

# **Preliminary Environmental Information Report**

## **Calderdale Energy Park**

7 April 2026

Volume 2, Chapter 24 : Cumulative Effects

PINS Reference: EN0110023

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations  
2009 – Reg 5 (2) (a)



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## 24 Cumulative Effects

### 24.1 Introduction

24.1.1 This Chapter of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) has been prepared by Logika Group on behalf of the Applicant with inputs and contributions from the authors of the technical aspects (**Chapters 8 – 23**).

24.1.2 Cumulative effects comprise the combined effects of reasonably foreseeable human-induced changes within a specific geographical area and over a certain period of time and can be both direct and indirect.

24.1.3 This Chapter reports the cumulative effects assessment in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, including Regulation 5, Paragraph 2, which states:

*“The EIA must identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner, in light of each individual case, the direct and indirect significant effects of the proposed development on the following factors—*

- *(a) population and human health;*
- *(b) biodiversity, with particular attention to species and habitats protected under [any law that implements]<sup>1</sup> Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC;*
- *(c) land, soil, water, air and climate;*
- *(d) material assets, cultural heritage and the landscape;*
- *(e) the interaction between the factors referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (d) [emphasis added]”.*

24.1.4 In addition, Schedule 4, Paragraph 5(e) of the EIA Regulations states the need to 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”.*

24.1.5 Therefore, the following types of cumulative effects have been considered:

- Intra-project effects – where two or more likely significant effects arising from the Proposed Development combine or interact to have effects on the same

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<sup>1</sup> The requirements of which have been transposed into UK legislation (The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)).

receptor / receptor group that may cause an effect of greater significance as compared to an individual likely significant effect on that receptor / receptor group; and

- Inter-project effects – where the likely significant effects arising from the Proposed Development combine or interact with those effects associated with other “*approved projects*” (‘Other Developments’) located within a realistic geographical scope that may cause an effect of greater significance on the same receptor / receptor group compared to the likely significant effect on that receptor / receptor group from the Proposed Development in isolation.

24.1.1 It is noted that the extract from the EIA Regulations reproduced above in **Paragraph 24.1.4** refers to “*existing...projects*”. However, the ‘main’ inter-project assessment does not consider developments that are already constructed and operating. Such developments are accounted for in the baseline conditions established for the technical aspect assessments presented in **Chapters 8 – 23**.

24.1.2 Alongside the main assessment of inter-project effects, the following additional sub-types of inter-project effects are also considered within this Chapter:

- Works are required to connect the Proposed Development to the grid at the Bradford West Substation. These works will be undertaken by National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET) or another party. An appraisal of environmental effects arising from these works in conjunction with those from the Proposed Development has been completed; and
- In accordance with NatureScot’s ‘Guidance – Assessing the cumulative landscape and visual impact of onshore wind energy developments<sup>2</sup>, consideration has been given to “*any constructed or consented wind farm; [or] any undetermined wind farm application*”.

24.1.3 The assessment methodologies for the above, along with a preliminary assessment of all types of cumulative effects, are presented in this Chapter. The assessment at this stage is commensurate with the level of information available from **Chapters 8 - 23**. Therefore, as further receptor identification and effect evaluation are required and conclusions on significance have not yet been reached at this PEIR stage, only a preliminary assessment of whether there is a potential for intra-project and inter-project effects has been presented in this Chapter. This Chapter concludes that there is a mixture of potentially significant and not significant effects for the types of cumulative effects set out above.

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<sup>2</sup> NatureScot (2021) Guidance – Assessing the cumulative landscape and visual impact onshore wind energy developments. Available at: <https://www.nature.scot/doc/guidance-assessing-cumulative-landscape-and-visual-impact-onshore-wind-energy-developments>.

24.1.4 The **Chapters 8 - 23** and their associated appendices and figures present information in relation to relevant baseline conditions, receptors identified for assessment alongside the methodology for defining the level and significance of effects. This information is not replicated within this Chapter.

24.1.5 This Chapter is supported by:

- **Appendix 24-1: Outputs of Steps 1 and 2 for the Assessment of Inter-Project Effects.**

## 24.2 Legislation, Policy and Guidance

24.2.1 Key legislation, policy and guidance relevant to Cumulative Effects Assessment and of relevance to this preliminary assessment comprises the following, as shown in **Table 24-1**.

*Table 24-1: Legislation, Policy and Guidance for Cumulative Effects*

Type	Title	Relevance to Assessment
National planning policy	NPS EN-1 <sup>3</sup>	<p>The NPS paragraph 4.1.5 advises that the Secretary of State should take into account a proposed development’s “<i>potential adverse impacts, including on the environment, and including any long-term and cumulative adverse impacts, as well as any measures to avoid, reduce, mitigate or compensate for any adverse impacts, following the mitigation hierarchy</i>”.</p> <p>Paragraph 4.2.25 states that: “[...] <i>applicants should set out how residual impacts will be compensated for as far as possible. Applicants should also set out how any mitigation or compensation measures will be monitored and reporting agreed to ensure success, and that action is taken. Changes to measures may be needed, e.g. adaptive management. The cumulative impacts of multiple developments with residual impacts should also be considered</i>”.</p> <p>Paragraph 4.3.19 of NPS EN-1 states that the Secretary of State “<i>should consider how the accumulation of, and</i></p>

<sup>3</sup> Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (DESNZ) (2025); Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1). Updated January 2026.

Type	Title	Relevance to Assessment
		<p><i>interrelationship between, effects might affect the environment, economy, or community as a whole, even though they may be acceptable when considered on an individual basis with mitigation measures in place</i>". Paragraph 4.4.5 further states: "The impacts of more than one development may affect people simultaneously, so the applicant should consider the cumulative impact on health in the ES where appropriate."</p>
	NPS EN-3 <sup>4</sup>	<p>Paragraph 2.12.15 identifies the need for cumulative assessment in respect of onshore wind farms in terms of site selection and nearby available grid export capacity: "[...] applicants must assess the cumulative impacts of situating an onshore wind farm in proximity to other energy generating stations and infrastructure, noting that the impact may vary depending on the type of other energy developments". Other references to cumulative effects are made in relation to the Historic Environment (paragraph 2.12.92), Landscape and Visual (paragraphs 2.12.96 and 2.12.158) and Traffic and Transport (paragraphs 2.12.113 and 2.12.130) environmental aspects.</p>
	NPS EN-5 <sup>5</sup>	<p>There are references to the consideration of cumulative impacts in the environment within <b>Section 2.13</b>.</p>
	NPPF <sup>6</sup>	<p>Reference to cumulative impacts is made with respect to traffic and transport (paragraph 116), landscape and visual impacts (paragraph 165), flood risk (paragraph 171), pollution (paragraph 198) and air quality (paragraph 199).</p>

<sup>4</sup> DESNZ (2025); National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3). Updated January 2026.

<sup>5</sup> DESNEZ (2025) National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5). Updated January 2026.

<sup>6</sup> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2024) National Planning Policy Framework Available at: <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/675abd214cbda57cacd3476e/NPPF-December-2024.pdf>.

Type	Title	Relevance to Assessment
	NPPF Consultation Draft <sup>7</sup>	Reference is made to cumulative impacts in relation to traffic and transport impacts (TR6), living conditions and pollution (P3) and flood risk (F1).
National guidance	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment (2024) <sup>8</sup> (the 'PINS Advice Note on CEA')	The Advice Note on CEA sets out a brief description of the legal context and obligations placed on an applicant with respect to cumulative effects under national planning and the EIA Regulations, an overview of the cumulative effects assessment process that applicants may wish to adopt for NSIPs and advice regarding a staged approach and the use of consistent template formats for documenting the cumulative effects assessment.
	Planning Practice Guidance: EIA <sup>9</sup>	Reference is made to cumulative effects requiring consideration in the context of EIA.
	NatureScot: Assessing the cumulative impacts of onshore wind farms on birds (2025) <sup>10</sup>	The guidance, produced by Scotland's Nature Agency, sets out the advice on assessing cumulative landscape and visual impacts for onshore wind farms.
	NatureScot: Assessing the cumulative landscape and visual impact of onshore wind	This guidance, produced by Scotland's Nature Agency, sets out the advice for developers and their consultants on assessing the cumulative impacts on birds associated with onshore wind farms.

<sup>7</sup> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2025) National Planning Policy Framework. Plan-making and national decision-making policies. Available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/697b71c52ff8d10a830d5d4a/Draft\\_NPPF\\_December\\_2025.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/697b71c52ff8d10a830d5d4a/Draft_NPPF_December_2025.pdf).

<sup>8</sup> Planning Inspectorate (2025) Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/nationally-significant-infrastructure-projects-advice-on-cumulative-effects-assessment>.

<sup>9</sup> Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities and Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government [Online] Planning Practice Guidance: Environmental Impact Assessment. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-practice-guidance>.

<sup>10</sup> NatureScot (2025); Assessing the cumulative impact of onshore wind farms on birds.

Type	Title	Relevance to Assessment
	energy developments (2021) <sup>11</sup>	

### 24.3 Scoping and Stakeholder Engagement

In September 2025, a request for a Scoping Opinion was submitted alongside a Scoping Report to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) under the EIA Regulations. The Scoping Opinion forms the primary statutory basis for defining the scope of the EIA. No commentary was included within the PINS Scoping Opinion in relation to the Cumulative Effects Assessment. However, responses were provided by other consultees in relation to Cumulative Effects, which are summarised in **Table 24-2**.

*Table 24-2: Consideration of Scoping Responses from Consultees*

Consultee	Comment	Response
Natural England	<p>It will be important for any assessment to consider the potential cumulative effects of this proposal, including all supporting infrastructure, with other similar proposals and a thorough assessment of the ‘in combination’ effects of the proposed development with any existing developments and current applications. A full consideration of the implications of the whole scheme should be included in the ES. All supporting infrastructure should be included within the assessment.</p> <p>The ES should include an impact assessment to identify, describe and evaluate the effects that are likely to result from the project in combination with other projects and activities that are being, have been or will be carried out. The following types of projects should be included in such an assessment (subject to available information):</p>	<p>This Chapter presents the preliminary assessment of Cumulative Effects, including “combination effects” which are termed inter-project effects in this Chapter. The description of the Proposed Development, including all supporting infrastructure at this stage, is provided in <b>Chapter 4: The Proposed Development</b>.</p> <p>The methodology for the identification of Other Development for assessment is presented in <b>Section 24.4.27</b> and <b>24.4.57</b> within this Chapter. Ongoing monitoring of developments will be undertaken for the ES.</p>

<sup>11</sup> NatureScot (2021); Assessing the cumulative landscape and visual impact on onshore wind energy developments.

Consultee	Comment	Response
	<p>a. existing completed projects                      b. approved but uncompleted projects                      c. ongoing activities                      d. plans or projects for which an application has been made and which are under consideration by the consenting authorities; and                      e. plans and projects which are reasonably foreseeable, i.e. projects for which an application has not yet been submitted, but which are likely to progress before completion of the development and for which sufficient information is available to assess the likelihood of cumulative and in combination effects.</p>	
<p>Calderdale Council</p>	<p>There are likely to be projects being undertaken within the search area under the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015 (as amended), some of which may not require Prior Approval from the LPA [Local Planning Authority] to be undertaken. Development being undertaken under Permitted Development Rights should also be included in the assessment of the cumulative impacts of the proposal in the ES. It is recommended that pre-application engagement with adjacent landowners and statutory undertakers is carried out to ascertain the scope and potential cumulative impacts of nearby Permitted Development works.</p>	<p>Consultation with Calderdale Council, Bradford Council, Pendle Council and Lancashire County Council has commenced to identify any additional developments that should be included within the cumulative effects assessment. Engagement will be undertaken with the statutory undertakers (Yorkshire Water and United Utilities) and adjacent landowners to identify whether there are any further developments that require consideration as part of the cumulative effects assessment. Where additional Other Developments are identified requiring assessment, these will be included in the ES.</p>

Consultee	Comment	Response
	<p>The [Scoping] Report does not explicitly commit to assessing intra-project effects (i.e. interaction of access tracks with hydrology, or bunds creating heritage/visual impacts). The ES should assess these cross-topic interactions, consistent with PINS Advice Note 17.</p>	<p>A preliminary assessment of intra-project effects is presented in this Chapter. The approach set out in PINS Advice Note on CEA has been adopted for the assessment of inter-project effects.</p>

24.3.11 No further stakeholder engagement has been undertaken / completed during the preparation of this Chapter beyond that undertaken as part of the EIA Scoping process.

## 24.4 Assessment Methodology

### Intra-Project Effects

#### Overview

24.4.1 It is noted that for intra-project effects, the terminology and approach set out in the Scoping Report, where “combined” and “interactive” effects were noted to be considered within the relevant technical aspect chapters. Such terminology and approach have been updated within this PEIR and both types of effects are considered within the intra-project effect assessment to ensure that a clear consolidated assessment is presented.

24.4.2 There is no established EIA methodology for the assessment of intra-project effects and no specific methodology was outlined within the Scoping Report or requested as part of the Scoping Opinion. Therefore, the staged assessment methodology set out below is based upon an understanding of the receptors assessed in this PEIR, the location, scale and nature of the Proposed Development and professional judgement.

24.4.3 The assessment of intra-project effects focuses on changes from the relevant baseline conditions at ‘common sensitive receptors’ due to overlapping effects from the Proposed Development. ‘Common sensitive receptors’ for intra-project effects are those receptors / receptor groups that have been assessed within two or more of the technical assessments within this PEIR.

#### Stage 1: Collation of Effects

24.4.4 The effects assessed in **Chapters 8 - 23** were collated into tabular summaries for each relevant phase of the Proposed Development, as follows:

- **Table 24-4** for the construction phase;
- **Table 24-5** for the operational and maintenance phase; and
- **Table 24-6** for the decommissioning phase.

24.4.5 It is acknowledged that two or more effects concluded to be not significant in isolation, together could give rise to an effect of greater significance (i.e. become significant) by combining or interacting with one another on a single common sensitive receptor. Therefore, all residual effects reported in **Chapters 8 - 23** have been included in the tables listed above for each phase. This is considered to address the potential for effects that are not necessarily considered to be significant individually to become significant when they are considered collectively on common sensitive receptors.

24.4.6 Where potential effects have been ‘scoped out’ and not assessed in **Chapters 8 - 23**, these have been excluded from further analysis.

24.4.7 It is only the residual effects reported in **Chapters 8 - 23** (i.e. the effects following consideration of both environmental measures and additional mitigation) that have been collated and used to inform the analysis of intra-project effects. This is on the basis that all identified environmental measures and additional mitigation in **Chapters 8 – 23** are committed.

### **Stage 2: Identify and Categorise Receptors / Receptor Groups**

24.4.8 The receptors / receptor groups assessed under each effect in **Chapters 8 - 23** were identified and categorised into the following environmental ‘factors’ listed in Regulation 5, Paragraph 2 (and expanded on in Schedule 4, Paragraph 4) of the EIA Regulations:

- *“Population and human health;*
- *Biodiversity (for example fauna and flora) (with particular attention to species and habitats protected under Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC)<sup>12</sup>;*
- *Land (for example land take);*
- *Soil (for example organic matter, erosion, compaction, sealing);*
- *Water (for example hydromorphological changes, quantity and quality);*

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<sup>12</sup> The requirements of which have been transposed into UK legislation (The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)).

