THE DROVES
SOLAR FARM

The Droves Solar Farm

Volume 1, Chapter 16 In-Combination Effects

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16 In-Combination Effects

16.1 Introduction

16.1.1 This chapter of the PEIR presents a summary of the potential likely in-combination effects to report a preliminary summary of effect interactions between topics, setting out the inter-relationship arising as a result of direct effects from other environmental topics.

16.1.2 As set out in **Volume I, Chapter 2: Environmental Impact Assessment Process and Methodology** of this PEIR, a Cumulative Effects Assessment has been undertaken in accordance with PINS Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment (September 2024) and has considered two types of cumulative effects:

- In-combination effects – the inter-relationship between individual development effects on one particular receptor (presented in this chapter); and
- Cumulative effects – multiple existing and/or approved developments generating additive effects which together have an increased effect on the same receptors (presented in **Volume I, Chapters 6-15**).

16.1.3 Relevant PINS Guidance on Cumulative Effects Assessments states that:[1]

"The Environmental Statement should set out a table demonstrating where multiple impacts from the proposed NSIP would combine to affect sensitive receptors. Where they are identified, these in-combination effects should be assessed in the Environmental Statement."

16.1.4 In-combination effects occur when receptors are subject to residual effects under more than one environmental topic. As such, the residual effects presented in **Volume I, Chapters 6-15** (regardless of whether they are classed as significant or not significant) have been reviewed to identify receptors subject to one or more types of effect to ensure that the interrelationship between each of the aspects of the environment likely to be affected by the Scheme has been properly evaluated and considered.

16.1.5 In line with the PINS guidance, this chapter identifies where the residual effects of the Scheme on individual receptors have the potential to combine, creating an effect that is different from the identified effects in isolation.

16.1.6 These have been summarised and tabulated to demonstrate where these effects have the potential to occur and will be assessed in further detail in the ES. The initial lists of categories of in-combination effects identified below will also be refined and presented in the ES.

16.2 Methodology

16.2.1 To aid in the assessment of in-combination effects, a review of the technical chapters has been undertaken to identify 'receptor groups'. The term 'receptor group' is used to highlight that the approach taken for the in-combination effects assessment does not assess every

1 *Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment (20 September 2024)*

individual receptor assessed at the EIA stage, but rather potentially sensitive groups of receptors identified through the EIA process. The receptor groups identified in this chapter of the PEIR are different from the Visual Receptor Groups (VRGs) identified in **Volume I, Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual**, which are identified for the purposes of assessing visual effects in isolation.

16.2.2 The receptor groups identified within this PEIR can be broadly categorised as follows:

- Landscape and visual resources: landscape character; visual receptors (residents; users of public rights of way; other visual receptors)
- Ecology and biodiversity: ecological nationally designated sites
- Historic environment: settings of nationally designated heritage assets
- Access and highways: road users, residents; pedestrians/cyclists; sensitive local uses (e.g. schools, hospitals, local facilities)
- Noise and vibration: residents, users of public rights of way; users of other land uses (e.g. places of work)
- Air quality: local residents; ecological designated sites
- Water resources and Ground conditions: land at risk of flooding land quality/soils
- Agriculture: agricultural land; farm businesses; and
- Socio-economics: employment levels and tourism.

16.2.3 To qualify for consideration as an in-combination effect, the residual effect must meet both of the following criteria:

- Be Minor in scale or greater (i.e. not negligible) – by the definition of a negligible effect, they do not justify further consideration; and
- Have a shared receptor with another residual effect – there is no potential for in-combination effects if a receptor only experiences a single effect.

16.2.4 The nature (e.g. Beneficial, Neutral, Adverse) and scale (e.g. Minor, Moderate, Adverse) of the individual effects that meet the above criteria has been presented in the tables below, to aid in the assessment of in-combination effects.

16.2.5 The scale of the effect interaction has not been identified as part of this assessment however, the significance of the effect interaction is. The significance of an effect interaction is determined based on:

- A) Whether one or more residual effect is significant in isolation (in which case the in-combination effect is considered significant); or
- B) Professional judgement being applied where all residual effects on a single receptor are not significant, and the potential of these combining to create a significant effect interaction.

16.2.6 Where individual effects are of a different nature (e.g. a beneficial effect and an adverse effect occur simultaneously on a single receptor), the nature of the effect interaction has not been

stated; however, where all effects on a single receptor are of the same nature, then the nature of the effect interaction has been stated.

