

16.

Cumulative Effects

16. Cumulative Effects

16.1. Introduction

- 16.1.1 This chapter considers the potential cumulative effects resulting from the Project. Cumulative effects are those effects that would act in combination resulting in a greater significance than an individual effect on its own.
- 16.1.2 As discussed in Chapter 2, the EIA cumulative effects have been defined under two categories:
- Intra-Project Effects: The combined effects arising as a result of the Project upon a single receptor or resource. An example would be where a local resident is affected by dust, noise and a loss of visual amenity, with the result being a greater nuisance than each individual effect alone; and
 - Inter-Project Effects: The combined effects of the Project with other reasonably foreseeable relevant development which may not, on an individual basis result in significant effects but, together (i.e. cumulatively), have a significant effect.
- 16.1.3 The assessment of intra-project, and inter-project cumulative effects has been informed by the Planning Inspectorate: Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment (formally known as 'PINS Advice Note 17')¹. While this guidance has no formal bearing in a Scottish context, it is considered good practice, particularly in relation to linear projects, and has therefore been adapted and applied to the Project. A systematic screening exercise to identify those projects of relevance was performed and is outlined in the Methodology section below.

16.2. Methodology

Intra-project

- 16.2.1 The approach to the intra-project cumulative effects assessment has been undertaken through the following steps:
- 16.2.2 Stage 1 (Screening) – This stage has determined whether a sensitive receptor identified in the technical chapters has the potential to be exposed to more than one type of residual effect during the construction and operational stages of the Project. Those receptors exposed to two or more effects with a significance of effect of minor or above were taken forward to the assessment stage.
- 16.2.3 Stage 2 (Assessment) – The assessment stage considers if the combination of effects is likely to lead to overall effects of greater significance. Given that the types of effects are very different in some cases it is necessary to apply professional judgement in determining the level of combined effect significance.

¹ Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment, (2025), Planning Inspectorate
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/nationally-significant-infrastructure-projects-advice-on-cumulative-effects-assessment>

Inter-project

- 16.2.4 The approach to inter-project cumulative effects assessment has been undertaken through the following steps:
- 16.2.5 Stage 1 – Define the Zones of Influence (Zol) areas for each individual EIA topic. Generate the Long List of other developments which fall inside the largest Zol defined for each environmental aspect (Volume 3, Appendix 16-1 Long List).
- 16.2.6 Degrees of certainty were assigned at Stage 1, these are defined as Tiers within Table 16-1 below. Tier 1, 2 or 3 have been assigned depending on the degree of certainty, which is largely based on the stage in the planning system, that the development will proceed to operation (highly certain, near certain and less certain).
- 16.2.7 The final list of developments to be considered in the cumulative effects assessment Long List was frozen on 31st January 2026, five months prior to submission to allow sufficient time to compile the EIA Report.
- 16.2.8 Stage 2 – Establish a Short List of other developments. Of the other developments identified on the Long List, those which are of a scale and nature which have potential to give rise to cumulative effects in combination with the Project have been added to the short list.
- 16.2.9 Stage 3 – During this stage a desk-based exercise has been undertaken to gather all information available in relation to other developments within the Short List.
- 16.2.10 Stage 4 – This stage forms a full assessment of other developments within the short list. Other developments assessed at this stage have been subject to an assessment with input from the relevant EIA technical specialists. The Stage 4 assessments were undertaken to a level of detail proportionate to the degree of information available and gathered at Stage 3.
- 16.2.11 Internal works planned by SPT in relation to Newarthill and Easterhouse substations have not been included within the assessment due to the minor nature of these works and in combination with the works for the Project would not result in any increase in cumulative significant effects. The internal works at Newarthill and Easterhouse substation are works independent of the Project.

Table 16-1 Assigning degrees of certainty

Tier	Development/project status	
Tier 1 (highly certain)	Consented development on Energy Consents Unit portal - under construction, or awaiting construction. Consented Major or National development² (under any regime) - under construction, or awaiting construction. Any other associated works (including permitted development) associated with the Project.	Decreasing level of certainty and information availability from Tier 1 to Tier 3.
Tier 2 (near certain)	Development under application on Energy Consents Unit portal not yet consented. Major or National development under application not yet consented. Any national developments described within NPF4 (National Planning Framework 4) Annex B national Developments Statements of Need, which are not under application.	
Tier 3 (less certain)	Development not under application, but where an EIA Scoping or Screening request has been submitted on Energy Consents Unit Portal. Major or National development not under application but where a PAN, EIA Scoping or Screening request has been submitted. Projects identified in the relevant Local Development Plan and emerging Local Development Plans, with appropriate weight given as they near adoption, recognising that there will be limited information available on the relevant proposals. Projects 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.	

² As identified under The Town and Country Planning (Hierarchy of Developments) (Scotland) Regulations 2009. Scottish Statutory Instruments. (2009) The Town and Country Planning (Hierarchy of Developments) (Scotland) Regulations 2009 (S.S.I. 2009 No. 51). Edinburgh: The Scottish Ministers. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2009/51/pdfs/ssi_20090051_en.pdf

Study areas

Intra-project

- 16.2.12 For the intra-project assessment of effects, this assessment utilised the same study areas specified within each technical topic chapter.

Inter-project

- 16.2.13 For the inter-project cumulative effects assessment, appropriate Zol's have been defined by the EIA topic leads. The Zol's are summarised below in Table 16-2.
- 16.2.14 The Zol's are areas within which other developments could give rise to cumulative effects due to the combination of impacts from the Project, and other developments.

Table 16-2 Zones of Influence – Inter-project Cumulative Effects

EIA Topic	Zone of Influence (distance from the Site)
Landscape and Visual	3km (from the New Build Overhead Line, Bonnybridge Substation and Cumbernauld Substation Extension only)
Cultural Heritage	Within the Site or immediate surroundings for physical impacts. These are limited to the construction phase. 2km for setting impacts (the New Build Overhead Line and substations only). These are based on permanent impacts rather than temporary impacts and are therefore limited to the operational phase.
Biodiversity	1km (New Build Overhead Line and Cumbernauld Substation Extension only) 30km search undertaken for any wind farms greater than 50MW, and all overhead lines greater than 132kV (specifically in relation to cumulative impacts to Special Protection Areas only to account for bean geese)
Water Environment	1km
Ground Conditions	250m
Traffic and Movement	2km
Noise and Vibration ³	300m (construction noise, overhead lines)

³ The varying noise ZOI corresponds to the specific acoustic characteristics, temporal patterns and propagation behaviours of each component of the Project. The designated 300m radius for construction noise acknowledges that these effects are temporary, highly variable and typically attenuate rapidly with distance - particularly when activities are intermittent and confined to specific sections along the construction corridor, such as overhead line works. Conversely, the 500m study area for operational noise from the New Build Overhead Line reflects its continuous nature and the potential for low level tonal or broadband sounds to be audible under certain meteorological conditions, whilst recognising that noise levels diminish more rapidly than those from larger fixed infrastructure. The considerably larger 1.5km zone for the Bonnybridge and Cumbernauld Substation Extensions indicates the potential for more persistent, fixed point operational noise sources (such as transformer hum) to propagate over longer distances and impact a broader area. Employing different assessment zones in this manner ensures that the cumulative impact evaluation remains proportionate, capturing all materially significant interactions between schemes without extending the study area into regions where effects would be negligible.

EIA Topic	Zone of Influence (distance from the Site)
	500m (operational noise, from the New Build Overhead Line only)
	1.5km (Bonnybridge Substation and Cumbernauld Substation Extension only)
Socioeconomics and Recreation (including Human Health)	2km
Forestry	500m

Compilation of the Long List – Stage 1

16.2.15 The following sources of information were used to compile the Long List at Stage 1:

- Energy Consents Unit (ECU) application portal⁴
 - The ‘Simple Search’ feature was used on the application portal to filter all ECU cases by Local Authority. All cases from the following Local Authorities intersected by the Zol’s were extracted and included in the Long List: Falkirk Council, North Lanarkshire Council, Glasgow City Council, South Lanarkshire Council and Stirling Council.
- Planning Applications: Official -Scotland - Local Planning Authority application geospatial data available from Spatial Hub⁵
 - Geographical Information System software was utilised to extract all Local Authority planning applications intersected by the Zol’s for each topic listed in Table 16-2 above.
 - Extracted applications were filtered to show only Major and National applications, and development not under application but where an EIA Screening and Scoping report had been submitted. The remaining applications were added to the Long List. It was considered appropriate to exclude all Local Applications from inclusion in the Long List. This was because it was considered unlikely that Local Applications would be of a scale and nature which would give rise to significant cumulative effects.

16.2.16 All development included in the Long List were assigned a category depending on degree of certainty (Tier 1, 2 or 3) as outlined above in Table 16-1.