- *Air;*
- *Climate (for example greenhouse gas emissions, impacts relevant to adaptation);*
- *Material assets;*
- *Cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological aspects; and*
- *Landscape”.*

24.4.9 The environmental ‘factors’ relevant to each effect for each phase are set out alongside the technical aspects / effects in **Tables 24-4 to 24-6**.

### **Stage 3: Assessment of Potential Intra-Project Effects**

24.4.10 Using the information gathered at Stages 1 and 2, it was determined whether there was a potential for intra-project effects on common sensitive receptors related to each environmental ‘factor’.

24.4.11 Where no potential for an intra-project effect was identified for a particular environmental ‘factor’, no further assessment of that environmental ‘factor’ is undertaken.

24.4.12 Where a potential intra-project effect was identified for a particular environmental ‘factor’, a qualitative assessment was undertaken, considering the common sensitive receptors / effects that could contribute to an intra-project effect for that environmental ‘factor’.

24.4.13 The following stages are set out for information but have not yet been undertaken as they will require the completion of the technical assessments for the ES to enable the consideration and assessment of intra-project effects.

24.4.14 The assessment will be based on the information contained in the ES and professional judgement, considering the following, where relevant to the effects / common sensitive receptors:

- The technical assessment methodology (and, if relevant, scale of effect and significance thresholds) that will be used in the individual technical aspect / effect assessments;
- The individual aspect chapter conclusions, including sensitivity (or value, importance, etc.) of receptor / receptor groups, the magnitude of change (or impact magnitude, etc.) and overall scale of effects and their significance;
- The geographical / spatial extent of the individual effects;

- The duration of the effects (e.g. whether temporary and / or permanent and short / medium / long-term); and
- Where the effects are experienced / occur concurrently or sequentially.

24.4.15 The scale of an intra-project effect will not be assigned as part of the assessment (e.g. negligible, minor, moderate or major) due to the different technical assessment methodologies employed across the EIA process. Therefore, the focus will be on identifying, where possible, whether the intra-project effect is considered to be significant or not significant.

24.4.16 When one or more effects from different technical aspects coincide on a common sensitive receptor, if one or more of the individual effects contributing to the intra-project effect are deemed to be significant individually, the intra-project effect will also be significant. Where multiple not significant effects combine or interact, the resulting intra-project effect will be evaluated to determine whether it is significant.

### Reporting for PEIR

24.4.17 The assessment at this stage is commensurate with the level of information available from **Chapters 8 - 23**. Therefore, as further receptor identification and effect evaluation are required and conclusions on significance have not yet been reached at this PEIR stage, only a preliminary assessment of whether there is a potential for inter-project effects has been presented in **Section 24.5**.

### Inter-Project Effects

#### Overview

24.4.18 There is an established prescriptive EIA methodology for assessing inter-project effects set out in the PINS Advice Note on CEA. The Scoping Report confirmed that the methodology in the PINS Advice Note on CEA would be followed, and no commentary on this was provided as part of the Scoping Opinion. Therefore, the staged assessment methodology set out below is based upon the PINS Advice Note on CEA, although it draws on an understanding of the effects and receptors assessed in this PEIR, the location, scale and nature of the Proposed Development and professional judgement, where appropriate.

24.4.19 The assessment of inter-project effects focuses on changes from the relevant baseline conditions at 'common sensitive receptors' due to overlapping effects from the Proposed Development and Other Development. 'Common sensitive receptors' for inter-project effects are those receptors / receptor groups that are those which are affected / impacted by the Proposed Development and Other Developments.

24.4.20 The inter-project effect assessment has focused on the technical aspects and associated effects that have been 'scoped in' (i.e. those reported in **Chapters 8 –**

**23).** However, the carbon and climate change aspect has not been considered in the inter-project effect assessment. This is on the basis that all global cumulative greenhouse gas emission (GHG) sources are relevant to climate change and are considered in defining the receptor (i.e. the global climate system is classified as at 'high' sensitivity to further emissions, as set out in **Chapter 11: Carbon and Climate Change**). Given this, and as recognised by the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) (now the Institute of Sustainability and Environmental Professionals (ISEP)) 'Guide: Assessing Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Evaluating their Significance'<sup>13</sup> the effects of GHG emissions from Other Developments should not be individually assessed, as there is no basis for selecting any particular (or more than one) development that has GHG emissions for assessment over any other. Furthermore, the contextualisation of GHG emissions or reductions incorporates the cumulative contributions from other GHG sources, whether in terms of baseline emissions or future carbon budgets. Where the contextualisation is geographically related, then the consideration of cumulative contributions to that context is within that boundary. The conclusion for climate change reported in **Chapter 11: Carbon and Climate Change** is Beneficial and Significant.

24.4.21 Furthermore, for the climate change resilience and adaptation assessment in **Chapter 11: Carbon and Climate Change** considers the impact of climate change on the Proposed Development as opposed to the impact of the Proposed Development on climate change. Therefore, inter-project effects with Other Developments will not occur.

24.4.22 As part of **Chapter 23: Other Environmental Matters**, effects related to the loss of agricultural land are considered. As there is no 'Best and Most Versatile' agricultural land identified within the PEIR Boundary, there is considered to be no potential for inter-project effects to occur with respect to this receptor type. Therefore, agricultural land effects are not considered within the inter-project effect assessment.

24.4.23 As set out in **Section 24.1**, two 'sub-types' of intra-project assessments, in addition to the 'main' intra-project assessment, have been undertaken. The methodologies for these are presented below.

### **Stage 1: Establishing the Long-List of Other Developments**

24.4.24 Inter-project effects are generally unlikely to arise unless Other Developments are in proximity to the Proposed Development, recognising that actual distance varies with the nature of the likely significant effect and the nature of the impact on a

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<sup>13</sup> IEMA (2022) Assessing Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Evaluating their Significance. Available at: [https://www.iema.net/media/xmgpooopk/2022\\_iema\\_greenhouse\\_gas\\_guidance\\_eia.pdf](https://www.iema.net/media/xmgpooopk/2022_iema_greenhouse_gas_guidance_eia.pdf).

particular resource and / or receptor (for example, inter-project construction transport and access effects could occur for developments a greater distance apart than for construction noise effects).

24.4.25 At this stage, the following search distances were applied:

- A 10km search radius from the Turbine Area; and
- A 2km search radius from the Bradford West Cable Corridor and Access Routes.

24.4.26 These search distances incorporate the majority of the Zones of Influence (Zol) based on the study areas set out in the technical assessments presented in this PEIR. The search distances will be reviewed and, where required, updated for the ES to reflect the technical assessments within the ES.

24.4.27 To establish the long list, a review of the following databases was undertaken (which are pertinent to identify developments within the search distances identified above):

- The 'host' Local Planning Authorities' online registers of applications, including Calderdale Council<sup>14</sup>, Bradford Council<sup>15</sup>, Pendle Council<sup>16</sup> and Lancashire County Council<sup>17</sup>;
- Wider Local Planning Authority online registers of applications, including Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council<sup>18</sup>, Rossendale Borough Council<sup>19</sup>, Burnley Borough Council<sup>20</sup>, North Yorkshire Council<sup>21</sup> and Leeds City Council<sup>22</sup>; and
- PINS Programme of Projects website<sup>23</sup>.

24.4.28 A 'cut-off' date was implemented for the PEIR of 1<sup>st</sup> December 2025. This was set to ensure that there was sufficient time for information regarding other

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<sup>14</sup> <https://new.calderdale.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/search-and-comment-planning-applications>.

<sup>15</sup> <https://planning.bradford.gov.uk/online-applications/>

<sup>16</sup> [https://www.pendle.gov.uk/info/20070/planning\\_applications/250/view\\_and\\_comment\\_on\\_a\\_planning\\_application](https://www.pendle.gov.uk/info/20070/planning_applications/250/view_and_comment_on_a_planning_application).

<sup>17</sup> <https://planningregister.lancashire.gov.uk/>

<sup>18</sup> [https://account.rochdale.gov.uk/pr/s/register-view?c\\_\\_r=Arcus\\_BE\\_Public\\_Register](https://account.rochdale.gov.uk/pr/s/register-view?c__r=Arcus_BE_Public_Register).

<sup>19</sup> <https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/council/planning/>.

<sup>20</sup> <https://burnley.gov.uk/planning/see-or-comment-on-planning-applications/>.

<sup>21</sup> <https://www.northyorks.gov.uk/planning-and-conservation/view-and-comment-planning-applications>.

<sup>22</sup> <https://www.leeds.gov.uk/planning/planning-permission/view-and-comment-on-planning-applications>.

<sup>23</sup> <https://national-infrastructure-consenting.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/register-of-applications>.

developments to feed into the technical assessments presented within this PEIR, where relevant.


24.4.29 A further search will be undertaken using the application registers outlined above alongside the Transport and Works Order Act application and decisions webpage<sup>24</sup> which have not been reviewed at this stage. This will be undertaken prior to the commencement of the inter-project effect assessment that will be reported in the ES.

24.4.30 The developments were reviewed to determine their status at the time of undertaking the assessment and to assign a tier in line with the criteria taken from the PINS Advice Note on CEA, reproduced in **Table 24-4**. The information to inform Stage 2 was gathered by a desk-based study, using the sources listed in **Paragraph 24.4.21**.

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<sup>24</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/twa-inspector-reports-and-decision-letters>.

Table 24-3: PINS Advice Note on CEA - Tiers

Tier	Degree of Certainty	
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under construction;</li> <li>• Permitted application(s), whether under the Planning Act 2008 or other regimes, but not yet implemented;</li> <li>• Submitted application(s) whether under the Planning Act 2008 or other regimes but not yet determined; and</li> <li>• All refusals subject to appeal procedures not yet determined.</li> </ul>	<p>Decreasing level of information available in the public domain</p> 
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Projects on the Planning Inspectorate’s Programme of Projects or another planning register, with no application yet submitted but with reporting related to EIA submitted (e.g. Screening Report or Scoping Report).</li> </ul>	
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Projects on the Planning Inspectorate’s Programme of Projects where a scoping report has not been submitted;</li> <li>• Identified in the relevant Development Plan and emerging Development Plans, with appropriate weight being given as they near adoption, recognising that there will be limited information on any relevant proposals; and</li> <li>• Identified in other plans and programmes, as appropriate, which set the framework for future development consents or approvals, where such development is reasonably likely to come forward.</li> </ul>	

24.4.31 For the preliminary assessments, only development that was assigned as Tier 1 or Tier 2 has been considered. Developments assigned as Tier 3 will be considered in the ES.

### **Step 2: Establishing the Short-List of Other Developments**

24.4.32 Following the compilation of the long list at Stage 1, the results were filtered to identify developments to be taken forward to the inter-project effect assessment. These filtered 'Other Developments' formed the short list.

24.4.33 The criteria used to filter the long list were derived from the PINS Advice Note on CEA, as follows:

- The temporal scope, considering the relative construction, operation and decommissioning programmes of the long list developments and that for the Proposed Development, to establish whether there is an overlap and therefore the potential for the combination and interaction of effects, which could give rise to inter-project effects. Where information is not available on the programme, it has been assumed that relevant phases of the developments overlap with the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development as a 'worst-case';
- The scale and nature of development, considering if the scale and / or nature of the long list development is likely to give rise to effects that could combine or interact with those arising from the Proposed Development. The threshold used was whether the long list development is classified as 'Major Development' as below this, development is considered of insufficient scale or of a type that would not result in inter-project effects with the Proposed Development. 'Major Development' is defined within The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2010<sup>25</sup> as follows:
  - *“(a) the winning and working of minerals or the use of land for mineral-working deposits;*
  - *(b) waste development;*
  - *(c) the provision of dwellinghouses where —*
    - *(i) the number of dwellinghouses to be provided is 10 or more; or*

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<sup>25</sup> The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2010 No. 2184. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2010/2184/contents/made>.

- *(ii) the development is to be carried out on a site having an area of 0.5 hectares or more and it is not known whether the development falls within sub-paragraph (c)(i);*
- *(d) the provision of a building or buildings where the floor space to be created by the development is 1,000 square metres or more; or*
- *(e) development carried out on a site having an area of 1 hectare or more”.*

24.4.34 The information to inform Stage 2 was gathered by a desk-based study, using the sources listed in **Paragraph 24.4.21**.

24.4.35 The outputs of Stages 1 and 2 are presented in **Appendix 24-1**.

24.4.36 The following stages are set out for information but have not yet been undertaken as they will require the completion of the technical assessments for the ES to enable the consideration and assessment of inter-project effects.

24.4.37 For the ES, a detailed review will also be undertaken, considering:

- Other factors, including:
  - The nature and / or capacity of the receiving environment, which could make the combination or interaction of effects from Other Development and the Proposed Development more or less likely; and
  - The date of the planning applications or applications for Development Consent, with those older than five years at the date of study (which will be in summer 2026 – this will be set out in the ES) ‘screened out’ on the basis that it is anticipated that developments subject to applications prior to this date will already have been built out (and therefore form part of the baseline) and / or where subsequent applications have been submitted these would be captured within the search dates. However, it is recognised that this needs to be applied with caution and, where appropriate, older extant planning permissions and other forms of development consents will be considered.

24.4.38 The outputs of this review will be presented in the ES.

### **Stage 3: Information Gathering**

24.4.39 To assess the potential for inter-project effects, there is a requirement to understand the effects of the Other Developments. Therefore, for each Other Development on the short list, the following information will be gathered:

- Proposed design information;

- Baseline data;
- Environmental effects;
- Receptors identified; and
- Environmental measures and additional mitigation (where available).

24.4.40 This information will be gathered by a desk-based study, using the sources listed in **Paragraph 24.4.21**, and will consider the following types of reports:

- Environmental reporting, including standalone reports, PEIRs and ESs;
- Other reporting submitted with the application, including Design and Access Statements, Planning Statement, Construction Environmental Management Plans (or equivalent); and
- Requests for Screening Opinions, including supporting EIA Screening Reports and requests for Scoping Opinions, including supporting EIA Scoping Reports, where applicable.

#### **Stage 4: Assessment of Inter-project Effects**

24.4.41 Using the information gathered at Stage 3, the inter-project effects that could arise due to the combination and interaction of effects from the Proposed Development and Other Development will be assessed.

24.4.42 As there needs to be an effect on the same common sensitive receptor, this will be established at the outset of the assessment using the information gathered from Stage 3. Where suitable information is not available, professional judgement will be used to determine the intra-project effects. Where there is commonality with the receptors assessed in **Chapters 8 – 23**, the assessment will be progressed to consider the specific effects.

24.4.43 The assessment of inter-project effects will be based on the residual effects identified in the technical aspects assessment in the ES and the residual effects from the Other Developments, where residual effects are identified. This is on the basis that all mitigation (including both environmental measures and additional mitigation) is committed.

