scope.

Holderness Offshore MCZ

Located approximately 11 km off the Holderness coast, the Holderness Offshore MCZ, designated in 2019, covers an expansive area of 1,176 km². Water depths within the site range between 5 m to 50 m and supports a wide range of habitats and species. The MCZ overlaps with the western portion Southern North Sea SAC, designated for the protection of harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*) (Defra, 2019a).

The seabed is predominantly composed of subtidal mixed sediments, subtidal sand, and subtidal coarse sediments. A survey of the MCZ confirmed an approximate coverage of 536.45 km^2 of subtidal coarse sediment (A5.1), and 610.36 km^2 of subtidal mixed sediment with in the MCZ (A5.4) Additional broadscale EUNIS habitats within the site constitutes high energy circalittoral rock (A4.1), moderate energy circalittoral rock (A4.2), subtidal coarse sediment (A5.1), subtidal sand (A5.2), subtidal mud (A5.3), and subtidal mixed sediments (A5.4) (Defra, 2017).

Such habitats substrates provide key habitats for a diverse range of marine species, including commercially important fish (e.g., lemon sole (*Microstomus kitt*), European plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*) and European sprat (*Sprattus sprattus*)), crustaceans and bivalves, as well as the ocean quahog (*Arctica islandica*) (Defra, 2019a).

The site further encompasses part of the Inner Silver Pit glacial tunnel valley, an ancient geological formation of significant interest.

Management of the MCZ involves collaboration between NE and the JNCC, with the MMO serving as the primary fisheries regulator (Defra, 2019a).

Table A20-1-6 outlines the protected features of the Holderness Inshore MCZ, alongside their corresponding conservation objectives. Such features are additionally illustrated within the feature map presented in Figure A20-1-3. The sensitivity of the protected features of the Holderness Inshore MCZ with respect to impact-pathways of the Project is outlined in Table A20-1-5.

Table A20-1-6 – Holderness Offshore MCZ feature description and conservation objectives

Protected feature / species	Feature description	Conservation objective(s)
North Sea glacial tunnel valleys	Submerged valleys formed by meltwater beneath glaciers during the last Ice Age. These valleys influence seabed topography and provide diverse habitats for marine life, including soft-sediment communities and fish species.	Maintain in favourable condition
Ocean quahog *(Arctica islandica)*	A long-lived, slow-growing bivalve mollusc recorded within the site, taking up to 50 years to reach full size (13 cm) and living for over 400 years. It plays a key role in stabilizing sediments and supporting benthic ecosystems, while also serving as a food source for fish and marine mammals. Due to population declines, it is listed by OSPAR as a threatened and/or declining species. Its growth rings provide valuable climate records, making it important for environmental research.	Recover to favourable condition
Subtidal coarse sediment	Consists of gravel, pebbles, and coarse sand found below the low tide mark, supporting diverse infaunal and epifaunal communities, including bivalves, polychaete worms, and fish species such as sand eels.	Recover to favourable condition
Subtidal mixed sediments	A heterogeneous mix of sand, gravel, mud, and shell material, supporting a rich variety of benthic species, including burrowing and surface-dwelling invertebrates, as well as demersal fish.	Recover to favourable condition
Subtidal sand	Found below the low tide zone, subtidal sand habitats are shaped by currents and support burrowing organisms such as razor clams, amphipods, and flatfish species. Important for nursery grounds.	Recover to favourable condition

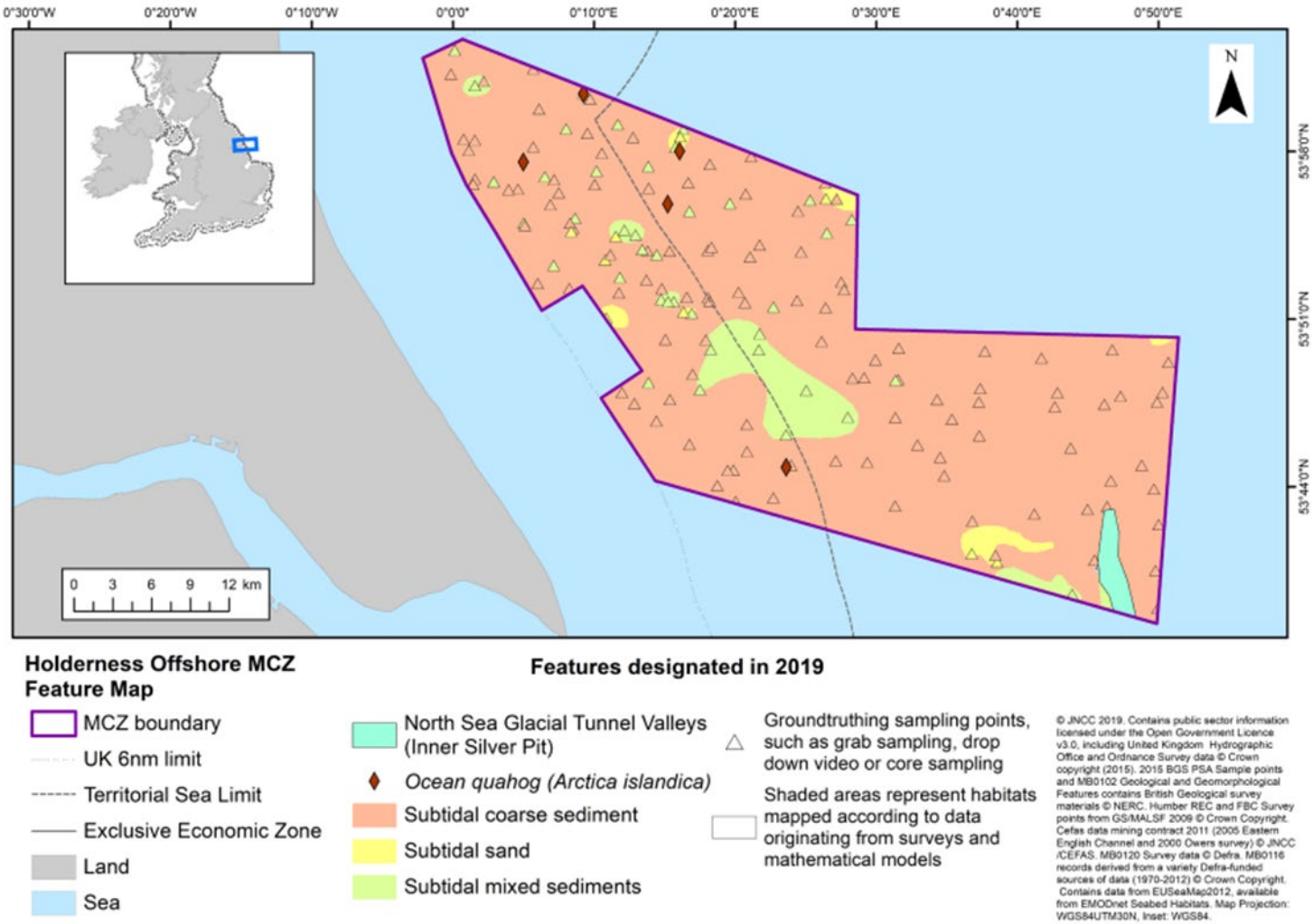

Figure A20-1-2 – Feature map of the Holderness Offshore MCZ

Source: Defra (2019b)

Table A20-1-7 – Holderness Offshore MCZ potential feature sensitivity to identified impacts

Identified impacts	Protected features / species				
	North Sea glacial tunnel valleys	Ocean quahog *(Arctica islandica)*	Subtidal coarse sediment	Subtidal mixed sediments	Subtidal sand
Temporary interruption of sediment transport pathways	Not sensitive	Not sensitive	Sensitive	Sensitive	Sensitive
Temporary disturbance of seabed habitats	Not sensitive	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant
Localised seabed erosion and sediment resuspension (temporary structures)	Not sensitive	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant
Temporary increases in turbidity and localised sediment deposition	Not sensitive	Sensitive	Sensitive	Sensitive	Sensitive
Localised increase in turbidity and potential for minor contaminant release	Not sensitive	Sensitive	Sensitive	Sensitive	Sensitive
Direct and indirect loss / fragmentation of habitat (i.e., direct via removal during excavation or indirect via smothering, changes in water / sediment quality)	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant

Note: sensitive indicates where a feature may be impacted by identified impacts, whilst not sensitive indicates unlikely potential for impacts due to the feature type. Not relevant indicates where there is no interaction of concern between the feature and the Project, or the Project and feature cannot interact due to Project location / scope.

Screening Assessment

Tables A20-1-8 and Table A20-1-9 present the MCZs considered in this assessment, summarising the qualifying features that have the potential to be affected by the Project and identifying whether each MCZ has been screened in or out of further assessment based on whether there is potential connectivity or pathway for a likely significant effect to occur.

Table A20-1-8 – Screening of MCZ sites (Holderness Inshore MCZ)

Qualifying features	Impact pathway	Recoverability	Screen In / Out	Screening rationale
Intertidal sand and muddy sand	All	Rapid recovery expected due to the naturally dynamic and mobile nature of the habitat. Regular wave action and tidal currents will redistribute sediments and restore habitat conditions within months.	In	This feature is located within the intertidal zone and overlaps with the Project. The installation of a cofferdam and microtunnelling has the potential to cause temporary disturbance through excavation, piling, temperature change and changes to sediment transport. While natural recovery is expected post-works, the potential for both direct physical impact and indirect hydrodynamic connectivity exists. Therefore, the Holderness Inshore MCZ intertidal sand and muddy sand feature has been **screened in** for further assessment.
Moderate energy circalittoral rock	All	No direct interaction with works. If affected by indirect processes (e.g., sediment deposition), recovery is likely to be slow due to the stable, less mobile nature of the substrate and the long-lived benthic communities associated with it.	Out	This feature is primarily found in deeper subtidal waters, as such, whilst the feature may be sensitive to direct habitat loss and temperature change, it is not anticipated to overlap with the Project. Hence, impacts are not expected. Additionally, as the feature is associated with moderate energy environments beyond the immediate influence of intertidal processes, hydrodynamic connectivity and impacts relating to turbidity is considered unlikely. As a result, the Holderness Inshore MCZ moderate energy circalittoral rock feature has been **screened out** for further assessment.
High energy circalittoral rock	All	No direct impact expected. If minor sedimentation occurs, the high-energy environment will likely clear deposits quickly, leading to rapid recovery.	Out	This feature is associated with energetic offshore environments subject to strong tidal currents and wave action. Whilst the feature may be sensitive to direct habitat loss and temperature change, it is not anticipated to overlap with the Project. Hence, impacts are not expected. Furthermore, the dominant hydrodynamic conditions influencing this feature occur at a larger scale, beyond the expected zone of influence of the Project. Any sedimentation and increases to turbidity are additionally expected to rapidly disperse to negligible impacts in a high energy environment, characteristic of this feature. As a result, the Holderness Inshore MCZ for the high energy circalittoral rick feature has been screened out from further assessment.
Subtidal coarse sediment	All	Recovery depends on sediment transport dynamics. Coarse sediments are naturally reworked by tidal currents and wave action, leading to moderate recovery times (months to year).	In	This habitat is found in subtidal areas influenced by strong tidal currents and wave action. While direct interaction with the Project is unlikely, if material is displaced into deeper waters during construction (e.g., through excavation), there could be localised changes in sediment deposition and resuspension. There is further potential for temperature change to impact the feature. Given the potential for indirect hydrodynamic connectivity, the Holderness Inshore MCZ for the subtidal coarse sediment feature is **screened in** for further assessment.
Subtidal mixed sediments	All	Recovery may be variable, depending on sediment composition and degree of disturbance. Natural reworking processes can aid in recovery, but it may take several	In	The distribution of this habitat suggests it may occur near the lower intertidal and shallow subtidal zones, overlapping with the Project. Where direct overlap occurs excavation and sediment movement may cause temporary disturbance or smothering effects; indirect impacts may also occur where the feature is located within the zone of influence of the Project. There is further potential for temperature change to impact