Threshold Criteria for inclusion at Stage 2 – Shortlist

16.2.17 In developing the Shortlist at Stage 2, threshold criteria has been applied to the Long List. Threshold criteria for each EIA topic is summarised within Table 16-3 below.

⁴ <https://www.energyconsents.scot/ApplicationSearch.aspx?T=1>

⁵ Planning Applications: Official – Scotland, (2025) Spatial Hub [Planning Applications: Official - Scotland - Dataset - Spatial Hub Scotland](#)

Table 16-3 Threshold Criteria

EIA Topic (topic Zol in brackets)	Threshold Criteria
Landscape and Visual (3km)	All tier 3 developments were excluded from the short list due to lack of information and certainty at this time. Only tier 1 and 2 developments within the following criteria inside the topic Zol were added to the shortlist: - Any energy related projects (including generation, transmission and infrastructure); and - Large housing developments.
Cultural Heritage (3km)	For physical impacts, any developments where groundbreaking activities will be undertaken within the Site. Only tier 1 and 2 developments within the following criteria inside the topic Zol were added to the shortlist: - Any energy related projects (including generation, transmission and infrastructure); and - Large housing developments.
Biodiversity (1km or 30km specifically in relation to bean geese)	Only developments within the topic Zol where habitat information (UK Hab survey as a minimum) has been available have been added to the shortlist at Stage 2, or where in relation to the SPA, developments where bird survey information is available.
Water Environment (1km)	Only residential development types within the topic Zol have been added to the shortlist at Stage 2. All other non-residential development types were excluded from the short list, as details of their designs (including foundations) are not confirmed. All developments in catchments other than those of scoped in watercourses to be screened out.
Ground Conditions (250m)	Only developments which have a footprint within areas of carbon-rich soils which are also impacts by the Project.
Traffic and Movement (2km)	Only developments which are likely to have an overlapping construction phase with the Project were added to the shortlist.
Noise and Vibration (300m for construction noise, 500m for operational noise (New Build Overhead Line only), 1.5km (Bonnybridge Substation and	Only developments within the following criteria inside the topic Zol were added to the shortlist: - Overhead electricity lines (275kV and above); - All Battery Energy Storage System sites; - All Electricity substations; and - Wind farms with a capacity >50MW.

EIA Topic (topic Zol in brackets)	Threshold Criteria
Cumbernauld Substation Extension only))	Construction: only developments which are likely to have an overlapping construction phase with the Project were added to the shortlist.
Socioeconomics and Recreation (including Human Health) (2km)	Only developments with expected impacts on local populations, the economy, and human health included in the socio-economics shortlist. This includes mixed-use, residential, and regeneration or development schemes, as well as larger-scale energy infrastructure schemes where cumulative effects may arise through increased demand on community infrastructure or changes to the local economy.
Forestry (500m)	Only developments containing woodland listed within National Forest Inventory within the topic Zol.

Stage 3 and 4 – Information gathering and Assessment

16.2.18 For all developments progressed to Stages 3 and 4, an assessment has been undertaken for the relevant environmental aspects. At Stage 3 an information gathering exercise has been undertaken compiling all information available on the development, this included typical sources such as (but not limited to):

- Local Authority Planning Portal case documents;
- Energy Consent Unit case document; and
- Developer webpages.

Significance Criteria

16.2.19 For all developments progressed to Stages 3 and 4, an assessment is undertaken assigning a level of significance to the anticipated cumulative environmental effect.

16.2.20 Within the inter-project cumulative assessment, the receptor sensitivity and magnitude of impact is determined according to the criteria set within the preceding technical chapters of this EIA Report. The inter-project cumulative assessment has also considered whether the cumulative impacts are additive or synergistic in nature⁶.

16.2.21 The intra-project cumulative assessment has determined significance of effects using professional judgment, drawing from the topic-specific criteria set within the technical chapters, alongside the generic criteria presented within Section 2.5 of Chapter 2.

Limitations

16.2.22 The assessment of inter-project cumulative effects is limited by:

- The degree of certainty associated with other developments; and
- The volume of information available in relation to other developments.

⁶ From Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment 'An example of an additive effect would be the loss of two pieces of woodland of one hectare, resulting in two hectares cumulative loss. An example of a synergistic effect would be two discharges combining to have an effect on a species not affected by discharges in isolation.'

- 16.2.23 Due regard has been given to the requirement for the EIA Report to report ‘likely significant effects’ as set out within the EIA Regulations, and Directive 2011/92/EU⁷.
- 16.2.24 Where information regarding other developments is limited, the assessment has generally considered a reasonable worse-case scenario approach. In these cases, the nature and level of assessment has been proportionate to the volume of information available for that particular development, and a qualitative assessment has been undertaken where appropriate, and where information is limited.
- 16.2.25 In general, where developments are at an earlier stage, the potential effects are considered less certain, and typically have less information publicly available. Therefore, under this methodology, Tier 3 development would typically be subject to a qualitative assessment, and less likely to be assessed as having likely significant cumulative effects.

16.3. Intra-project Assessment of Cumulative Effects

- 16.3.1 This section presents the assessment of intra-project cumulative effects. This assessment has taken into account residual effects, and proposed mitigation from the technical chapters presented within this EIA Report.

Stage 1 – Screening

- 16.3.2 The outcome of the stage 1 screening assessment is presented in Table 16-4, it summarises whether a receptor is likely to be exposed to more than one type of residual effect, considered to be of a minor, moderate or major significance during the construction and operational phases of the Project. The full screening assessment can be found in Volume 3, Appendix 16.2 Intra-project Screening Assessment.

Table 16-4 Stage 1 – Screening (C = construction phase, O = operational phase)

Receptors relevant to each element of the Project	Landscape and Visual	Cultural Heritage	Biodiversity	Water Environment	Ground Conditions	Traffic and Movement	Noise and Vibration	Socio-Economics and Recreation (including Human Health)	Forestry
New Build Overhead Line									
Surface Water				C					
Groundwater				C	C				
Road infrastructure						C	C		
Local Economy								C	
Core Path Users								C	

⁷ European Parliament (2011). *Directive 2011/92/EU*. Available at: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32011L0092>. Accessed 19 May 2026

Receptors relevant to each element of the Project	Landscape and Visual	Cultural Heritage	Biodiversity	Water Environment	Ground Conditions	Traffic and Movement	Noise and Vibration	Socio-Economics and Recreation (including Human Health)	Forestry
Local residents, businesses, and users of community facilities	C O						C O	C	
Landowners								C	
Development Land								C	
Hydrology, hydrogeology and agricultural soils									
Class 1 Nationally Important Peatland Habitats					C				
Peat (other than Class 1)					C				
Local Landscape Plan	C O								
Local Character Type	C O								
Antonine Wall World Heritage Site and Associated buffer		C O							
Wildlife Sites			C						
Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation			C						
Ancient Woodland			C						C

Receptors relevant to each element of the Project	Landscape and Visual	Cultural Heritage	Biodiversity	Water Environment	Ground Conditions	Traffic and Movement	Noise and Vibration	Socio-Economics and Recreation (including Human Health)	Forestry
Inventory (AWI): Long-established plantation origin (LEPO)									
AWI: Ancient semi natural woodland (ASNW)									C
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland			C						
Wet woodland			C						
Non-Scottish Biodiversity (SBL) List broadleaved and mixed woodland			C						
Broadleaves and mixed tree-lines			C						
Intact blanket bog			C						
Degraded Lowland raised bog / Degraded blanket bog			C						
Transition mires and quaking bogs			C						
Lowland Fens (excluding Transition mires and quaking bogs)			C						
Roosting bats			C						

Receptors relevant to each element of the Project	Landscape and Visual	Cultural Heritage	Biodiversity	Water Environment	Ground Conditions	Traffic and Movement	Noise and Vibration	Socio-Economics and Recreation (including Human Health)	Forestry
Red squirrel			C						
Great crested newt			C						
Terrestrial invertebrates			C						
Curlew			C O						
Barn owl			C						
Upgrading of the XX, XR and ZG Routes									
Surface Water				C					
Road infrastructure						C	C		
Local Economy								C	
Core Path Users								C	
Local residents, businesses, and users of community facilities							C O	C	
Landowners								C	
Development Land								C	
AWI: LEPO			C						
Intact blanket bog			C						
Degraded Lowland raised bog / degraded blanket bog			C						
Lowland fens (excluding transition mires and quaking bogs)			C						

Receptors relevant to each element of the Project	Landscape and Visual	Cultural Heritage	Biodiversity	Water Environment	Ground Conditions	Traffic and Movement	Noise and Vibration	Socio-Economics and Recreation (including Human Health)	Forestry
Purple Moor-grass & Rush Pasture			C						
Roosting bats			C						
CB Route Removal									
Antonine Wall World Heritage Site and Associated buffer		C O							
Surface Water				C					
Groundwater				C					
Local Economy								C	
Core Path Users								C	
Local residents, businesses, and users of community facilities	C O						C	C	
Landowners								C	
Slamannan Plateau Special Protection Area			C						
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland			C						
Wet woodland			C						
Non-SBL broadleaved and mixed woodland			C						
Hedgerows and non-SBL hedgerows and			C						