24.4.44 It is acknowledged that effects arising from the Proposed Development, even if not identified as 'significant' in isolation, when combining and interacting with effects from Other Development, could give rise to a significant inter-project effect on a common sensitive receptor. Therefore, all residual effects will be considered.

24.4.45 The assessment of inter-project effects is specific to the technical aspects due to the nature of the technical assessments and the underpinning data used. However,

the evaluation undertaken at the common sensitive receptor level will consider the following, where applicable:

- Magnitude of change (or impact, etc.) for the effects contributing to an inter-project effect undertaken for the Proposed Development and Other Developments;
- Sensitivity (or value, importance, etc.) of the common sensitive receptor identified in the relevant technical assessments undertaken for the Proposed Development and Other Developments;
- The nature of the effects contributing to an inter-project effect (e.g. adverse or beneficial);
- The attributes of the effects contributing to an inter-project effect (e.g. geographical scale / spatial extent, duration (short, medium or long-term), reversibility, frequency and whether direct or indirect); and
- The overall assessment outputs, in terms of the scale of the contributing effects and their significance.

24.4.46 In accordance with technical aspect specific guidance and through the evaluation and mitigation presented in the ES and the available information gathered for the Other Development at Stage 3, conclusions will be drawn on the following between the Proposed Development and the Other Developments, where possible:

- The likelihood of inter-project effects;
- The nature of inter-project effects (i.e. adverse or beneficial);
- The scale or level of the inter-project effect; and
- Whether the inter-project effect is significant or not significant.

24.4.47 Where relevant, consideration will be given to how the Proposed Development contributes to an overall combination or interaction of effects from Other Development and whether it causes a not significant effect to become significant.

24.4.48 The inter-project effect assessment will be undertaken on an aspect-by-aspect basis, rather than development-by-development, as recommended in Annex 2 of the PINS Advice Note on CEA. This will be done so that an inter-project assessment of the Proposed Development with all identified Other Developments can be provided.

24.4.49 Mitigation of inter-project effects is best achieved through management and control measures to prevent the individual impacts in the first instance or reduce the

impacts themselves and therefore reduce the likelihood of such combinations or interactions occurring, in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy. Where there are likely significant effects at the project-level (i.e. identified in the ES for the Proposed Development), which require due consideration and management, it is assumed that these effects will not need to be reconsidered as part of the assessment of inter-project effects.

### Reporting for PEIR

24.4.50 As noted above, the assessment at this stage is commensurate with the level of information available from **Chapters 8 - 23**. Therefore, as further receptor identification and effect evaluation are required and conclusions on significance have not yet been reached at this PEIR stage, only a preliminary assessment of whether there is a potential for inter-project effects has been presented in **Section 24.6**.

### Inter-Project Effects with the Works at Bradford West Substation

24.4.51 As referenced in **Section 24.1**, the works at Bradford West Substation that will be undertaken by NGET (or another party) have also been considered.

24.4.52 These works are anticipated to include reconfiguration of existing electrical infrastructure and additional transformers and switchgear to connect the Export Cable from the Proposed Development to the existing grid.

24.4.53 A preliminary qualitative appraisal has been completed at this stage as further receptor identification and effect evaluation are required and conclusions on significance have not yet been reached at this PEIR stage. The appraisal presented in this Chapter is based on assumptions on the likely geographical scale and spatial extent of any associated effects, duration and reversibility of these works, and the combinations and interactions of these effects with those arising from the Proposed Development.

24.4.54 The assessment of inter-project effects in relation to the works at Bradford West Substation is presented in **Section 24.7**.

### Inter-Project Effects with Other Wind Farm Schemes

24.4.55 To accord with NatureScot guidance on cumulative assessment for onshore wind turbine schemes (referenced in **Table 24-1**), the consideration of inter-project effects with Other Wind Farm Schemes has been dealt with separately to the 'main' inter-project effect assessment with Other Developments. The following stepped process has been used to identify and assess Other Wind Farm Schemes.

## Step 1: Identification of Other Wind Turbine Schemes

24.4.56 The following criteria were developed to identify wind turbine schemes based on NatureScot's 'Guidance – Assessing the cumulative landscape and visual impact of onshore wind energy developments':

- Located within 60km of the Turbine Area; and
- Wind turbine schemes that comprise two or more turbines.

24.4.57 To identify wind turbine schemes, a review of the following databases was undertaken:

- Department of Energy Security and Net Zero's (DESNZ) Renewable Energy Planning Database<sup>26</sup>;
- The 'host' Local Planning Authorities' online registers of applications, including Calderdale Council, Bradford Council, Pendle Council and Lancashire County Council; and
- Wider Local Planning Authority online registers of applications, including Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council, Rossendale Borough Council, Burnley Borough Council, North Yorkshire Council and Leeds City Council as well as Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council<sup>27</sup>, Chorley Borough Council<sup>28</sup>, City of Doncaster Council<sup>29</sup> and Hyndburn Borough Council<sup>30</sup>.

24.4.58 The 'cut off' date used to identify other wind turbine schemes for the preliminary assessment presented in this PEIR was 1<sup>st</sup> December 2025. This was set to ensure sufficient time for information on the other wind turbine schemes to feed into the preliminary assessments presented in this PEIR.

24.4.59 In line with NatureScot's 'Guidance – Assessing the cumulative landscape and visual impact of onshore wind energy developments', other constructed, consented or undetermined wind turbine schemes have been considered at this stage. A review of wind farm schemes that have been subject to an EIA scoping request will be undertaken for the ES.

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<sup>26</sup> DESNZ (2025) Renewable Energy Planning Database; quarterly extract. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/renewable-energy-planning-database-monthly-extract>

<sup>27</sup> <https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/services/planning-and-buildings/view-or-comment-on-planning-applications/>.

<sup>28</sup> <https://chorley.gov.uk/planning-15/view-comment-planning-application>.

<sup>29</sup> <https://www.doncaster.gov.uk/services/planning/planning-applications-online-public-access>.

<sup>30</sup> <https://www.hyndburnbc.gov.uk/planning-application-search/>.

### Step 2: Establishing Temporal Overlap

24.4.60 The wind turbine schemes identified at Step 1 were subject to review in terms of their temporal scope, considering the relative construction, operation and decommissioning programmes for the other wind turbine schemes and that for the Proposed Development to establish whether there is overlap and therefore the potential for the combination and interaction of effects, thereby giving rise to inter-project effects.

24.4.61 Where information is not available on programme, it has been assumed that relevant phases of the developments overlap with the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development as a 'worst-case'.

### Step 3: Preparation of the List of Other Wind Turbine Schemes

24.4.62 Using the outputs of Steps 1 and 2, the compiled list of Other Wind Turbine Schemes is set out in **Table 24-4**.

*Table 24-4: List of Other Wind Turbine Schemes*

Ref. ID	Name	No. of Turbines	Distance from Turbine Area (km) <sup>a</sup>	Decommissioning Date
<b>Other Wind Turbine Schemes - Constructed / Existing / Operational</b>				
A	Ovenden Moor	9	2.6km east	January 2040
B	Todmorden Moor	5	9.0km south	September 2039
C	Reaps Moss	3	9.2km southwest	March 2040
D	Coal Clough	8	5.9km southwest	May 2040
E	Hameldon Hill	3	11.2km west	April 2038
F	Hyndburn	4	20.3km southwest	April 2042
G	Caton Moor	8	48.6km northwest	Unknown
H	Knabs Ridge	8	30.0km northeast	Unknown
I	Hook Moor	5	45.0km east	January 2041

Ref. ID	Name	No. of Turbines	Distance from Turbine Area (km) <sup>a</sup>	Decommissioning Date
J	Hampole	4	55.0km southeast	March 2039
K	Marr	4	54.0km southeast	January 2037
L	Hazlehead	3	32.0km southeast	December 2036
M	Spicer Hill	3	33.0km southeast	February 2038
N	Blackstone Edge	3	32.5km southeast	March 2038
O	Park Spring	3	47.3km southeast	November 2040
P	Crook Hill	7	11.2km south	Unknown
Q	Hyndburn	12	23.2km southwest	October 2037
R	Scout Moor	16	13km southwest	September 2043
S	Royd Moor	13	34.5km southeast	December 2027
T	Mawdesley Moss	3	46.4km southwest	Unknown
<b>Other Wind Turbine Schemes - Awaiting Determination</b>				
U	Morecambe Offshore Windfarm	35	37km west (at the closest point to the proposed infrastructure)	Unknown
V	Scout Moor II	17	13km southwest	December 2069

<sup>a</sup> Distance (km) has been measured from the Turbine Area only, as this is where the wind turbines as part of the Proposed Development are located and therefore the source of impacts from the Proposed Development, which could combine or interact with impacts from Other Wind Turbine Schemes.

#### Step 4: Assessment of Other Wind Turbine Schemes

24.4.63 NatureScot guidance referenced in **Table 24-1** refers specifically to the following technical aspects that should cumulatively consider wind turbine schemes:

- Ornithology (i.e. Assessing the cumulative impacts of onshore wind farms on birds); and
- Landscape and Visual (i.e. Assessing the cumulative landscape and visual impact of onshore wind energy developments).

24.4.64 In addition to these aspects, inter-project effects with other wind farm schemes have been considered in relation to the following technical aspects and associated effects due to the potential for these to combine or interact with those from the Proposed Development:

- Historic Environment (with respect to the changes in the setting of heritage assets);
- Noise and Vibration (specifically with respect to operational wind turbine noise);
- Socio-Economics and Tourism (specifically with respect to employment and GVA effects);
- Aviation and Radar (all effects); and
- Shadow Flicker (all effects).

24.4.65 While 22 Other Wind Farm Schemes have been identified in **Table 24-4**, there is not necessarily an inter-project effect between the Proposed Development and all of the Other Wind Farm Schemes for all relevant technical aspects.

24.4.66 Following the completion of the technical assessments in the ES, professional judgement will be used, taking account of:

- Distance;
- Intervening screening (from topography, built form and vegetation) and land uses; and
- Outputs of available documentation (in relation to effects, receptors and mitigation).

#### Reporting for PEIR

24.4.67 As noted above, the assessment at this stage is commensurate with the level of information available from **Chapters 8 - 23**. Therefore, as further receptor identification and effect evaluation are required and conclusions on significance

have not yet been reached at this PEIR stage, only a preliminary assessment of whether there is a potential for significant inter-project effects has been presented in **Section 24.8**.

## 24.5 Intra-Project Effects Assessment

24.5.1 The tables for the construction (**Table 24-5**), operation and maintenance (Table 24-6) and decommissioning (**Table 24-7**) phases are provided below in line with Steps 1 and 3 of the methodology outlined in **Section 24.1**. The consideration of the potential for an effect interaction for each environmental 'factor' is provided following each table, in line with Step 3. The assessment of the intra-project Effects is then provided below each of the tables, in line with Step 4.

### Construction Phase

#### Steps 1 and 2

24.5.2 The outputs of Steps 1 and 2 for the construction phase are provided in **Table 24-5**.

Table 24-5: Outputs of Steps 1 and 2 for the Assessment of Intra-Project Effects (Construction Phase)

Construction Phase			
Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect		Residual Effect / Significance	Environmental Factor
<b>Chapter 8: Biodiversity</b>			
South Pennine Moors Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and South Pennine Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)  Priority Habitats (blanket bog, dry heath, wet heath etc.)	Direct land take and land use change resulting in degradation and / or loss of habitat	Significant effects cannot be ruled out	Biodiversity
	Changes in surface and sub-surface hydrology resulting in degradation and / or loss of habitat (including irreplaceable habitats)	Significant effects cannot be ruled out	Biodiversity
	The introduction of toxic pollutants or sediments into the environment resulting in changes, loss or damage to terrestrial or freshwater environments and the species they support	Not Significant	Biodiversity
	Dust deposition resulting in degradation and/or loss of habitat (including irreplaceable habitats)	Not Significant	Biodiversity
	Changes in air quality resulting in degradation and / or loss of habitat	Significant effects cannot be ruled out	Biodiversity
	Changes in levels of recreational pressure resulting in degradation and / or loss of habitat	Significant effects cannot be ruled out	Biodiversity
Local non-statutory designated sites	Direct land take and land use change resulting in both permanent and temporary degradation and / or loss of habitat	Not Significant	Biodiversity

Construction Phase			
Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect		Residual Effect / Significance	Environmental Factor
	The introduction of toxic pollutants into the environment resulting in changes, loss or damage to terrestrial or freshwater environments and the species they support	Not Significant	Biodiversity
	Changes in air quality as a result of vehicle emissions resulting in degradation and / or loss of habitat	Not Significant	Biodiversity
Priority Habitats: Rivers	Direct land take and land use change resulting in degradation and / or loss of habitat	Significant effects cannot be ruled out	Biodiversity
	Changes in surface and sub-surface hydrology resulting in degradation and / or loss of habitat	Significant effects cannot be ruled out	Biodiversity
	The introduction of toxic pollutants or sediments into the environment resulting in changes, loss or damage to terrestrial or freshwater environments and the species they support	Not Significant	Biodiversity
Protected species: Bats	Direct land take and land use change resulting in degradation and / or loss of habitat	Significant effects cannot be ruled out	Biodiversity
	Indirect habitat loss and degradation		
Protected species: Amphibians	Direct land take and land use change resulting in degradation and / or loss of habitat	Significant effects cannot be ruled out	Biodiversity
	Indirect habitat loss and degradation		

<b>Construction Phase</b>			
<b>Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect</b>		<b>Residual Effect / Significance</b>	<b>Environmental Factor</b>
Protected species: Reptiles	Direct land take and land use change resulting in degradation and / or loss of habitat	Significant effects cannot be ruled out	Biodiversity
	Indirect habitat loss and degradation		
Protected species: Otter and Water Vole	Direct land take and land use change resulting in degradation and / or loss of habitat	Significant effects cannot be ruled out	Biodiversity
	Indirect habitat loss and degradation		
	Construction activity resulting in disturbance of fauna resulting in displacement or a reduction in productivity / survival rates		
CHEGD Fungi Assemblage	Direct land take and land use change resulting in degradation and/or loss of habitat	Significant effects cannot be ruled out	Biodiversity
	Indirect habitat loss and degradation		
Invertebrates Assemblage (including White clawed crayfish)	Direct land take and land use change resulting in degradation and / or loss of habitat	Significant effects cannot be ruled out	Biodiversity
	Indirect habitat loss and degradation		
Fish Assemblage	Direct land take and land use change resulting in degradation and / or loss of habitat	Significant effects cannot be ruled out	Biodiversity
	Indirect habitat loss and degradation		
<b>Chapter 9: Ornithology</b>			

Construction Phase			
Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect		Residual Effect / Significance	Environmental Factor
Habitat loss and alteration	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 Special Protection Area (SPA)	Likely significant adverse effect at the international scale	Biodiversity
	South Pennine Moors SSSI	Likely significant adverse effect at the national scale	Biodiversity
	Merlin	Likely significant adverse effects at the local level	Biodiversity
	Golden plover	Likely significant adverse effect at the local scale (Breeding and non-breeding)	Biodiversity
	Other waders (common sandpiper, curlew, dunlin, lapwing, oystercatcher, redshank, snipe)	Likely significant adverse effect at the local scale (Curlew, dunlin, lapwing, redshank, snipe and oystercatcher - breeding) Not Significant (Common sandpiper - breeding and curlew, dunlin, lapwing,	Biodiversity

