



LIGHTHOUSE GREEN FUELS PROJECT

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Chapter 19: Cumulative Effects

The Inspectorate Reference: **EN010150**

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Volume 1



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19. CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

19.1. INTRODUCTION

19.1.1 The Chapter reports the work undertaken to date in relation to the Cumulative Effects Assessment (CEA) and should be read alongside **Chapter 5: Air Quality (Volume 1)** to **Chapter 18: Marine Navigation (Volume 1)**. The equivalent Chapter in the Environmental Statement (ES) will assess the potential for significant cumulative effects as a result of the Proposed Scheme.

19.1.2 In line with Schedule 4, Paragraph 5(e) of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations¹ the ES will consider the following:

“The cumulation of effects with other existing and/or approved projects, taking into account any existing environmental problems relating to areas of particular environmental importance likely to be affected or the use of natural resources”.

19.1.3 Furthermore, it will address Schedule 4, Paragraph 5 of the EIA Regulations which states

“The description of the likely significant effects on the factors specified in regulation 5(2) should cover the direct effects and any indirect, secondary, cumulative, transboundary, short term, medium term and long term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects of the development. This description should take into account the environmental protection objectives established at Union level (as they had effect immediately before exit day) or United Kingdom level which are relevant to the project, including in particular those established under the law of any part of the United Kingdom that implemented Council Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC”.

19.1.4 Cumulative Effects may arise because of several different factors and combined changes. According to the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA)², cumulative impacts can be defined as *“the additional changes caused by a proposed development in conjunction with other similar developments OR as the combined effect of a set of developments, taken together”.*

19.1.5 In accordance with the EIA regulations, the Planning Inspectorate’s (‘the Inspectorate’) Advice Note Seventeen³, and other best practice guidance, the following types of Cumulative Effects will be considered in the ES:

- **Intra-project effects** – the interaction and combination of different residual environmental effects of the Proposed Scheme affecting the same receptor. For example, visual and noise effects during construction affecting nearby Public Right of Ways (PRoWs).
- **Inter-project effects** – the residual environmental effects of the Proposed Scheme combining and interacting with the residual environmental effects of other, committed development(s), affecting the same receptor. For example, traffic

effects upon users of the local road network because of the Proposed Scheme and a nearby industrial development.

19.1.6 This Chapter sets out the following:

- Relevant, legislation, policy and guidance;
- Consultation undertaken to date;
- The methodology for the assessment of CEA;
- A draft Long List of Other Developments (**Appendix 19A: Long List of Other Developments (Volume 3)**); and
- Next steps.

19.2. POLICY, LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE

19.2.1 The policy, legislation, and guidance relevant to the assessment of climate resilience for the Proposed Scheme is detailed in **Appendix 4A: Policy, Legislation and Guidance (Volume 3)**. The policy, legislation and guidance relevant to this Chapter is outlined below:

- Policy:
 - Overarching National Policy Statement (NPS) for Energy (EN-1) 2023⁴;
 - National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2023⁵; and
 - Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council (STBC) Local Plan 2019⁶.
- Legislation:
 - The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (The EIA Regulations)¹; and
 - The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017⁷.
- Guidance:
 - IEMA Demystifying Cumulative Effects, Impact Assessment Outlook Journal 2020²; and
 - Planning Inspectorate Advice Note Seventeen: Cumulative Effects Assessment Relevant to Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (2019)³.

19.3. SCOPING OPINION AND CONSULTATION

19.3.1 An EIA Scoping Opinion⁸ was received by the Applicant from the Inspectorate on the 01 September 2023. The responses from the Planning Inspectorate and statutory consultees in relation to cumulative effects and how these requirements should be addressed by the Applicant are set out in **Table 19-1**.