16.2.7 This PEIR chapter is split into two parts:

- The assessment of effect interactions during the Construction and Decommissioning Phases of the Scheme; and
- The assessment of effect interactions during the Operational Phase of the Scheme.

16.2.8 For the assessment of in-combination effects in this chapter, the Construction and Decommissioning Phase effects have been grouped and assessed as one. The Construction Phase effects represent the worst-case scenario and it is assumed that the Decommissioning Phase effects will be similar to or lesser than the Construction Phase effects, as has been evidenced in the technical chapters of this PEIR (**Volume I, Chapters 6-15**).

16.3 Construction and Decommissioning Phases

16.3.1 **Table 16.1** presents the residual effects during the Construction and Decommissioning Phases which occur in-combination with other effects, on a single receptor. The effect interactions on each receptor are discussed in greater detail in the text below the table.

Table 16.1 Effect Interactions during Construction and Decommissioning

Receptor	Topic and Residual Effect	Scale and Nature	Significance
Residents	**Noise** On-site construction activities, Horizontal Directional Drilling, Solar PV Piling.	Minor Adverse	Not Significant
	Vibration On-site construction activities	Negligible to Minor Adverse	Not Significant
	Visual Loss of visual amenity at VRG1 and VRG3.	Moderate to Major-Moderate Adverse	**Significant**
	Visual Loss of visual amenity at VRG4 and VRG5.	Moderate Adverse	Not Significant

Receptor	Topic and Residual Effect	Scale and Nature	Significance
Public Rights of Way, Footpaths and Cycle Routes	**Noise** On-site construction activities.	Minor Adverse	Not Significant
	Vibration On-site construction activities.	Negligible to Minor Adverse	Not Significant
	Visual Loss of visual amenity at VRG6 and VRG7.	Slight Adverse	Not Significant
	Visual Loss of visual amenity at VRG4, VRG5, and The Nar Valley Way.	Moderate Adverse	Not Significant
	Visual Loss of visual amenity at VRG1, VRG2, VRG3, The Peddars Way and Norfolk Coastal Path, and Rebellion Way Cycle Route.	Moderate to Major-Moderate Adverse	**Significant**
Heritage Assets	**Heritage** Change to the heritage setting.	Minor Adverse	Not Significant
	Visual Loss of visual amenity at VRG 5.	Moderate Adverse	Not Significant

Residential Receptors

16.3.2 During the Construction and Decommissioning Phases, individual effects have been identified on residential receptors in relation to noise, vibration, and visual impact.

16.3.3 Those residential properties located within VRG1 and VRG3, as detailed in **Volume I, Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual**, have been assessed as experiencing moderate to major-moderate adverse effects, which are significant visual effects in isolation, as a result of the works associated with the Construction and Decommissioning Phases being visible from these areas. As assessed in **Volume I, Chapter 10: Noise and Vibration**, the residential properties within these areas are expected to experience Minor Adverse effects as a result of the construction noise, as well as Negligible to Minor Adverse effects as a result of the construction vibration, neither of which are considered to be significant in isolation. The residential properties in these areas are likely to experience an in-combination effect as a result of the combination of noise, vibration, and visual effects, which is judged to be **Significant Adverse** on the basis that the visual effects are considered to be significant in isolation.

16.3.4 The residential properties located within VRG4 and VRG5, as detailed in **Volume I, Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual**, have been assessed as experiencing Moderate Adverse effects as a result of the loss of visual amenity due to partial visibility of the works associated with the Construction and Decommissioning Phases, which is not considered to be significant in isolation. As assessed in **Volume I, Chapter 10: Noise and Vibration**, the residential properties within these areas are expected to experience Minor Adverse effects as a result of the construction noise, as well as Negligible to Minor Adverse effects as a result of the construction vibration, neither of which are considered to be significant in isolation. However, the assessment of noise and vibration impacts on residential receptors assessed the impact at the closest property, presenting a worst-case assessment, mitigating any potential significant effects at these to ensure that no receptors would experience a significant effect. The residential properties represented by VRG4 and VRG5 are well removed from the location of the on-Site construction activities (as can be seen in **Volume II, Figure 6.7**), therefore in reality, the potential for the visual impact effects and the noise and vibration effects to be experienced in-combination with each other is very low. On this basis, it is recognised that there is the potential for an in-combination effect on residential properties within VRG4 and VRG5 however, it is considered to constitute a **Not Significant Adverse** effect.