Construction Phase			
Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect		Residual Effect / Significance	Environmental Factor
		redshank, snipe and oystercatcher - non-breeding)	
	Other raptors and owls (barn owl, goshawk, hen harrier, kestrel, marsh harrier, peregrine, red kite, short-eared owl)	Likely significant adverse effect at the national scale (Short-eared owl and marsh harrier - breeding, hen harrier - breeding and non-breeding) Likely significant adverse effect at the regional scale (Peregrine) Likely significant adverse effect at the local level (Short-eared owl - non-breeding, breeding other raptors/owls - breeding) Not Significant (Goshawk, marsh harrier and other	Biodiversity

Construction Phase			
Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect		Residual Effect / Significance	Environmental Factor
		raptors/owls - non-breeding)	
	Waterfowl (greylag goose and mallard)	Not Significant	Biodiversity
	Gamebirds (red grouse)	Likely significant adverse effect at the regional scale	Biodiversity
	Passerines and relatives (wheatear, whinchat, dipper, grey wagtail, stonechat and priority passerines and relatives group)	Not Significant (Dipper and grey wagtail, woodland-associated passerines) Likely significant adverse at the local scale (Upland open-ground passerines)	Biodiversity
Disturbance/ displacement	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Likely significant adverse effect at the international scale	Biodiversity
	South Pennine Moors SSSI	Likely significant adverse effect at the national scale	Biodiversity
	Merlin	Likely significant adverse effect at the	Biodiversity

Construction Phase			
Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect		Residual Effect / Significance	Environmental Factor
		national scale (Breeding) Not Significant (Non-breeding)	
	Golden plover	Likely significant adverse effect at the regional scale (Breeding) Not Significant (Non-breeding)	Biodiversity
	Other waders (common sandpiper, curlew, dunlin, lapwing, little ringed plover, oystercatcher, redshank, snipe)	Likely significant adverse effect at the regional scale (Curlew, dunlin, lapwing, oystercatcher, redshank and snipe - breeding) Likely significant adverse effect at a local scale (Common sandpiper) Not Significant (Little ringed plover, curlew, dunlin, lapwing, oystercatcher,	Biodiversity

Construction Phase		
Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect	Residual Effect / Significance	Environmental Factor
	redshank and snipe - non-breeding)	
Other raptors and owls (barn owl, goshawk, hen harrier, hobby, kestrel, marsh harrier, peregrine, red kite, short-eared owl)	Likely significant adverse effect at the national level (Short-eared owl, hen harrier - breeding, hen harrier - non-breeding) Likely significant adverse effect at the regional scale (Marsh harrier - breeding) Likely significant adverse effect at the local scale (Red kite, kestrel - breeding) Likely significant adverse effect at the regional scale (Peregrine - non-breeding) No significant effects (Barn owl, goshawk and hobby - breeding, short-eared owl,	Biodiversity

<b>Construction Phase</b>			
<b>Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect</b>		<b>Residual Effect / Significance</b>	<b>Environmental Factor</b>
		marsh harrier, barn owl, kestrel, red kite and goshawk - non-breeding)	
	Waterfowl (greylag goose and mallard)	Likely significant adverse effect at the local scale (Breeding) Not Significant (Non-breeding)	Biodiversity
	Gamebirds (red grouse)	Likely significant adverse effect at the regional scale (Breeding and non-breeding)	Biodiversity
	Breeding passerines and relatives (wheatear, whinchat, dipper, grey wagtail, stonechat, priority passerines and relatives group)	Not Significant (passerine species, common crossbill and open-habitat breeders)	Biodiversity
Competition from birds displaced by the Proposed Development	North Pennine Moors SPA	Not Significant	Biodiversity
<b>Chapter 10: Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Peat</b>			

<b>Construction Phase</b>		
<b>Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect</b>	<b>Residual Effect / Significance</b>	<b>Environmental Factor</b>
Erosion and sedimentation	Minor adverse / Not Significant	Water
Alteration of flow, natural drainage patterns / runoff volumes and rates – groundwater flows	Significant effects cannot be ruled out	Biodiversity / Water
Potential pollution events affecting groundwater and surface water quality	Minor adverse / Not Significant	Water
Peat instability	Significant effects cannot be ruled out	Population and human health / Water / Material assets
Loss of peat / carbon loss <sup>31</sup>	Significant effects cannot be ruled out	Soil
Risk of flooding from all sources to site users and off-site people and property	Minor adverse / Not Significant	Population and human health / Material assets
Potential pollution events associated with the generation of foul water onsite	Not Significant	Water
<b>Chapter 11: Carbon and Climate Change</b>		

<sup>31</sup> Note that carbon loss is assessed within **Chapter 11: Carbon and Climate Change**.

<b>Construction Phase</b>			
<b>Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect</b>		<b>Residual Effect / Significance</b>	<b>Environmental Factor</b>
Part A: Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission assessment	GHG Emissions	Significant beneficial <sup>32</sup>	Climate
Part B: Climate resilience assessment	Flooding (pluvial and fluvial)	Negligible – minor adverse / Not Significant	Population and human health / Material assets
	Extreme weather events	Negligible – minor adverse / Not Significant	Population and human health / Material assets
	Heatwaves and chronic temperature increase	Minor adverse / Not Significant	Population and human health
<b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual</b>			
Physical effects on physical landscape fabric		Potential for significant adverse effects to occur	Landscape
Effects on landscape character and visual amenity		No greater than those identified for the operational and	Population and human health / Landscape

<sup>32</sup> Note that the GHG assessment has considered emissions from all phases of the Proposed Development and GHG savings/reductions from the operation of the Proposed Development. Therefore, a net overall conclusion is presented.

<b>Construction Phase</b>		
<b>Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect</b>	<b>Residual Effect / Significance</b>	<b>Environmental Factor</b>
	maintenance phase (refer to <b>Table 24-2</b> )	
<b>Chapter 13: Historic Environment</b>		
Direct effects on archaeological remains	Not Significant (for buried archaeological remains) Significant (for Vaccary Walls)	Cultural heritage
Changes within the setting of heritage assets	Not Significant / No effect	Cultural heritage
<b>Chapter 14: Transport and Access</b>		
Transport-related effects (severance, driver delay, pedestrian delay, non-motorised user amenity, fear and intimidation, road safety and large loads)	Negligible / Not Significant	Population and human health
<b>Chapter 15: Noise and Vibration</b>		
Construction noise	Not Significant	Population and human health
Construction traffic noise	Not Significant	Population and human health
<b>Chapter 16: Air Quality</b>		

<b>Construction Phase</b>			
<b>Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect</b>	<b>Residual Effect / Significance</b>	<b>Environmental Factor</b>	
Construction dust	No likely significant effects	Population and human health	
Construction road traffic on human health	Not Significant	Population and human health	
Construction road traffic on ecological sites	Not Significant	Biodiversity	
Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM) on ecological sites	Cannot rule out likely significant effects	Biodiversity	
<b>Chapter 17: Socio-Economics and Tourism<sup>33</sup></b>			
Increase in employment and Gross Value Added (GVA)	Calderdale	Significant (Beneficial)	Population and human health
	Yorkshire & Humber	Not Significant	Population and human health
	UK	Not Significant	Population and human health
<b>Chapter 18: Human Health</b>			
Open space, leisure and play	Minor adverse / Not Significant	Population and human health	

<sup>33</sup> Note that for the purposes of Socio-Economics and Tourism, the 'development and construction' phase has been considered to account for expenditure prior to the commencement of construction works onsite.

<b>Construction Phase</b>		
<b>Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect</b>	<b>Residual Effect / Significance</b>	<b>Environmental Factor</b>
Transport modes, access and connections	Minor adverse / Not Significant	Population and human health
Community identity, culture, resilience and influence	Negligible adverse / Not Significant	Population and human health
Employment, income and training	Minor beneficial / Not Significant	Population and human health
Housing	At this stage significant effects cannot be ruled out	
Health and social care services	At this stage significant effects cannot be ruled out	
Air quality	Minor adverse / Not Significant	Population and human health
Noise and vibration	Minor adverse / Not Significant	Population and human health
Water quality or availability	Minor adverse / Not Significant	Population and human health
<b>Chapter 19: Aviation and Radar</b>		
Effects on Primary Surveillance Radars (PSRs)	None	Material assets
Manchester Airport Instrument Flight Procedures (IFP)	Not Significant	Material assets

<b>Construction Phase</b>		
<b>Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect</b>	<b>Residual Effect / Significance</b>	<b>Environmental Factor</b>
Blackport Airport IFPs	Not Significant	Material assets
Leeds Bradford Airport IFPs	Not Significant	Material assets
BAE Systems Warton IFPs	Not Significant	Material assets
Military low flying	Not Significant	Material assets
NATS En Route plc (NERL) Pole Hill Doppler Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range (DVOR)	Not Significant	Material assets
<b>Chapter 20: Major Accidents and Disasters</b>		
Accident involving high-consequence dangerous goods	Not Significant	Population and human health
Accidental fire or explosion at an onshore Major Accident Hazard Pipeline	Not Significant	Population and human health / Biodiversity / Water / Cultural Heritage
Fires / wildfires	Not Significant	Population and human health / Biodiversity / Water / Cultural Heritage
Risks associated with onsite activities, such as dropping equipment or falls from working at height	Not Significant	Population and human health

<b>Construction Phase</b>		
<b>Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect</b>	<b>Residual Effect / Significance</b>	<b>Environmental Factor</b>
Utilities / services strike	Not Significant	Population and human health / Biodiversity / Water / Cultural Heritage
Subsidence and unstable ground	Not Significant	Population and human health / Biodiversity / Water / Cultural Heritage
Unexploded Ordnance	Not Significant	Population and human health / Biodiversity / Water / Cultural Heritage
Chemical release	Not Significant	Population and human health / Biodiversity / Water / Cultural Heritage
<b>Chapter 21: Shadow Flicker – n/a<sup>34</sup></b>		
<b>Chapter 22: Materials and Waste</b>		
Construction materials	Cannot rule out likely significant effects	Material assets

<sup>34</sup> Effects during the construction phase have been 'scoped out' for Shadow Flicker.

<b>Construction Phase</b>			
<b>Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect</b>		<b>Residual Effect / Significance</b>	<b>Environmental Factor</b>
Construction inert and non-hazardous waste		Cannot rule out likely significant effects	Material assets
Construction hazardous waste		Likely Not Significant	Material assets
<b>Chapter 23: Other Environmental Matters</b>			
Loss of Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land		Not Significant	Land
Construction activities could lead to localised contamination of soils from potential spills or leakages from construction plant during operation or refuelling activities; Direct contact with contaminated soil or ground water and chemical attack on existing buildings, structures and services;	Human health and the built environment receptors	Negligible / Not Significant	Population and human health
	Controlled water receptors (groundwater)	Negligible / Not Significant	Water
	Controlled water receptors (surface water and surface water abstractions)	Minor adverse / Not Significant	Water

Construction Phase			
Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect		Residual Effect / Significance	Environmental Factor
<p>Spillage and leakage from construction activities could have a direct impact on groundwater, resulting in pollution of the underlying aquifers. Pollution run-off during construction activities may occur which could also impact the surface watercourses; and Excavation activities could lead to mobilisation of existing contaminants in the soil or shallow groundwater (if present) potentially creating a new / preferential</p>			

Construction Phase			
Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect		Residual Effect / Significance	Environmental Factor
pathway to the underlying aquifer			
Effects from the Bradford West Cable Corridor and the Access Routes		Not Significant	Population and human health / water

<sup>a</sup> All-construction phase effects were 'scoped out' for shadow flicker.

### Step 3

24.5.3 From **Table 24-5**, the potential for intra-project effects was identified in relation to the following environmental 'factors':

- Population and human health;
- Biodiversity;
- Land;
- Soil;
- Water;
- Climate;
- Material assets;
- Cultural heritage; and
- Landscape.

24.5.4 No potential for intra-project effects was identified for air, as effects presented in **Chapter 8: Biodiversity** and **Chapter 16: Air Quality** specifically relate to population and human health and / or ecological receptors.

24.5.5 An assessment of the potential intra-project effects during the construction phase for each environmental 'factor' listed above is presented below.

#### Population and Human Health

24.5.6 The potential for an intra-project effect was identified from **Table 24-5** due to the effects identified that could combine or interact on common sensitive receptors related to population and human health during the construction phase.

24.5.7 During the construction phase, the common sensitive receptors include existing residents, individuals and groups travelling through the area (e.g. vehicle drivers, pedestrians and cyclists) alongside onsite construction workers and offsite properties. It also noted that there are receptors that indirectly relate to population and human health, including visual receptors (considered within **Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual**), and effects, such as employment and GVA (considered in **Chapter 17: Socio-Economics and Tourism**). Further details on the common sensitive receptors will be provided in the ES.

24.5.8 These common sensitive receptors are broadly either 'static' (e.g. residents) or 'transient' (e.g. users of local roads), although the two groups are not mutually

exclusive, as receptors could switch between each category (e.g. a resident leaving their dwelling and travelling on local roads through the area). The experience of effects is anticipated to slightly differ between static and transient receptors due to the likely duration of exposure to the effects.

- 24.5.9 The occurrence of intra-project effects will be linked to the types of activities alongside the proximity of the works and the sensitivity of receptors. The durations of the majority of effects listed in **Table 24-4** are temporary and short-term (e.g. disturbance from construction noise), although a number of effects may have a longer duration. The nature of effects listed in **Table 24-4** is a mixture of beneficial and adverse. Further evaluation of the individual effects contributing to the intra-project effects will be undertaken based on the technical assessments for Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Peat, Carbon and Climate Change, Landscape and Visual, Transport and Access, Noise and Vibration, Air Quality, Socio-Economics and Tourism, Human Health, Major Accidents and Disasters and Other Environmental Matters presented in the ES.
- 24.5.10 At this stage, due to the number of effects listed in **Table 24-4** and how they may combine or interact, any intra-project effect is likely to be of greater significance than the individual effects. Therefore, significant effects cannot be ruled out. A detailed assessment will be undertaken in the ES.

### **Biodiversity**

- 24.5.11 The potential for an intra-project effect was identified from **Table 24-5** due to the effects identified that could combine or interact on common sensitive receptors related to biodiversity during the construction phase.
- 24.5.12 During the construction phase, the common sensitive receptors include ecologically designated sites, habitats and protected and notable species. Further details on the common sensitive receptors will be provided in the ES.
- 24.5.13 The occurrence of intra-project effects will be linked to the types of activities giving rise to effects and the sensitivity of receptors. The durations of the effects listed in **Table 24-4** are a mixture of temporary and short-term (e.g. related to construction disturbance) as well as permanent and long-term (e.g. habitat loss). The nature of the effects listed in **Table 24-4** is adverse. Further evaluation of the individual effects contributing to the intra-project effects will be undertaken based on the technical assessments for Biodiversity, Ornithology, Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Peat, Air Quality and Major Accidents and Disasters presented in the ES.
- 24.5.14 At this stage, due to the number of effects listed in **Table 24-4** and how they may combine or interact, any intra-project effect is likely to be of greater significance

than the individual effects. Therefore, at this stage, significant effects cannot be ruled out. A detailed assessment will be undertaken in the ES.

