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# 17. Inter-related cumulative effects

## 17.1 Introduction

- 17.1.1 This chapter presents the assessment of the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development with respect to inter-related (intra-project) cumulative effects. It should be read in conjunction with the description provided in **Chapter 4: Description of the Proposed Development**.
- 17.1.2 Potential inter-project cumulative effects arising from the combination of effects from the Proposed Development with similar topic-related effects generated by other developments are discussed in **Chapter 2: Approach to Environmental Impact Assessment** and assessed in **Chapters 6-16**.

### Limitations and assumptions

- 17.1.3 The Draft ES has been produced to fulfil the Applicant's consultation duties and enable consultees to develop an informed view of the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development.
- 17.1.4 There are no limitations that affect the robustness of the assessment of the likely significant inter-related cumulative effects of the Proposed Development.

## 17.2 Relevant legislation, planning policy and technical guidance

- 17.2.1 This section identifies the legislation, planning policy and technical guidance that has informed the assessment of effects with respect to inter-related cumulative effects. Further information on policies relevant to the Proposed Development is provided in **Chapter 5: Legislation and policy overview**.

### Legislation

- 17.2.2 This assessment of takes into account Paragraph 5 of Schedule 4 of the Town & Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Wales) Regulations 2017<sup>1</sup> which states that the *"The description of the likely significant effects on the factors specified in regulation 4(2) should cover the direct effects and any indirect, secondary, **cumulative**<sup>2</sup>, transboundary, short-term, medium-term and long-term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects of the development."*

### Planning policy

- 17.2.3 A summary of the relevant national and local planning policy is given in **Table 17.1**.

<sup>1</sup> UK Government (2017). The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Wales) Regulations 2017. (Online) Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/wsi/2017/567/contents> (Accessed April 2022).

<sup>2</sup> Boldened for emphasis

Table 17.1 Planning policy relevant to the inter-related cumulative effects assessment

Policy	Policy context
<b>National planning policy</b>	
<b>Future Wales: The National Development Plan 2040<sup>3</sup></b>	<p>Policy 18: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Developments of National Significance outlines that proposals should consider the cumulative impacts of existing and consented renewable energy schemes.</p> <p>The Plan further states that <i>“Both within and outside Pre-Assessed Areas, communities should be protected from significant cumulative impacts to avoid unacceptable situations whereby, for example, smaller settlements could be potentially surrounded by large wind schemes”</i>.</p>
<b>Planning Policy Wales, Edition 11, Welsh Government (2021)<sup>4</sup></b>	<p>Chapter 5: Productive and Enterprising Places covers the economic components of placemaking. The chapter outlines that local planning authorities should, when formulating their renewable energy targets, <i>“take into account the cumulative impact of renewable and low carbon energy development and their associated infrastructure, for example grid connections”</i>.</p>

## Technical guidance

17.2.4 A summary of other relevant information and guidance relevant to the assessment undertaken for inter-related cumulative effects is provided here:

- *Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects: Guidance on the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report* (Directive 2011/92/EU as amended by 2014/52/EU)<sup>5</sup> aims to help developers and consultants produce good quality EIA reports. Section 1.4.3 highlights the need to consider interactions between the different environmental aspects in a single project. It recommends using interactive matrices that consider the interactions of impacts assessed individually.
- *Guideline for the Assessment of Indirect and Cumulative Impacts as well as Impact Interactions*<sup>6</sup> sets out various tools that can be used for inter-related effects, guidance on the approach and assessment. Section 3 of the guidance outlines the tools that can be used for inter-related effects, which are: expert opinion, matrices, consultation and questionnaires, network and systems analysis and spatial analysis. These tools can be used in different combinations at different stages of the project. Section 7.7 of the guidance states the inter-related effects assessment can be within the individual aspect chapters or as its own standalone chapter (as in this Draft ES). Section 7.3.1 of

<sup>3</sup> Welsh Government (2021). Future Wales: The National Plan 2040. (Online) Available at: <https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2021-02/future-wales-the-national-plan-2040.pdf> (Accessed 19 April 2022).

<sup>4</sup> Welsh Government (2021) Planning Policy Wales, Edition 11, February 2021. (Online). Available at: [https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2021-02/planning-policy-wales-edition-11\\_0.pdf](https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2021-02/planning-policy-wales-edition-11_0.pdf). (Accessed 01 December 2021).