Table 19-1: Summary of the EIA Scoping Opinion in Relation to Cumulative Effects

Section ID	Description	Scoping Opinion Comments	Response
Paragraph 21.3.15	Consultation	<i>“Paragraph 21.3.15 states that the ‘long-list’ of cumulative schemes will be sent to the relevant planning authorities for comment and agreement. There is no indication that the ‘short-list’ will be sent to the relevant authorities. The Inspectorate recommends that the short-list is agreed with the relevant LPAs. The Inspectorate also encourages the Applicant to consult with Middlesbrough Development Corporation regarding the cumulative schemes to be assessed; the Applicant’s attention is drawn to the consultation response from Middlesbrough Development Corporation (Appendix 2 of this Opinion) in this regard. Evidence of any consultation and/or agreement should be provided as part of the application documents.”</i>	Middlesbrough Development Corporation (MDC) will be provided with the opportunity to comment on Appendix 19A: Long List of Other Development (Volume 3) as part of the Statutory Consultation on this Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR). The relevant LPAs will be consulted on the Short List of developments as part of the ES stage (see Planning Inspectorate Advice Note 3: EIA Notification and Consultation ⁹). A record of this consultation will be included as part of the ES.
Middlesbrough Development Corporation (MDC) Scoping Opinion Response Page 2	Long List	<i>“We would highlight the need to consult specifically with MDC in respect of the draft long list to ascertain the list of applications which are before MDC for determination.”</i>	MDC will be provided with the opportunity to comment on Appendix 19A: Long List of Other Development (Volume 3) as part of the Statutory Consultation on this PEIR.
South Tees Development Corporation (STDC) SO	Other Developments	<i>“The South Industrial Zone has planning permission for port related uses, offshore</i>	STBC will be provided with the opportunity to comment on

Section ID	Description	Scoping Opinion Comments	Response
Response (late submission) Page 1		<i>energy industries, materials processing and manufacturing and energy generation. More specifically, planning permission has been granted for demolition and engineering operations associated with ground remediation and development of general industry (Use Class B2) and storage or distribution facilities (Use Class B8) with office accommodation (Use Class E), HGV and car parking, works to watercourse including realignment and associated infrastructure works. It is noted that many of these planning permissions fall within 2km of the Proposed Scheme and therefore there is the potential for the LGF Project to affect sensitive receptors within the STDC/Teesworks Masterplan area.”</i>	Appendix 19A: Long List of Other Developments (Volume 3) as part of the Statutory Consultation on this PEIR to ensure that developments of interest have been appropriately considered.
South Tees Development Corporation (STDC) SO Response (late submission) Page 2		<i>“We note Section 21 Cumulative Effects of the Scoping Report¹⁰ addresses the proposed methodology for assessing the cumulative effects of the Proposed Scheme. Paragraph 21.3.14 sets out that in respect of ‘Other Development’ to be included in the cumulative list a series of criteria will be applied in order to determine the long-list of cumulative projects. This includes permitted applications and submitted applications (via local authorities) which are yet to be determined or are subject to appeal. There is the</i>	

Section ID	Description	Scoping Opinion Comments	Response
		<p><i>potential for new and/or shared sensitive receptors on which there may be the potential for cumulative effects.</i></p> <p><i>STDC/Teesworks wishes to engage further with the Proposed Scheme on this matter to ensure that the full list of cumulative schemes is identified that the scope of any cumulative assessment and mitigation is appropriate, and to ensure that the development proposed within the STDC/Teesworks Masterplan is assessed accurately within any subsequent Environmental Statement.”</i></p>	

19.4. PROPOSED ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

- 19.4.1 There is no widely accepted methodology or best practice for the assessment of Cumulative Effects, although there are several guidance documents available (see **Section 19.2**), including Advice Note Seventeen³, which will inform the approach taken to the Intra-project Effects and Inter-project Effects assessments. The approach that will be adopted is based on professional experience, the types of receptors being assessed and the nature of the Proposed Scheme.
- 19.4.2 The assessment will be qualitative and based on available information. Partially quantitative assessments may be undertaken for some elements where practicable, such as for traffic related effects. Where information is not available, assumptions that adopt a worst-case approach will be made based on professional judgement. All assumptions will be clearly stated alongside any uncertainty as part of the Intra-project Effects and Inter-project Effects assessments.
- 19.4.3 The impacts associated with Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) (described in **Chapter 11: Greenhouse Gases (Volume 1)**), in terms of their contribution to climate change, are global and cumulative in nature, with every tonne contributing to impacts on natural and human systems. As such it is the cumulative effects of all GHG-emitting human activities that cause climate change, and therefore the assessment of GHGs due to the Proposed Scheme implicitly assesses the cumulative effect of GHG emissions. Therefore, the assessment of GHGs as presented in **Chapter 11: Greenhouse Gases (Volume 1)** will be excluded from the CEA in the ES.