### Land

24.5.15 While the potential for an intra-project effect was identified from **Table 24-4**, the only effect that considers land is the loss of BMV agricultural land (see **Chapter 23: Other Environmental Matters**). Therefore, there are no intra-project effects.

### Soil

24.5.16 While the potential for an intra-project effect was identified from **Table 24-4**, the only effect that considers soil is peat loss / carbon loss (see **Chapter 10: Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Peat**). Therefore, there are no intra-project effects.

### Water

24.5.17 The potential for an intra-project effect was identified from **Table 24-4** due to the multiple effects that could combine or interact on common sensitive receptors related to water during the construction phase.

24.5.18 During the construction phase, the common sensitive receptors include both surface water (such as watercourses, reservoirs) and groundwater features. Further details on the common sensitive receptors will be provided in the ES.

24.5.19 The occurrence of intra-project effects will be linked to the types of activities giving rise to effects and the sensitivity of receptors. The effects listed in **Table 24-4** are a mixture of temporary and short-term (e.g. erosion and sedimentation) as well as permanent and long-term (e.g. potential pollution events affecting groundwater and surface water quality). The nature of the effects listed in **Table 24-4** is adverse. Further evaluation of the individual effects contributing to the intra-project effects will be undertaken based on the technical assessments for Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Peat, Major Accidents and Disasters and Other Environmental Matters presented in the ES.

24.5.20 At this stage, due to the number of effects listed in **Table 24-4** and how they may combine or interact, any intra-project effect is likely to be of greater significance than the individual effects. Therefore, at this stage, significant effects cannot be ruled out. A detailed assessment will be undertaken in the ES.

### Climate

24.5.21 While the potential for intra-project effects has been identified, the only effect that considers climate is GHG emissions (see **Chapter 11: Carbon and Climate Change**). Therefore, there are no intra-project effects.

### Material Assets

24.5.22 While the potential for intra-project effects has been identified, there are no common sensitive receptors, as individual material asset receptors are considered as part of the relevant technical assessments (see **Chapter 10: Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Peat**, **Chapter 19: Aviation and Radar** and **Chapter 22: Materials and Waste**). Therefore, there are no intra-project effects.

### Cultural Heritage

24.5.23 While the potential for intra-project effects has been identified, there are no common sensitive receptors, as individual heritage receptors are considered as part of the technical assessment (see **Chapter 13: Historic Environment**). Therefore, there are no intra-project effects.

24.5.24 While such effects could occur in conjunction with a number of the risk events identified in **Chapter 20: Major Accidents and Disasters**, such effects are unlikely to be experienced together (particularly given the management and control measures identified in **Chapter 20: Major Accidents and Disasters**). Therefore, there are no intra-project effects.

### Landscape

24.5.25 The potential for an intra-project effect was identified from **Table 24-4** due to the effects identified that could combine or interact on common sensitive receptors related to landscape during the construction phase.

24.5.26 During the construction phase, the common sensitive receptors include the landscape, both in terms of its physical fabric and character areas within the PEIR Boundary. Further details on the common sensitive receptors will be provided in the ES.

24.5.27 The occurrence of intra-project effects will be linked to the geographical extent of construction works, the types of activities and the sensitivity of receptors. The durations of the effects listed in **Table 24-4** are a mixture of temporary and short-term (e.g. changes in landscape character) as well as permanent and long-term (e.g. changes to physical landscape fabric). The nature of the effects listed in **Table 24-4** is adverse. Further evaluation of the individual effects contributing to the intra-project effects will be undertaken based on the technical assessments for Landscape and Visual presented in the ES.

24.5.28 At this stage, given the effects listed in **Table 24-4** and how they may combine or interact, any intra-project effect is likely to be of greater significance than the effects individually. Therefore, at this stage, significant effects cannot be ruled out. A detailed assessment will be undertaken in the ES.

## Operation and Maintenance Phase

### Steps 1 and 2

24.5.29 The outputs of Steps 1 and 2 for the operational and maintenance phase are provided in **Table 24-5**.

Table 24-6: Outputs of Steps 1 and 2 for the Assessment of Intra-Project Effects (Operational and Maintenance Phase)

Operational and Maintenance Phase			
Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect		Residual Effect / Significance	Environmental 'Factor'
<b>Chapter 8: Biodiversity</b>			
South Pennine Moors SAC and South Pennine Moors SSSI  Priority Habitats (blanket bog, dry heath, wet heath etc.)	Changes in levels of recreational pressure resulting in degradation and/or loss of habitat	Significant effects cannot be ruled out	Biodiversity
Protected species: Bats	Collision with turbine blades resulting in injury or death	Significant effects cannot be ruled out	Biodiversity
Fish Assemblage	Effects of electro-magnetic fields and heat produced by transmission cables beneath watercourses	Significant effects cannot be ruled out	Biodiversity
<b>Chapter 9: Ornithology</b>			
Habitat loss and alteration – resulting from routine maintenance	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Not Significant	Biodiversity
	South Pennine Moors SSSI		
	Merlin		
	Golden plover		

Operational and Maintenance Phase			
Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect		Residual Effect / Significance	Environmental 'Factor'
	Other waders (common sandpiper, curlew, dunlin, lapwing, little ringed plover, oystercatcher, redshank, snipe)		
	Other raptors and owls (barn owl, goshawk, hen harrier, kestrel, marsh harrier, peregrine, red kite, short-eared owl)		
	Waterfowl (greylag goose and mallard)		
	Gamebirds (red grouse)		
	Passerines and relatives (wheatear, whinchat, dipper, grey wagtail, stonechat and priority passerines and relatives group)		
Habitat loss and alteration - resulting from cessation of driven grouse moor management	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Likely significant adverse effect at the international scale	Biodiversity
	South Pennine Moors SSSI	Likely significant adverse effect at the national scale	Biodiversity
	Merlin	Likely significant adverse effects at relative levels of geographic importance (all breeding species other than breeding passerine species of woodland / scrub dependence)	Biodiversity
	Golden plover		
	Other waders (common sandpiper, curlew, dunlin, lapwing, little ringed plover, oystercatcher, redshank, snipe)		

Operational and Maintenance Phase			
Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect		Residual Effect / Significance	Environmental 'Factor'
	Other raptors and owls (barn owl, goshawk, hen harrier, kestrel, marsh harrier, peregrine, red kite, short-eared owl)	Likely significant beneficial effect (Passerine species of woodland / scrub dependence - breeding)	
	Waterfowl (greylag goose and mallard)		
	Gamebirds (red grouse)		
	Passerines and relatives (wheatear, whinchat, dipper, grey wagtail, stonechat and priority passerines and relatives group)		
	Non-breeding species	Likely significant adverse effect at the national scale (Hen harrier) Likely significant beneficial effect (Passerine species of woodland / scrub dependence) Likely significant adverse (for all other non-breeding species)	Biodiversity
Death / injury due to collision with turbines	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Likely significant adverse effect at the international scale	Biodiversity
	South Pennine Moors SSSI	Likely significant adverse effect at the national scale	Biodiversity
	Merlin		Biodiversity

Operational and Maintenance Phase			
Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect		Residual Effect / Significance	Environmental 'Factor'
	Golden plover	Likely significant adverse effects at relative levels of geographic importance (refer to <b>Chapter 9: Ornithology</b> )	
	Other waders (curlew, dunlin, lapwing, oystercatcher, redshank, snipe)		
	Other raptors and owls (goshawk, hen harrier, hobby, kestrel, marsh harrier, peregrine, red kite, short-eared owl)		
	Waterfowl (greylag goose, mallard, pink-footed goose, whooper swan)		
	Gamebirds (red grouse)		
	Gulls (black-headed gull, common gull, great black-backed gull, herring gull, lesser black-backed gull)		
Disturbance / displacement – operational maintenance works	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Not Significant	Biodiversity
	South Pennine Moors SSSI		
	Merlin		
	Golden plover		
	Other waders (common sandpiper, curlew, dunlin, lapwing, little ringed plover, oystercatcher, snipe)		

Operational and Maintenance Phase			
Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect		Residual Effect / Significance	Environmental 'Factor'
	<p>Other raptors and owls (barn owl, goshawk, hen harrier, hobby, kestrel, marsh harrier, peregrine, red kite, short-eared owl)</p> <p>Waterfowl (greylag goose, mallard, pink-footed goose, whooper swan)</p> <p>Gamebirds (red grouse)</p> <p>Gull species (black-headed gull, common gull, great black-backed gull, herring gull, lesser black-backed gull)</p>		
Disturbance / displacement – tourism / recreation	<p>South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA, South Pennine Moors SSSI, Merlin, Golden plover, other waders (common sandpiper, curlew, dunlin, lapwing, little ringed plover, oystercatcher, snipe), other raptors and owls (barn owl, goshawk, hen harrier, hobby, kestrel, marsh harrier, peregrine, red kite, short-eared owl), waterfowl (greylag goose, mallard, pink-footed goose, whooper swan), gamebirds (red grouse) and gull species (black-headed gull, common gull, great black-backed gull, herring gull, lesser black-backed gull)</p>	Significant effects cannot be ruled out	Biodiversity

Operational and Maintenance Phase			
Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect		Residual Effect / Significance	Environmental 'Factor'
Disturbance / displacement - other	South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA	Likely significant adverse effect at the international scale	Biodiversity
	South Pennine Moors SSSI	Likely significant adverse effect at the national scale	Biodiversity
	Merlin	Likely significant adverse effect at the national scale (Breeding) Not Significant (Wintering)	Biodiversity
	Golden plover	Likely significant adverse effect at the regional scale (Breeding) Not Significant (Non-breeding)	Biodiversity
	Other waders (common sandpiper, curlew, dunlin, lapwing, little ringed plover, oystercatcher, snipe)	Not Significant (Little ringed plover - breeding) Likely significant adverse effect at the local scale (Common sandpiper - breeding) Likely significant adverse effect at the regional scale (Curlew, dunlin, lapwing, oystercatcher, redshank and snipe - breeding) Not Significant (Non-breeding - waders)	Biodiversity

Operational and Maintenance Phase			
Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect		Residual Effect / Significance	Environmental 'Factor'
	Other raptors and owls (barn owl, goshawk, hen harrier, hobby, kestrel, marsh harrier, peregrine, red kite, short-eared owl)	<p>Likely significant adverse effects at the national level (Short-eared owls and hen harrier - breeding, hen harrier - non-breeding)</p> <p>Likely significant adverse effects at the regional scale (Peregrine and red kite - breeding, peregrine - non-breeding)</p> <p>Likely significant adverse effect at the local scale (Kestrel - breeding)</p> <p>Not Significant (Other raptors (barn owl, goshawk and hobby) - breeding)</p> <p>Not Significant (All other raptor and owl species - non-breeding)</p>	Biodiversity
	Waterfowl (greylag goose, mallard, pink-footed goose, whooper swan)	Not Significant (Breeding and non-breeding)	Biodiversity
	Gamebirds (red grouse)	Not Significant	Biodiversity

<b>Operational and Maintenance Phase</b>			
<b>Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect</b>		<b>Residual Effect / Significance</b>	<b>Environmental 'Factor'</b>
	Gull species (black-headed gull, common gull, great black-backed gull, herring gull, lesser black-backed gull)	Not Significant	Biodiversity
Competition from birds displaced by the Proposed Development	North Pennine Moors SPA	Not Significant	Biodiversity
<b>Chapter 10: Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Peat</b>			
Erosion and sedimentation		Minor adverse / Not Significant	Water
Alteration of flow, natural drainage patterns / runoff volumes and rates – groundwater flows		Significant effects cannot be ruled out	Biodiversity / Water
Potential pollution events affecting groundwater and surface water quality		Minor adverse / Not Significant	Water
Risk of flooding from all sources to site users and off-site people and property		Significant effects cannot be ruled out	Population and human health / Material assets
Potential pollution events associated with the generation of foul water onsite		Not Significant	Water
<b>Chapter 11: Carbon and Climate Change</b>			

Operational and Maintenance Phase			
Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect		Residual Effect / Significance	Environmental 'Factor'
Part A: GHG emission assessment	GHG emissions	Significant beneficial <sup>35</sup>	Climate
Part B: Climate resilience assessment	Flooding (pluvial and fluvial)	Minor adverse / Not Significant	Population and human health
	Extreme weather events	Negligible – minor adverse / Not Significant	Population and human health / Biodiversity / Material assets
	Heatwaves	Negligible / Not Significant	Population and human health / Biodiversity / Material assets
	Chronic temperature increase	Negligible / Not Significant	Population and human health / Biodiversity / Material assets
	Drought and reduced summer rainfall	Negligible / Not Significant	Biodiversity / Material assets
	Increased precipitation	Negligible / Not Significant	Material assets

<sup>35</sup> Note that the GHG assessment has considered emissions from all phases of the Proposed Development and GHG savings/reductions from the operation of the Proposed Development. Therefore, a net overall conclusion is presented.

<b>Operational and Maintenance Phase</b>		
<b>Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect</b>	<b>Residual Effect / Significance</b>	<b>Environmental 'Factor'</b>
Subsidence or ground movement	Negligible / Not Significant	Material assets
<b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual</b>		
Physical effects on physical landscape fabric	Not Significant	Landscape
Effects on landscape character	A range of Significant and Not Significant effects	Landscape
Effects on landscape designations	Potential for significant adverse effects to occur	Landscape
Effects on visual amenity	Likely to be significant adverse effects	Population and human health
Residential visual amenity assessment	Likely to be significant adverse effects	Population and human health
Assessment of 'hours of darkness' visual effects	Likely to be significant adverse effects	Population and human health
<b>Chapter 13: Historic Environment</b>		
Direct effects on archaeological remains	Minor adverse / Not Significant	Cultural heritage
Changes within the setting of heritage assets	Minor adverse / Not Significant	Cultural heritage
<b>Chapter 14: Transport and Access – n/a<sup>36</sup></b>		

<sup>36</sup> Effects during the operational and maintenance phase have been 'scoped out' for Transport and Access.

Operational and Maintenance Phase			
Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect		Residual Effect / Significance	Environmental 'Factor'
<b>Chapter 15: Noise and Vibration</b>			
Operational wind turbine noise		Not Significant	Population and human health
Operational substation noise		Not Significant	Population and human health
<b>Chapter 16: Air Quality – n/a<sup>37</sup></b>			
<b>Chapter 17: Socio-Economics and Tourism</b>			
Increase in employment and GVA	Calderdale	Not Significant	Population and human health
	Yorkshire & Humber	Not Significant	Population and human health
	UK	Not Significant	Population and human health
Impacts on tourism economy		No noticeable adverse impacts	Population and human health
<b>Chapter 18: Human Health</b>			
Open space, leisure and play		Minor adverse / Not Significant	Population and human health

<sup>37</sup> Effects during the operational and maintenance phase have been 'scoped out' for Air Quality.