16.3.5 The significant in-combination effect on residential receptors concluded are deemed to be significant based on the scale of visual impact effects involved. In order to mitigate these effects to be not significant, mitigation of the visual impact effects would be required. As per Section 6.6 of **Volume I, Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual**, no additional mitigation has been identified at this stage; however, there is opportunity for the inclusion of further design measures to be included within the refined Scheme that will be assessed within the ES. The design measures that could be included to reduce adverse effects are detailed Section 6.6 of **Volume I, Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual**.

Public Rights of Way, Footpaths and Cycle Routes

16.3.6 During the Construction and Decommissioning Phases, individual effects have been identified on Public Rights of Way (PRoW), Footpaths and Cycle Routes in relation to noise, vibration, and visual impact.

16.3.7 As assessed in **Volume I, Chapter 10: Noise and Vibration**, the PRoW, Footpaths and Cycle routes within and surrounding the Site are likely to experience Minor Adverse effects as a result of the construction noise, as well as Negligible to Minor Adverse effects as a result of the construction vibration, neither of which are considered to be significant in isolation. The assessment of noise and vibration effects on PRoW, Footpaths and Cycle routes has adopted a worst-case approach and undertaken the assessment on the basis that the receptor is

located 15m from the construction activities. The purpose of this worst-case assessment is to identify where there is the potential for significant effects and provide mitigation solutions to ensure that there are no significant residual effects.

16.3.8 Depending on where the PRoW, Footpath or Cycle Route is located, the scale of effect as a result of the visual impact varies, depending on how much visibility there is of the works associated with the Construction and Decommissioning Phases of the Scheme.

16.3.9 For the receptors that experience a Slight Adverse visual effect, specifically PRoW within VRG6 and VRG7, the in-combination effect with noise and vibration is not considered to be significant. The in-combination effect is considered to be **Not Significant Adverse** due to the low scale of effect of each effect in isolation.

16.3.10 For the receptors that experience a Moderate Adverse visual effect assessed as being not significant in **Volume I, Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual**, specifically PRoW within VRG4 and VRG5 as well as The Nar Valley Way, the potential for and in-combination effect with the noise and vibration effects is considered to be low. This is judged on the basis that the PRoW represented by VRG4 and VRG5 as well as The Nar Valley Way are mostly well separated from the construction activities, with only a small section of PRoW within VRG4 coming close to the Site boundary. Therefore, the potential for the visual impact effects and the noise and vibration effects to be experienced in-combination with each other is low. On this basis, it is recognised that there is the potential for an in-combination effect on PRoW within VRG4 and VRG5 as well as The Nar Valley Way however, it is considered to constitute a **Not Significant Adverse** effect.

16.3.11 For the receptors that experience significant visual effects in isolation, namely PRoW within VRG1, VRG2 and VRG3 as well as The Peddars Way and Norfolk Coastal Path, and Rebellion Way Cycle Route (all of which are moderate to major-moderate adverse), the in-combination effects with the noise and vibration effects are considered to be **Significant Adverse**. The main reasoning for the in-combination effects being significant is that the visual effects are considered to be significant in isolation, which is not reduced by the effects being experienced in-combination with the noise and vibration effects.

16.3.12 The significant in-combination effects on PRoW, Footpaths and Cycle routes within and surrounding the Site are deemed to be significant based on the scale of visual impact effects involved. In order to mitigate these effects to be not significant, mitigation of the visual impact effects would be required. As per Section 6.6 of **Volume I, Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual**, no additional mitigation has been identified at this stage; however, there is opportunity for the inclusion of further design measures to be included within the refined Scheme that will be assessed within the ES. The design measures that could be included to reduce adverse effects are detailed Section 6.6 of **Volume I, Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual**.

Heritage Assets

16.3.13 During the Construction and Decommissioning Phases there is the potential for in-combination effects on off-site heritage assets as a result of visual impact and changes to the heritage setting.