Receptors relevant to each element of the Project	Landscape and Visual	Cultural Heritage	Biodiversity	Water Environment	Ground Conditions	Traffic and Movement	Noise and Vibration	Socio-Economics and Recreation (including Human Health)	Forestry
broadleaved and mixed tree lines									
Intact blanket bog			C						
Degraded Lowland raised bogs / degraded blanket bog			C						
Lowland fens and non-SBL swamps			C						
Lowland heathland (including with acid grassland mosaic)			C						
Non-notable marsh/marshy grassland			C						
Roosting bats			C						
Great crested newt			C						
Terrestrial invertebrates			C						
AA Route Undergrounding									
Antonine Wall World Heritage Site and Associated buffer		C							
Surface Water				C					
Groundwater				C					
Local Economy								C	

Receptors relevant to each element of the Project	Landscape and Visual	Cultural Heritage	Biodiversity	Water Environment	Ground Conditions	Traffic and Movement	Noise and Vibration	Socio-Economics and Recreation (including Human Health)	Forestry
Core Path Users								C	
Local residents, businesses, and users of community facilities							C	C	
Landowners								C	
Local Landscape Plan	C								
Local Character Type	C								
AWI: LEPO			C						
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland			C						
Wet woodland			C						
Non-SBL broadleaved and mixed woodland			C						
Hedgerows and non-SBL hedgerows and broadleaved and mixed tree-lines			C						
Purple Moor-grass & Rush Pasture and non-SBL Marshy grassland			C						

Receptors relevant to each element of the Project	Landscape and Visual	Cultural Heritage	Biodiversity	Water Environment	Ground Conditions	Traffic and Movement	Noise and Vibration	Socio-Economics and Recreation (including Human Health)	Forestry
Non-notable marsh/marshy grassland			C						
Non-SBL watercourses			C						
Roosting bats			C						
Terrestrial invertebrates			C						
Denny North Substation									
Surface Water				C O					
Groundwater				C O					
Commercial Properties				C					
Local Economy								C	
Local residents, businesses, and users of community facilities							C		
Bonnybridge Substation									
Previously unrecorded heritage assets		C							
Surface Water				C O					
Groundwater				C O					
Road Infrastructure				C O					
Local residents, businesses, and users of community facilities	C O			C O			C		
Local Economy								C	

Receptors relevant to each element of the Project	Landscape and Visual	Cultural Heritage	Biodiversity	Water Environment	Ground Conditions	Traffic and Movement	Noise and Vibration	Socio-Economics and Recreation (including Human Health)	Forestry
Local Landscape Plan	C O								
Local Character Type	C O								
Cumbernauld Substation Extension									
Landscape Character Type	C								
Previously unrecorded heritage assets		C							
Local residents, businesses, and users of community facilities	C O						C		
Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation			C						
Forest Woods SWT Reserve			C						
Roosting bats			C						
Badgers			C						
Terrestrial invertebrates			C						
Surface Water				C O					
Groundwater				C O					
Road Infrastructure				C O					
Core Pathways				C O					
Human Health								C	
Newarthill Substation									
Local Economy								C	

Receptors relevant to each element of the Project	Landscape and Visual	Cultural Heritage	Biodiversity	Water Environment	Ground Conditions	Traffic and Movement	Noise and Vibration	Socio-Economics and Recreation (including Human Health)	Forestry
Wishaw Substation									
Surface Water				C O					
Groundwater				C O					
Road Infrastructure				C O					
Rail Infrastructure				C O					
Local residents, businesses, and users of community facilities				O			C		
Local Economy								C	
Proposed Distribution Line Diversion Works									
Previously unrecorded heritage assets		C							
Surface Water				C					
Groundwater				C					
Local residents, businesses, and users of community facilities							C		
Previously Unrecorded Heritage Assets		C							

Stage 2 – Assessment

- 16.3.23 This section presents the details of the ‘project wide’ effects (intra-project cumulative effects). Intra-project cumulative effects are defined as those effects that are considered separately in relation to the 11 components of the Project but have the potential to be of greater significance when considered in combination.

16.3.24 Although geographically separated due to the linear nature of the Project, there is a potential for the individual components to combine to generate new significant (project-wide) effects. For example; combined impacts of all components of the Project on a nationally important and threatened habitat (e.g. Ancient Woodland, important hedgerows, etc) leading to a new project-wide effect, because of the total habitat loss.

However, the geographic separation of the different components does mean that the generation of project-wide effects is unlikely. Each receptor group has been reviewed in Table 16.5 below to consider the potential for intra-project cumulative effects across the Project.

Table 16-5 Potential for intra-project cumulative effects

Receptor	Topics effected										
	New Build Overhead Line	Uprating of the XX, XR and ZG Routes	CB Route Removal	AA Route Undergrounding	Denny North Substation	Bonnybridge Substation	Cumbernauld Substation	Newarthill Substation	Wishaw Substation	Proposed Distribution Line Diversion Works	
Surface Water	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	Water Environment
Groundwater	X		X		X	X	X		X		Water Environment
Road Infrastructure	X	X				X	X		X		Water Environment Traffic and Transport Noise and Vibration
Rail Infrastructure									X		Water Environment
Residential Properties						X			X		Water Environment
Commercial Properties					X	X			X		Water Environment
Local Economy	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		Socio-Economics and Recreation (including Human Health)
Core Path Users	X	X	X	X			X				Socio-Economics and Recreation (including Human Health)
Local residents, businesses, and users of community facilities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	Water Environment

Receptor	Topics effected										
	New Build Overhead Line	Upgrading of the XX, XR and ZG Routes	CB Route Removal	AA Route Undergrounding	Denny North Substation	Bonnybridge Substation	Cumbernauld Substation	Newarthill Substation	Wishaw Substation	Proposed Distribution Line Diversion Works	
											Socio-Economics and Recreation (including Human Health) Noise and Vibration Landscape and Visual
Landowners	X	X	X	X							Socio-Economics and Recreation (including Human Health)
Development Land	X										Socio-Economics and Recreation (including Human Health)
Class 1 Nationally Important Petland Habitats	X										Ground Conditions
Peat (other than Class 1)	X										Ground Conditions
Previously Unrecorded Heritage Assets						X	X			X	Cultural Heritage
Antonine Wall World Heritage	X		X	X							Cultural Heritage
Local Landscape Plan	X		X	X		X					Landscape and Visual

Receptor	Topics effected										
	New Build Overhead Line	Uprating of the XX, XR and ZG Routes	CB Route Removal	AA Route Undergrounding	Denny North Substation	Bonnybridge Substation	Cumbernauld Substation	Newarthill Substation	Wishaw Substation	Proposed Distribution Line Diversion Works	
Local Character Type	X		X	X		X	X				Landscape and Visual
Previously Unrecorded Heritage Assets										X	Cultural Heritage
Wildlife Sites	X										Biodiversity
Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation	X										Biodiversity
Slamannan Plateau SPA		X									Biodiversity
Forest Woods SWT Reserve											Biodiversity
AWI: ASNW	X										Forestry
AWI: LEPO	X	X	X								Biodiversity Forestry
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	X	X	X								Biodiversity
Wet woodland	X	X	X								Biodiversity
Non-SBL broadleaved and mixed woodland	X	X	X								Biodiversity

Receptor	Topics effected										
	New Build Overhead Line	Upgrading of the XX, XR and ZG Routes	CB Route Removal	AA Route Undergrounding	Denny North Substation	Bonnybridge Substation	Cumbernauld Substation	Newarthill Substation	Wishaw Substation	Proposed Distribution Line Diversion Works	
Broadleaved and mixed tree-lines	X										Biodiversity
Hedgerows and non-SBL hedgerows and broadleaved and mixed tree-lines		X	X								
Intact blanket bog	X	X	X								Biodiversity
Degraded lowland raised bog/ degraded blanket bog	X	X	X								Biodiversity
Transition mires and quaking bogs	X										Biodiversity
Lowland fens (excluding transition mires and quaking bogs)	X										Biodiversity
Lowland fens and non-SBL swamps		X	X								Biodiversity
Lowland heathland (including with acid grassland mosaic)		X									Biodiversity

Receptor	Topics effected										
	New Build Overhead Line	Uprating of the XX, XR and ZG Routes	CB Route Removal	AA Route Undergrounding	Denny North Substation	Bonnybridge Substation	Cumbernauld Substation	Newarthill Substation	Wishaw Substation	Proposed Distribution Line Diversion Works	
Purple moor-grass & rush pasture and non-SBL marshy grassland		X									Biodiversity
Non-notable marsh/marshy grassland		X	X								Biodiversity
Non-SBL watercourses			X								Biodiversity
Roosting bats	X	X	X	X							Biodiversity
Red squirrel	X										Biodiversity
Great crested newt	X		X								Biodiversity
Badger											Biodiversity
Terrestrial invertebrates	X	X									Biodiversity
Curlew	X										Biodiversity
Barn owl	X										Biodiversity

16.3.25 Table 16-5 identified the following receptors have the potential to experience intra-project cumulative effects:

- Road infrastructure;
- Local residents, businesses and users of community facilities;
- AWI: LEPO.