<b>Operational and Maintenance Phase</b>		
<b>Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect</b>	<b>Residual Effect / Significance</b>	<b>Environmental 'Factor'</b>
Community identity, culture, resilience and influence	Minor adverse / Not Significant	Population and human health
Employment, income and training	Negligible beneficial / Not Significant	Population and human health
Noise and vibration	Minor adverse / Not Significant	Population and human health
Water quality or availability	Minor adverse / Not Significant	Population and human health
Shadow flicker	Negligible adverse / Not Significant	Population and human health
Wider societal infrastructure and resource	Moderate beneficial / Significant	Population and human health
<b>Chapter 19: Aviation and Radar</b>		
Leeds Bradford Airport PSR	Anticipated to be Not Significant	Material assets
Manchester Airport PSR	Anticipated to be Not Significant	Material assets
BAE Systems Warton PSR	Anticipated to be Not Significant	Material assets

<b>Operational and Maintenance Phase</b>		
<b>Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect</b>	<b>Residual Effect / Significance</b>	<b>Environmental 'Factor'</b>
NERL Clee Hill, Claxby and St. Anne's PSRs	Anticipated to be Not Significant	Material assets
Met Office Hamledon Hill PSR	Anticipated to be Not Significant	Material assets
Manchester Airport IFPs	Not Significant	Material assets
Blackpool Airport IFPs	Not Significant	Material assets
Leeds Bradford Airport IFPs	Anticipated to be Not significant	Material assets
BAE Systems Warton IFPs	Anticipated to be Not Significant	Material assets
Military low flying	Anticipated to be Not Significant	Material assets
NERL Pole Hill DVOR	Not Significant	Material assets
<b>Chapter 20: Major Accidents and Disasters</b>		
Aviation collision	Not Significant	Population and human health
Fire / wildfires	Not Significant	Population and human health / Biodiversity / Water / Cultural Heritage

<b>Operational and Maintenance Phase</b>		
<b>Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect</b>	<b>Residual Effect / Significance</b>	<b>Environmental 'Factor'</b>
Risks associated with onsite activities, such as dropping equipment or falls from working at height	Not Significant	Population and human health
Chemical release	Not Significant	Population and human health / Biodiversity / Water / Cultural Heritage
Ice throw	Not Significant	Population and human health
Wind turbine collapse	Not Significant	Population and human health
<b>Chapter 21: Shadow Flicker</b>		
Shadow flicker	Not Significant	Population and human health
<b>Chapter 22: Materials and Waste</b>		
Operation and maintenance materials	Likely Not Significant	Material assets
Operational and maintenance inert and non-hazardous	Likely Not Significant	Material assets
Operation and maintenance hazardous waste	Likely Not Significant	Material assets
<b>Chapter 23: Other Environmental Matters</b>		

Operational and Maintenance Phase			
Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect		Residual Effect / Significance	Environmental 'Factor'
Maintenance works (such as servicing of electrical equipment) could result in spillages and leakages of oil, fuel and other chemicals, which could result in pollution of controlled waters; and Direct contact with contaminated soil or ground water and chemical attack on future buildings, structures and services	Human health and built environment receptors	Negligible / Not Significant	Population and human health
	Controlled water receptors (groundwater)	Negligible / Not Significant	Water
	Controlled water receptors (surface water and surface water abstractions)	Minor beneficial to Minor adverse / Not Significant	Water
Effects from the Bradford West Cable Corridor and the Access Routes		Not Significant	Population and human health / Water

### Step 3

24.5.30 From **Table 24-6**, the potential for intra-project effects was in relation to the following environmental 'factors':

- Population and human health;
- Biodiversity;
- Water;
- Climate;
- Material assets;
- Cultural heritage; and
- Landscape.

24.5.31 No potential intra-project effects were identified in relation to the land, soil and air environmental factors.

24.5.32 An assessment of the potential intra-project effects during the operational and maintenance phase for each environmental factor listed above is presented below.

### Population and Human Health

24.5.33 The potential for an intra-project effect was identified from **Table 24-6** due to the multiple effects identified that could combine or interact on common sensitive receptors related to population and human health during the operational and maintenance phase.

24.5.34 During the operational and maintenance phase, the common sensitive receptors include residents, individuals and groups travelling through the area (e.g. users of PRow) alongside onsite operation and maintenance workers and offsite properties. It also noted that there are receptors that indirectly relate to population and human health, including visual receptors (considered within **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual**), as well as effects, such as employment, GVA and tourism (considered in **Chapter 17: Socio-Economics and Tourism**). Further details on the common sensitive receptors will be provided in the ES.

24.5.35 These common sensitive receptors are broadly either 'static' (such as residents) or 'transient' (such as users of PRow), although the two groups are not mutually exclusive, as receptors could switch between each category (for instance, a resident leaving their dwelling and travelling on local rights of way through the area).

The experience of effects is anticipated to slightly differ between static and transient receptors due to the likely duration of exposure to the effects.

- 24.5.36 The occurrence of intra-project effects will be linked to the types of effects occurring and the proximity of the receptors and their sensitivity. The durations of effects during the operational and maintenance phase are generally considered to be long-term and permanent. The nature of the effects listed in **Table 24-6** is a mixture of beneficial and adverse. Further evaluation of the individual effects contributing to the intra-project effects will be undertaken based on the technical assessments for Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Peat, Carbon and Climate Change, Landscape and Visual, Noise and Vibration, Socio-Economics and Tourism, Human Health, Major Accidents and Disasters, Shadow Flicker and Other Environmental Matters presented in the ES.
- 24.5.37 At this stage, due to the number of effects set out in **Table 24-6** and how they may combine or interact, any intra-project effect is likely to be of greater significance than the individual effects. Therefore, significant effects cannot be ruled out. A detailed assessment will be undertaken in the ES.

### **Biodiversity**

- 24.5.38 The potential for an intra-project effect was identified from Table 24-5 **Table 24-6** due to the multiple effects identified that could combine or interact on common sensitive receptors related to biodiversity during the operational and maintenance phase.
- 24.5.39 During the operational and maintenance phase, the common sensitive receptors include ecologically designated sites, habitats and protected and notable species. Further details on the common sensitive receptors will be provided in the ES.
- 24.5.40 The occurrence of intra-project effects will be linked to the types of effects occurring and the proximity of the receptors and their sensitivity. The durations of effects during the operational and maintenance phase are generally considered to be long-term and permanent. The nature of the effects listed in **Table 24-5** is adverse. Further evaluation of the individual effects contributing to the intra-project effects will be undertaken based on the technical assessments for Biodiversity, Ornithology, Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Peat, Carbon and Climate Change and Major Accidents and Disasters presented in the ES.
- 24.5.41 At this stage, due to the number of effects listed in **Table 24-5** and how they may combine or interact, any intra-project effect is likely to be of greater significance than the individual effects. Therefore, significant effects cannot be ruled out. A detailed assessment will be undertaken in the ES.

## Water

- 24.5.42 The potential for an intra-project effect was identified from **Table 24-6** due to the multiple effects identified that could combine or interact on common sensitive receptors related to water during the operational and maintenance phase.
- 24.5.43 During the operational and maintenance phase, the common sensitive receptors include both surface water (such as watercourses, reservoirs) and groundwater features. Further details on the common sensitive receptors will be provided in the ES.
- 24.5.44 The occurrence of intra-project effects will be linked to the types of effects occurring and the proximity of receptors and their sensitivity. The durations of effects during the operational and maintenance phase are generally considered to be long-term and permanent. The nature of the effects listed in **Table 24-5** is adverse. Further evaluation of the individual effects contributing to the intra-project effects will be undertaken based on the technical assessments for Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Peat, Carbon and Climate Change, Major Accidents and Disasters and Other Environmental Matters and presented in the ES.
- 24.5.45 At this stage, due to the number of effects listed in **Table 24-6** and how they may combine or interact, any intra-project effect is likely to be of greater significance than the individual effects. Therefore, at this stage, significant effects cannot be ruled out. A detailed assessment will be undertaken in the ES.

## Climate

- 24.5.46 While the potential for intra-project effects has been identified, the only effect that considers climate is GHG emissions (see **Chapter 11: Carbon and Climate Change**). Therefore, there are no intra-project effects.

## Material Assets

- 24.5.47 While the potential for intra-project effects has been identified, there are no common sensitive receptors, as individual material asset receptors are considered as part of the relevant technical assessments (see **Chapter 11: Carbon and Climate Change**, **Chapter 19: Aviation and Radar** and **Chapter 22: Materials and Waste**). Therefore, there are no intra-project effects.

## Cultural Heritage

- 24.5.48 While the potential for intra-project effects has been identified, there are no common sensitive receptors, as individual heritage receptors are considered as part of the technical assessment (see **Chapter 13: Historic Environment**). Therefore, there are no intra-project effects.

24.5.49 While such effects could occur in conjunction with a number of the risk events identified in **Chapter 20: Major Accidents and Disasters**, such effects are unlikely to be experienced together (particularly given the management and control measures identified in **Chapter 20: Major Accidents and Disasters**). Therefore, there are no intra-project effects.

### Landscape

24.5.50 The potential for an intra-project effect was identified from **Table 24-5** due to the effects identified that could combine or interact on common sensitive receptors related to landscape during the operational and maintenance phase.

24.5.51 During the operational and maintenance phase, the common sensitive receptors include the landscape, both in terms of its physical fabric and character areas onsite as well as the landscape character areas where these overlap with the landscape designations in the surrounding area (see **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual** and associated figures).

24.5.52 Intra-project effects will be linked to the types of effects occurring and the sensitivity of receptors. The durations of the effects during the operational and maintenance phase are considered to be long-term. The nature of the effects listed in **Table 24-5** is adverse. Further evaluation of the individual effects contributing to the intra-project effects will be undertaken based on the technical assessments for Landscape and Visual presented in the ES.

24.5.53 Due to the number of effects listed in **Table 24-5** and how they may combine or interact, any intra-project effect is likely to be of greater significance than the individual effect. Therefore, at this stage, significant effects cannot be ruled out. A detailed assessment will be undertaken in the ES.

### Decommissioning Phase

#### Steps 1 and 2

24.5.54 The outputs of Steps 1 and 2 for the decommissioning phase are provided in **Table 24-7**.

Table 24-7: Outputs of Steps 1 and 2 for the Assessment of Intra-Project Effects (Decommissioning Phase)

Decommissioning Phase			
Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect		Residual Effect / Significance	Environment 'Factor'
<b>Chapter 8: Biodiversity</b>			
South Pennine Moors SAC and South Pennine Moors SSSI  Priority Habitats (blanket bog, dry heath, wet heath etc.)	Direct land take and land use change resulting in degradation and / or loss of habitat	Significant effects cannot be ruled out	Biodiversity
	Changes in surface and sub-surface hydrology resulting in degradation and / or loss of habitat		
	The introduction of toxic pollutants into the environment resulting in changes, loss or damage to terrestrial or freshwater environments and the species they support		
	Dust deposition resulting in degradation and/or loss of habitat		
	Changes in air quality as a result of vehicle emissions resulting in degradation and / or loss of habitat		
Local non-statutory designated sites	The introduction of toxic pollutants into the environment resulting in changes, loss or damage to terrestrial or freshwater environments and the species they support	Not Significant	Biodiversity

Decommissioning Phase			
Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect		Residual Effect / Significance	Environment 'Factor'
Priority Habitats: Rivers	The introduction of toxic pollutants into the environment resulting in changes, loss or damage to terrestrial or freshwater environments and the species they support	Significant effects cannot be ruled out	Biodiversity
Protected species: Bats	Direct land take and land use change resulting in degradation and / or loss of habitat	Significant effects cannot be ruled out	Biodiversity
	Indirect habitat loss or degradation		
Protected species: Amphibians	Direct land take and land use change resulting in degradation and / or loss of habitat	Significant effects cannot be ruled out	Biodiversity
	Indirect habitat loss or degradation		
Protected species: Reptiles	Direct land take and land use change resulting in degradation and / or loss of habitat	Significant effects cannot be ruled out	Biodiversity
	Indirect habitat loss or degradation		
Protected species: Otter and Water Vole	Direct land take and land use change resulting in degradation and / or loss of habitat	Significant effects cannot be ruled out	Biodiversity
	Indirect habitat loss or degradation		
	Decommissioning activity resulting in disturbance of fauna resulting in displacement or a reduction in productivity / survival rates		

<b>Decommissioning Phase</b>			
<b>Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect</b>		<b>Residual Effect / Significance</b>	<b>Environment 'Factor'</b>
CHEGD Fungi Assemblage	Direct land take and land use change resulting in degradation and / or loss of habitat	Significant effects cannot be ruled out	Biodiversity
	Indirect habitat loss or degradation		
Invertebrates Assemblage (including White clawed crayfish)	Direct land take and land use change resulting in degradation and / or loss of habitat	Significant effects cannot be ruled out	Biodiversity
	Indirect habitat loss or degradation		
Fish Assemblage	Direct land take and land use change resulting in degradation and / or loss of habitat	Significant effects cannot be ruled out	Biodiversity
	Indirect habitat loss or degradation		
<b>Chapter 9: Ornithology</b>			
Habitat loss and alteration	All Important Ornithological Features (IOFs)	Not Significant	Biodiversity
Disturbance / displacement	All IOFs	Not Significant (all IOFs other than ground nesting waders, raptors and wintering hen harrier) Likely significant effects at relative level of geographical	Biodiversity

Decommissioning Phase		
Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect	Residual Effect / Significance	Environment 'Factor'
	importance (Ground nesting waders, raptors and wintering hen harrier)	
Effects related to the Bradford West Cable Corridor	No significant adverse effects	Biodiversity
Effects related to the northern section of the Western Access Route	Significant effects cannot be ruled out	Biodiversity
<b>Chapter 10: Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Peat</b>		
Erosion and sedimentation	Minor adverse / Not Significant	Water
Alteration of flow, natural drainage patterns / runoff volumes and rates – groundwater flows	Significant effects cannot be ruled out	Biodiversity / Water
Potential pollution events affecting groundwater and surface water quality	Minor adverse / Not Significant	Water
Peat instability	Significant effects cannot be ruled out	Population and human health / Water / Material assets
Loss of peat / carbon loss	Significant effects cannot be ruled out	Soil

<b>Decommissioning Phase</b>			
<b>Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect</b>		<b>Residual Effect / Significance</b>	<b>Environment 'Factor'</b>
Risk of flooding from all sources to site users and off-site people and property		Minor adverse / Not Significant	Population and human health / Material assets
Potential pollution events associated with the generation of foul water onsite		Not Significant	Water
<b>Chapter 11: Carbon and Climate Change</b>			
Part A: GHG emission assessment	GHG emissions	Significant beneficial <sup>38</sup>	Climate
Part B: Climate resilience assessment	Flooding (pluvial and fluvial)	Negligible – minor adverse / Not Significant	Population and human health / Material assets
	Extreme weather events	Negligible / Not Significant	Population and human health / Material assets
	Heatwaves and chronic temperature increase	Minor adverse / Not Significant	Population and human health
<b>Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual</b>			

<sup>38</sup> Note that the GHG assessment has considered emissions from all phases of the Proposed Development and GHG savings/reductions from the operation of the Proposed Development. Therefore, a net overall conclusion is presented.