Qualifying features	Impact pathway	Recoverability	Screen In / Out	Screening rationale
		years for benthic communities to re-establish.		the feature. Furthermore, any changes in sediment transport pathways could alter the sediment composition over time. Given the potential for both direct and indirect impacts, the Holderness Inshore MCZ subtidal mixed sediments feature is **screened in** for further assessment.
Subtidal sand	All	Likely to recover relatively quickly (within months) due to the naturally shifting nature of sandy environments, which are established to sediment movement and periodic disturbances.	In	This habitat occurs in the subtidal region and is likely to be influenced by natural sediment transport processes. Whilst direct overlap with the Project is unlikely, there may be overlap with the Zone of Influence of the Project in the context of sediment disturbance and associated indirect impacts. There is further potential for temperature change to impact the feature. Due to the possibility of indirect hydrodynamic effects (e.g., sediment plume dispersion), the Holderness Inshore MCZ subtidal sand feature is **screened in** for further assessment.
Subtidal mud	All	Recovery could be slow (years) as fine sediments settle slowly and benthic communities in these low-energy environments tend to have longer life cycles.	In	This habitat is generally found in low-energy environments where fine sediments settle out. Given its typical offshore distribution, it is unlikely to be directly affected by the Project. However, should fine sediments be mobilised and transported into subtidal areas, there may be a potential for indirect effects. There is further potential for temperature change to impact the feature. As a precautionary measure, the Holderness Inshore MCZ subtidal mud feature is **screened in** for further assessment.
Spurn Head (subtidal)	Temporary interruption of sediment transport pathways Temporary increases in turbidity and localised sediment deposition	Highly dynamic system with ongoing sediment transport. Any disturbance is expected to be temporary, and natural processes should restore sediment stability within a relatively short timeframe.	In	Spurn Head is a dynamic geomorphological feature influenced by sediment transport and littoral drift. The installation of a cofferdam and associated works could result in localised changes to sediment movement patterns. Given its role in trapping sediment and its potential hydrodynamic connectivity with the proposed works, the Holderness Inshore MCZ feature is **screened in** for assessment in the context of interruption of sediment transport pathways and sediment deposition rates.
	Temporary disturbance of seabed habitats Localised seabed erosion and sediment resuspension (temporary structures) Localised increase in turbidity and potential for minor contaminant release Direct and indirect loss / fragmentation of habitat (i.e., direct via removal during excavation or indirect via		Out	This feature is purely geological and does not overlap directly with the Project. Therefore, any direct impacts (i.e., habitat loss) associated with the Project are deemed unlikely to impact the feature. Additionally, the feature is deemed to be located at a sufficient distance such that impacts such as, localised erosion, disturbance to habitats and other indirect impacts are deemed to be negligible to the feature. As a result, the Holderness Inshore MCZ Spurn Head feature is **screened out** for further assessment in the context of the noted impacts.

Qualifying features	Impact pathway	Recoverability	Screen In / Out	Screening rationale
	smothering, changes in water / sediment quality)			

Table A20-1-9 – Screening of MCZ sites (Holderness Offshore MCZ)

Qualifying features	Impact pathway	Recoverability	Screen In / Out	Screening rationale
North Sea glacial tunnel valleys	All	No impact-pathway expected due to sufficient distance	Out	Whilst it is acknowledged features may be sensitive to impacts identified consequent of Project construction, no direct construction activities or infrastructure linked to the Project will occur directly within the Holderness Offshore MCZ. The Project is located approximately 10 km away from the site. Hence, no direct loss of habitat or erosion is expected consequent of construction. Additionally, the Project is deemed to be located at a sufficient distance such that any impacts to turbidity and associated deposition (including smothering) will not significantly impact features of the MCZ considering rapid dispersion and dilution in the offshore environment. Operational impacts of the Project are not expected to impact the MCZ due to lack of direct overlap and limited potential impact pathways. Therefore, the Holderness Offshore MCZ has been **scoped out** for further assessment.
Ocean quahog *(Arctica islandica)*		Recovery expected within years to decades, depending on the scale of disturbance and habitat alteration.		
Subtidal coarse sediment		Recovery expected within months to years due to the dynamic nature of coarse sediments, which are frequently reworked by tidal currents.		
Subtidal mixed sediments		Recovery may take several months / years depending on the level of disturbance and recolonisation of benthic communities.		
Subtidal sand		Recovery expected within months to years due to natural sediment transport processes.		

Conclusions

This report has been produced to provide the necessary information to allow the MMO to meet their specific duty for MCZs as outlined in Section 126 of the MCAA 2009.

This report has presented the MCZ screening assessment for the Project and has concluded that the construction and operation phase are not anticipated to affect the qualifying features of the Holderness Offshore MCZ, or the processes upon which its features rely, it has therefore been screened out from a Stage 1 Assessment. However, the Holderness Inshore MCZ will progress to Stage 1, due to potential impacts to the intertidal sand and muddy sand, subtidal coarse sediment and subtidal mixed sediment, subtidal sand, subtidal mud and Spurn Head (subtidal) feature.

Therefore a Stage 1 Assessment will conclude whether impacts to the noted features may become significant. This Assessment will be presented within the ES for the Project.

The accompanying HRA and WFD assessment should be referred to for further information in respect to the assessment for the qualifying features of designated sites and waterbodies of relevance to the Project.

References

- Department for Energy Security & Net Zero. (2023). Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1). London: The Government Publishing Office.
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- Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) (2016a), ‘Holderness Inshore Marine Conservation Zone Factsheet’.
- Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) (2016b), Holderness Inshore MCZ Feature Map, 17 January 2016’.
- Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) (2017), ‘Holderness Offshore rMCZ Post-survey Site Report’.
- Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) (2019a), ‘Holderness Offshore Marine Conservation Zone, 31 May 2019’.
- Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) (2019b), ‘Holderness Offshore MCZ, Feature Map, May 2019’.
- Environment Agency (EA) (2021), ‘Holderness Inshore MCZ 2018 Survey Report (NECR303)’.
- Marine Management Organisation (MMO) (2013), ‘Marine Conservation Zones and Marine Licensing’.

Appendix 21.1 – Cumulative Assessment – Long / Short List of Committed Developments

Table A21-1-11 – Identification of Committed Developments – Stages 1 and 2

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
East Riding of Yorkshire	08/01710/STOUTE	Mixed B1, B2 and B8 employment development, Hotel, Class A3, A4 and A5 facilities, Car Showrooms and associated landscaping and engineering works.	0.9km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	No - Construction phase overlap unlikely noting development commenced February 2025 (see planning ref: 25/30203/CONDET)	Yes - there is potential for cumulative effects during the operational phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES.	Yes
East Riding of Yorkshire	17/01673/STOUTE	Outline planning application for development of the site for mixed use comprising a business park (B1a, B1b, B1c, B2, B8) and an education, training and research campus (incorporating outdoor building materials testing facility) and associated residential accommodation (B1a, B1b, D1 and Sui Generis); on-site energy infrastructure (providing energy to on-site users) (Sui Generis), off-site energy	0.85km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	Yes – there is potential for cumulative effects noting phasing of different elements of the project and Reserved Matters have all not to date been discharged - There is the potential for cumulative effects during the construction phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of	Yes - there is potential for cumulative effects during the operational phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	Yes

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
		infrastructure (generating energy to export into the grid) (Sui Generis), with generation from on-site energy infrastructure and off-site energy infrastructure totalling less than 50MW), and a primary substation (Sui Generis); data centre (600 racks) and associated disaster recovery suite (B1a and Sui Generis); relocated sports facilities (D2); landscaping and open space (Access to be considered).						residual effects from all other topics in the ES.		
East Riding of Yorkshire	18/01952/LDOC	Local Development Order granting outline planning permission for the erection of buildings and/or the use of land for Class B2 (General Industrial) Uses of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (and its subsequent amendments), specifically uses associated with port related renewable and low carbon industries on 80 hectares of agricultural land between Saltend and Paull (Local Development Order is accompanied by an Environmental Impact Assessment).	0km	Pending Consideration	3	Yes	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
East Riding of Yorkshire	18/04071/STPLFE	Hybrid planning application for the development of land at Hedon Haven comprising: 1. An application for full planning permission for the construction of a new estate road between Hull Road (A1033) and Paull Road, together with associated infrastructure and works; and 2. An application for outline planning permission for the construction of up to 394,839sqm of employment floorspace (Class B2 (Industrial) / Class B8 (Storage & Distribution)), including ancillary office (Class B1) floorspace, and up to 5,111sqm of flexible commercial floorspace, to include Classes A1-5 (Retail), B1 (Business), C1 (Hotel), D1 (Non-Residential Institutions), D2 (Assembly and Leisure) and other ancillary sui generis uses, and associated landscaping and infrastructure.	0km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	Yes – there is potential for cumulative effects noting phasing of different elements of the project and Reserved Matters have all not to date been discharged - There is the potential for cumulative effects during the construction phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES.	Yes - there is potential for cumulative effects during the operational phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	Yes
East Riding of Yorkshire	21/03027/STPLF	Erection of employment units (Use classes E(g)(ii) and/or E(g)(iii) and/or B2 and/or B8, with ancillary offices) and	1.97km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	No - Construction phase overlap unlikely noting development commenced	Yes – there is potential for cumulative landscape and	Yes