<sup>5</sup> European Commission (2017). Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects: Guidance on the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (Directive 2011/92/EU as amended by 2014/52/EU). (Online) Available at: [https://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/pdf/EIA\\_guidance\\_EIA\\_report\\_final.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/pdf/EIA_guidance_EIA_report_final.pdf) (Accessed April 2022).

<sup>6</sup> European Commission (1999). Guideline for the Assessment of Indirect and Cumulative Impacts as well as Impact Interactions. (Online) Available at: <https://ec.europa.eu/environment/archives/eia/eia-studies-and-reports/pdf/guidel.pdf> (Accessed April 2022).

the guidance states where the assessment cannot be qualitative, a qualitative assessment can be carried out.

## 17.3 Consultation and engagement

### Overview

- 17.3.1 The assessment has been informed by consultation responses and ongoing stakeholder engagement. An overview of the approach to consultation is provided in **Section 2.4** of **Chapter 2: Approach to Environmental Impact Assessment**.

### Scoping Direction

- 17.3.2 A Scoping Direction was issued by Planning and Environmental Decisions Wales (PEDW; formerly Planning Inspectorate Wales), on behalf of the Welsh Ministers, on 15 June 2021. No comments on inter-related cumulative effects were raised in the Scoping Direction.

## 17.4 Data gathering methodology

- 17.4.1 The study area and data gathering exercises for the inter-related effects assessment are informed by those from each of the environment topic chapters (**Chapter 6** to **Chapter 16**).

## 17.5 Overall baseline

- 17.5.1 The baseline for the assessment is as discussed within the individual topic chapters (**Chapters 6-16**).

## 17.6 Embedded measures

- 17.6.1 A range of environmental measures have been embedded into the development proposals as outlined in **Section 4.8** and **Chapters 6-16** of this Draft ES.

## 17.7 Scope of the assessment

### Spatial scope

- 17.7.1 The spatial study area is dependent on each receptor. To have a potential inter-related effect a receptor or receptor group must be within the study area of more than one environmental topic. An illustrative example of this is described in **Graphic 17.1**; only the green receptors have the potential to experience inter-related effects as they are in the study area for environmental topic (aspect) 1 and environmental topic (aspect) 2.

Graphic 17.1 Illustrative example of the spatial scope and study area for an example receptor



- 17.7.2 The study area for each of the individual environmental topics (**Chapter 6 to Chapter 16**) relevant to this chapter have been informed through desk study and engagement with stakeholders.

### Temporal scope

- 17.7.3 The temporal scope of the assessment of inter-related effects is the entire lifetime of the Proposed Development which therefore covers the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning periods.

### Potential receptors

- 17.7.4 The most likely types of receptors where topic effects are likely to combine are those pertaining to the amenity of the human population. For example the occupants of a residential property in close proximity to the Proposed Development might be subject to adverse effects in terms of noise or shadow flicker, as well as with regard to visual amenity, or any combination thereof, each of which, when assessed individually, may not be significant in EIA terms, but when assessed in combination the combined effects may be judged to be significant.
- 17.7.5 Consideration has also been given to the potential for cumulative effects on other environmental receptors. A review of the respective Draft ES chapters has been undertaken to identify where one non-human receptor may be affected by more than one environmental effect.

### Landscape/Visual and Environment Receptors

- 17.7.6 Five receptor locations have been considered in two or more of the following chapters:
- **Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA);**
  - **Chapter 7: Historic Environment;**

- **Chapter 8: Biodiversity;** and
- **Chapter 10: Water Environment**

#### Human/Residential Receptors

17.7.7 Twenty-three receptor locations have been considered in two or more of the following chapters:

- **Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA);**
- **Chapter 7: Historic Environment;**
- **Chapter 10: Water Environment;**
- **Chapter 13: Noise;**
- **Chapter 15: Shadow Flicker;** and
- **Chapter 16: Socio-economics.**