INTRA-PROJECT EFFECTS

- 19.4.4 The assessment of Intra-project Effects will be based on the information and Study Areas within the Technical Chapters (**Chapter 5: Air Quality (Volume 1)** to **Chapter 18: Marine Navigation (Volume 1)**). This assessment considers any residual effects that are reported as non-negligible (or equivalent) within the Technical Chapters. Minor effects, while not significant, are considered in the assessment on the basis that multiple minor effects may interact to result in a significant effect. Negligible residual effects reported in the Technical Chapters are considered unlikely to accumulate to the extent that a significant Intra-project effect would occur.
- 19.4.5 The assessment methodology for Intra-project Effects will involve the following key stages.

Stage 1 - Screening of Sensitive Receptors

- 19.4.6 A screening of Sensitive Receptors (as identified in each topic chapter) will be undertaken to determine whether any has the potential to be exposed to more than one type of residual effect (within an individual technical topic assessment and/or across multiple technical topic assessments) during either the construction or Operation Phases of the Proposed Scheme. These Sensitive Receptors are termed 'Common Receptors' and will be taken forward to Stage 2 of the assessment.

19.4.7 The likely Common Receptors to be taken forward to Stage 2 include but are not limited to the following:

- Residential receptors/users;
- Non-residential properties and facilities;
- Motorised and non-motorised road users; and
- Surface and ground waterbodies.

Stage 2 - Determine Common Receptor's Residual Effects

19.4.8 Of the Common Receptors identified in Stage 1, those that have two or more non-negligible residual effects will be identified and taken forward to Stage 3 of the assessment.

Stage 3 – Assessment of Intra-Project Effects

19.4.9 An assessment of the overall significance of the Intra-project Effects on Common Receptors identified at Stage 2 will be undertaken. The assessment will be based on information provided within the technical topic assessments, as well as professional judgement. The assessment will consider the nature of the residual effects acting on the identified Common Receptors and determine whether or not these residual effects, acting in-combination, would significantly magnify the overall residual effects on specified receptors. Receptors will be assessed at spatial scale consistent with that of the Technical Chapters.

INTER-PROJECT EFFECTS

19.4.10 The assessment methodology for Inter-project Effects will involve the identification of incremental changes to baseline conditions likely to be caused by other relevant projects together with the Proposed Scheme. These will involve the following key stages.

Stage 1 – Identification and Evaluation of Developments for Consideration: The Long List

19.4.11 Stage 1 of the approach outlined in Advice Note Seventeen³ requires the identification of a Zone of Influence (ZOI) for each technical topic (derived from the Study Areas in **Chapter 5: Air Quality (Volume 1)** to **Chapter 18: Marine Navigation (Volume 1)**) considered within the ES for the Proposed Scheme, with other, reasonably foreseeable developments identified within those ZOI. These projects are termed 'Other Developments'. For the purposes of the Inter-Project Effects Assessment, the term 'ZOI' is to be used in place of 'Study Area'.

19.4.12 For the purpose of this report and **Appendix 19A: Long List of Other Developments (Volume 3)**, the ZOI defined in Technical Chapters (**Chapters 5: Air Quality (Volume 1)** to **Chapter 18: Marine Navigation (Volume 1)**) have been reviewed to determine the maximum ZOI likely to be scoped into the Inter-project effects assessment. This is 10km, taken from **Chapter 7: Terrestrial Ecology (Volume 1)** Study Area for 'Statutory

Designated Sites – SSSI’ and **Chapter 5: Air Quality (Volume 1)** Study Area for Human receptors within 10km of the Site Boundary that are the most likely to experience a change in NO₂, particulate matter and amine concentrations as a result of emissions from the Proposed Scheme.

19.4.13 This 10km ZOI has been used to establish the draft ‘Long List’ of ‘Other Developments’ (**Appendix 19A: Long List of Other Developments (Volume 3)**).