These receptors have been assessed further in the following sections.

Road Infrastructure

16.3.26 Road infrastructure could potentially experience intra-project cumulative effects.

Water Environment

16.3.27 During construction, slight adverse effects on road infrastructure downstream of the Bonnybridge Substation extension is anticipated by temporarily interrupting the function of any existing drainage or improper management of construction runoff, causing surface water to cross catchments and discharge at higher rates than present. Changes to the surface water runoff from Bonnybridge Substation extension can also impact the flooding response of the Bonny Water, which collects these surface water flows. Therefore, road infrastructure could be affected by an increase in runoff from the Project. In addition, construction activities could affect flood risk at Wishaw Substation by temporarily interrupting the functioning of the existing drainage network causing surface water to cross catchments and discharge at higher rates than present. The Wishaw Substation extension has the potential to displace areas of pluvial flooding on the south and eastern sides of the existing platforms. Due to the topography, this could potentially increase pluvial flooding to road infrastructure to the south and west of Wishaw Substation.

16.3.28 During operation, an increase in flood risk due to operations at Bonnybridge Substation could arise from improper surface water management on site, which would increase discharge volumes and intensities from site. However, by implementing standard mitigations and surface water management strategy is followed a slight beneficial effect is expected as Falkirk Council policy requires that surface water discharge from site be reduced below the predevelopment rate. Conversely, an increase in flood risk due to operations at Wishaw Substation could also arise from improper surface water management on site, which would increase discharge volumes and intensities from site. However, if the standard mitigations and surface water management strategy is followed, there would be a minor adverse effect as the discharge from site would be controlled to the greenfield (pre-development) runoff rate.

Traffic and Movement

16.3.29 During construction, minor adverse effects are anticipated at Foundary Road, Greenhill Road, Glenyards Road, Greenhill Road North and Mill Road/Coltness Avenue as a result of Impacts on severance of communities; fear and intimidation of and by road users; road users and pedestrian safety; non-motorised user delay and amenity; and transportation of hazardous/large loads.

16.3.30 No operational effects on road infrastructure are anticipated.

Noise and Vibration

- 16.3.31 During construction, minor adverse effects are anticipated at Foundary Road, Greenhill Road, Glenyards Road, Greenhill Road North and Mill Road/Coltness Avenue as a result of increased noise levels from construction traffic.
- 16.3.32 No operational effects on road infrastructure are anticipated.

Summary

- 16.3.33 The intra-project cumulative effect on road infrastructure is anticipated to be not significant. Construction activities could result in changes to flood response from site runoff and changes to surface water flow paths or flow magnitude as a result of new infrastructure. The associated construction traffic could also have impact on severance of communities; fear and intimidation of and by road users; road users and pedestrian safety; non-motorised user delay and amenity; transportation of hazardous/large loads; and traffic noise. However, with the implementation of standard and embedded mitigation measures, these combined effects are expected to be controlled such that no significant intra-project cumulative impact arises.
- 16.3.34 No intra-project cumulative effects are anticipated during the operational stage as only the Water Environment reports operational effects against road infrastructure.

Local residents, businesses and users of community facilities

- 16.3.35 Local residents, businesses and users of community facilities could potentially experience intra-project cumulative effects.

Water Environment

- 16.3.36 During the construction phase, the primary effects on local residents and businesses relate to temporary changes in flood risk and potential travel disruption. Activities such as earthworks and the installation of temporary trackways could displace surface water or interrupt existing drainage networks potentially affecting properties like Langlards Farm and Doghillock Farm. Local residents and users of minor roads and rail infrastructure near the Bonnybridge Substation may face travel disruptions if increased runoff causes small watercourses to burst their banks or if pluvial flooding is displaced. Additionally, industrial receptors such as a recycling centre and a Wastewater Treatment Works near Bonnybridge Substation are identified as high-importance features that could experience service disruptions due to temporary changes in fluvial flood responses. These impacts are generally classified as slight adverse and not significant, provided that standard mitigation measures are implemented.
- 16.3.37 During the operational phase, the effects are largely defined by the long-term management of surface water through new infrastructure, which offers both beneficial and minor adverse changes. At the Bonnybridge Substation, the implementation of a Sustainable Drainage Systems pond will reduce surface water discharge below pre-development rates, resulting in a slight beneficial effect for residential properties, commercial businesses, the recycling centre, and road infrastructure by lowering the baseline flood risk. However, at Wishaw Substation, while runoff will be attenuated to greenfield rates, the assessment predicts a slight adverse but non-significant effect on surrounding commercial and residential developments and transport infrastructure.

Noise and Vibration

- 16.3.38 During construction, local residents, businesses and users of community facilities could experience a range of noise and vibration effects varying from slight to major adverse. The most significant impact identified is a major adverse vibration effect resulting from the bellmouth construction associated with the uprating works. Other significant impacts include moderate adverse vibration from the bellmouth construction, installation of tower foundations (micropile/rock anchor). Additionally, construction traffic is predicted to cause moderate adverse effects along the A73 Bellside Road and minor adverse effects along several local routes in close proximity to the Project. General site activities, including compound establishment, conductor stringing, and bulk earthworks, are typically categorised as having minor or slight adverse effects.
- 16.3.39 During operation, there are four residential receptors in close proximity to the XR Route that could be impacted by operational noise. Two residential receptors could experience +1 decibels, one residential could experience +2 decibels and one residential receptor could experience +3 decibels of wet noise compared to the baseline. All properties would experience minor adverse effect.

Landscape and Visual

- 16.3.40 During construction, local residents, businesses and community facilities could experience visual impacts ranging from minor to moderate adverse. Moderate adverse impacts are identified at VP2, VP5, VP12 and VP13 where construction activities, such as vegetation removal and plant operation, introduce noticeable movement or pronounced changes in the view's composition, particularly in focal areas like the canal or where vegetation screening is limited. Other moderate effects at VP4 result from uncharacteristic additions to the background or the simultaneous installation and removal of overhead line routes. Minor adverse effects at VP1, VP3, VP6, VP8, VP9, VP10 and VP 11 are predicted where construction works are localised, set in the background, or largely screened by intervening landforms and mature vegetation. The operational visual effects range from moderate adverse to minor beneficial, with all assessed impacts remaining consistent between year 1 and year 15 of operation. Moderate adverse effects are identified at VP1, where new infrastructure is positioned in closer proximity than existing lines, and VP5 and VP12, where the Proposed New Build Overhead Line creates a pronounced change in a simple view composition. Minor adverse effects occur at VP2, VP4, VP6, VP10 and VP11, where changes are deemed unobtrusive due to existing large-scale features like mature woodland, road movement, or an established industrial context that reduces the perception of scale. Minor adverse effects were also identified at VP8 due to the presence of new permanent infrastructure associated with the Cumbernauld Substation Extension, the cut-slopes, and the areas of permanently removed vegetation. In contrast, minor beneficial effects are achieved at VP9 through the removal of older towers (such as the XX Route) or by placing infrastructure further from residential areas, which reduces the overall scale and visual influence of the electricity transmission network.

Socio-Economics and Recreation (including Human Health)

- 16.3.41 There is potential for construction-related noise, visual change and traffic to affect the amenity of residents, businesses, users of community facilities and visitor attractions. However, taking into account the residual effect conclusions of the noise and vibration,

transport, and landscape and visual assessments, effects on amenity are expected to be minor adverse, with no significant impacts on the quality, operation or visitor experience of affected receptors. Additionally, minor adverse effects as construction activities could impact accessibility to open space and core paths, which may also impact the health and wellbeing of local residents. Assuming a worst-case scenario, all core paths intersected by the Project may need to be temporarily closed or diverted.

- 16.3.42 The operation stage was screened out of the Socio-Economics and Recreation (including Human Health) assessment, so has not been considered in the intra-project effects assessment.

Summary

- 16.3.43 There is potential for significant intra-project cumulative effects to occur. For local residents, businesses and users of community facilities in close proximity to the construction works associated with the New Build Overhead Line, CB Route Removal, AA Route Undergrounding, Bonnybridge Substation and Cumbernauld Substation Extension significant amenity, construction noise and vibration and visual effects have been identified. These effects are expected to result in a significant temporary intra-project cumulative effect for local residents, businesses and users of community facilities. For local residents, businesses and users of community facilities in close proximity to the construction works associated with the New Build Overhead Line, uprating works and AA Route undergrounding significant noise and vibration effects have been identified. Although they would experience significant effects, significant intra-project cumulative effects are not anticipated.
- 16.3.44 The intra-project operational cumulative effect on local residents, businesses and users of community facilities is anticipated to be not significant. Although those near VP1, VP5 and VP12 could experience significant visual effects during operation, significant intra-project cumulative effects are not anticipated.