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
		offices (Use class E(g)(i)) with electric vehicle charging hub and associated landscaping and infrastructure.						June 2025 (see planning ref: 25/01806/CLE)	cultural heritage (above ground heritage assets only) effects during the operational phase – no other cumulative effects are considered likely noting the distance and scale/nature of the proposed development. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	
East Riding of Yorkshire	21/03028/STOUT	Employment Development (up to 4,654m²) (Use classes E(g)(ii) and/or E(g)(iii) and/or B2 and/or B8, with ancillary offices) and associated landscaping and infrastructure.	0.74km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	Yes – there is potential for cumulative effects noting phasing of different elements of the project and Reserved Matters have all not to date been discharged - There is the potential for cumulative effects during the construction phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the	Yes – there is potential for cumulative landscape and cultural heritage (above ground heritage assets only) effects during the operational phase – no other cumulative effects are considered likely noting the distance and scale/nature of the proposed	Yes

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	Application Reference	Development Description	Distance from Order Limits	Status	Tier	Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI	Short List	Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction	Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation	Progress to Stages 3/4
								completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES.	development. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	
East Riding of Yorkshire	21/04199/CM	Erection of a waste to chemical feedstock processing facility.	0.29km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	No - Construction phase overlap unlikely noting development must have commenced before the expiration of three years from the date of this permission.	Yes - there is potential for cumulative effects during the operational phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	Yes
East Riding of Yorkshire	21/04695/CM	Erection of a processing facility producing 4500 tonnes of Rare Earth Oxides for use within the renewable industries and storage of Hazardous Substances of Hydrochloric Acid (up to 6555.55 tonnes), Sodium Hydroxide (up to 5769	0.36km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	No - Construction phase overlap unlikely noting development must have commenced before the expiration of three years from the date of this permission.	Yes - there is potential for cumulative effects during the operational phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment.	Yes

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
		tonnes) and Oxalic Acid (up to 139 tonnes) – submission of an updated Flood Risk Assessment							However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	
East Riding of Yorkshire	22/00301/STREME	Erection of an Energy Centre, a Data Centre and associated infrastructure following Outline Permission 17/01673/STOUTE (Appearance, Landscaping, Layout and Scale to be considered)	1.1km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	No - Construction phase overlap unlikely noting development must have commenced before the expiration of three years from the date of this permission.	Yes - there is potential for cumulative effects during the operational phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	Yes
East Riding of Yorkshire	22/00702/STREM	Erection of 600 dwellings with associated access, parking and infrastructure (access, appearance, landscaping, layout and scale to considered) following outline approval 15/00305/STOUT.	2km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	Yes – there is potential for cumulative effects noting phasing of different elements of the project and Reserved Matters have all not to date been discharged - There is the potential for cumulative effects during the construction phase on all environmental factors	Yes - there is potential for cumulative effects during the operational phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following	Yes

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
								scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES.	the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	
East Riding of Yorkshire	22/01186/STREME	Securement of an Ecological Mitigation Zone and infrastructure works following Outline Permission 17/01673/STOUTE (Appearance, Landscaping, Layout and Scale to be considered).	0.75km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	No - Construction phase overlap unlikely noting development must have commenced	No – noting the distances from the site to the Order limits and the proposed use as ecological mitigation it is not considered likely that for cumulative effects during the operational phase would result.	No
East Riding of Yorkshire	22/01439/STREM	Erection of a B2/B8/B1a building with associated office space, gatehouse, sprinkler tanks and pump house with associated parking, landscaping and infrastructure and construction of a temporary access following Outline Permission 08/01710/STOUTE (Access, Appearance, Landscaping,	2km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	No - Construction phase overlap unlikely noting development must have commenced	Yes – there is potential for cumulative landscape and cultural heritage (above ground heritage assets only) effects during the operational phase – no other cumulative effects are considered likely	Yes

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
		Layout, Scale to be considered).							noting the distance and scale/nature of the proposed development. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	
East Riding of Yorkshire	22/01495/PLF	Installation of 15 solar panels.	0km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	No - Construction phase overlap unlikely noting development must have commenced	Yes – there is potential for cumulative landscape and cultural heritage (above ground heritage assets only) effects during the operational phase – no other cumulative effects are considered likely noting the distance and scale/nature of the proposed development. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual	Yes

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
									effects from all other topics in the ES	
East Riding of Yorkshire	22/01990/STPLFE	Construction of sub-surface cable route from Drax Power Station to Fraisthorpe Coastline with associated accesses and temporary construction compounds in association with the Scotland to England Green Link.	0km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	Yes - there is potential for cumulative effects during the construction phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	Yes - there is potential for cumulative effects during the operational phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	Yes
East Riding of Yorkshire	23/02216/CME	Construction and operation of a hydrogen production facility with carbon capture (referred to as H2H Saltend).	0.6km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	Yes - Construction phase overlap unlikely noting development must have commenced but this will be kept under review noting scale of proposed uses	Yes - there is potential for cumulative effects during the operational phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	Yes

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
East Riding of Yorkshire	24/00012/STOUT	OUTLINE - Erection of a 'Green' Hydrogen Energy Production Facility and Associated Utilities Infrastructure and Piperack (Access, Layout and Scale to be considered).	1.15km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	Yes – there is potential for cumulative effects noting phasing of different elements of the project and Reserved Matters have all not to date been discharged - There is the potential for cumulative effects during the construction phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES.	Yes - there is potential for cumulative effects during the operational phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	Yes
East Riding of Yorkshire	24/01608/STOUTE	OUTLINE - Erection of buildings to accommodate employment use development (use class B2, B8, E(g) (iii), Sui Generis) together with formation of associated access, landscaping and engineering works following demolition of existing buildings at Percy Lodge Farm (access to be considered).	0.8km	Pending consideration	3	Yes	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
East Riding of Yorkshire	22/01358/STPLF	Construction of a roundabout including stud arms to the	0km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	No - Construction phase overlap unlikely noting	Yes – there is potential for	Yes

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	Application Reference	Development Description	Distance from Order Limits	Status	Tier	Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI	Short List	Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction	Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation	Progress to Stages 3/4
		South and West with dual carriage way, pedestrian and cyclist routes leading to a junction onto the A161 with signals, alterations to the A161 and temporary alterations to the A161 to facilitate the proposed works, associated drainage, infrastructure and access points and erection of temporary construction compound.						development must have commenced	cumulative landscape and cultural heritage (above ground heritage assets only) effects during the operational phase – no other cumulative effects are considered likely noting the distance and scale/nature of the proposed development. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	
East Riding of Yorkshire	21/03781/STPLFE	Erection of 3 linked livestock buildings for pig finishing, with associated feed bins, slurry stores, access road and hardstanding areas.	0.25km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	No - Construction phase overlap unlikely noting development must have commenced	No – noting the location of this site in relation to the Project and the proposed use and the proposed use of the Project (by in large underground cabling), it is not considered likely that cumulative effects during the	No

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
									operational phase would result.	
East Riding of Yorkshire	21/04544/STPLFE	Hybrid application for erection of biomass and waste wood processing building and erection of 4 Vertical farming units and installation of 14MW electolyser unit with hydrogen storage tanks.	7.8km	Pending Consideration	3	No - (outside but may be considered)	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
East Riding of Yorkshire	24/01364/PLF	Change of use of land and erection of stables for private equestrian use with erection of 1.2m high perimeter fence, 1.5m high gate piers and construction of hardstanding (Retrospective) (Re-submission of 24/00347/PLF).	0.94km	Approved	1	Yes	TBC	No - Construction phase overlap unlikely noting development must have commenced	No – noting the location of this site in relation to the draft Order Limits and the proposed use of the Project (underground cable), it is not considered likely that for cumulative effects during the operational phase would result.	No
East Riding of Yorkshire	24/01562/PHAZ	Increase in storage capacity of hazardous substances an addition of 6 tonnes of tert-butyl hydroperoxide (TBHP).	0.2km	Pending Consideration	3	Yes	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
East Riding of Yorkshire	24/01628/REG3	Construction of Solar Farm comprising of ground mounted solar panels, underground cabling, a temporary construction compound, new access tracks, 2.0m to 2.5m high perimeter fencing and access gates with 3.5m high CCTV cameras, battery storage containers and associated infrastructure.	0.83km	Pending Consideration	3	Yes	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
East Riding of Yorkshire	24/02315/CM	Construction of a Liquid Carbon Dioxide temporary storage and export facility.	0.46km	Pending Consideration	3	Yes	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
East Riding of Yorkshire	24/02654/STPLF	Construction of a Battery Storage Facility (BESS) consisting of battery storage containers, pcs inverters, control room/switch gear, 132kV transformer, welfare building and storage buildings, paladin fencing and gates and access track, erection of 7 lighting and CCTV columns and associated grid infrastructure.	1.19km	Pending Consideration	3	Yes	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
East Riding of Yorkshire	22/03942/STPLF	Erection of a building consisting of a visitor management centre, a covered walkway, administration building,	0.5km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	No - Construction phase overlap unlikely noting development must have commenced	Yes – there is potential for cumulative landscape and cultural heritage	Yes

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	Application Reference	Development Description	Distance from Order Limits	Status	Tier	Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI	Short List	Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction	Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation	Progress to Stages 3/4
		warehouse and workshop; erection of covered vehicle parking, cycle, motorcycle, smoking and vaping shelters, construction of a new access road, service road, car parking and security fencing; construction of a bund and adaptation of existing grass bank, landscaping and planting.							(above ground heritage assets only) effects during the operational phase – no other cumulative effects are considered likely noting the distance and scale/nature of the proposed development. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES.	
East Riding of Yorkshire	24/03600/STPLFE	Erection of Tissue Paper Processing Mill (Use Class B2), with ancillary office space (Use Class E(g)(i) and associated infrastructure, car parking, service areas and HGV parking; construction of earthworks including development platforms and bunds, flood attenuation ponds and installation of below ground water abstraction and discharge pipework, construction of headwalls, water treatment plant, substations, pumping	1.7km	Pending Consideration	3	Yes	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
		stations for outfall and intake to/from River Aire and landscaping								
East Riding of Yorkshire	24/01484/STPLF	Installation of ground mounted solar photovoltaic farm with associated infrastructure, access, landscaping and engineering works Open for comment icon	4.4km	Pending Consideration	3	Yes	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
East Riding of Yorkshire	23/03900/PHAZ	Hazardous Substance Consent for the storage of Acetylene Part 2 Entry 19 (0.02 tonnes), Potassium Nitrate Part 2 Entry 5 (30 tonnes), Nutraphos Super K Part 1 P8 (24 tonnes), Multiple Raw Materials Part E1 - Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment in Category Acute 1 or Chronic 1 (2427 tonnes) and Multiple Raw Materials Part 1 E2 - Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment in Category Chronic 2 (1363 tonnes)	4.4km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	No - Consent relates to hazardous substances. Construction phase overlap unlikely noting development is for an increase in storage at an existing facility	No – consent relates to hazardous substances – no potential for cumulative effects considered likely	No
Hull City Council	21/01581/RES	Application under Section 73 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 for the variation of Condition 1 (use) of the Associated British Ports (Hull) Harbour Revision	0.25km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	Yes - there is potential for cumulative effects during the construction phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment.	Yes - there is potential for cumulative effects during the operational phase on all environmental	Yes