19.4.14 ‘Other Developments’ have been identified through an initial search, within the identified ZOI, of the planning registers of the local planning authorities and the Inspectorate’s planning register. Future development consents/approvals set out in the relevant LPA plans and programmes will be reviewed at ES stage. Following this initial search, this has led to the creation of a ‘long list’ of ‘Other Developments’ for consideration (corresponding with Stage 1 in Advice Note Seventeen³) in **Appendix 19A: Long List of Other Developments (Volume 3)**.

19.4.15 Table 2 of Advice Note Seventeen provides criteria to indicate the level of certainty that can be applied to each of the ‘Other Developments’ being considered. **Table 19-2** has been based on Table 2 of Advice Note Seventeen³. The criteria are presented, descending from Tier 1 (most certain) to Tier 3 (least certain) and reflect a diminishing degree of certainty that can be assigned to each ‘Other Development’. The assignment of certainty will be applied to the Long List during the ES.

Table 19-2: Assigning Certainty to ‘Other Developments’ Advice Note Seventeen

Tier	Certainty
Tier 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under construction; Permitted application(s), whether under the Planning Act (PA2008)¹¹ or other regimes, but not yet implemented; and Submitted application(s) where a full ES or an equivalent has been submitted.
Tier 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects on the Planning Inspectorate’s Programme of Projects where a Scoping Report, PEIR or an equivalent has been submitted; and Developments on an LPA’s planning register where an EIA Scoping Report or equivalent has been submitted.
Tier 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects on the Planning Inspectorate’s Programme of Projects where a Scoping Report or PEIR has not been submitted; Developments on an LPA’s planning register with little or no environmental assessment information; and Identified in other plans and programmes (where advised by the relevant LPA following the publication of this PEIR) which set the framework for future development consents/approvals, recognising that there will be limited information available on the ‘Other Development’.

19.4.16 For the selection of ‘Other Developments’ the following criteria will be considered ahead of inclusion in the long list. The Inspectorate’s programme of Projects and LPA’s planning registers¹ within the ZOI have been reviewed for developments meeting the following criteria:

- the development is of at least an equivalent size to 50 residential units;
- the development is under construction but is not yet completed;
- the development has been permitted within the last five years but is yet to be constructed/implemented;
- submitted application(s) (via local authorities such as STBC and the Inspectorate for NSIPs) for a development that are yet determined, or refused, but are subject to appeal procedures not yet determined;
- identified in relevant development plans (and emerging development plans) which would have the characteristics of ‘Other Developments’; and
- other plans and programmes (as appropriate) which set out an approach for future development consents/approvals, where such development is reasonably likely to come forward and would likely be ‘Other Developments’.

19.4.17 The relevant Boroughs’ Planning Registers are:

- Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council;
- Hartlepool Borough Council;
- Middlesbrough Council; and
- Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council.

19.4.18 The relevant planning authorities are provided with the opportunity to comment on **Appendix 19A: Long List of Other Developments (Volume 3)** as part of the Statutory Consultation (on this PEIR). The draft Long List of Other Developments contained within **Appendix 19A: Long List of Other Developments (Volume 3)** will be reviewed and updated at the ES stage ahead of progressing to Stage 2, to ensure that the search of ‘Other Developments’ is as up to date as practicable.

Stage 2 – Identify a Short List of ‘Other Developments’

19.4.19 Following the data collection (Stage 1), the Long List will be refined post Statutory Consultation to a Short List which will be presented as part of the CEA in the ES. This Short List will be created by reviewing each of the ‘Other Developments’ identified against the following criteria:

¹ As well as the Planning Registers, the respective LPA’s Local Plans will be examined to determine the status of planning policies and allocations for developments. References to these policies and allocations will be included alongside Other Developments where relevant.

- Is there a concurrent construction or operation phase between the 'Other Development' and the Proposed Scheme?
- Is there potential that the 'Other Developments' shares some of the same Sensitive Receptors with the Proposed Scheme?
- Those 'Other Developments' that have no, or insufficient, environmental assessment information will, typically, not be considered as it will not be possible to accurately identify shared Sensitive Receptors or Inter-project Effects.

Stage 3 – Identification of Information for the Other Developments

19.4.20 Information on the Other Development(s) included within the Short List will be gathered from available third-party information sources within the public domain.

19.4.21 The information captured should include, but not necessarily be limited to:

- proposed design and Site Boundary information;
- proposed programme of construction and operation; and
- technical information that sets out baseline data and effects arising from the Other Development on Common Receptors.