#### Ecological Receptors

17.7.8 Four receptor locations have been considered in two or more of the following chapters:

- **Chapter 8: Biodiversity;** and
- **Chapter 10: Water Environment**

17.7.9 All receptors considered in two or more Draft ES chapters are summarised in **Table 17.2**.

Table 17.2 Common receptors between Draft ES chapters

Receptor	Ch 6: Landscape & Visual	Ch7: Historic Env	Ch8: Biodiversity	Ch9: Ornithology	Ch10: Water Env	Ch12: Traffic and Transport	Ch13: Noise	Ch15: Shadow Flicker	Ch16: Socio economics
<b>Landscape/Visual and Environment Receptors</b>									
Cefn Manmoel	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mynydd Carn-y-Cefn	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cefn yr Arail	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X
A467	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
A4046	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
Ebbw valley walk	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Sirhowy Valley Ridgeway Walk	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Rhymney Valley Ridgeway Walk	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Monmouthshire Way	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Raven walk	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
NCR466	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Torfaen Trail	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Cambrian way	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Open Access land within 5km of proposed turbines	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓

Receptor	Ch 6: Landscape & Visual	Ch7: Historic Env	Ch8: Biodiversity	Ch9: Ornithology	Ch10: Water Env	Ch12: Traffic and Transport	Ch13: Noise	Ch15: Shadow Flicker	Ch16: Socio economics
Open Access land between 5km-10km to the north, west and south-east of the Site	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Tyleri Trails: Walk 1 – Riverside	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Tyleri Trails: Walk 2 – Park Heights (incorporating PRowS 331/77/1 and 331/78/1, 331/79/1 and 331/68/1 on or adjacent to the Site)	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Tyleri Trails: Walk 4 (incorporating PRowS 334/41/1, 334/41/2, 331/70/2, 331/68/2, 331/68/1, 331/81/1 and 331/111/1 on or adjacent to the Site)	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Tyleri Trails: Walk 5	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Tyleri Trails: Walk 6	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Tyleri Trails: Walk 7	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Tyleri Trails: Walk 8	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Tyleri Trails: Walk 9	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Ebbw Fach Trail	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
<b>Human/Residential Receptors</b>									
King Street, Cwm	X	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
The Gables	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X



Receptor	Ch 6: Landscape & Visual	Ch7: Historic Env	Ch8: Biodiversity	Ch9: Ornithology	Ch10: Water Env	Ch12: Traffic and Transport	Ch13: Noise	Ch15: Shadow Flicker	Ch16: Socio economics
Tir-bâch	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X
Pen-rhiw-gyngi	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X
Property south of Pen-rhiw-gyngi	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X
Manmoel	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X
Tir y Pentre Farm	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X
Pen-y-fan-ganol	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X
2 Brondeg Cottages	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X
88 – 97 Aberbeeg Road	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X
St Illtyd	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X
Properties to the west of 34 Aberbeeg Road	X	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
Arail Farm	X	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
1/2 Arail Farm Road	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X
Pantypwdyn Road	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X
Heolgerrig	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X
Old Blaina Road	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X

Receptor	Ch 6: Landscape & Visual	Ch7: Historic Env	Ch8: Biodiversity	Ch9: Ornithology	Ch10: Water Env	Ch12: Traffic and Transport	Ch13: Noise	Ch15: Shadow Flicker	Ch16: Socio economics
Ty-Dan-Y-Wal Road	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X
Cwm	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
Aberbeeg	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Abertillery	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓
Ebbw Vale	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓
<b>Ecological Receptors</b>									
Arail Pond SINC	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X
Coetgae Pond SINC	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X
Craig y Deri Pond SINC	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X
Pond Group 3 SINC	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X