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
		Order 2006 (as amended by applications 11/01176/S73, 20/00334/S73, and 20/00574/S73) to facilitate a wider range of uses including: uses related to transportation and logistics of infrastructure components for renewable energy projects; uses relating to the handling of materials for low/zero carbon marine engineering projects; and uses relating to the laying up of vessels for temporary periods.						However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	
Hull City Council	25/00529/FULL	Mixed use development comprising retail, commercial and leisure uses	2.25 km	Pending consideration	3	Yes	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
North East Lincolnshire	DM/1019/23/REM	Reserved matters application following DM/0728/18/OUT to erect 525 dwellings to include public space and associated works with appearance, landscape, layout and scale to be considered.	2km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	Yes – there is potential for cumulative effects noting phasing of different elements of the project and Reserved Matters have all not to date been discharged - There is the potential for cumulative effects during the construction phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be	Yes - there is potential for cumulative effects during the operational phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual	Yes

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
								confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES.	effects from all other topics in the ES	
North East Lincolnshire	DM/0108/24/FUL	Construction and operation of a solar farm (up to 49.9mw) and battery energy storage system (BESS) with associated works, equipment, infrastructure and landscaping.	1km	Pending Consideration	3	Yes	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
North Lincolnshire	PA/2021/1359	Planning permission to construct a 10MW solar farm with associated access, landscaping and infrastructure.	0.35km	Approved - Appeal allowed	1	Yes	Yes	No - Construction phase overlap unlikely noting development must have commenced.	Yes - there is potential for cumulative effects during the operational phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	Yes
North Lincolnshire	PA/2021/2151	Outline planning permission for a residential development of up to 390 dwellings with associated infrastructure, and with appearance,	1.1km	Approved - Appeal allowed	1	Yes	Yes	No - Construction phase overlap unlikely noting development must have commenced.	Yes – there is potential for cumulative landscape and cultural heritage	Yes

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	Application Reference	Development Description	Distance from Order Limits	Status	Tier	Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI	Short List	Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction	Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation	Progress to Stages 3/4
		landscaping, layout and scale reserved for subsequent consideration.							(above ground heritage assets only) effects during the operational phase – no other cumulative effects are considered likely noting the distance and scale/nature of the proposed development. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	
North Lincolnshire	PA/2022/761	Planning permission for the installation of ground mounted solar PV arrays and associated infrastructure. Application for a non-material amendment following a grant of planning permission namely to alter the site layout.	0km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	No - Construction phase overlap unlikely noting development must have commenced.	Yes - there is potential for cumulative effects during the operational phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	Yes

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
North Lincolnshire	PA/2023/233	Planning permission for the creation of coastal grazing marsh on arable land.	0km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	No - Construction phase overlap unlikely noting development must have commenced.	Yes - there is potential for cumulative effects during the operational phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	Yes
North Lincolnshire	PA/2023/421	Planning permission for the construction & operation of a post-combustion carbon capture plant, including carbon dioxide compressor & metering, coding equipment, stacks, substations, internal roads, partial ditch realignment, new & modified services, connections, internal roads, accesses, maintenance & laydown areas.	1.83km	Pending Consideration	3	Yes	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
North Lincolnshire	PA/2023/386	Hazardous substance consent to store 36 tonnes of propane gas within storage tanks.	1.3km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	No - Consent relates to hazardous substances. Construction phase overlap unlikely noting	No – Consent relates to hazardous substances – no potential for	No

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
								development is for an increase in storage at an existing facility	cumulative effects considered likely	
North Lincolnshire	PA/2023/1045	Planning permission to construct and operate an anaerobic digestion facility and associated ancillary infrastructure for the production of biomethane and carbon dioxide.	0km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	No - Construction phase overlap unlikely noting development must have commenced.	Yes - there is potential for cumulative effects during the operational phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	Yes
North Lincolnshire	PA/2023/1915	Planning permission for the construction, operation (including maintenance) and reinstatement of land following use, of a temporary haul road, formed from a combination of existing roadways/hardstanding and new sections of road, and dismantling of warehouse canopy.	0km	Pending consideration	3	Yes	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
North Lincolnshire	PA/2023/1981	Planning permission to construct a vehicular link road joining Barrow Road,	0.8km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	No - Construction phase overlap unlikely noting	Yes - there is potential for cumulative effects	Yes

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	Application Reference	Development Description	Distance from Order Limits	Status	Tier	Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI	Short List	Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction	Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation	Progress to Stages 3/4
		A1077 and Caistor Road with cycle carriageway, footways and hard and soft landscaping treatment.						development must have commenced.	during the operational phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES.	
North Lincolnshire	PA/2024/17	Planning permission to install three switch room generators, a transformer, a motor control centre (MCC) kiosk and associated infrastructure.	1.77km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	No - Construction phase overlap unlikely noting development must have commenced.	No – it is considered noting the scale and nature of the proposed use and the distance to the draft Order Limits that significant cumulative effects are unlikely to occur	No
North Lincolnshire	PA/2024/123	Hybrid application comprising full planning permission for the construction of a new electric arc furnace and compressor building and outline planning permission for ancillary plant buildings and structures up to a maximum height of 72m associated with the new electric arc furnace (scale,	5.56km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	Yes – there is potential for cumulative effects noting phasing of different elements of the project and Reserved Matters have all not to date been discharged – Noting the distance to the proposed uses, there is the potential for cumulative landscape and cultural heritage	Yes – there is potential for cumulative landscape and cultural heritage (above ground heritage assets only) effects during the operational phase – no other cumulative effects are	Yes

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
		appearance, landscaping and layout reserved for subsequent consideration).						(above ground heritage assets only) effects during the construction phase. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES.	considered likely noting the distance and scale/nature of the proposed development. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	
North Lincolnshire	PA/2023/1912	Planning permission to erect 112 dwellings, including access, associated internal roads, drainage and landscaping.	2.8km	Pending consideration	3	Yes	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
North Lincolnshire	PA/2023/1903	Outline planning application to erect 67 dwellings with appearance reserved for subsequent consideration.	1.3km	Pending consideration	3	Yes	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
North Lincolnshire	PA/2024/584	Outline planning permission for the construction of a data centre of up to 309,000m² (GEA) delivered across up to three buildings, including ancillary offices, internal plant and equipment, emergency backup generators and associated fuel storage. Other works include internal roads and footpaths, cycle	0km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	Yes – there is potential for cumulative effects noting phasing of different elements of the project and Reserved Matters have all not to date been discharged - There is the potential for cumulative effects during the construction phase on all environmental factors	Yes - there is potential for cumulative effects during the operational phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following	Yes

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
		and car parking, hard and soft landscaping, security perimeter fencing, lighting, drainage, an electricity substation, a district heating unit, horticultural glasshouse and other associated works and infrastructure with all matters reserved for subsequent consideration.						scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES.	the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	
North Lincolnshire	PA/2024/397	Planning permission to erect one wind turbine, measuring up to 149.9m to blade tip height. Associated and ancillary infrastructure include access tracks, hardstanding areas for the turbine location, electrical infrastructure, drainage works, an onsite substation, temporary laydown areas and temporary construction compound.	2.2km	Pending consideration	3	Yes	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
North Lincolnshire	PA/2024/757	Application for approval of reserved matters (access, appearance, landscaping, layout and scale) pursuant to outline planning permission PA/2019/1414 dated 28/06/2021 for 66 dwellings.	1.2km	Pending consideration	3	Yes	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
North Lincolnshire	PA/2021/1525	Planning permission to erect a monopole manufacturing facility.	0km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	No - Construction phase overlap unlikely noting development must have commenced.	No – it is considered noting the scale and nature of the proposed use and the distance to the draft Order Limits that significant cumulative effects are unlikely to occur	No
North Lincolnshire	PA/2022/443	Planning permission for the installation of a solar photovoltaic array/solar farm & associated infrastructure.	0.58km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	No - Construction phase overlap unlikely noting development must have commenced.	Yes - there is potential for cumulative effects during the operational phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	Yes
North Lincolnshire	PA/2022/628	Hybrid application comprising full planning permission to erect 32 dwellings and outline planning permission for 85 dwellings with appearance, landscaping, layout and scale reserved for subsequent consideration.	1.7km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	Yes – there is potential for cumulative effects noting phasing of different elements of the project and Reserved Matters have all not to date been discharged - there is potential for cumulative	Yes – there is potential for cumulative landscape and cultural heritage (above ground heritage assets only) effects during the	Yes

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	Application Reference	Development Description	Distance from Order Limits	Status	Tier	Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI	Short List	Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction	Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation	Progress to Stages 3/4
								landscape and cultural heritage (above ground heritage assets only) effects during the construction phase. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES.	operational phase – no other cumulative effects are considered likely noting the distance and scale/nature of the proposed development. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	
North Lincolnshire	PA/2022/1548	Planning permission to construct and operate a temporary pilot post-combustion carbon capture plant and associated infrastructure.	1.8km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	No - Construction phase overlap unlikely noting development must have commenced.	Yes - there is potential for cumulative effects during the operational phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	Yes
North Lincolnshire	PA/2023/58	Planning permission for a battery energy storage	0.34km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	No - Construction phase overlap unlikely noting	No – it is considered noting the scale and	No

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
		system and associated works.						development must have commenced.	nature of the proposed uses and the distance to the draft Order Limits that significant cumulative effects are unlikely to occur	
North Lincolnshire	PA/2023/502	Full planning application for enabling works on land east of Rosper Road, Killingholme, the proposed development comprises: Regrading of land with general fill and raising site levels with imported fill. Installation of ground drainage as required. Installation of boundary fencing. Widening of Marsh Lane (vertical alignment to be retained) and construction of new footpath - hedge to be replaced North of road widening. Upgrades at junction of Marsh Lane with Rosper Road, including extending a drainage culvert.	0km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	No - Construction phase overlap unlikely noting development must have commenced.	Yes - there is potential for cumulative effects during the operational phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	Yes

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	Application Reference	Development Description	Distance from Order Limits	Status	Tier	Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI	Short List	Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction	Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation	Progress to Stages 3/4
		Diversion of a section of Station Road and construction of new road. New ditch culvert under Marsh Lane. Five new entrances to proposed sites to be created. Demolition of buildings. Construction of new 33kV substation. New drainage ditch/diversion and new ditch crossings. Bridge crossings of existing over ground pipelines. Diversion to existing Exolum underground pipeline. Construction of new rail siding.								
North Lincolnshire	DM/0108/24/FUL	Construction and operation of a solar farm (up to 49.9mw) and battery energy storage system (BESS) with associated works, equipment, infrastructure and landscaping	2.3km	Approved	1	Yes		No - Construction phase overlap unlikely noting development must have commenced.	Yes - there is potential for cumulative effects during the operational phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual	Yes