Stage 4 – Assessment of Inter-Project Effects

19.4.22 The assessment of Inter-project Effects will consider the deviation from the baseline conditions at Common Receptor(s) because of changes brought about due to the Proposed Scheme in combination with one or more Other Development(s) in the Short List. This stage corresponds with Stage 4 of Advice Note Seventeen³.

19.4.23 The assessment of the Inter-Project Effects will be based upon the residual effects identified in the technical topic assessments of the ES, as well as available environmental information for the 'Other Developments'.

19.4.24 The assessment of Inter-project Effects will consider the following:

- combined magnitude of change;
- sensitivity/value/importance of the Receptor to change; and/or
- duration and reversibility of effect.

19.4.25 Through a combination of the qualitative evaluation presented in the ES and the environmental information available for 'Other Developments', conclusions will be drawn as to the likelihood for significant Inter-project Effects, i.e. those over and above, or different to, those identified for the Proposed Scheme on its own.

19.4.26 If significant residual Inter-project Effects are identified that need to be remedied by the Proposed Scheme (in situations where it would not be appropriate or possible for the Other Development to do so) necessary mitigation measures will be proposed in the ES.

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

Intra-Project Effects

19.4.27 The significance classifications for intra-project effects are detailed in **Table 19-3**.

Table 19-3: Intra-Project Effects Significance Criteria

Significance Category	Definition of Effect
Major	Adverse or Beneficial effects that are a significant magnification of potentially wide-ranging effects on receptors/resources that are already predicted to occur.
Moderate	Adverse or Beneficial effects that are a significant magnification of effects on receptors/resources that are already predicted to occur.
Minor	Adverse or Beneficial effects that would only lead to a localised magnification of effects on a receptor/resource.
Negligible	No effects or effects that are beneath the level of perception, within normal bounds of variation or within the margin of forecasting error.

Inter- Project Effects

19.4.28 The assessment of Inter-Project Effects will consider the potential for significant residual effects, for which appropriate, additional mitigation measures will be proposed. The significance of the effect is formulated as a function of a Sensitive Receptor's or a resource's environmental value/sensitivity and the magnitude of the impact of the Proposed Scheme. This aligns with Advice Note Seventeen which states:

"The significance criteria used to assess likely cumulative effects should consider the capacity of environmental resources and receptors to accommodate changes that are likely to occur. The terminology used to determine significance should be explicit and ensure a clear understanding of the outcome of the CEA".

19.4.29 The significance classifications for inter-project effects are detailed in **Table 19-4**.

Table 19-4: Inter-Project Effects Significance Criteria

Significance Category	Definition of Effect
Major	Adverse or Beneficial effects recognised to be very important considerations as significant magnification of effects on receptors/resources is likely to occur.
Moderate	Adverse or Beneficial effects that are unlikely to become issues, but where future work may be needed to improve on current performance as significant magnification of effects on receptor/resource is likely to occur.
Minor	Adverse or Beneficial effects that are locally significant and would be unlikely to lead to a significant magnification of effects on a receptor/resource.
Negligible	No effects or effects that are beneath the level of perception, within normal bounds of variation or within the margin of forecasting error.

19.5. STUDY AREA

INTRA-PROJECT EFFECTS

19.5.1 The Study Areas used for the assessment of intra-project effects are those detailed in the relevant Technical Chapters (**Chapter 5: Air Quality (Volume 1)** to **Chapter 18: Marine Navigation (Volume 1)**).

INTER-PROJECT EFFECTS

19.5.2 The ZOI for inter-project effect is 10km, as described above in **Section 19.4**.

19.6. BASELINE CONDITIONS

19.6.1 The baseline conditions for this Chapter are as described in the relevant technical chapters (**Chapter 5: Air Quality (Volume 1)** to **Chapter 18: Marine Navigation (Volume 1)**).

19.7. NEXT STEPS

19.7.1 Stage 1 of the assessment of intra-project effects provides details on the screening of Sensitive Receptors and a list of likely Common Receptors has been provided to be

taken forward see **Section 19.4**. The assessment of intra-project effects will be carried out during the EIA process and will be presented in the ES.