16.3.14 As presented in **Volume I, Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual**, VRG5 demonstrates effects on Castle Acre Priory and Castle Acre Castle. The visual effect on VRG5 is assessed as Moderate Adverse and not significant. **Volume I, Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology** considers effects on heritage assets beyond the Site boundary, concluding a

Minor Adverse effect of a temporary nature, due to changes in the heritage setting, mainly caused by the possible visibility of plant and the presence of Temporary Construction Compounds during the Construction and Decommissioning Phases. There is the potential for an in-combination effect between visual impact and heritage setting on heritage receptors however, it is not considered to be significant; therefore, the resultant in-combination effect is **Not Significant Adverse**. Although the visual effect is Moderate Adverse in scale and professional judgement has been applied to determine that it is not significant in isolation, the consideration of the heritage setting effect in-combination doesn't cause the threshold for a significant effect to be met, based on the application of professional judgement; this is in part due to the fact that heritage setting considers visual impact as a factor in determining the heritage setting effect.

16.4 Operational Phase

16.4.1 Table 16.2 presents the residual effects during the Operational Phase which occur in-combination with other effects, on a single receptor. The effect interactions on each receptor are discussed in greater detail in the text below the table.

16.4.2 The visual impact effects have been presented for both the Medium Term and the Long Term. As per **Volume I, Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual**, the visual effects will reduce over time as embedded mitigation in the form of hedgerow planting, maintenance and management, matures and provide additional screening. The Medium Term effects refer to Years 5-10 of the Operational Phase and the Long Term effects refer to beyond Year 10.

Table 16.2 Effect Interactions during Operational Phase

Receptor	Topic and Residual Effect	Scale and Nature	Significance
Residents	**Noise** Operation of Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), National Grid Substation, Customer Substation and Conversion Units.	Minor Adverse	Not Significant
	Visual Loss of visual amenity at VRG1.	Major-Moderate Adverse (Medium Term) Moderate Adverse (Long Term)	**Significant** Not Significant
	Visual	Moderate Adverse (Medium Term)	**Significant**

Receptor	Topic and Residual Effect	Scale and Nature	Significance
	Loss of visual amenity at VRG3.	Moderate Adverse (Long Term)	Not Significant
	Visual Loss of visual amenity at VRG4.	Moderate Adverse (Medium Term) Slight Adverse (Long Term)	Not Significant Not Significant
Public Rights of Way (within the Site)	**Noise** Operation of BESS, National Grid Substation, Customer Substation and Conversion Units.	Minor Adverse	Not Significant
	Visual Loss of visual amenity at VRG1.	Major-Moderate Adverse (Medium Term) Moderate Adverse (Long Term)	**Significant** Not Significant
	Visual Loss of visual amenity at VRG2.	Major Adverse (Medium Term) Major Adverse (Long Term)	**Significant** **Significant**
Heritage Assets	**Heritage** Change to the heritage setting at Castle Acre Castle and Castle Acre Priory.	Moderate Adverse	**Significant**
	Visual Loss of visual amenity at VRG5.	Moderate Adverse (Medium Term) Moderate Adverse (Long Term)	Not Significant Not Significant
	Socio-Economics	Minor Adverse	Not Significant

Receptor	Topic and Residual Effect	Scale and Nature	Significance
	Changes to local tourism assets.		

Residential Receptors

16.4.3 During the Operational Phase, individual effects have been identified on residential receptors in relation to noise and visual impact.

16.4.4 **Volume I, Chapter 10: Noise and Vibration** concludes that there are likely to be Minor Adverse noise effects on the assessed residential properties as a result of the noise emissions from the BESS, National Grid Substation, Customer Substation and Conversion Units. Embedded and additional mitigation measures are proposed to reduce these so that they are not significant in isolation, the details of which have been provided in **Volume I, Chapter 10: Noise and Vibration**. There is the potential for these noise effects to be experienced by residential receptors in-combination with the concluded visual effects, which vary in scale and significance depending on the location.

16.4.5 Residential receptors that are represented by VRG1 are assessed as being likely to experience a Major-Moderate Adverse visual effect in the Medium Term, which is considered to be significant. In the Long Term, due to the maturing of mitigation planting providing screening of views, the scale of effect is reduced to Moderate Adverse and is not considered to be significant. When considered in-combination with the Minor Adverse noise effect, it is considered that there is a **Significant Adverse** in-combination effect on the residential properties represented by VRG1, in the Medium Term, due to the visual effect being significant in isolation. Additional mitigation measures are identified in **Volume I, Chapter 10: Noise and Vibration** (see Section 10.7) to mitigate the operational noise effects on residential properties located within VRG1 (Keepers Cottage) which, when considered in the Long Term with the not significant visual effect, are considered sufficient to mitigate the potential for a significant in-combination effect as a result of noise and visual impacts. The Long Term in-combination effect on residential receptors represented by VRG1 are therefore considered to be **Not Significant Adverse**.