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
									effects from all other topics in the ES	
North Lincolnshire	PA/2024/1423	Application under the Overhead Lines (Exemption) (England & Wales) Regulations 2009 to replace approximately 510m of existing low voltage open wire overhead electric line (OHL) with Aerial Bunched Conductor (ABC) and replace 8 damaged/rotten wooden poles with eight 10 metre poles	1.5km	No objections	1	Yes	Yes	No - Construction phase overlap unlikely noting development must have commenced.	Yes - there is potential for cumulative effects during the operational phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	Yes
North Lincolnshire	PA/2024/1459	Planning permission to erect 41 dwellings, including associated landscaping, infrastructure, and access from Godnow Road	1.8km	Pending Consideration	3	Yes	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
North Lincolnshire	PA/2024/1472	Application for approval of reserved matters (appearance, landscaping, layout and scale) pursuant to outline planning permission PA/2020/1790 for 73 dwellings.	1.9km	Pending Consideration	3	Yes	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
North Lincolnshire	PA/2025/374	Planning permission for the installation of a wind turbine up to 90m high to blade tip,	0km	Pending Consideration	3	Yes	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
		including landscaping, access tracks, crane pad, transformer, substation, cabling and other associated infrastructure, for a temporary period of 30 years NEW DOCUMENT - Ecological Impact Assessment								
North Lincolnshire	PA/2024/362	Planning Permission to erect 14 dwellings including associated works	1.0 km	Pending Consideration	3	Yes	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
North Lincolnshire	PA/2025/748	Outline planning permission to erect 120 dwellings with means of access and layout, including public open space incorporating new green infrastructure, SUDs features, local play area and biodiversity enhancements whilst other matters are reserved for subsequent consideration	6km	Pending Consideration	3	Yes	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
North Lincolnshire	PA/2024/129	Planning permission for the installation of a solar farm and associated infrastructure, including a control station, DNO substation, access tracks, inverters and other auxillary infrastructure	4.25 lm	Pending Consideration	3	Yes	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	Application Reference	Development Description	Distance from Order Limits	Status	Tier	Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI	Short List	Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction	Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation	Progress to Stages 3/4
North Lincolnshire	PA/2025/643	Outline planning permission for the construction of a data centre park, including ancillary offices, internal plant and cooling equipment, emergency backup generators with associated fuel storage, District Heating centre, flexible commercial/amenity building(s) (Use Classes E, F1 and F2) and construction of buildings for agricultural purposes. Other works include means of access, internal roads and footpaths, cycle and car parking, hard and soft landscaping, security gatehouses and perimeter fencing, lighting, drainage, pumping station, electricity substation(s), energy generation/storage, undergrounding of overhead power lines and other associated works, infrastructure and ground remodelling including creation of landscaped bunds, with all matters reserved for subsequent consideration. Each phase of	3.32km	Pending Consideration	3	Yes	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
		the development to be a severable component								
North Lincolnshire	PA/2023/1607	Planning permission for a residential development with associated internal vehicular and pedestrian access, landscaping and infrastructure and formation of a new roundabout junction on Barton Road linking to a section of Barton upon Humber's relief road	2.33 km	Pending Consideration	3	Yes	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
North Lincolnshire	PA/2023/1034	Outline planning permission for a change of use of existing vacant brownfield commercial land to residential housing land and erect up to 34 dwellings and associated roads, driveways, gardens, landscaping and boundary treatments with all matters reserved for subsequent consideration	3.33 km	Pending Consideration	3	Yes	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
North Lincolnshire	PA/2023/1426	Planning permission to erect 74 dwellings including associated garages, access roads & public open space. 04/03/2024	1.62 km	Pending Consideration	3	Yes	Yes	TBC	TBC	TBC
North Lincolnshire	PA/2015/0396	Outline planning permission for the development of up to 2500 new homes including a village centre (Use Classes	4.2km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	Yes – there is potential for cumulative effects noting phasing of different elements of the project	Yes – there is potential for cumulative landscape and	Yes

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
		A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, B1 and D1), a health care facility (Use Class D1), community facilities (Use Class D1), a 3 form of entry primary school (Use Class D1), new roads and footpaths, informal areas of open space, play spaces and new wildlife habitats, water bodies and wetlands with all matters reserved for subsequent approval						and Reserved Matters have all not to date been discharged - there is potential for cumulative landscape and cultural heritage (above ground heritage assets only) effects during the construction phase. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES.	cultural heritage (above ground heritage assets only) effects during the operational phase – no other cumulative effects are considered likely noting the distance and scale/nature of the proposed development. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	
NSIP	EN010038	North Killingholme Power Project - The proposal is for a new thermal generating station that will operate either as a Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) plant or as an Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle (IGCC) plant, with a total electrical output of up to 470MWe	0km	Granted- Post Decision	1	Yes	Yes	Yes – noting the scale of the authorised development and the potential accompanying construction phase, there is potential for cumulative effects on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of	Yes - there is potential for cumulative effects during the operational phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual	Yes

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
								residual effects from all other topics in the ES	effects from all other topics in the ES	
NSIP	EN010091	Drax Re-power - Drax Power Ltd is proposing to modify up to two of the coal-fired generating units (known as Units 5 and 6) at Drax Power Station, Selby, to become gas-powered generating plant.	0km	Granted- Post Decision	1	Yes	Yes	Yes – noting the scale of the authorised development and the potential accompanying construction phase, there is potential for cumulative effects on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	Yes - there is potential for cumulative effects during the operational phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	Yes
NSIP	EN010101	Little Crow Solar Park - Energy scheme comprising ground mounted solar photovoltaic arrays, electrical storage, grid connection infrastructure and other infrastructure integral to its construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning. The solar park will have an intended design capacity of over 50MWp (megawatts peak).	0km	Granted- Post Decision	1	Yes	Yes	Yes – noting the scale of the authorised development and the potential accompanying construction phase, there is potential for cumulative effects on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	Yes - there is potential for cumulative effects during the operational phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	Yes

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
NSIP	TR030006	Able Marine Energy Park DCO 2014 Material Change 2 - Two amendments to the layout of the quay that was authorised by the Able Marine Energy Park Development Consent Order 2014 and one amendment to a footpath diversion to go round the end of a railway rather than crossing it.	380m	Consultations with SoS. Post-decision stage	1	Yes	Yes	Yes – noting the scale of the authorised development and the potential accompanying construction phase, there is potential for cumulative effects on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	Yes - there is potential for cumulative effects during the operational phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	Yes
NSIP	TR030001	The Able Marine Energy Park - The nationally significant infrastructure project is a quay of solid construction on the south bank of the River Humber together with an ecological compensation scheme comprising both temporary and permanent habitat creation on the opposite bank. Associated development includes dredging and land reclamation, onshore facilities for the manufacture, assembly and storage of marine energy installation components. Ancillary	380m	Consultations with SoS. Post-decision stage	1	Yes	Yes	Yes – noting the scale of the authorised development and the potential accompanying construction phase, there is potential for cumulative effects on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	Yes - there is potential for cumulative effects during the operational phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	Yes

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
		matters include compulsory purchase of land, harbour regulation and the diversion of two footpaths.								
NSIP	EN010114	Keadby 3 Carbon Capture Power Station- A combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) power station, comprising a CCGT unit with a capacity of up to 910 megawatts electrical output (gross), carbon capture and compression plant, electrical, gas, and cooling water connections, and associated development.	0km	Granted. Post-decision stage	1	Yes	Yes	Yes – noting the scale of the authorised development and the potential accompanying construction phase, there is potential for cumulative effects on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	Yes - there is potential for cumulative effects during the operational phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	Yes
NSIP	EN010116	North Lincolnshire Green Energy Park - The Project consists of an Energy Recovery Facility (ERF) converting up to 650,000 tonnes per annum of Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) to generate a maximum of 95 Mega Watts of electrical output (MWe) and/or 380 Mega Watts of thermal output (MWt) to provide power, heat and steam on the site of the	2.8km	Granted. Post-decision stage	1	Yes	Yes	Yes – noting the scale of the authorised development and the potential accompanying construction phase, there is potential for cumulative landscape and cultural heritage (above ground heritage assets only) during the construction phase. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of	Yes – noting the scale of the authorised development, there is potential for cumulative landscape and cultural heritage (above ground heritage assets only) during the operational phase. However, this will be	Yes

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
		operating Flixborough Wharf on the River Trent.						residual effects from all other topics in the ES.	confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES.	
NSIP	EN010120	Drax Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage Project - Drax Power Limited proposes to install post-combustion capture technology that would capture carbon dioxide emissions from up to two of the existing biomass units at Drax Power Station. The proposal includes the construction and operation of carbon capture technology and associated equipment, and the integration of the units into the existing Common Services at Drax Power Station. The proposal includes associated development.	0km	Granted. Post-decision stage	1	Yes	Yes	Yes – noting the scale of the authorised development and the potential accompanying construction phase, there is potential for cumulative effects on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	Yes - there is potential for cumulative effects during the operational phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	Yes
NSIP	EN010097	VPI Immingham OCGT - The construction and operation of a new Open Cycle Gas Turbine ('OCGT') Power Station of up to 299 megawatts ('MW') gross output and associated	1.68km	Granted. Post-decision stage	1	Yes	Yes	Yes – noting the scale of the authorised development and the potential accompanying construction phase, there is potential for cumulative landscape and cultural	Yes – noting the scale of the authorised development, there is potential for cumulative landscape and	Yes

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
		development including gas and electrical connections. Changes which are not material to be made to the Immingham Open Cycle Gas Turbine Order 2020 under section 153 of, and Schedule 6 to, the Planning Act 2008.						heritage (above ground heritage assets only) during the construction phase. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES.	cultural heritage (above ground heritage assets only) during the operational phase. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES.	
NSIP	EN010143	East Yorkshire Solar Farm (connection into the substation at Drax Power Station). The Scheme will comprise the construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning of ground mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) panel arrays which will generate electrical energy from the sun. The Scheme includes underground cabling to connect to the national electricity transmission network at National Grid's Drax Substation; underground cabling between the areas of solar PV panels; areas of landscaping and biodiversity	0km	Granted. Post-decision stage	1	Yes	Yes	Yes – noting the scale of the authorised development and the potential accompanying construction phase, there is potential for cumulative landscape and cultural heritage (above ground heritage assets only) during the construction phase. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES.	Yes – noting the scale of the authorised development, there is potential for cumulative landscape and cultural heritage (above ground heritage assets only) during the operational phase. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES.	Yes