AWI: LEPO

- 16.3.45 AWI: LEPO could potentially experience intra-project cumulative effects during the construction phase.

Biodiversity

- 16.3.46 A total of 8.14ha of LEPO (as identified by the AWI), which is confirmed to be woodland/scrub, will be lost, however this woodland type is common in the wider local area. Within the Site this woodland is of lower importance than the ASNW, and includes areas of sparse woodland cover on bog habitats (not ecologically desirable), immature native broadleaved plantation, mixed plantation with a high proportion of non-native species and existing un-wooded wayleaves. Only 1.04ha of the LEPO to be felled was considered to qualify as SBL Priority habitat (Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland or Wet Woodland). The rest is mainly poor. The 0.31ha of LEPO that will potentially be lost as part of the management felling comprises species poor immature broadleaved and mixed plantations. The permanent habitat loss would result in a significant adverse effect at County level.

Forestry

- 16.3.47 Permanent removal of semi natural woodland classified (in part) as LEPO. The forest unit is principally birch, willow and alder, with ash and sycamore concentrated around a stream.

Conifers comprise less than 20% and stems are typically less than 150mm diameter. During the site survey, there was no indication of long-established woodland nor was there differentiation from contiguous woodland not included in the AWI. The permanent habitat loss would result in a moderate adverse effect (significant).

Summary

- 16.3.48 The intra-project cumulative effect on AWI: LEPO is anticipated to be not significant. Areas designated as LEPO by the AWI will need to be permanently removed to facilitate the construction of the Project. The same area of LEPO lost is reported in both Chapter 7: Biodiversity and Chapter 14: Forestry, with only a small portion qualifying as SBL Priority habitat. The rest of the impacted area noted as mainly poor. Although AWI: LEPO would experience significant effects, as the same areas is impacted, significant intra-project cumulative effects are not anticipated.

Intra-project effects summary

- 16.3.49 Table 16-6 summarises the findings of the intra-project cumulative effects assessment.

Table 16-6 Summary of the Intra-project Cumulative Effects

Receptor	Summary of the potential intra-project effects as a result of the Project
Road infrastructure	Not significant
Local residents, businesses and users of community facilities	Significant (construction) Not significant (operation)
AWI: LEPO	Not significant

16.4. Inter-project assessment of cumulative effects

Stage 2 - Establish a Short List of other developments

- 16.4.1 Table 16-7 below presents the short list of other developments which have been progressed to Stage 3. The long list of developments is present in Volume 3, Appendix 16-1 Long List.

Table 16-7 Short list of other developments considered in the inter-project cumulative assessment

Application reference(s)	Description	Tier	Distance
25/00593/PAN 24/01024/EIASCO	East Airdrie Link Road. The two-way single carriageway road, would run from the M8 at Newhouse to north of Riggend.	3	The development runs to the east of the New Build Overhead Line and intersects the route between Tower WB008 and WB009.
ECU00006191	DWUP – ZD Upgrading.	3	ZD route intersects the XX route immediately west of Tower XX0001A, and XX

Application reference(s)	Description	Tier	Distance
			route at Denny north Substation.
ECU00004632 ECU00003393	Whitehill Energy Storage (200MW – Battery energy storage facility including a compound of battery and electrical equipment).	1	360m west of the XX route, Tower ZZ001A.
ECU00004871	Fernishaw Solar Farm & Battery Energy Storage Facility – up to 100MW.	1	Intersected by the XR route, Tower XR015 at approximately 1.8km northeast of Bellside.
ECU00004879	Harestonhill Farm BESS (up to 1GW of storage, site is approximately 14 hectares).	2	50m south of the XR route, Tower XR041.
ECU00004953	Newarthill Energy Park BESS (up to 300MW of storage).	1	Intersected by the XX and XR routes immediately adjacent to Newarthill Substation.
ECU00004997	Heathland Wind Farm Grid Connection, a new wood pole 132 kilovolt (kV) OHL from Heathland Wind Farm to Wishaw Substation.	2	The development would cross XR route 300m southwest of Waterloo, and again 350m north of Orchard Primary School (Overtown). The development would then run parallel (within 50m) to XR route on the final approach from the east towards Wishaw Substation.
ECU00005077	Wishaw BESS (approx. 400MW).	3	250m southeast of XR route, Tower XR044.
ECU00005166	North Lanrigg Energy Storage (generating capacity of 200MW).	1	800m northeast of the XR route, Tower XR005.
ECU00005196	Sandyford Farm BESS (up to 200MW).	3	1km north of the XR route, Tower XR004.
ECU00005180	Woodcock Faulds Energy Storage (generating capacity of 200MW)	3	1.4km northwest of the ZG route, Tower ZG001A.

Application reference(s)	Description	Tier	Distance
ECU00005244	Denny BESS (100MW), 1.525ha site at Lesliepark, Headswood, near Denny.	3	1.5km northwest of the New Build Overhead Line where it would enter Bonnybridge Substation.
ECU00005047	Glenside Farm BESS (400MW).	1	1.3km from New Build Overhead Line where it enters Denny North Substation.
25/00910/FUL 24/00914/PAN 24/00811/EIASCR 19/01215/PAN	Major residential development with associated infrastructure, open space and landscaping	3	1.82km west of the New Build Overhead Line, Tower WB021C.
24/01058/PAN	Proposed film studio campus.	3	250m north of the XX route, Tower XX004.
24/00230/PPP 23/00067/PAN	Residential led mixed use development.	1	530m east of Cumbernauld Substation
19/01284/FUL 19/00626/PAN	Energy Recovery Centre.	1	1km east of the New Build Overhead Line, Tower WB002.
23/00760/FUL 19/00951/EIASCR	Holiday/recreational park development.	2	100m north of the XX route, Tower XX029.
23/00535/FUL 22/01506/PAN	Residential development of 62 dwellings.	2	130m southeast of the XX route, Tower XX028.
23/00800/FUL	New University Hospital Monklands.	1	Overlaps with the XX route, Towers XX032 – 35A.
21/01557/EIASCR 21/01055/PAN	Residential development.	3	Overlaps with the XX route, Towers XX042.
24/00810/FUL 24/00071/PAN 23/00613/EIASCO	Battery Energy Storage Facility.	1	150m north of the XR route, Tower XR003.
24/00208/PPP 21/01744/PAN	Residential development at Crosshill (73 new homes; 2.7ha).	2	190m northwest of the XR route, Tower XR025.

Application reference(s)	Description	Tier	Distance
22/00156/S42 21/00335/FUL 20/01206/PAN 17/01248/PPP	Residential development (44 units).	2	300m northeast of the XR route, Tower XR039.
21/01766/FUL 20/01219/PAN	New cemetery.	1	Overlaps with the XR route, Towers XR045.
25/00058/PAN 25/00028/EIASCRC	Proposed Battery Energy Storage System.	3	60m southeast of Wishaw Substation.
23/00427/EIASCRC 23/00890/PAN	Battery Energy Storage System (40.0MW).	3	165m south of the XX route, Tower XX003.
P/25/0519/FUL P/21/0723/FUL	Construction of 87 Dwellinghouses.	1	1.3km west of Denny Substation.
24/00772/FUL	Durieshill Residential Development (543 no. dwellings).	2	2.2km north of Denny North Substation.
24/00771/FUL	Durieshill Residential Development. Erection of 201 residential home.	2	1.9km north of Denny North Substation.
ECU00006055	Garrionhaugh Farm BESS.	3	1.2km south of XR route upgrade, Tower XR045.
24/01227/MSC 22/01051/MSC 16/00698/PPP	Firview Manor - Residential development (300 dwellings).	1	180m northeast of the CB route, Tower CB001.
24/02884/FUL	Residential development (249 units).	2	1.2km south-west of the XX route, Tower XX001A.
21/02139/PPP	Residential/urban development (1200 units), including retail and commercial units.	2	1.5km south-west of the XX route, Tower XX001A.
25/00844/FUL	Solar Farm.	2	140m north of the XX route, Tower XX025.
22/00296/MSC 22/00295/MSC 20/01468/S42 20/00925/EIASCRC	Construction of 200 Houses and ancillary infrastructure.	1	340m southwest of Wishaw Substation.