- 19.7.2 For Inter-Project Effects Stages 2, 3 and 4 of the assessment, as described in **Section 19.4** above, will be carried out during the EIA process and will be presented in the ES. This will include reviewing and updating the long list and developing the Short List to ensure all 'Other Developments' are correct at the time of writing.
- 19.7.3 **Appendix 19A: Long List of Other Developments (Volume 3)** is presented as part of this PEIR. The following Statutory Consultees are to be consulted (as a minimum) at Statutory Consultation to consider this list:
- Environment Agency;
 - Marine Management Organisation;
 - Natural England;
 - Environment Agency;
 - Middlesbrough Development Corporation;
 - South Tees Development Corporation;
 - Stockton on Tees Borough Council;
 - Hartlepool Borough Council;
 - Middlesbrough Council; and
 - Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council.

19.8. LIMITATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

- 19.8.1 To ensure transparency within the EIA process, the following limitations and assumptions have been identified:
- The assessment of Intra-project Effects resulting from the Proposed Scheme will be focused on the residual effects from the Construction and Operation Phases following the implementation of mitigation measures that are secured through DCO requirements or other mechanisms.
 - The assessment of Inter-project Effects will be based on the interpretation and assessment of publicly available data and limited by the level of information available.
 - There may be cases that Other Development screened into the Short List present information for some or most of the technical topics, but not for others. In such instances, the Inter-project Effects assessment for the given Other Developments may be limited to only those topics for which there is appropriate information available. However, this will be avoided where practicable with efforts made to make an assessment based upon the available information, assumptions and professional judgement. This will be stated in the ES where appropriate.
 - Although information may be available for Other Developments, it may be limited in its compatibility where different assessment methodologies or criteria have been

used in the technical topic assessments. Where this limits and/or prevents the Inter-project Effects assessment, it will be stated in the ES.

- There may be cases where there are changes in baseline scenarios for Other Developments which will have an indirect effect on the Intra-effects assessment as a result of the changing effects in the technical disciplines (**Chapter 5: Air Quality (Volume 1)** to **Chapter 18: Marine Navigation (Volume 1)**).

19.9. REFERENCES

- ¹ UK Government. (2017). 'The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017' [SI 2017/572]. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/572/contents/made>
- ² IEMA. (2020). 'Demystifying Cumulative Effects, Impact Assessment Outlook Journal'. Vol. 7. Available at: <https://www.iema.net/resources/reading-room/2020/07/17/impact-assessment-outlook-journal-volume-7-demystifying-cumulative-effects-july-2020>
- ³ The Planning Inspectorate. (2019). 'Advice Note Seventeen: Cumulative effects assessment relevant to nationally significant infrastructure projects'. Version 2. Available at: <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/legislation-and-advice/advice-notes/advice-note-17/>
- ⁴ Department for Energy Security and Net Zero. (2023). 'Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)'. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/overarching-national-policy-statement-for-energy-en-1>
- ⁵ UK Government. (2021). 'The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2021'. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>
- ⁶ Stockton-on-Tees (2019). 'Local Plan'. Available at: https://www.stockton.gov.uk/media/2518/Local-Plan-2019/pdf/Local_Plan_2019.pdf?m=637810468860870000
- ⁷ UK Government. (2017). 'The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017' [SI 2017/571]. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/571/contents/made>
- ⁸ The Planning Inspectorate. (2023). 'Scoping Opinion: Lighthouse Green Fuels Project'. Available at: <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN010150/EN010150-000012-EN010150%20-%20Lighthouse%20Green%20Fuels%20-%20Scoping%20Opinion.pdf>
- ⁹ The Planning Inspectorate. (2017). 'Advice Note Three: EIA Notification and Consultation'. Version 7 Available at: <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/legislation-and-advice/advice-notes/advice-note-three-eia-notification-and-consultation-2/#:~:text=The%20Planning%20Inspectorate%20is%20also,which%20is%20considered%20relevant%20to>
- ¹⁰ Lighthouse Green Fuels DCO. (2023). 'Environment Impact Assessment Scoping Report: Available at: <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN010150/EN010150-000006-LGF%20EIA%20Scoping%20Volume%20I%20-%20Main%20Text%20and%20Figures.pdf>
- ¹¹ UK Government. (2008). 'Planning Act 2008'. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/29/contents>



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