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
		enhancement; and other associated development.								
NSIP	EN070008	Viking CCS Pipeline - The Viking CCS Pipeline project comprises a new 55 km (approx.) onshore underground pipeline from the point of receipt of dense phase CO2 at Immingham, through its transportation to facilities at TGT, and transportation from TGT through the existing LOGGS pipeline to Mean Low Water Spring (MLWS). Associated infrastructure and ancillary works are anticipated including but not exclusive to required valves, inspection, monitoring, venting and handling facilities and temporary construction compounds, storage areas and access roads will also form part of the project.	2.55km	Granted. Post-decision stage	1	Yes	Yes	Yes – noting the scale of the authorised development and the potential accompanying construction phase, there is potential for cumulative landscape and cultural heritage (above ground heritage assets only) during the construction phase. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES.	Yes – noting the scale of the authorised development, there is potential for cumulative landscape and cultural heritage (above ground heritage assets only) during the operational phase. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES.	Yes
NSIP	EN010140	Helios Renewable Energy Project- The installation of ground mounted solar arrays, energy storage and associated development comprising grid connection infrastructure and other	0.37km	Recommendation	2	Yes	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	Application Reference	Development Description	Distance from Order Limits	Status	Tier	Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI	Short List	Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction	Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation	Progress to Stages 3/4
		infrastructure integral to the construction, operation, and maintenance of the development for the generation of over 50 megawatts of electricity.								
NSIP	TR0310001	Able Marine Energy Park DCO 2014 Material Change 3.	380m	Pre-application	2	Yes	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
NSIP	EN010148	Tween Bridge Solar Farm - The project will comprise the construction, operation, management and decommissioning of a ground mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generating facility exceeding 50 megawatt (MW) output capacity, together with associated works including substation, energy storage and green infrastructure.	3.5km	Acceptance	2	Yes	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
NSIP	EN030003	Aldbrough Hydrogen Storage - Underground Gas Storage Facility - up to 9 underground caverns (cavities), gas processing plant and associated development with capacity to store up to 420 standard million cubic meters (mcm) of hydrogen, having an import and export	11km	Pre-application	2	No - (included but beyond 10km study area) TBC on final Order Limits	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
		capability of up to 12.1 mcm per day.								
NSIP	EN010161	Stallingborough Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) generating plant and Carbon Capture Plant (CCP). The project comprises the construction and operation of the Stallingborough CCGT generating plant and CCP which is anticipated to generate approximately 900 megawatts of electricity.	0km	Pre-application	2	Yes	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
NSIP	EN020036	Grimsby to Walpole- The project will be a new c140km long 400kv overhead line and 5 new substations stretching from a new substation to the west of Grimsby in the north to a new substation at Walpole near Wisbech in the south. Three further substations will be built, two to the south west of Mablethorpe and one to the north east of Spalding.	7km	Pre-application	2	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
NSIP	EN010081	Eggborough Combined Cycle Gas Turbine- The construction and operation of a new CCGT generating station with a capacity of up to 2,500 megawatts, new gas	9km	Granted. Post-decision stage	1	Yes	Yes	No – the authorised development must have commenced within 5 years of the grant of the DCO (2018). It is considered unlikely that	Yes – noting the scale of the authorised development and the potential accompanying	Yes

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
		pipeline to the NTS and other associated development.						the construction phases would overlap.	construction phase, there is potential for cumulative landscape and cultural heritage (above ground heritage assets only) during the construction phase. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES.	
NSIP	EN0110012	Light Valley Solar- The project is a solar farm with associated battery energy storage system (BESS) located near Selby in North Yorkshire, connecting to National Grid's Monk Fryston sub-station. A 500MW grid connection to the transmission network has been secured. The development will be designed to fulfil this connection efficiently. Due to the expected generating capacity, the project is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure	10km	Pre-application	2	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
		Project (NSIP) for which a development consent order (DCO) will be sought..								
NSIP	EN0710006	Humber Hydrogen Pipeline - The construction and operation of an approximately 54km hydrogen pipeline and associated infrastructure e.g. such as Above Ground Infrastructure (AGI's) to enable the distribution of hydrogen across the Humber region	3km	Pre-application	2	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
NSIP	EN020034	North Humber to High Marnham - Electricity Transmission to reinforce the 400kV high voltage power network between North Humber and High Marnham	0	Pre-application	2	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
North Yorkshire (Selby)	2021/0071/FUL	Use of land for equestrian purposes and formation of new access.	2km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	No - Construction phase overlap unlikely noting development must have commenced.	No – it is considered noting the scale and nature of the proposed use and the distance to the draft Order Limits that significant cumulative effects are unlikely to occur	No

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
North Yorkshire (Selby)	2021/0788/EIA	A ground-mounted solar farm including associated infrastructure, comprising inverters, transformers, a Distribution Network Operator (DNO) substation, battery storage and grid connection.	2km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	No - Construction phase overlap unlikely noting development must have commenced.	No – it is considered noting the scale and nature of the proposed use and the distance to the draft Order Limits that significant cumulative effects are unlikely to occur	No
North Yorkshire (Selby)	2021/1089/FULM	Development of a battery storage facility, associated infrastructure, access and grid connection.	0.73km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	No - Construction phase overlap unlikely noting development must have commenced.	Yes – it is considered noting the scale and nature of the committed development and the distance to the draft Order Limits that significant cumulative effects are unlikely to occur in relation to most topics – however there is potential for cumulative landscape and visual effects. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	Yes

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
North Yorkshire (Selby)	2022/0358/FULM - Resubmission of planning application 2021/0120/FULM	Resubmission of planning application 2021/0120/FULM for the development of an existing horticultural facility for indoor farming and agri-tech, including the construction of 3 no. halls with associated process, service and administration buildings, landscaping, access improvements, an additional car park access and associated infrastructure following partial demolition of existing buildings.	1.44km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	No - Construction phase overlap unlikely noting development must have commenced.	No – it is considered noting the scale and nature of the committed development and the distance to the draft Order Limits that significant cumulative effects are unlikely to occur	No
North Yorkshire (Selby)	2022/0397/S73 and 2020/1357/FULM	Section 73 application to vary conditions 02 (approved plans), 03 (colour and finish), 05 (landscaping scheme), 07 (acoustic impact) and 13 (Flood Risk Assessment) of 2020/1357/FULM - Development of an energy storage facility including battery storage containers; substations; power conversion systems; transformers and associated switchgear; HVAC equipment; communications and grid compliance equipment; temporary construction compound;	0.4km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	Yes - there is potential for cumulative effects during the construction phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	Yes - there is potential for cumulative effects during the operational phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES	Yes

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
		CCTV; fencing; infrared lighting; access, drainage and landscaping works and associated development.								
North Yorkshire (Selby)	2022/0711/EIA	Hybrid Planning Application comprising two parts: (Part 1) Outline planning permission (all matters reserved) for the construction of a converter station at Drax, Selby; (Part 2) full planning permission for the installation of high voltage direct current (HVDC) underground cables from the River Ouse to the converter station and high voltage alternating current (HVAC) underground cables from the converter station to the existing Drax Substation as well as all associated temporary works including compounds, accesses and bellmouths as part of the construction of Scotland-England Green Link 2 (SEGL2), a two gigawatt (GW) reinforcement of the electricity transmission system between Peterhead, Scotland and Drax, England. (Note that this links	0km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	Yes – there is potential for cumulative effects noting phasing of different elements of the project and Reserved Matters have all not to date been discharged - There is the potential for cumulative effects during the construction phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES.	Yes - there is potential for cumulative effects during the operational phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES.	Yes

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
		to Fraiserthorpe on the East Coast).								
North Yorkshire (Selby)	2023/0128/EIA	Development of a ground-mounted solar farm including associated infrastructure.	0.2km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	Yes – there is potential for cumulative effects noting phasing of different elements of the project - There is the potential for cumulative effects during the construction phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES.	Yes - there is potential for cumulative effects during the operational phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES.	Yes
North Yorkshire (Selby)	ZG2024/0589/MAN2	Non material amendment of approval 2022/0711/EIA - Hybrid Planning Application comprising two parts: (Part 1) Outline planning application (all matters reserved) for the construction of a converter station at Drax, Selby; (Part 2) full planning application for the installation of high voltage direct current (HVDC) underground cables from the River Ouse to the converter station and high voltage alternating current (HVAC)	0km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	Yes – there is potential for cumulative effects noting phasing of different elements of the project - There is the potential for cumulative effects during the construction phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES.	Yes - there is potential for cumulative effects during the operational phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES.	Yes

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	Application Reference	Development Description	Distance from Order Limits	Status	Tier	Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI	Short List	Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction	Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation	Progress to Stages 3/4
		underground cables from the converter station to the existing Drax Substation as well as all associated temporary works including compounds, accesses and bellmouths as part of the construction of Scotland-England Green Link 2 (SEGL2), a two gigawatt (GW) reinforcement of the electricity transmission system between Peterhead, Scotland and Drax, England. [Installation of underground HVDC cables from Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS) at Fraisthorpe, East Riding to the River Ouse and associated temporary works relating to land in an adjoining authority]								
North Yorkshire (Selby)	ZG2024/0727/OUTM	Outline application (some matters reserved) for development of up to 200 residential dwellings with access to, but not within, the site.	1.15km	Pending consideration	3	Yes	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
North Yorkshire (Selby)	ZG2024/0908/FULM	Demolition of existing flue gas desulphurisation (FGD) and coal handling systems.	1.4km	Pending consideration	3	Yes	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
North Yorkshire (Selby)	ZG2024/0727/OUTM	Outline application (some matters reserved) for development of up to 200 residential dwellings with access to, but not within, the site | Land East of Broadacres Mill Lane Carlton East Yorkshire.	1.2km	Pending consideration	3	Yes	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
North Yorkshire (Selby)	ZG2024/1052/FULM	Installation of a battery energy storage system and associated infrastructure.	2km	Pending consideration	3	Yes	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
North Yorkshire (Selby)	ZG2023/0724/FULM	Erection of 29 dwellings and associated infrastructure.	2km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	No - Construction phase overlap unlikely noting development must have commenced.	Yes – it is considered noting the scale and nature of the committed development and the distance to the draft Order Limits that significant cumulative effects are unlikely to occur in relation to most environmental factors – however there are potential for landscape and visual effects and so this will be taken forward to Stage 3	Yes
North Yorkshire (Selby)	ZG2024/1089/FULM	Erection of 138 dwellings with associated access, infrastructure, landscaping,	2.37km	Pending Consideration	3	Yes	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
		open space and demolition of existing dwelling. Amended scheme submitted Open for comment icon								
North Yorkshire (Selby)	ZG2024/0023/FULM	Residential development of 137 dwellings, open space, landscaping, and associated infrastructure and Community Centre with associated car parking and recreational space	2.54km	Pending Consideration	3	Yes	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
North Yorkshire (Selby)	ZG2025/0307/S73	Section 73 application to vary condition 02 (approved plans), 04 (landscaping), 07 (noise, vibration and dust), 10 (access), 11 (highway mitigation measures), 12 (Construction Management Plan), 13 (Ecological Assessment) and 15 (surface water drainage) of approval 2021/1089/FULM Development of a battery storage facility, associated infrastructure, access and grid connection granted on 16 May 2022	0.21km	Approved	1	Yes	Yes	Yes – there is potential for cumulative effects noting phasing of different elements of the project - There is the potential for cumulative effects during the construction phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES.	Yes - there is potential for cumulative effects during the operational phase on all environmental factors scoped into the cumulative assessment. However, this will be confirmed following the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES.	Yes
North Yorkshire (Selby)	ZG2025/0603/FULM	ZG2025/0603/FULM | Development of a Battery Energy Storage System, associated Infrastructure, Earthworks, Landscaping	1.76km	Pending Consideration	3	Yes	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
		and Access | Land At 465144 425477 Station Road Carlton East Yorkshire								
Other	D/4271/2021	Northern Endurance Partnership Development - The proposed Development can be summarised as follows: • Installation, connection to subsea infrastructure and commissioning of two CO2 export pipelines from Teesside and Humber industrial clusters (MLWS) to the Endurance Store; • • Installation of subsea infrastructure at the Endurance Store including two manifolds, infield flowlines and an infield pipeline; ○ One crossover co-mingling manifold to combine the flows from the Teesside and Humber Pipelines and distribute for injection into two wells and to the manifold; ○ The other manifold is connected to the other three injection wells;	TBC on final design but within ZoI	Approved (The Offshore Oil and Gas Exploration, Production, Unloading and Storage (EIA) Regulations 2020	1	Yes	Yes	Yes – There is potential for cumulative effects in the construction phase noting phasing of different elements of the proposed development and the direct interfaces between this and the Project – Noting the location of the proposed development, it is considered that there is the potential for cumulative effects during the construction phase on the following environmental factors – Coastal Processes (and potentially Noise and Ecology & Biodiversity). However, this will be confirmed following further engagement with the proposed developments project team and the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES.	Yes – Noting the location of the proposed development, it is considered that there is the potential for cumulative effects during the operational phase on the following environmental factors – Coastal Processes (and potentially Ecology & Biodiversity). However, this will be confirmed following further engagement with the proposed developments project team and the completion of reporting of residual effects from all other topics in the ES.	Yes