16.4.6 Residential receptors that are represented by VRG3 are assessed as being likely to experience a Moderate Adverse visual effect in the Medium Term, which is considered to be significant. In the Long Term, the scale of effect is not considered to change (remaining as Moderate) however, the effect is not considered to be significant due to the maturing of mitigation planting providing screening of views. When considering the visual effects in-combination with the noise effect, the Medium Term in-combination effect is considered to be **Significant Adverse** due to the visual effect being significant in isolation. However, when considering the exact locations of the residential receptors within VRG3 (see **Volume II, Figure 6.7**), and the fact that the noise assessment considers effects at the closest distance to the receptor to identify the worst-case, it is considered that there is low potential for a Long Term in-combination effect on residential properties within VRG3, and that it constitutes a **Not Significant Adverse** in-combination effect.

16.4.7 Residential receptors that are represented by VRG4 are assessed as being likely to experience a Moderate Adverse visual effect in the Medium Term, which is not considered to

be significant. In the Long Term, due to the maturing of mitigation planting providing screening of views, the scale of effect is reduced to Slight Adverse and is not considered to be significant. When considering the visual effects in-combination with the noise effect, the Medium Term in-combination effect is considered to be **Not Significant Adverse**, through the application of professional judgement. Although the visual effect is Moderate Adverse in isolation, and **Volume I, Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual** shows that this scale of effect can be considered to be significant, the magnitude of impact of the noise effect on residential receptors represented by VRG4 is lower than those in VRG1 and VRG3 (see **Volume III, Appendix 10.3**), and the addition of the Minor Adverse noise effect is not considered to meet the threshold for constituting a significant in-combination effect. The Long Term in-combination effect is also assessed as **Not Significant Adverse**, as the visual effect is of lesser scale than in the Medium Term which is also not considered to be significant.

16.4.8 The two significant in-combination effects on residential receptors concluded are deemed to be significant based on the significance of the Medium Term visual effects involved. In order to mitigate these effects to be not significant, mitigation of the visual impact effects would be required. As per Section 6.6 of **Volume I, Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual**, no additional mitigation has been identified at this stage; however, there is opportunity for the inclusion of further design measures to be included within the refined Scheme that will be assessed within the ES. The design measures that could be included to reduce adverse effects are detailed Section 6.6 of **Volume I, Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual**.

Public Rights of Way, Footpaths and Cycle Routes

16.4.9 During the Operational Phase, individual effects have been identified on PRoW, Footpaths and Cycle Routes in relation to noise and visual impact.

16.4.10 **Volume I, Chapter 10: Noise and Vibration** concludes that there are likely to be Minor Adverse noise effects on PRoW within the Site as a result of the noise emissions from the BESS, National Grid Substation, Customer Substation and Conversion Units. Embedded and additional mitigation measures are proposed to reduce these so that they are not significant in isolation, the details of which have been provided in **Volume I, Chapter 10: Noise and Vibration**. There is the potential for these noise effects to be experienced by users of PRoW, Footpaths and Cycle Routes in-combination with the concluded visual effects, which vary in scale and significance depending on the location.

16.4.11 PRoW users that are represented by VRG1 are assessed as being likely to experience a Major-Moderate Adverse visual effect in the Medium Term, which is considered to be significant. In the Long Term, due to the maturing of mitigation planting providing screening of views, the scale of effect is reduced to Moderate Adverse and is not considered to be significant. When considered in-combination with the Minor Adverse noise effect, it is considered that there is a **Significant Adverse** in-combination effect on the PRoW represented by VRG1 in the Medium Term due to the visual effect being significant in isolation, and the significance not being reduced through the consideration of an additional effect. In the Long Term, the in-combination effect is considered to be **Not Significant Adverse** through the application of professional judgement; this is largely influenced by the sensitivity of PRoW users to noise effects being lower due to their transient nature and temporary exposure to the effect, which has been taken into account when concluding the in-combination effect in the Long Term as not significant.