Key: Common receptors



17.7.10 The receptors considered in this assessment are therefore:

*Landscape/Visual and Environment Receptors:*

- Cefn Manmoel (LVIA and Historic Environment).
- Mynydd Carn-y-Cefn (LVIA and Biodiversity).
- Cefn yr Arail (LVIA and Biodiversity).
- A467 (LVIA, Water Environment and Traffic and Transport).
- A4046 (LVIA, Water Environment and Traffic and Transport).
- Ebbw valley walk (LVIA and Socioeconomics).
- Sirhowy Valley Ridgeway Walk (LVIA and Socioeconomics).
- Rhymney Valley Ridgeway Walk (LVIA and Socioeconomics).
- Monmouthshire Way (LVIA and Socioeconomics).
- Raven walk (LVIA and Socioeconomics).
- NCR466 (LVIA and Socioeconomics).
- Torfaen Trail (LVIA and Socioeconomics).
- Cambrian way (LVIA and Socioeconomics).
- Open Access land within 5km of proposed turbines (LVIA and Socioeconomics).
- Open Access land between 5km-10km to the north, west and south-east of the Site (LVIA and Socioeconomics).
- Tyleri Trails: Walk 1 – Riverside (LVIA and Socioeconomics).
- Tyleri Trails: Walk 2 – Park Heights (LVIA and Socioeconomics).
- Tyleri Trails: Walk 4 (LVIA and Socioeconomics).
- Tyleri Trails: Walk 5 (LVIA and Socioeconomics).
- Tyleri Trails: Walk 6 (LVIA and Socioeconomics).
- Tyleri Trails: Walk 7 (LVIA and Socioeconomics).
- Tyleri Trails: Walk 8 (LVIA and Socioeconomics).
- Tyleri Trails: Walk 9 (LVIA and Socioeconomics).
- Ebbw Fach Trail (LVIA and Socioeconomics).

*Human/Residential Receptors*

- King Street, Cwm (Water Environment, Noise and Shadow Flicker).
- The Gables (Noise and Shadow Flicker).

- Tir-bâch (Noise and Shadow Flicker).
- Pen-rhiw-gyngi (Noise and Shadow Flicker).
- Property south of Pen-rhiw-gyngi (Noise and Shadow Flicker).
- Manmoel (LVIA, Noise and Shadow Flicker).
- Tir y Pentre Farm (Noise and Shadow Flicker).
- Pen-y-fan-ganol (Noise and Shadow Flicker).
- 2 Brondeg Cottages (Noise and Shadow Flicker).
- 88 – 97 Aberbeeg Road (Noise and Shadow Flicker).
- St Illtyd (Noise and Shadow Flicker).
- Properties to the west of 34 Aberbeeg Road (Water Environment, Noise and Shadow Flicker).
- Arail Farm (Water Environment, Noise and Shadow Flicker).
- 1/2 Arail Farm Road (Noise and Shadow Flicker).
- Pantypwdyn Road (Noise and Shadow Flicker).
- Heolgerrig (Noise and Shadow Flicker).
- Old Blaina Road (Noise and Shadow Flicker).
- Ty-Dan-Y-Wal Road (Noise and Shadow Flicker).
- Cwm (LVIA, Water Environment, Noise, Shadow Flicker and Socioeconomics).
- Aberbeeg (LVIA, Historic Environment, Water Environment, Noise, Shadow Flicker and Socioeconomics).
- Abertillery (LVIA, Historic Environment, Water Environment, and Socioeconomics).
- Ebbw Vale (LVIA and Socioeconomics).

### *Ecological Receptors*

- Arail Pond SINC (Biodiversity and Water Environment).
- Coetgae Pond SINC (Biodiversity and Water Environment).
- Craig y Deri Pond SINC (Biodiversity and Water Environment).
- Pond Group 3 SINC (Biodiversity and Water Environment).