<b>Decommissioning Phase</b>		
<b>Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect</b>	<b>Residual Effect / Significance</b>	<b>Environment 'Factor'</b>
Landscape and visual effects	Potential for significant adverse effects	Population and human health / Landscape
<b>Chapter 13: Historic Environment</b>		
Effects on archaeological remains and changes in setting of heritage assets	Effects are unlikely to be significant	Cultural heritage
<b>Chapter 14: Transport and Access – n/a<sup>39</sup></b>		
<b>Chapter 15: Noise and Vibration</b>		
Decommissioning noise	Not Significant	Population and human health
Decommissioning road traffic noise	Not Significant	Population and human health
<b>Chapter 16: Air Quality</b>		
Demolition dust impacts on ecological receptors	A significant effect cannot be ruled out	Biodiversity
<b>Chapter 17: Socio-Economics and Tourism</b>		
Calderdale	Not Significant	

<sup>39</sup> Effects during the decommissioning phase have not been considered for Transport and Access.

Decommissioning Phase			
Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect		Residual Effect / Significance	Environment 'Factor'
Increase in employment and GVA	Yorkshire & Humber		Population and human health
	UK		
<b>Chapter 18: Human Health</b>			
Open space, leisure and play		Minor adverse / Not Significant	Population and human health
Transport modes, access and connections		Minor adverse / Not Significant	Population and human health
Community identity, culture, resilience and influence		Negligible adverse / Not Significant	Population and human health
Employment, income and training		Minor beneficial / Not Significant	Population and human health
Housing		At this stage significant effects cannot be ruled out	
Health and social care services		At this stage significant effects cannot be ruled out	
Air quality		Minor adverse / Not Significant	Population and human health
Noise and vibration		Minor adverse / Not Significant	Population and human health

<b>Decommissioning Phase</b>		
<b>Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect</b>	<b>Residual Effect / Significance</b>	<b>Environment 'Factor'</b>
Water quality or availability	Minor adverse / Not Significant	Population and human health
<b>Chapter 19: Aviation and Radar</b>		
Effects on PSRs	None	Material assets
Manchester Airport IFPs	Not Significant	Material assets
Blackport Airport IFPs	Not Significant	Material assets
Leeds Bradford Airport IFPs	Not Significant	Material assets
BAE Systems Warton IFPs	Not Significant	Material assets
Military low flying	Not Significant	Material assets
NERL Pole Hill DVOR	Not Significant	Material assets
<b>Chapter 20: Major Accidents and Disasters</b>		
Same as the construction phase above.	Not Significant	Population and human health / Biodiversity / Water / Cultural Heritage
<b>Chapter 21: Shadow Flicker – n/a<sup>40</sup></b>		

<sup>40</sup> Effects during the decommissioning phase have been 'scoped out' for Shadow Flicker.

Decommissioning Phase			
Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect		Residual Effect / Significance	Environment 'Factor'
<b>Chapter 22: Materials and Waste</b>			
Decommissioning materials		Likely Not Significant	Material assets
Decommissioning inert and non-hazardous waste		Likely Not Significant	Material assets
Decommissioning hazardous waste		Likely Not Significant	Material assets
<b>Chapter 23: Other Environmental Matters</b>			
Loss of BMV agricultural land		Not Significant	Land
Decommissioning activities could result in minor localised contamination of soils associated with potential spills and leakages from plant; and The spills and leakages on soil may also directly affect the groundwater resulting in potential pollution	Human health and built environment receptors	Negligible / Not Significant	Population and human health
	Controlled water receptors (groundwater)	Negligible / Not Significant	Water
	Controlled water receptors (surface water and surface water abstractions)	Minor beneficial to Minor adverse / Not Significant	Water

Decommissioning Phase			
Technical Aspect / Likely Significant Effect		Residual Effect / Significance	Environment 'Factor'
of the underlying aquifers. Silt run-off during earthworks could also affect the surface watercourses			
Effects from the Bradford West Cable Corridor and the Access Routes		Not Significant	Population and human health / Water

### Step 3

24.5.55 From **Table 24-7**, the potential for intra-project effects was in relation to the following environmental 'factors':

- Population and human health;
- Biodiversity;
- Land;
- Soil;
- Water;
- Climate;
- Material assets;
- Cultural heritage; and
- Landscape.

24.5.56 No potential for intra-project effects was identified for air, as effects presented in **Chapter 8: Biodiversity** and **Chapter 16: Air Quality** specifically relate to population and human health and / or ecological receptors.

24.5.57 An assessment of the potential intra-project effects during the decommissioning phase for each environmental 'factor' listed above is presented below.

#### Population and Human Health

24.5.58 The potential for an intra-project effect was identified from **Table 24-7** due to the multiple effects identified that could combine or interact on common sensitive receptors related to population and human health during the decommissioning phase.

24.5.59 During the decommissioning phase, the common sensitive receptors include existing residents, individuals and groups travelling through the area (e.g. users of the PRoW) alongside onsite decommissioning workers and offsite properties. It also noted that there are receptors that indirectly relate to population and human health, including visual receptors (considered within **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual**), and effects, such as employment and GVA (considered in **Chapter 17: Socio-Economics and Tourism**).

24.5.60 These common sensitive receptors are broadly either 'static' (e.g. residents) or 'transient' (e.g. users of the PRoW), although the two groups are not mutually

exclusive, as receptors could switch between each category (e.g. a resident leaving their dwelling and travelling on PRow through the area). The experience of effects is anticipated to slightly differ between static and transient receptors due to the likely duration of exposure to the effects.

- 24.5.61 The occurrence of intra-project effects will be linked to the geographical extent of works, the types of activities and the proximity of receptors and their sensitivity. The durations of the majority of effects listed in **Table 24-7** are temporary and short-term (e.g. decommissioning noise disturbance), although a number of effects may have a longer duration. The nature of the effects listed in **Table 24-6** is a mixture of beneficial and adverse. Further evaluation of the individual effects contributing to the intra-project effects will be undertaken based on the technical assessments for Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Peat, Carbon and Climate Change, Landscape and Visual, Noise and Vibration, Air Quality, Socio-Economics and Tourism, Human Health, Major Accidents and Disasters and Other Environmental Matters presented in the ES.
- 24.5.62 At this stage, due to the number of effects listed in **Table 24-7** and how they may combine or interact, any intra-project effect is likely to be of greater significance than the individual effects. Therefore, at this stage, significant effects cannot be ruled out. A detailed assessment will be undertaken in the ES.

### **Biodiversity**

- 24.5.63 The potential for an intra-project effect was identified from **Table 24-7** due to the multiple effects identified that could combine or interact on common sensitive receptors related to biodiversity during the decommissioning phase.
- 24.5.64 During the decommissioning phase, the common sensitive receptors include ecologically designated sites, habitats and protected and notable species. Further details on the common sensitive receptors will be provided in the ES.
- 24.5.65 The occurrence of intra-project effects will be linked to the geographical extent of works, the types of activities and the proximity of receptors and their sensitivity. The durations of the effects listed in **Table 24-7** are largely temporary and short-term (e.g. decommissioning disturbance), with some of a longer duration. The nature of the effects listed in **Table 24-4** is adverse. Further evaluation of the individual effects contributing to the intra-project effects will be undertaken based on the technical assessments for Biodiversity, Ornithology, Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Peat, Air Quality and Major Accidents and Disasters presented in the ES.
- 24.5.66 At this stage, due to the number of effects listed in **Table 24-7** and how they may combine or interact, any intra-project effect is likely to be of greater significance

than the individual effects. Therefore, at this stage, significant effects cannot be ruled out. A detailed assessment will be undertaken in the ES.

### Land

24.5.67 While the potential for an intra-project effect was identified from **Table 24-7**, the only effect that considers land is the loss of BMV agricultural land (see **Chapter 23: Other Environmental Matters**). Therefore, there are no intra-project effects.

### Soil

24.5.68 While the potential for an intra-project effect was identified from **Table 24-7**, the only effect that considers soil is peat loss / carbon loss (see **Chapter 10: Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Peat**). Therefore, there are no intra-project effects.

### Water

24.5.69 The potential for an intra-project effect was identified from **Table 24-7** due to the multiple effects identified that could combine or interact on common sensitive receptors related to water during the decommissioning phase.

24.5.70 During the decommissioning phase, the common sensitive receptors include both surface water (such as watercourses, reservoirs) and groundwater features. Further details on the common sensitive receptors will be provided in the ES.

24.5.71 The occurrence of intra-project effects will be linked to the geographical extent of works, the types of activities and the proximity of receptors and their sensitivity. The durations of the effects listed in **Table 24-7** are largely temporary and short-term (e.g. erosion and sedimentation), with some of a longer duration. The effects listed in **Table 24-4** are adverse in nature. Further evaluation of the individual effects contributing to the intra-project effects will be undertaken based on the technical assessments for Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Peat, Major Accidents and Disasters and Other Environmental Matters presented in the ES.

24.5.72 At this stage, due to the number of effects listed in **Table 24-7** and how they may combine or interact, any intra-project effect is likely to be of greater significance than the individual effects. Therefore, at this stage, significant effects cannot be ruled out. A detailed assessment will be undertaken in the ES.

### Climate

24.5.73 While the potential for intra-project effects has been identified from **Table 24-7**, the only effect that considers climate is GHG emissions (see **Chapter 11: Carbon and Climate Change**). Therefore, there are no intra-project effects.

### Material Assets

- 24.5.74 While the potential for intra-project effects has been identified from **Table 24-7** there are no common sensitive receptors, as individual material asset receptors are considered as part of the relevant technical assessments (see **Chapter 10: Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Peat, Chapter 19: Aviation and Radar** and **Chapter 22: Materials and Waste**). Therefore, there are no intra-project effects.
- 24.5.75 Historic Environment While the potential for intra-project effects has been identified from **Table 24-7** there are no common sensitive receptors, as individual heritage receptors are considered as part of the technical assessment (see **Chapter 13: Historic Environment**). Therefore, there are no intra-project effects.
- 24.5.76 While such effects could occur in conjunction with a number of the risk events identified in **Chapter 20: Major Accidents and Disasters**, such effects are unlikely to be experienced together (particularly given the management and control measures identified in **Chapter 20: Major Accidents and Disasters**). Therefore, there are no intra-project effects.

### Landscape

- 24.5.77 The potential for an intra-project effect was identified from **Table 24-7**, due to the effects identified that could combine or interact on common sensitive receptors related to landscape during the decommissioning phase.
- 24.5.78 During the decommissioning phase, the common sensitive receptors include the landscape, both in terms of its physical fabric and character areas.
- 24.5.79 The occurrence of intra-project effects will be linked to the geographical extent of works, the types of activities and the proximity of receptors and their sensitivity. The durations of the effects listed in **Table 24-7** are temporary and short-term (e.g. changes in landscape character) while some are of a longer duration. The nature of the effects listed in **Table 24-6** is adverse. Further evaluation of the individual effects contributing to the intra-project effects will be undertaken based on the technical assessments for Landscape and Visual presented in the ES.
- 24.5.80 Due to the number of effects listed in **Table 24-7** and how they may combine or interact, any intra-project effect is likely to be of greater significance than the individual effects. Therefore, at this stage, significant effects cannot be ruled out. A detailed assessment will be undertaken in the ES.

## 24.6 Inter-Project Effects Assessment

### Overview

- 24.6.1 The assessment of inter-project effects has been set out below in line with the order of the **Chapters 8 - 23**.

### Biodiversity

- 24.6.2 At this stage, it has been identified that there is a potential for the effects in relation to Biodiversity to combine and interact with the effects from Other Developments 1 – 10 and 12 – 61 (see **Appendix 24-1**).
- 24.6.3 Such effects depend on the relative location of the Other Developments and intervening distance as well as a number of other factors (such as commonality of habitats and species). The occurrence of inter-project effects will also be linked to the geographical extent of works, the types of activities and the proximity of receptors and their sensitivity. The durations of effects that could combine and interact are anticipated to be a mixture of temporary and short-term and permanent and long-term. The nature of effects identified for the Proposed Development in this PEIR for Biodiversity is adverse.
- 24.6.4 Further evaluation of the individual effects contributing to the inter-project effects will be undertaken based on the technical assessments for Biodiversity in the ES, alongside a review of the information for Other Developments. However, significant effects cannot be ruled out at this stage.

### Ornithology

- 24.6.5 At this stage, it has been identified that there is a potential for the effects in relation to Ornithology to combine and interact with the effects from Other Developments 1 – 10 and 12 – 61 (see **Appendix 24-1**).
- 24.6.6 Such effects depend on the relative location of the Other Developments and intervening distance as well as a number of other factors (such as commonality of species and their known ranges). The occurrence of inter-project effects will also be linked to the geographical extent of works, the types of activities and the proximity of receptors and their sensitivity. The durations of effects that could combine and interact are anticipated to be a mixture of temporary and short-term and permanent and long-term. The nature of effects identified for the Proposed Development in this PEIR for Ornithology is adverse.
- 24.6.7 Further evaluation of the individual effects contributing to the inter-project effects will be undertaken based on the technical assessments for Ornithology in the ES, alongside a review of the information for Other Developments. However, significant effects cannot be ruled out at this stage.

### Hydrology and Hydrogeology, Geology and Peat

- 24.6.8 At this stage, it has been identified that there is a potential for the effects in relation to Ornithology to combine and interact with the effects from Other Developments 1 – 10 and 12 – 61 (see **Appendix 24-1**).
- 24.6.9 Such effects depend on the relative locations of the Other Developments, particularly in terms of the catchments within which the developments lie and the commonality of receptors. The occurrence of inter-project effects will also be linked to the geographical extent of works, the types of activities and the proximity of receptors and their sensitivity. The durations of effects that could combine and interact are anticipated to be a mixture of temporary and short-term and permanent and long-term. The nature of effects identified for the Proposed Development in this PEIR for Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Peat is adverse.
- 24.6.10 Based on a review of the technical assessments presented in the ES alongside the information for Other Developments, a detailed assessment will be undertaken in the ES. However, significant effects cannot be ruled out at this stage.

### Landscape and Visual

- 24.6.11 At this stage, it has been identified that there is a potential for the effects in relation to Landscape and Visual to combine and interact with the effects from Other Developments 1 – 10 and 12 – 61 (see **Appendix 24-1**).
- 24.6.12 Such effects depend on the relative location of the Other Developments and intervening distance and screening. The occurrence of inter-project effects will also be linked to the geographical extent of works, the types of activities and the proximity of receptors and their sensitivity. The durations of effects that could combine and interact are anticipated to be a mixture of temporary and short-term and permanent and long-term. The nature of effects identified for the Proposed Development in this PEIR for Landscape and Visual is adverse.
- 24.6.13 Further evaluation of the individual effects contributing to the inter-project effects will be undertaken based on the technical assessments for Landscape and Visual in the ES, alongside a review of the information for Other Developments. However, significant effects cannot be ruled out at this stage.