16.4.12 PRoW users that are represented by VRG2 are assessed as being likely to experience a Major Adverse visual effect in both the Medium and Long Term, which are both considered to be

significant in isolation. When considered in-combination with the Minor Adverse noise effect, it is considered that there is a **Significant Adverse** in-combination effect on the PRoW represented by VRG1 in the Medium and Long Term due to the visual effect being significant in isolation, and the significance not being reduced through the consideration of an additional effect.

16.4.13 The significant in-combination effects on PRoW users within the Site are deemed to be significant based on the scale of visual impact effects involved. In order to mitigate these effects to be not significant, mitigation of the visual impact effects would be required. As per Section 6.6 of **Volume I, Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual**, no additional mitigation has been identified at this stage; however, there is opportunity for the inclusion of further design measures to be included within the refined Scheme that will be assessed within the ES. The design measures that could be included to reduce adverse effects are detailed Section 6.6 of **Volume I, Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual**.

Heritage Assets

16.4.14 During the Operational Phase there is the potential for in-combination effects on off-site heritage assets as a result of visual impact, changes to the heritage setting, and socio-economics.

16.4.15 As detailed in **Volume I, Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology**, there are two heritage assets that have been assessed to have their setting impacted due to limited visibility of the Scheme from the receptors. The affected heritage assets are Castle Acre Castle and Castle Acre Priory, both experiencing significant heritage effects in isolation, which have the potential to be experienced in-combination with visual and socio-economic effects. These heritage assets are represented by VRG5 in **Volume I, Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual**, which concludes Moderate Adverse effects in both the Medium and Long Term, neither of which are considered to be significant in isolation. In addition, **Volume I, Chapter 14: Socio-economics** concludes a Minor Adverse (not significant) effect to local tourism assets, caused by an anticipated reduction in tourist visits due to the change of setting and visual presence of the Scheme. When considered in-combination with each other, these three effects on Castle Acre Castle and Castle Acre Priory have the potential for a **Significant Adverse** in-combination effect, on the basis that the heritage effects are considered to be significant in isolation. These heritage assets will experience a reduction in visual amenity for visitors, a change to the setting in which they are experienced, as well as an anticipated reduction in the number of visitors, as a result of the Scheme.

16.4.16 The significant in-combination effects on off-site heritage assets are all as a result of the visibility of the Scheme from the location of these assets. Whilst not committed to at PEIR stage, design measures could be incorporated into the final design of the Scheme that could be included to reduce adverse effects, which have the potential to result in a reduction in the significance of the in-combination effect on heritage assets. The design measures that could be included to reduce adverse effects are detailed Section 6.6 of **Volume I, Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual**.

16.5 Summary of In-Combination Effects

16.5.1 Table 16.3 below provides a summary of the significant in-combination effects identified as a result of the Scheme.

Table 16.3 Summary of Significant In-Combination Effects

Receptor	Topics	In-Combination Effect
Construction and Decommissioning Phases		
Residential Properties represented by VRG1 and VRG3	Noise (**Chapter 10**) Vibration (**Chapter 10**) Visual (**Chapter 6**)	Significant Adverse
PRoW represented by VRG1, VRG2, VRG3, The Peddars Way and Norfolk Coastal Path, and Rebellion Way Cycle Route	Noise (**Chapter 10**) Vibration (**Chapter 10**) Visual (**Chapter 6**)	Significant Adverse
Operational Phase (Medium Term)		
Residential Properties represented by VRG1	Noise (**Chapter 10**) Visual (**Chapter 6**)	Significant Adverse
Residential Properties represented by VRG3	Noise (**Chapter 10**) Visual (**Chapter 6**)	Significant Adverse
PRoW within the Site represented by VRG1	Noise (**Chapter 10**) Visual (**Chapter 6**)	Significant Adverse
PRoW within the Site represented by VRG2	Noise (**Chapter 10**) Visual (**Chapter 6**)	Significant Adverse
Castle Acre Castle and Castle Acre Priory	Visual (**Chapter 6**) Cultural Heritage (**Chapter 8**) Socio-Economics (**Chapter 14**)	Significant Adverse
Operational Phase (Long Term)		

Receptor	Topics	In-Combination Effect
PRoW within the Site represented by VRG2	Noise (**Chapter 10**) Visual (**Chapter 6**)	Significant Adverse
Castle Acre Castle and Castle Acre Priory	Visual (**Chapter 6**) Cultural Heritage (**Chapter 8**) Socio-Economics (**Chapter 14**)	Significant Adverse