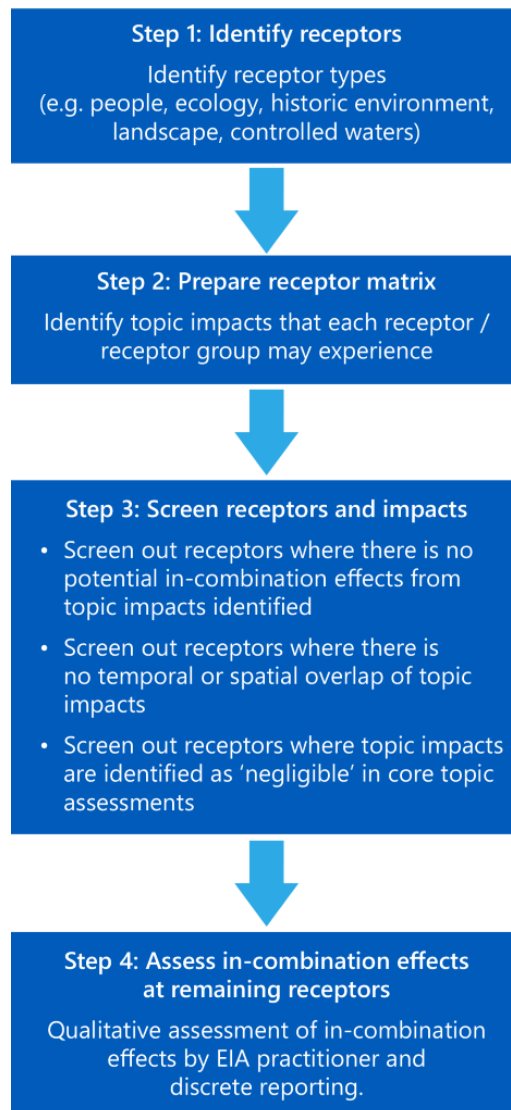
### **Likely significant effects**

- 17.7.11 The purpose of EIA is to identify and assess any likely significant effects that are material to the decision-making process. In order to maintain proportionality, and in line with the EIA Regulations, this assessment therefore concentrates on where significant inter-related cumulative effects are likely to arise between topics considered in this Draft ES.

## 17.8 Assessment methodology

- 17.8.1 National policy guidance requires that all relevant effects should be considered objectively. However, existing policy guidance presently fails to provide advice on how such an objective assessment should be carried out.
- 17.8.2 There is no established, robust methodology for quantitatively assessing complex cross-topic inter-related effects and assigning a level of significance to them, as methodologies and criteria vary across environmental aspects. Therefore, the assessment of inter-related effects between topics is qualitative, relying on professional judgement as to how individual effects would interact.
- 17.8.3 The methodology adopted for this assessment is summarised in **Graphic 17.2** and is outlined in detail in the remainder of this section.

Graphic 17.2 Summary of inter-related effects methodology



- 17.8.4 Common receptors for environmental topics have been identified (see **Section 17.7**), and consideration given to whether the aspect effects on any common receptors are likely to combine. This has identified:
- the common receptor(s) from the individual topic assessments;
  - the impact source pathways that can affect the common receptor(s);
  - the potential effects on the identified common receptor(s); and
  - the inter-related effects across the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning phases where appropriate.
- 17.8.5 It should be noted that some elements of the assessment inherently consider inter-related effects. For example, biodiversity assessment of effects takes into account the potential for multiple impacts affecting particular features such as disturbance effects on faunal receptors resulting from noise and vibration, visual disturbance and lighting. Where this is the case, this is described within the individual environmental topic chapter.

## 17.9 Assessment of inter-related effects

### Overview

- 17.9.1 The assessment of inter-related cumulative effects has focused on those receptors where potential significant effects have been predicted in respect of at least two or more topics and/or where the technical assessments have shown that potential individual effects are nearing the thresholds of established national criteria.
- 17.9.2 **Table 17.3** sets out where significant effects, or effects close to the threshold of significance, have been identified for each common receptor identified in **Table 17.2**.

Table 17.3 Common receptors and significance of identified effects

Receptor	Ch 6: Landscape & Visual	Ch7: Historic Env	Ch8: Biodiversity	Ch9: Ornithology	Ch10: Water Env	Ch12: Traffic and Transport	Ch13: Noise	Ch15: Shadow Flicker	Ch16: Socio economics
Landscape/Visual and Environment Receptors									
Cefn Manmoel	◆								
Mynydd-Carn-y-Cefn	◆								
Cefn yr Arail	◆								
A467	◆◆								
A4046	◆								
Ebbw valley walk	◆◆								
Sirhowy Valley Ridgeway Walk	◆◆								
Rhymney Valley Ridgeway Walk	◆◆								
Monmouthshire Way	◆◆								
Raven walk	◆◆								
NCR466	◆◆								
Torfaen Trail	◆◆								
Cambrian way	◆◆								
Open Access land within 5km of proposed turbines	◆◆								
Open Access land between 5km-10km to	◆◆								