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
		○ The manifolds connect to the five injection wells via 8” flowlines, up to 3 km in length; ○ The two manifolds will be connected by an infield pipeline, up to 28” in diameter and c.6 km in length; • Drilling of five CO2 injection wells, one monitoring well and installation of six subsea trees; • Operations and maintenance (“O&M”) of subsea infrastructure and pipelines; • Monitoring and management of the Endurance Store during and after CO2 injection in accordance with relevant regulatory consents; and • Installation, commissioning and O&M of cables; ○ One electric power and fibre-optic communications control cable running from Teesside to the subsea infrastructure								

Stage1								Stage 2		
Consenting Authority	**Application Reference**	**Development Description**	**Distance from Order Limits**	**Status**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during construction**	**Potential for significant residual inter-project cumulative effects during operation**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
		at the Endurance Store; and ○ One electric power and fibre-optic communications control cable between the twomanifolds and six cables from the manifolds to each of the wells								
Other	TBC - Pre-application discussions with North Lincolnshire and East Riding of Yorkshire Councils in respect of the planning permission are currently underway	Potential planning permission for a trial Horizontal Directional Drill (HDD) bore under the river Humber relate.	Within Order limits	Pre-application discussions with North Lincolnshire and East Riding of Yorkshire Councils in respect of the planning permission are currently underway	1	Yes	Yes	No – construction phases would not overlap	Yes – this scheme may form part of the project as part of its operational phase. An assessment of the presence of the retained infrastructure / ancillary works will be undertaken	Yes

Table A21-1-2 - Allocations from Relevant Local Plans (Stage 1) as of 1 July 2025

Stage 1										Stage 2
ID	**Local Authority**	**Local Plan Document**	**Policy Ref**	**Development Description**	**Site Address**	**Distance from draft Order Limits**	**Tier**	**Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI**	**Short List**	**Progress to Stages 3/4**
1	Hull City Council	Hull Local Plan 2016 to 2032	Employment allocation 29	Land at Elba Street (1251 Hedon Road (1.99ha - major dev).	Land at Elba Street (1251 Hedon Road (1.99ha - major dev)	1.9km	3	Yes	TBC	TBC

Stage 1										Stage 2
ID	Local Authority	Local Plan Document	Policy Ref	Development Description	Site Address	Distance from draft Order Limits	Tier	Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI	Short List	Progress to Stages 3/4
2	Hull City Council	Hull Local Plan 2016 to 2032	Employment allocation 30	Land off Valletta Street, Hedon Road, including former Seven Seas 8.09 ha factory site (major dev).	Land off Valletta Street, Hedon Road, including former Seven Seas 8.09 ha factory site (major dev)	1.5km	3	Yes	TBC	TBC
3	Hull City Council	Hull Local Plan 2016 to 2032	Employment allocation 31	Land to the West of Somerden Road (9.51ha - major dev).	Land to the West of Somerden Road (9.51ha - major dev)	1.3km	3	Yes	TBC	TBC
4	Hull City Council	Hull Local Plan 2016 to 2032	Employment allocation 33	Land North of Wyke Works, Hedon Road (1.66ha - major dev).	Land North of Wyke Works, Hedon Road (1.66ha - major dev)	1.3km	3	Yes	TBC	TBC
5	Hull City Council	Hull Local Plan 2016 to 2032	Employment allocation 34	Kingston International Business Park, Hedon Road (0.85ha - minor dev).	Kingston International Business Park, Hedon Road	0.95km	3	Yes	TBC	TBC
6	Hull City Council	Hull Local Plan 2016 to 2032	Employment allocation 35	Land on the Eastern side of Somerden Rd, Hedon Road (2.61 ha - major dev).	Land on the Eastern side of Somerden Rd, Hedon Road	1.25km	3	Yes	TBC	TBC
7	Hull City Council	Hull Local Plan 2016 to 2032	Employment allocation 44	Queen Elizabeth Dock North (30.95ha - major dev).	Queen Elizabeth Dock North	0.25km	3	Yes	TBC	TBC
8	Hull City Council	Hull Local Plan 2016 to 2032	Employment allocation 45	Queen Elizabeth Dock South (17.91ha - major dev).	Queen Elizabeth Dock South	0.3km	3	Yes	TBC	TBC
9	East Riding of Yorkshire	East Riding of Yorkshire Council Local Plan (including Strategy doc and Allocations doc) and Policies Map, Adopted 2016	HAV-A Employment (Hedon Haven)	205 hectares of land will also be allocated at Hedon Haven through the Allocations Document or a Neighbourhood Development Plan to cater for the expansion of the Port of Hull. The provision of at least 39 hectares of enhanced habitat will be required to mitigate the impact of development on the adjacent Humber Estuary Special Protection Area and Ramsar Site. In addition, proposals must be considered in the context of the statutory protection which is afforded to the	Hedon Haven is located between Salt End, Hedon and Paull, South of the A1033 and in close proximity to the Port of Hull.	0km- Spur line runs through allocation. 2.39km from Order Limit	3	Yes	TBC	TBC

Stage 1										Stage 2
ID	Local Authority	Local Plan Document	Policy Ref	Development Description	Site Address	Distance from draft Order Limits	Tier	Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI	Short List	Progress to Stages 3/4
				Humber Estuary Special Area of Conservation. The development will also be required to preserve or enhance those elements which contribute to the significance of the designated heritage assets in the area.						
10	East Riding of Yorkshire	ERYC Allocations Document	Policy S3- KEY-A	10.98Ha- This site is allocated for housing development. Proposals will be required to: a. Provide a significant landscape buffer between the new housing development and the remaining glasshouses and adjacent businesses; and b. Incorporate comprehensive Sustainable Drainage Systems.	Village Nurseries Ottingham Road (10.98Ha)	0.26km	3	Yes	TBC	TBC
11	East Riding of Yorkshire	ERYC Allocations Document	PAT-A	0.68ha This site is allocated for housing development. Proposals will be required to: a. Provide additional landscaping to the Northern and Western boundaries; and b. Retain and reuse those buildings that make a positive contribution to the character of the Conservation Area.	HIGHFIELD FARM INGS LANE 0.68HA	0.8km	3	Yes	TBC	TBC
12	East Riding of Yorkshire	ERYC Allocations Document	PAT-B	2.28ha This site is allocated for housing development. Proposals will be required to: a. Retain the mature hedgerows within the site and provide additional landscaping to the Northern boundary; and b. Retain and reuse the Listed Building on Westgate.	Land East of Guardians Road 2.28ha	0.58km	3	Yes	TBC	TBC

Stage 1										Stage 2
ID	Local Authority	Local Plan Document	Policy Ref	Development Description	Site Address	Distance from draft Order Limits	Tier	Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI	Short List	Progress to Stages 3/4
13	East Riding of Yorkshire	ERYC Allocations Document	PAT-C	2.10ha This site is allocated for housing development. Proposals will be required to: a. Provide additional landscaping to the Northern and Eastern boundaries	LAND NORTH OF 17 69 NORTHSIDE	0.27km	3	Yes	TBC	TBC
14	East Riding of Yorkshire	ERYC Allocations Document	HAV-A	205ha- This site is allocated to cater for the expansion of the Port of Hull.	Hedon Haven	0km- Passes through allocation	3	Yes	TBC	TBC
15	North East Lincolnshire	North East Lincolnshire Local Plan 2013 to 2032 (Adopted 2018)	HOU002	Land to the West of Pilgrims Way - 178 resi units (major dev).	Land to the West of Pilgrims Way	0.75km	3	Yes	TBC	TBC
16	North East Lincolnshire	North East Lincolnshire Local Plan 2013 to 2032 (Adopted 2018)	HOU004	Land South West of Roval Drive ('Habrough Fields') - 660 resi units (major dev).	Land South West of Roval Drive ('Habrough Fields')	0.75km	3	Yes	TBC	TBC
17	North East Lincolnshire	North East Lincolnshire Local Plan 2013 to 2032 (Adopted 2018)	HOU006	Land to the East of Stallingborough Road - 28 resi units (major dev).	Land to the East of Stallingborough Road	1.95km	3	Yes	TBC	TBC
18	North East Lincolnshire	North East Lincolnshire Local Plan 2013 to 2032 (Adopted 2018)	HOU233	Land at Willows Farm - 8 units (minor dev).	Land at Willows Farm	1.85km	3	Yes	TBC	TBC
19	North East Lincolnshire	North East Lincolnshire Local Plan 2013 to 2032 (Adopted 2018)	HOU134	Land of Station Road - 118 resi units (major dev).	Land of Station Road	0.37km	3	Yes	TBC	TBC
20	North Lincolnshire	The North Lincolnshire Local Development Framework, Housing and Employment	SHBE-1 and SS10 South Humber Bank. EC4: South Humber Bank Landscape Initiative and DQE2:	The policy identifies a need for 900 hectares (gross area) of B1 (Offices/Light Industrial), B2 (General Industry) and B8 (Storage and Distribution) port related activities to take special advantage	Southern bank of the Humber Estuary.	0km- Adjacent to Order Limit	3	Yes	TBC	TBC