Application reference(s)	Description	Tier	Distance
25/00830/FUL	Formation of oil distribution depot.	2	250m south of the New Build Overhead Line, Tower WB006.
23/00835/FUL	Residential development and associated infrastructure.	1	120m southeast of the XR route, Tower XR004.
25/00989/PAN	Data centre complex.	3	370m north of the XR route, Tower XR005.
25/01240/FUL 24/00872/S42 21/01434/S42 18/00266/PPP	Section 42 application to vary conditions 1 to 18 (excluding condition 7) of permission 21/01434/S42.	1	420m east from the XX route, Tower XR045.
23/00400/FUL	Bonded Warehouse Maturation Sheds and Associated Works.	1	480m northeast/east from the XX route, Tower XR036.
19/00274/PPP	Residential development (circa 750 units).	1	1.4km northwest of the XX route, Tower XX001A.
23/00849/PPP 23/01309/EIASCO	Heathfield Farm – Residential development.	2	1.7km northwest of the XX route, Tower XX001A.
26/00069/PAN 24/01025/PAN	Proposed digital and manufacturing campus.	1	Intersects the XX route, Tower XX027.
22/00168/MSC 22/00316/FUL 24/00352/MSC	Residential development – 277 dwellings.	2	300m northwest of the XR route, Tower XR039.
21/01803/FUL	Residential development - 35 units).	2	300m northwest of the XR route, Tower XR039.
25/00952/MSC 22/00430/MSC 18/01785/PPP	Residential led mixed use development.	2	560m west of the New Build Overhead Line, Tower WB002.
24/01250/PPP	Residential led development.	2	Intersects the XX Route, immediately east of Tower XX017.
24/00209/MSC 14/01594/PPP	Residential development – 155 units.	2	330m north of the XX route, Tower XX006.
25/00965/FUL	Solar farm.	2	600m northeast of the XX route, Tower ZZ035A.

Application reference(s)	Description	Tier	Distance
25/01159/PPP	Data centre.	2	650m east of the XX route, Tower XX046A.
25/01322/PAN	Data centre.	3	300m east of the XX Route, Tower XX045.
25/01328/PAN	Data centre.	3	160m north of the XR Route, Tower XR007.
P/25/0405/FUL	197 dwellinghouses.	3	1.2km west of ZG Route, Tower ZG007.
P/19/0795/FUL	103 dwellinghouses.	2	2.5km east of the ZG Route ZG010.
<i>Biodiversity only (cumulative effects to Special Protection Areas to account for bean geese)</i>			
ECU00004510	Earlsburn Wind Farm Extension (100MW) - 7 Turbine	2	11.5km north-west of Denny North Substation.
ECU00002218	Heathland Wind Farm (80MW) - 14 Turbine	1	10km east of XR route, Tower XR026.
ECU00004997	Heathland Wind Farm Grid Connection, a new wood pole 132 kilovolt (kV) OHL from Heathland Wind Farm to Wishaw Substation.	2	The development would cross XR route 300m southwest of Waterloo, and again 350m north of Orchard Primary School (Overtown). The development would then run parallel (within 50m) to XR route on the final approach from the east towards Wishaw Substation.
ECU00006097	Cloch Forest Wind Farm 132KV Connection Project	2	16.6km east of XR route, Tower XR026.

16.4.9 Volume 3, Appendix 16-3 Stage 1 and 2 Summary provides a summary of Stage 1 and 2 of the inter-project assessments. The tables provide details for the 'other developments' listed in Table 16-7 above and identified which of the topic specific Zols the 'other development' falls within and determines if the 'other development' should be taken forward to Stage 3 and 4 of the assessment for each topic.

Stage 3 - Information Gathering

16.4.10 Further information on the shortlisted developments is provided in Volume 3, Appendix 16-4 Shortlisted Development Information, in order to support Stage 3. This appendix provides

further information on the design, construction and programme for the other developments and has been used as a basis for the Stage 4 assessment.

Table 16-8 Other developments screened out of the assessment

Application Reference	Development Description	Reasoning for not progressing into Stage 4
ECU00005077	Wishaw BESS.	Development only at Screening stage and insufficient details are available to undertake a meaningful cumulative assessment.
ECU00005166	North Lanrigg Energy Storage.	Only Traffic and Movement have progressed this development to Stage 3, however there is insufficient information for this topic to undertake a meaningful cumulative assessment.
ECU00005196	Sandyford Farm BESS.	Development only at Screening stage and insufficient details are available to undertake a meaningful cumulative assessment.
ECU00005180	Woodcock Faulds Energy Storage.	Development only at Screening stage and insufficient details are available to undertake a meaningful cumulative assessment.
ECU00005244	Denny BESS.	Development only at Screening stage and insufficient details are available to undertake a meaningful cumulative assessment.
25/00910/FUL 24/00914/PAN 24/00811/EIASCR 19/01215/PAN	Major residential development.	Only Traffic and Movement and Socio-Economics and Recreation (including Human Health) have progressed this development to Stage 3, however there is insufficient information for these topics to undertake a meaningful cumulative assessment.
24/01058/PAN	Proposed film studio campus.	No environmental information is currently available.
23/00760/FUL 19/00951/EIASCR	Holliday/recreational park development.	Only Socio-Economics and Forestry have progressed this development to Stage 3, however there is insufficient

Application Reference	Development Description	Reasoning for not progressing into Stage 4
		information for this topic to undertake a meaningful cumulative assessment.
23/00535/FUL 22/01506/PAN	Residential development of 62 dwellings.	Environmental information is limited, therefore there is insufficient information for this topic to undertake a meaningful cumulative assessment.
21/01557/EIASC 21/01055/PAN	Residential development.	Development is only at Screening stage and there are no documents available on the planning portal.
22/00156/S42 21/00335/FUL 20/01206/PAN 17/01248/PPP	Residential development (44 units).	Only Water Environment and Socio-Economics have progressed this development to Stage 3, however there is insufficient information for these topics to undertake a meaningful cumulative assessment.
21/01766/FUL 20/01219/PAN	New cemetery.	Only Traffic and Movement have progressed this development to Stage 3, however there is insufficient information for this topic to undertake a meaningful cumulative assessment.
25/00058/PAN 25/00028/EIASC	Proposed Battery Energy Storage System.	Development is only at Screening stage and there are no documents available on the planning portal.
23/00427/EIASC 23/00890/PAN	Battery Energy Storage System (40.0MW).	Development is only at Screening stage and there are no documents available on the planning portal.
P/25/0519/FUL P/21/0723/FUL	Construction of 87 Dwellinghouses.	Only Traffic and Movement and Socio-Economics have progressed this development to Stage 3, however there is insufficient information for these topics to undertake a meaningful cumulative assessment.
24/00771/FUL	Durieshill Residential Development. Erection of 201 residential home.	There is insufficient information to undertake a meaningful cumulative assessment.

Application Reference	Development Description	Reasoning for not progressing into Stage 4
ECU00006055	Garrionhaugh Farm BESS.	Development only at Screening stage and insufficient details are available to undertake a meaningful cumulative assessment.
25/00830/FUL	Formation of oil distribution depot	Only Traffic and Movement have progressed this development to Stage 3, however there is insufficient information for this topic to undertake a meaningful cumulative assessment.
25/00989/PAN	Data centre complex.	There is insufficient information to undertake a meaningful cumulative assessment.
23/00400/FUL	Bonded Warehouse Maturation Sheds and Associated Works.	Only Traffic and Movement and Socio-Economics have progressed this development to Stage 3, however there is insufficient information for these topics to undertake a meaningful cumulative assessment.
26/00069/PAN 24/01025/PAN	Proposed digital and manufacturing campus.	There is insufficient information to undertake a meaningful cumulative assessment.
21/01803/FUL	Residential development (35 units).	Only Water Environment, Traffic and Movement and Socio-Economics have progressed this development to Stage 3, however there is insufficient information for these topics to undertake a meaningful cumulative assessment.
24/00209/MSC 24/00876/MSC 24/00209/MSC 17/01336/AMD 14/01594/PPP	Approval of matters specified in conditions 1 a,b,c,e,f,g,h,i,j,k,m of planning permission in principle ref 14/01594/PPP for the erection of 155 dwellinghouses.	Cultural Heritage, Water Environment, Traffic and Movement and Socio-Economics have progressed this development to Stage 3, however there is insufficient information for these topics to undertake a meaningful cumulative assessment.

Application Reference	Development Description	Reasoning for not progressing into Stage 4
25/01159/PPP	Data Centre including Associated Plant, Access and Parking Provision.	There is insufficient information to undertake a meaningful cumulative assessment.
25/01322/PAN	Construction of data centre building(s), together with associated development, infrastructure and utilities including flexible commercial/ industrial buildings, substation, and battery energy storage (BES) and generation (If BES greater than 50MW it will form a separate application to the ECU for Section 36 consent).	There is insufficient information to undertake a meaningful cumulative assessment.
25/01328/PAN	Construction of data centre building(s), together with associated development, infrastructure and utilities including flexible commercial/ industrial buildings, substation, and battery energy storage (BES) and generation (If BES greater than 50MW it will form a separate application to the ECU for Section 36 consent).	There is insufficient information to undertake a meaningful cumulative assessment.
ECU00006097	Cloch Forest Wind Farm 132KV Connection Project	There is insufficient information to undertake a meaningful cumulative assessment.