### Historic Environment

- 24.6.14 Groundworks and plant movement required for all Other Developments would be restricted to land outside the PEIR Boundary and, as such, no identified or known assets within the PEIR Boundary would be directly impacted. Therefore, there are no inter-project effects.

- 24.6.15 At this stage, it has been identified that there is a potential for the effects related to changes in setting to combine and interact with the effects from Other Developments 1 – 10 and 12 – 61 (see **Appendix 24-1**).
- 24.6.16 Such effects depend on the relative location of the Other Developments, intervening distance and screening. The occurrence of inter-project effects will also be linked to the geographical extent of works, the types of activities and the proximity of receptors and their sensitivity. The durations of effects that could combine and interact are anticipated to be a mixture of temporary and short-term and permanent and long-term. The nature of effects identified for the Proposed Development in this PEIR for the change in setting is adverse.
- 24.6.17 Further evaluation of the individual effects contributing to the inter-project effects will be undertaken based on the technical assessments for Historic Environment in the ES, alongside a review of the information for Other Developments. However, significant effects cannot be ruled out at this stage.

### Transport and Access

- 24.6.18 The Other Developments identified will generate vehicular traffic movements during their construction phase. There is a potential for construction traffic from the Other Developments 1 – 10 and 12 – 61 to utilise the same routes as those used by construction vehicles travelling to / from the Proposed Development. Therefore, significant inter-project effects cannot be ruled out at this stage. A detailed assessment of inter-project effects will be undertaken for the ES.
- 24.6.19 The Proposed Development will have very limited vehicle movements during the operational and maintenance phase and therefore, it is considered that it is unlikely to be an inter-project effect during this phase. As set out in **Chapter 14: Transport and Access**, effects during the decommissioning phase are not considered for the Proposed Development and, as such, inter-project effects during decommissioning have not been considered.
- 24.6.20 There are no Other Developments which are anticipated to have direct, overlapping effects on onsite receptors (e.g. users of PRow) considered within **Chapter 14: Transport and Access**. Therefore, no inter-project effects are anticipated.

### Noise and Vibration

- 24.6.21 The Other Developments identified will generate noise during the construction and decommissioning phases. However, based on a review of the Other Developments and the nature and scale of works alongside their location relative to the Proposed Development, no significant inter-project effects in relation to construction and decommissioning noise are anticipated.

- 24.6.22 As noted above for Transport and Access, the Other Developments 1 – 10 and 12 – 61 will generate vehicular traffic movements during their construction phase. There is a potential for construction traffic from these Other Developments to utilise the same routes as those used by the Proposed Development. Therefore, significant inter-project effects in relation to construction road traffic noise cannot be ruled out at this stage. A detailed assessment of inter-project effects will be undertaken for the ES.
- 24.6.23 Inter-project effects related to operational wind turbine noise are only relevant to Other Wind Turbine Schemes and not Other Developments. Therefore, these inter-project effects have not been considered, with consideration presented in **Section 24.8**.
- 24.6.24 Other Developments will contain operational plant and equipment. However, based on a review of the Other Developments and the nature and scale alongside their location relative to the Proposed Development, no significant inter-project effects in relation to industrial noise are anticipated.

### Air Quality

- 24.6.25 The Other Developments identified will generate dust and particulate matter from construction / decommissioning activities and there will be air quality pollutant emissions associated with the use of NRMM during both construction and decommissioning phases. With Other Development 1, there is potential for inter-project effect as this is situated within 0.1km of the Turbine Area, although with the implementation of mitigation measures there are unlikely to be significant inter-project effects. Due to the distance between the Proposed Development and the remainder of the Other Developments, no inter-project effects are anticipated during the construction or decommissioning phases in relation to construction dust and particulate matter and emissions from NRMM. A detailed assessment of inter-project effects will be undertaken for the ES.
- 24.6.26 As noted above for Transport and Access, the Other Developments 1 – 10 and 12 – 61 will generate vehicular traffic movements during their construction phase. There is a potential for construction traffic from these Other Developments to utilise the same routes as those used by the Proposed Development. Therefore, significant inter-project effects in relation to construction road traffic noise cannot be ruled out at this stage. A detailed assessment of inter-project effects will be undertaken for the ES.

### Socio-Economics and Tourism

- 24.6.27 As the construction, operational and maintenance and decommissioning phases of the Other Developments 1 – 10 and 12 – 61 overlap with the Proposed Development, there is a potential for economic impacts (related to employment and

GVA) to combine or interact on the Calderdale, Yorkshire and the Humber and UK economies. The inter-project effect is anticipated to be greater than that identified for the Proposed Development in isolation, and therefore significant effects cannot be ruled out at this stage. The inter-project effect will be subject to detailed assessment based on the technical assessments for the Proposed Development presented in the ES.

24.6.28 There is also the potential for tourism-related effects to occur with Other Developments in addition to those arising from the Proposed Development. Further consideration of relevant study areas and Zol will be undertaken for these effects within the ES and based on a review of the technical assessments presented in the ES, alongside the information for Other Developments, a detailed assessment will be undertaken in the ES. However, significant effects cannot be ruled out at this stage.

### Human Health

24.6.29 There is a potential for effects to arise with respect to human health matters from the Other Developments 1 – 10 and 12 – 61, and where these overlap with that of the Proposed Development temporally or geographically, then inter-project effects may occur. The detailed assessment for the relevant effects that relate to human health arising from the Proposed Development will be completed for the ES. Based on a review of the technical assessments presented in the ES alongside the information for Other Developments, a detailed assessment of human health inter-project effects will be undertaken in the ES. However, significant effects cannot be ruled out at this stage.

### Aviation and Radar

24.6.30 Due to the nature of the Other Developments (i.e. not wind farms), at this stage, no inter-project effects on aviation and radar receptors are anticipated during the construction, operational and maintenance and decommissioning phases in relation to effects related to aviation and radar.

### Major Accidents and Disasters

24.6.31 There is the potential for inter-project effects related to accidents and disasters associated with Other Developments 1 – 10 and 12 – 61, although adherence to legislative requirements related to health and safety and risk management (as outlined in **Chapter 20: Major Accidents and Disasters**) significantly reduces the likelihood of risks occurring.

24.6.32 Based on a review of the technical assessments presented in the ES alongside the information for Other Developments, a detailed assessment will be undertaken in the ES. However, significant effects cannot be ruled out at this stage.

### **Shadow Flicker**

24.6.33 The Other Developments identified are not of a type of development that generates shadow flicker (i.e. there are no rotating components). Therefore, at this stage, there are no inter-project effects during the construction, operational and maintenance and decommissioning phases in relation to these Other Developments.

### **Materials and Waste**

24.6.34 Other Developments identified are likely to include the use of materials and generate waste. There is the potential for inter-project effects related to materials and waste associated with Other Developments 1 – 10 and 12 – 61.

24.6.35 Based on a review of the technical assessments presented in the ES alongside the information for Other Developments, a detailed assessment will be undertaken in the ES. However, significant effects cannot be ruled out at this stage.

### **Other Environmental Matters (Agricultural Land and Land Contamination)**

24.6.36 Other Developments are likely to involve ground-breaking activities and therefore there is the potential for land contamination to be encountered and / or the release / mobilisation of such contaminants. There is the potential for inter-project effects related to materials and waste associated with Other Developments 1 – 10 and 12 – 61.

24.6.37 Based on a review of the technical assessments presented in the ES alongside the information for Other Developments, a detailed assessment will be undertaken in the ES. However, significant effects cannot be ruled out at this stage.

## **24.7 Assessment of Inter-Project Effects with the Works at Bradford West Substation**

24.7.1 As noted above, works at the Bradford West Substation are anticipated to include reconfiguration of existing electrical infrastructure and additional transformers and switchgear to connect the cables from the wind farm to the existing network. These works will be undertaken by NGET (or another party).

24.7.2 Based on a desk study, there are no international, national or local environmental designations within or immediately adjacent to the Bradford West Substation. It is noted that the Bradford West Substation and its immediate environs are located within the West and South Yorkshire Green Belt.

24.7.3 While there would be a minor increase in traffic during the works at the Bradford West Substation, this is unlikely to be at a level that would generate significant

effects in respect to severance, amenity and delay. The increase would also be temporary and short-term. In addition, it is assumed that such environmental effects would be controlled / managed through the implementation of a CEMP (or similar).

- 24.7.4 The works would give rise to emissions related to air quality, noise and vibration and lighting. However, effects would be short-term and temporary and localised to the construction working areas at the Bradford West Substation. In addition, it is assumed that such environmental effects would be controlled / managed through the implementation of a CEMP (or similar).
- 24.7.5 While there would be new infrastructure, it is likely to be modest in scale and seen in the context of the existing substation infrastructure, Wilsden Battery Storage Facility and overhead electricity pylons. The Bradford West Substation is also partially screened from its surroundings due to existing vegetation around the northern and western boundaries. As such, the works are considered to represent a limited change from the existing baseline conditions, and effects related to changes in character and views would be limited.
- 24.7.6 There is unlikely to be any substantial excavation and earthwork required. Therefore, effects related to hydrology, hydrogeology, geology, peat, land contamination or agricultural land are unlikely to occur.
- 24.7.7 Given the above, only short-term and temporary effects are anticipated from the works at the Bradford West Substation. The combination or interaction of such effects with those effects arising from the Proposed Development is not expected to generate effects of greater significance.

## 24.8 Assessment of Inter-Project Effects with Other Wind Farm Schemes

### Ornithology

- 24.8.1 Due to the nature and scale of the Other Wind Turbine Schemes A, B, C, D, E, P and R, there is a potential for inter-project effects in relation to effects on ornithological designations and bird species. Such effects depend on the relative location of the Other Wind Turbine Schemes and intervening distance, as well as a number of other factors (such as commonality of species and their known ranges). Based on a review of the technical assessments presented in the ES alongside the information for Other Developments, a detailed assessment will be undertaken in the ES. However, significant effects cannot be ruled out at this stage.

### Landscape and Visual

- 24.8.2 Due to the nature and scale of the Other Wind Turbine Schemes A - T, there is a potential for inter-project effects in relation to landscape character, visual amenity,

landscape designations (in respect to their special qualities), and visual effects during hours of darkness associated with aviation lighting. Such effects depend on the relative location of the Other Wind Turbine Schemes, intervening distance and screening. Based on a review of the technical assessments presented in the ES alongside the information for Other Developments, a detailed assessment will be undertaken in the ES. However, significant effects cannot be ruled out at this stage.

### Historic Environment

- 24.8.3 Groundworks and plant movement required for all Other Wind Turbine Schemes would be restricted to land outside the PEIR Boundary and, as such, no identified or known assets within the PEIR Boundary would be directly impacted. Therefore, there are no inter-project effects.
- 24.8.4 Due to the nature and scale of the Other Wind Turbine Schemes A – F, H, P – R, there is a potential for inter-project effects in relation to changes in setting. Such effects depend on the relative location of these Other Wind Turbine Schemes, intervening distance and screening. Based on a review of the technical assessments presented in the ES alongside the information for these Other Developments, a detailed assessment will be undertaken in the ES. However, significant effects cannot be ruled out at this stage.

### Noise and Vibration

- 24.8.5 The results of the cumulative operational wind farm noise assessment detailed in **Table 15-9** show that the Proposed Development can operate concurrently with the nearby operational Other Wind Turbines Schemes (A, B and D) (and a number of smaller turbines that fall below the threshold criteria applied, as outlined in **Section 24.4**), whilst still meeting the Total ETSU-R-97 Noise limits established in accordance with ETSU-R-97 at all NALs, following the implementation of mitigation. There would be no significant effects due to cumulative operational wind farm noise. Further information on the cumulative noise assessment can be found in **Appendix 15-2**.

### Socio-Economics and Tourism

- 24.8.6 Other Wind Turbine Schemes A – T are anticipated to require similar suppliers and skills, and therefore the inter-project economic impacts have the potential to be substantially greater. Suppliers located in the local and regional economy, whether they be existing or new businesses, would be more likely to target the onshore wind sector as a market if they were aware of several potential projects than might be the case if the Proposed Development were an isolated opportunity.
- 24.8.7 A further review of available information will be undertaken to inform the assessment in the ES. However, significant effects cannot be ruled out at this stage.

## Aviation and Radar

24.8.8 Inter-project effects for aviation and radar are only assumed to occur in relation to wind turbine / farm schemes. Inter-project effects can only occur on Instrument Flight Procedures (IFPs) at airports where wind turbine / farm schemes are situated within a 30km radius of the Proposed Development and have maximum blade tip heights exceeding 572m above mean sea level. For Primary Surveillance Radars (PSRs), inter-project effects can only occur where wind turbine / farm schemes lie within the line of sight of the same radar and are located within a 30km radius of the Proposed Development.

24.8.9 Based on these criteria, there is a potential for an inter-project effect with Other Development 40 (Scout Moor Wind Farm II) and there are common sensitive receptors, as outlined in **Table 24-8**.

*Table 24-8: Potential Inter-Project Effects for Aviation and Radar*

Other Development	Phase e.g. Construction/ Operation and Maintenance / Decommissioning	Potential Inter-Project Effect
40	Construction / Operation and Maintenance / Decommissioning	Potential effects on BAE Systems Warton IFPs.
	Operation	Adverse effects on Manchester Airport, Met Office Hameldon Hill, NERL St Anne's and BAE Systems Warton PSRs.

24.8.10 A further review of available information will be undertaken to inform the assessment in the ES. However, significant effects cannot be ruled out at this stage.

## Shadow Flicker

24.8.11 Due to the nature of Other Wind Turbine Schemes (i.e. as wind farms), there is a potential for inter-project effects in relation to shadow flicker. However, inter-project can only occur with Other Wind Turbine Schemes which are situated within 10x of the rotor diameters.

24.8.12 The closest Other Wind Turbine Schemes are set out in **Table 24-4** and shown in **Figure 21-4** comprise the following:

- Other Development A - Ovenden Moor Wind Farm, with an 80m rotor diameter, located 4.43km east;

- Other Development B - Todmorden Wind Farm, with a 90m rotor diameter, situated 9.37km southwest.
- Other Development D - Coal Clough Wind Farm, with an 80m rotor diameter, located 6.63km southwest; and

24.8.13 Based on the criteria in **Paragraph 24.8.9**, all Other Wind Turbine Schemes are located at a significantly greater distance than 10 rotor diameters and there is no overlaps of the 10 rotor diameter from the Proposed Development and Other Wind Turbine Schemes. Accordingly, the areas of potential shadow flicker effects around Other Wind Turbine Schemes and the Proposed Development do not overlap and there are no inter-project effects.

## 24.9 Next Steps

24.9.1 The next steps in relation to the Cumulative Effects Assessment comprise the following:

- Updated searches for other developments and other wind turbine schemes based on confirmed Zols within the technical assessments presented in the ES and to consider other databases (including for Transport and Work Order Act applications);
- Review of technical assessments completed for the Proposed Development in the ES to determine the nature and characteristics of effects contributing to intra-project and inter-project effects;
- Review of the outputs of technical assessments completed for other developments and other wind turbine schemes, specifically to identify to the receptors, effects and mitigation measures to inform the assessment of inter-project effects; and
- Completion of intra-project effects and inter-project effects assessment.