Stage 1										Stage 2
ID	Local Authority	Local Plan Document	Policy Ref	Development Description	Site Address	Distance from draft Order Limits	Tier	Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI	Short List	Progress to Stages 3/4
		Land Allocations DPD, Adopted March 2016	Landscape Enhancement, DQE12: Green Infrastructure Network, DQE3: Biodiversity and Geodiversity	of its location within an existing port environment, flat topography and being adjacent to a deep-water channel of the Humber Estuary. The land is allocated between and around the two existing ports of Grimsby and Immingham and the Humber Sea Terminal and includes preferred sites for waterbird mitigation. The Adopted Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD estimates that the South Humber Bank allocation has the potential to create 10,000 jobs (although the location of these is not specified and it is likely that some of these will be associated employment and be located elsewhere).						
21	North Lincolnshire	The North Lincolnshire Local Development Framework, Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD, Adopted March 2016	SS9: Strategic Employment Allocation Killingholme Airfield Strategic Employment site	Policy NKAE-1 Proposed Employment Allocation (North Killingholme Airfield) in the Adopted North Lincolnshire Local Plan, May 2003 (Saved Policies 2007) lies within the Study Area. The emerging Local Plan has retained this employment allocation (Policy SS9) which covers an area of 138ha.	North Killingholme Airfield	0km- Adjacent to Order Limit	3	Yes	TBC	TBC
22	North Lincolnshire	North Lincolnshire Adopted Local Plan	Proposed Employment Site- North Killingholme Airfield	Same name different on GIS Map??			3	Yes	TBC	TBC
23	North Lincolnshire	The North Lincolnshire Local Development Framework, Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD, Adopted March 2016	SS9: Strategic Employment Allocation HUME-1 Humberside Airport (IN1-12, CIN9)	Land at Humberside Airport 9.4(ha) is allocated for employment use. The site should be developed for a mix of B1 (Business/Light Industrial), and B8 (Storage and Distribution) uses and ancillary uses which support or are associated with the airport functions.	The Humberside Airport site is located to the South of the A18 at Kirmington and to the West of the existing main airport complex.	0.88 KM	3	Yes	TBC	TBC

Stage 1										Stage 2
ID	Local Authority	Local Plan Document	Policy Ref	Development Description	Site Address	Distance from draft Order Limits	Tier	Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI	Short List	Progress to Stages 3/4
24	North Lincolnshire	The North Lincolnshire Local Development Framework, Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD, Adopted March 2016	SS9: Strategic Employment Allocation HUME-1a Land to the West of Humberside Airport	Land to the West of Humberside Airport 12(ha) is allocated for employment use. The site will be brought forward for development once the adjacent Employment Allocation HUME-1 is substantially committed or when due to size restrictions proposed employment uses cannot be physically accommodated on the remaining undeveloped elements of HUME-1. The site should be developed for a mix of B1 (Business/Light Industrial), and B8 (Storage and Distribution) uses and ancillary uses which support or are associated with the airport functions.	Site HUME-1a is located to the South of the A18 at Kirmington and to the West of the existing Airport Business Park.	0.88 KM	3	Yes	TBC	TBC
25	North Lincolnshire	The North Lincolnshire Local Development Framework, Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD, Adopted March 2016	SS9: Strategic Employment Allocation HUME-2 Land North of A18 at Humberside Airport	Land North of the A18 at Humberside Airport (7.8ha) is allocated for employment use. The site should be developed for a mix of B1 (Business/Light Industrial) and B8 (Storage and Distribution) uses and ancillary uses which support or are associated with the airport functions.	The HUME- 2 site is located to the North of the A18 at Kirmington and to the North-West of the main existing airport complex.	0.88 KM	3	Yes	TBC	TBC
26	North Lincolnshire	The North Lincolnshire Local Development Framework, Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD, Adopted March 2016	SS9: Strategic Employment Allocation NEWE-1 New Holland Industrial Estate (CIN-12)	Land at the New Holland Industrial Estate, New Holland (21.47ha) is allocated for employment use and consists of a phased development of 2ha plots. Further 2 ha plots will be released only when the previous phase has been developed or is committed by means of detailed planning consents. The site should be developed for a mix of B1 (Business/Light Industrial), B2 (General Industrial) and B8 (Storage and Distribution).	New Holland Industrial Estate, Lincoln Castle Way	2.5 km	3	Yes	TBC	TBC
27	North Lincolnshire	The North Lincolnshire Local	CS5: DELIVERING QUALITY DESIGN IN	Land at Pasture Road South (8.83 ha) is allocated for housing (227 dwellings).	Pasture Road South	2.9 km	3	Yes	TBC	TBC

Stage 1										Stage 2
ID	Local Authority	Local Plan Document	Policy Ref	Development Description	Site Address	Distance from draft Order Limits	Tier	Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI	Short List	Progress to Stages 3/4
		Development Framework, Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD, Adopted March 2016	NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE CS7: OVERALL HOUSING PROVISION CS9: AFFORDABLE HOUSING BARH-2 Land at Pasture Road South Phase 1 (7-2)	Affordable housing provision will be negotiated at the time of the planning application, having regard to any abnormal cost, economic viability and other requirements associated with the development and in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS9. Design must be in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS5.						
28	North Lincolnshire	The North Lincolnshire Local Development Framework, Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD, Adopted March 2016	SS9: Strategic Employment Allocation EALE-1 Spen Lane, Ealand (CIN-16, 14-5)	Land at Spen Lane, Ealand (3.2ha) is allocated for employment use. The site should be developed for a mix of B1 (Business/Light Industrial), B2 (General Industrial) and B8 (Storage and Distribution) uses.	North of Railway, Spen Lane	2.24 km	3	Yes	TBC	TBC
29	North Lincolnshire	The North Lincolnshire Local Development Framework, Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD, Adopted March 2016	SS9: Strategic Employment Allocation EALE-2 Land South of Railway, Ealand (IN1-14)	Land South of the Railway, Ealand (6ha) is allocated for employment use. The site should be developed for a mix of B1 (Business/Light Industrial), B2 (General Industrial) and B8 (Storage and Distribution) uses.	South of Railway, Spen Lane	2.24 km	3	Yes	TBC	TBC
30	North Lincolnshire	The North Lincolnshire Local Development Framework, Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD, Adopted March 2016	CS5: DELIVERING QUALITY DESIGN IN NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE CS7: OVERALL HOUSING PROVISION CS9: AFFORDABLE HOUSING	Land to the East of Fieldside (2.34 ha) is allocated for housing (86 dwellings). A mix of housing size and tenure should be provided on the site and developed at approximately 40 dwellings per hectare. Affordable housing provision will be negotiated at the time of the planning application, having regard to any abnormal cost, economic viability and other	The site is located outside the existing development limit of Crowle within the open countryside.	1.5 KM	3	Yes	TBC	TBC

Stage 1										Stage 2
ID	Local Authority	Local Plan Document	Policy Ref	Development Description	Site Address	Distance from draft Order Limits	Tier	Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI	Short List	Progress to Stages 3/4
			CROH-1 Land to the East of Fieldside (13-10)	requirements associated with the development and in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS9. Design must be in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS5.						
31	North Lincolnshire	The North Lincolnshire Local Development Framework, Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD, Adopted March 2016	CS5: DELIVERING QUALITY DESIGN IN NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE CS7: OVERALL HOUSING PROVISION CS9: AFFORDABLE HOUSING CROH-2 Land North of Godnow Road (13-11)	Land to the South of Godnow Road (1.32 ha) is allocated for housing (51 dwellings). A mix of housing size and tenure should be provided on the site and developed at approximately 40 dwellings per hectare. Affordable housing provision will be negotiated at the time of the planning application, having regard to any abnormal cost, economic viability and other requirements associated with the development and in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS9. Design must be in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS5.	The site lies within the existing development limit of Crowle and is close to a conservation area.	1.5 KM	3	Yes	TBC	TBC
32	North Lincolnshire	The North Lincolnshire Local Development Framework, Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD, Adopted March 2016	SS9: Strategic Employment Allocation SCUE-1 Normanby Enterprise Park (IN1-3, 36-70)	Land at Normanby Enterprise Park (35.10 ha) is allocated for employment use. The site should be developed for a mix of B1 (Business/Light Industrial), B2 (General Industrial) and B8 (Storage and Distribution) uses.	Normanby Enterprise Park	0.66 km	3	Yes	TBC	TBC
33	North Lincolnshire	The North Lincolnshire Local Development Framework, Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD, Adopted March 2017	CS5: DELIVERING QUALITY DESIGN IN NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE CS7: OVERALL HOUSING PROVISION CS9: AFFORDABLE	Land North of Doncaster Road (39.96 ha) is allocated for housing (1,264 dwellings). A mix of housing size and tenure should be provided on the site and developed at approximately 40 dwellings per hectare. Affordable housing provision will be negotiated at the time of the planning application, having regard to any abnormal	Land North of Doncaster Road	2.25 KM	3	Yes	TBC	TBC

Stage 1										Stage 2
ID	Local Authority	Local Plan Document	Policy Ref	Development Description	Site Address	Distance from draft Order Limits	Tier	Within Geographic Search Area/ZoI	Short List	Progress to Stages 3/4
			HOUSING SCUH-8 Land North of Doncaster Road (36-68)	cost, economic viability and other requirements associated with the development and in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS9. Design must be in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS5.						
34	North Yorkshire (Selby)	Selby new local plan	Key Employment Area (EM2)	SDLP EMP10 - Drax Power Station is the only remaining operational power station in the former District area. It is identified as a growth driver by the York and North Yorkshire LEP having converted to the use of sustainable biomass instead of coal.	New Rd, Drax, Selby YO8 8PH, United Kingdom	1.27 KM	3	Yes	TBC	TBC
35	North Yorkshire (Selby)	Selby new local plan	Local Plan Reference CARL-G	9.56 Ha (Residential).	Land North of Mill Lane, Carlton	Adjacent Order limits	3	Yes	TBC	TBC
36	North Yorkshire (Selby)	Selby new local plan	SHLAA Reference Carlton-9	Area (Ha) 2.92.	Land West of Station Road, Carlton	0.5 km	3	Yes	TBC	TBC
37	North Yorkshire (Selby)	Selby new local plan	SHLAA Reference Carlton-9	Area (Ha) 3.84.	Land West of Station Road, Carlton	0.5 km	3	Yes	TBC	TBC
38	North Yorkshire (Selby)	Selby new local plan	Local Plan Reference HEMB-G	Area (Ha) 4.86.	Land to the South of School Road, Hemingbrough	2.4 km	3	Yes	TBC	TBC

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Northern Endurance Partnership

Humber Carbon Capture Pipeline