Stage 4 - Assessment

- 16.4.11 Stage 4 has undertaken a cumulative assessment for the short list of other developments where the development has been taken through to Stage 4 for a particular topic as defined in Volume 3, Appendix 16-3 Stage 1 and 2 Summary. The results of this assessment have been reported in a table for each technical topic. Where topics have not carried through any developments to Stage 3 and Stage 4, no table is provided. Table 16-9 details the other developments that have not been included in the assessment tables as the shared receptors

between the other development and Project were identified, therefore, no likely cumulative effects are anticipated.

Table 16-9 Other developments that do not have any shared receptor with the Project

Topic	Application reference(s)	Applicable phase
Landscape and Visual	ECU00004997	Construction, Operation
	24/00772/FUL	Construction, Operation
	24/02884/FUL	Construction, Operation
	21/02139/PPP	Construction, Operation
	22/00296/MSC	Construction, Operation
	22/00295/MSC	
	20/01468/S42	
	20/00925/EIASCR	
	19/00274/PPP	Construction, Operation
	23/00849/PPP	Construction, Operation
	23/01309/EIASCO	
Cultural Heritage	ECU00006191	Construction, Operation
	ECU00004871	Construction, Operation
	ECU00004879	Construction
	ECU00004953	Construction, Operation
	ECU00004997	Construction, Operation
	24/00352/MSC	Construction, Operation
	ECU00006196	Operation
	ECU00004632	Operation
	ECU00005047	Operation
	25/00593/PAN	Operation
	24/01024/EIASCO	
	24/01250/PPP	Operation
	24/00230/PPP	Operation
	19/01284/FUL	Operation
	24/00810/FUL	Operation
	24/00772/FUL	Operation
	24/01227/MSC	Operation
	24/02884/FUL	Operation
	21/02139/PPP	Operation

Topic	Application reference(s)	Applicable phase
	25/00844/FUL	Operation
	22/00296/MS	Operation
	22/00295/MS	
	20/01468/S42	
	20/00925/EIASC	
	19/00274/PPP	Operation
	23/00849/PPP	Operation
	25/00952/MS	Operation
	25/00965/FUL	Operation
	P/19/0795/FUL	Operation
Biodiversity	24/01227/MS	Construction
	22/01051/MS	
	16/00698/PPP	
Water Environment	22/00296/MS	Construction
	22/00295/MS	
	20/01468/S42	
	20/00925/EIASC	
	23/00835/FUL	Construction
	24/00352/MS	Construction
	22/00168/MS	
	22/00316/FUL	
	17/01248/PPP	
	25/00952/MS	Construction
	22/00430/MS	
	18/01785/PPP	
	24/01250/PPP	Construction
Noise and Vibration	ECU00006191	Construction
	ECU00004632	Construction
	ECU00004871	Construction
	24/01058/PAN	Construction
	24/01250/PPP	Construction
	23/00800/FUL	Construction, Operation
	24/00230/PPP	Construction, Operation

Topic	Application reference(s)	Applicable phase
Forestry	23/00067/PAN	
	ECU00006191	Construction
	ECU00004871	Construction
	23/00800/FUL	Construction
	24/01227/MS	Construction
	22/01051/MS	
	16/00698/PPP	
	22/00296/MS	Construction
	22/00295/MS	
	20/01468/S42	
	20/00925/EIASC	
	25/00952/MS	Construction
	22/00430/MS	
	18/01785/PPP	

- 16.4.12 In the Stage 4 assessment, it is assumed that the impacts of each development, including the Project, have been mitigated to the extent that would normally be expected for developments of this scale. The determination as to whether cumulative effects are likely is therefore based on consideration of residual effects and their significance.
- 16.4.13 Professional judgement has been applied in determining whether the combination of residual effects from two developments could result in a new significant cumulative effect overall.
- 16.4.14 'Other developments' taken forward into Stage 4 are shown on Volume 3, Figure 16.1 Inter-project Cumulative Assessment, those applicable to ecology for cumulative effects to Special Protection Areas to account for bean geese are shown on Volume 3, Figure 16.2 Inter-project Cumulative Assessment (impacts to Special Protection Area to account for bean gees only).

Table 16-9 Landscape and Visual Inter-project Assessment

Construction	
Application reference:	ECU00006191
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Direct (significant adverse) effects on LCT 152: Lowland River Valleys – Central and direct (significant adverse) effects on LCT 201: Plateau Farmland. Shared visual receptors likely to include representative viewpoints 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11 and 13. This would include two significant adverse effects from viewpoints 5 and 13 arising from the Project.
Effects on shared receptors from the ‘other development’	Direct effects on LCT 152: Lowland River Valleys – Central and LCT 201: Plateau Farmland. Likely to be views from representative viewpoints 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11 and 13.
Assessment of cumulative effects	During construction, the addition of the Project into the cumulative baseline would result in increased construction works in a localised part of LCT 152, LCT 201 and for visual receptors. The cumulative baseline would not be considerably different to the existing baseline as the uprating works of the ZD route would be within the context of the existing line and some activities not dissimilar to maintenance works. There is also sufficient separation between the cumulative scheme and the Project, including the M876 route and built form at Bonnybridge and Denny. There would be no potential for significant cumulative effects during construction.
Additional mitigation required	No additional mitigation is proposed as all mitigation to reduce landscape and visual effects is embedded.
Residual cumulative effect?	No
Application reference:	24/00230/PPP 23/00067/PAN
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Direct (significant adverse) effects on LCT 201: Plateau Farmland. Shared visual receptors likely to include representative viewpoints 8, 9, 10 and 11. All non-significant visual effects arising from the Project.
Effects on shared receptors from the ‘other development’	Direct effects on LCT 201: Plateau Farmland. Likely to be views from representative viewpoints 8, 9, 10 and 11.

Assessment of cumulative effects	During construction, the addition of the Project into the cumulative baseline would increase construction works on the urban edge of Cumbernauld. This would be in close proximity to the cumulative development in part and also in the wider landscape as the proposed New Build Overhead Line construction extends from the urban edge of Cumbernauld. The addition may result in some localised vegetation removal that would allow increased views towards the cumulative development; however, this would be highly localised due to intervening landform and retained mature vegetation cover. The addition of the Project would intensify the effects of the cumulative baseline in the local landscape and for localised receptors within approximately 3 km, including vegetation removal however the change is unlikely to later the overall vegetation pattern. The surrounding mature vegetation cover would restrict the shared visual receptors somewhat and the majority would also be in the context of the industrial edge of Cumbernauld and wider infrastructure, which would lessen the potential for significant cumulative effects on visual receptors. The localised part of LCT 201 affected has existing influence from industrial estates and energy infrastructure, including Cumbernauld Substation and overhead lines, therefore it is not considered that there is the potential for significant cumulative effects on landscape character.
Additional mitigation required	No additional mitigation is proposed as all mitigation to reduce landscape and visual effects is embedded.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference:	19/01284/FUL 19/00626/PAN
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Direct (not significant adverse) effects on LCT 213: Plateau Moorlands and direct (significant adverse) effects on LCT 201: Plateau Farmland. Shared visual receptors likely to include representative viewpoints 11, 12 and 13. This includes two significant visual effects from viewpoints 12 and 13 arising from the Project.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Direct effects on LCT 213: Plateau Moorlands and direct effects on LCT 201: Plateau Farmland. Likely to be views from representative viewpoints 11, 12 and 13.
Assessment of cumulative effects	During construction, the addition of the Project into the cumulative baseline would increase construction works. There would be sufficient separation between the Project and cumulative development due to distance and intervening built form and vegetation which would reduce shared visibility and perception of construction works. The context of existing

development, such as wind turbines and landfill areas would also lessen the potential for significant cumulative effects.

Additional mitigation required	No additional mitigation is proposed as all mitigation to reduce landscape and visual effects is embedded.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference:	24/00810/FUL 24/00071/PAN 23/00613/EIASCO
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Direct (significant adverse) effects on LCT 201: Plateau Farmland. Unlikely to be shared visual receptors.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Direct effects on LCT 201: Plateau Farmland. Unlikely to be shared visual receptors.
Assessment of cumulative effects	No potential for cumulative effects due to geographical separation and intervening built form and vegetation cover.
Additional mitigation required	No additional mitigation is proposed as all mitigation to reduce landscape and visual effects is embedded.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference:	24/01227/MS 22/01051/MS 16/00698/PPP
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Direct (significant adverse) effects on LCT 201: Plateau Farmland. Shared visual receptors likely to include representative viewpoints 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. All non-significant visual effects arising from the Project.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Direct effects on LCT 201: Plateau Farmland. Likely to be views from representative viewpoints 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.