Receptor	Ch 6: Landscape & Visual	Ch7: Historic Env	Ch8: Biodiversity	Ch9: Ornithology	Ch10: Water Env	Ch12: Traffic and Transport	Ch13: Noise	Ch15: Shadow Flicker	Ch16: Socio economics
the north, west and south-east of the Site									
Tyleri Trails: Walk 1 – Riverside	◆◆								
Tyleri Trails: Walk 2 – Park Heights (incorporating PRowS 331/77/1 and 331/78/1, 331/79/1 and 331/68/1 on or adjacent to the Site)	◆◆								
Tyleri Trails: Walk 4 (incorporating PRowS 334/41/1, 334/41/2, 331/70/2, 331/68/2, 331/68/1, 331/81/1 and 331/111/1 on or adjacent to the Site)	◆◆								◆
Tyleri Trails: Walk 5	◆◆								
Tyleri Trails: Walk 6	◆◆								
Tyleri Trails: Walk 7	◆◆								
Tyleri Trails: Walk 8	◆◆								
Tyleri Trails: Walk 9	◆◆								
Ebbw Fach Trail	◆◆								
Human/Residential Receptors									
King Street, Cwm									
The Gables									



Receptor	Ch 6: Landscape & Visual	Ch7: Historic Env	Ch8: Biodiversity	Ch9: Ornithology	Ch10: Water Env	Ch12: Traffic and Transport	Ch13: Noise	Ch15: Shadow Flicker	Ch16: Socio economics
Tir-bâch									
Pen-rhiw-gyngi									
Property south of Pen-rhiw-gyngi									
Manmoel	◆◆								
Tir y Pentre Farm									
Pen-y-fan-ganol									
2 Brondeg Cottages									
88 – 97 Aberbeeg Road									
St Illtyd									
Properties to the west of 34 Aberbeeg Road									
Arail Farm									
1/2 Arail Farm Road									
Pantypwodyn Road									
Heolgerrig									
Old Blaina Road									
Ty-Dan-Y-Wal Road									
Cwm									
Aberbeeg	◆◆								
Abertillery	◆◆								

Receptor	Ch 6: Landscape & Visual	Ch7: Historic Env	Ch8: Biodiversity	Ch9: Ornithology	Ch10: Water Env	Ch12: Traffic and Transport	Ch13: Noise	Ch15: Shadow Flicker	Ch16: Socio economics
Ebbw Vale	◆								
Ecological Receptors									
Arail Pond SINC									
Coetgae Pond SINC									
Craig y Deri Pond SINC									
Pond Group 3 SINC									

Key: Common receptors  
 ◆: Effects close to significance threshold  
 ◆◆: Significant effects



## Assessment

- 17.9.3 The technical assessments (**Chapters 6-16**) in the Draft ES have identified potential effects on common receptors as a result of the Proposed Development, as summarised in **Table 17.3**. The table shows that one common receptor is anticipated to experience more than one significant effect or effect close to the threshold of significance:
- Tyleri Trails: Walk 4 - Guardian Heights (PRoW).

### *Tyleri Trails Walk 4 - Guardian Heights*

- 17.9.4 The majority of this locally promoted walking route follows public rights of way (PRoWs) 334/41/1, 334/41/2, 331/70/2, 331/68/2, 331/68/1, 331/81/1 and 331/111/1 within the Site boundary and is anticipated to be subject to significant visual effects (see **Chapter 6**) and effects close to the threshold of significance in the Socioeconomics chapter (**16**) as a consequence of the Proposed Development.
- 17.9.5 As discussed in **Chapter 16**, to ensure sufficient stand-off distances (200m) between users and turbines, it is proposed to divert the following PRoWs which form part of Walk 4 during construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development:
- 331/68/1;
  - 331/68/2;
  - 331/70/2; and
  - 334/41/1.
- 17.9.6 The proposed diversions would ensure recreational routes are still available to users of these PRoWs and Walk 4 of the Tyleri Trails. Nevertheless, in combination with the likely significant visual effects, it is concluded that users of Walk 4 would experience significant cumulative effects during construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development.

## 17.10 Significance conclusions

- 17.10.1 The assessment of inter-related cumulative effects has considered whether any of the individual environmental topic effects resulting from the Proposed Development could combine to create effects that are significant, on common receptors between technical topics. The assessment focused on those receptors where significant effects have been predicted in respect of at least two or more topics and/or where the technical assessments have shown that potential individual effects are nearing the thresholds of established national criteria.
- 17.10.2 It has been concluded that users of Tyleri Trails: Walk 4 – Guardian Heights would experience significant inter-related cumulative effects, due to a combination of significant visual effects and Socio-economics effects near the threshold of significance.