Assessment of cumulative effects	During construction, the addition of the Project into the cumulative baseline would increase construction works on the urban edge of Cumbernauld. This would be in close proximity to the cumulative development in part and also in the wider landscape as the proposed New Build Overhead Line construction extends from the urban edge of Cumbernauld. The addition of the Project would intensify the effects of the cumulative baseline in the local landscape and for localised receptors within approximately 3 km, including vegetation removal however the change is unlikely to later the overall vegetation pattern. The surrounding mature vegetation cover would largely restrict the shared visual receptors and the majority would also be in the context of the industrial edge of Cumbernauld and wider infrastructure, which would lessen the potential for significant cumulative effects on visual receptors. The localised part of LCT 201 affected has existing influence from industrial estates and energy infrastructure, including Cumbernauld Substation and overhead lines, therefore it is not considered that there is the potential for significant cumulative effects on landscape character.
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Additional mitigation required	No additional mitigation is proposed as all mitigation to reduce landscape and visual effects is embedded.
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Residual cumulative effect?	No.
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Application reference:	25/00844/FUL
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Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Direct (significant adverse) effects on LCT 201: Plateau Farmland - Glasgow & Clyde Valley. Unlikely to be shared visual receptors.
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Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Direct effects on LCT 201: Plateau Farmland - Glasgow & Clyde Valley. Unlikely to be shared visual receptors.
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Assessment of cumulative effects	No potential for cumulative effects due to geographical separation, intervening built form and vegetation cover and the existing context of energy development including overhead line.
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Additional mitigation required	No additional mitigation is proposed as all mitigation to reduce landscape and visual effects is embedded.
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Residual cumulative effect?	No.
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Application reference:	22/00168/MS 22/00316/FUL 24/00352/MS
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17/01248/PPP	
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Direct (significant adverse) effects on LCT 201: Plateau Farmland - Glasgow & Clyde Valley. Unlikely to be shared visual receptors.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Direct effects on LCT 201: Plateau Farmland - Glasgow & Clyde Valley. Unlikely to be shared visual receptors.
Assessment of cumulative effects	No potential for cumulative effects due to geographical separation, intervening built form and vegetation cover and the existing context of energy development including overhead line.
Additional mitigation required	No additional mitigation is proposed as all mitigation to reduce landscape and visual effects is embedded.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference:	25/00952/MS 22/00430/MS 18/01785/PPP
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Direct (significant adverse) effects on LCT 201: Plateau Farmland - Glasgow & Clyde Valley.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Direct effects on LCT 201: Plateau Farmland - Glasgow & Clyde Valley.
Assessment of cumulative effects	During construction, the addition of the Project into the cumulative baseline would increase construction works near to the urban edge of Airdrie. The extent of cumulative influence would be limited due to mature vegetation in the local and surrounding landscape and there would be some separation between the cumulative development and Project including intervening built form. The local landscape has existing influence from energy infrastructure including overhead line and opencast workings, which reduces the potential for significant cumulative effects.
Additional mitigation required	No additional mitigation is proposed as all mitigation to reduce landscape and visual effects is embedded.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference:	24/01250/PPP

Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Direct (significant adverse) effects on LCT 201: Plateau Farmland. Shared visual receptors likely to include representative viewpoint 13 which has a significant visual effect arising from the Project.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Direct effects on LCT 201: Plateau Farmland. Likely to be views from representative viewpoint 13.
Assessment of cumulative effects	During construction, the addition of the Project into the cumulative baseline would increase construction works near to the urban edge of Glenmavis. Despite the openness of the landscape, the cumulative scheme and Project would be separated by and would be within the context of the existing XX Route and existing residential development within the urban edge of Glenmavis which would limit the likelihood of significant cumulative effects.
Additional mitigation required	No additional mitigation is proposed as all mitigation to reduce landscape and visual effects is embedded.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference:	25/00965/FUL
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Direct (not significant adverse) effects on LCT 213: Plateau Moorlands - Glasgow & Clyde Valley. Unlikely to be shared visual receptors.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Direct effects on LCT 213: Plateau Moorlands - Glasgow & Clyde Valley. Unlikely to be shared visual receptors.
Assessment of cumulative effects	No potential for cumulative effects due to geographical separation and intervening built form and vegetation cover.
Additional mitigation required	No additional mitigation is proposed as all mitigation to reduce landscape and visual effects is embedded.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference:	P/25/0405/FUL
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Direct (significant adverse) effects on LCT 152: Lowland River Valleys – Central. Unlikely to be shared visual receptors.

Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Direct effects on LCT 152: Lowland River Valleys – Central. Unlikely to be shared visual receptors.
Assessment of cumulative effects	During construction, the addition of the Project into the cumulative baseline would result in increased construction works in a localised part of LCT 152. There is sufficient separation between the cumulative scheme and the Project, including the M876 route, built form at Bonnybridge and Denny and blocks of mature vegetation cover. There would be no potential for significant cumulative effects during construction.
Additional mitigation required	No additional mitigation is proposed as all mitigation to reduce landscape and visual effects is embedded.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference:	P/19/0795/FUL
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Direct (significant adverse) effects on LCT 152: Lowland River Valleys – Central. Unlikely to be shared visual receptors.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Direct effects on LCT 152: Lowland River Valleys – Central. Unlikely to be shared visual receptors.
Assessment of cumulative effects	During construction, the addition of the Project into the cumulative baseline would result in increased construction works in a localised part of LCT 152. There is sufficient separation between the cumulative scheme and the Project, including the M876 route, built form at Bonnybridge and Denny and blocks of mature vegetation cover. There would be no potential for significant cumulative effects during construction.
Additional mitigation required	No additional mitigation is proposed as all mitigation to reduce landscape and visual effects is embedded.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Operation	
Application reference:	ECU00006191
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Direct (not significant adverse) effects on LCT 152: Lowland River Valleys – Central and direct (not significant adverse) effects on LCT 201: Plateau Farmland.

	Shared visual receptors likely to include representative viewpoints 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11 and 13. All non-significant visual effects arising from the Project except viewpoint 5 which would be significant.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Direct effects on LCT 152: Lowland River Valleys – Central and LCT 201: Plateau Farmland. Likely to be views from representative viewpoints 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11 and 13.
Assessment of cumulative effects	At operation, the addition of the Project into the cumulative baseline would result in new energy infrastructure in a localised part of LCT 152, LCT 201 and would be apparent to visual receptors. The cumulative baseline would not be dissimilar to the existing baseline as the uprating works of the ZD route would be very similar to the existing line. There is also sufficient separation between the schemes, including the M876 route and built form at Bonnybridge and Denny. There would be no potential for significant cumulative effects at operation.
Additional mitigation required	No additional mitigation is proposed as all mitigation to reduce landscape and visual effects is embedded.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference:	24/00230/PPP 23/00067/PAN
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Direct (not significant adverse) effects on LCT 201: Plateau Farmland. Shared visual receptors likely to include representative viewpoints 8, 9, 10 and 11. All non-significant visual effects arising from the Project.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Direct effects on LCT 201: Plateau Farmland. Likely to be views from representative viewpoints 8, 9, 10 and 11.
Assessment of cumulative effects	At operation, the addition of the Project into the cumulative baseline is not likely to generate significant cumulative effects due to the differing development type and existing context of energy infrastructure in the local landscape including overhead lines, Cumbernauld Substation and the urban edge of Cumbernauld. There would also be sufficient separation due to intervening mature vegetation cover. At year 15 of operation, the proposed landscape mitigation planting would reduce such potential effects further.
Additional mitigation required	No additional mitigation is proposed as all mitigation to reduce landscape and visual effects is embedded.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.

Application reference:	19/01284/FUL 19/00626/PAN
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Direct (not significant adverse) effects on LCT 213: Plateau Moorlands and direct (not significant adverse) effects on LCT 201: Plateau Farmland. Shared visual receptors likely to include representative viewpoints 11, 12 and 13. This would include one significant visual effect from viewpoint 12 arising from the Project.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Direct effects on LCT 213: Plateau Moorlands and direct effects on LCT 201: Plateau Farmland. Likely to be views from representative viewpoints 11, 12 and 13.
Assessment of cumulative effects	At operation, the addition of the Project into the cumulative baseline is not likely to generate significant cumulative effects due to existing vertical structures in the surrounding landscape providing existing context to the proposed New Build Overhead Line, including existing overhead lines and wind turbines. There is also sufficient separation between the Project and cumulative development to reduce the likelihood for significant cumulative effects.
Additional mitigation required	No additional mitigation is proposed as all mitigation to reduce landscape and visual effects is embedded.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference:	24/00810/FUL 24/00071/PAN 23/00613/EIASCO
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Direct (not significant adverse) effects on LCT 201: Plateau Farmland. Unlikely to be shared visual receptors.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Direct effects on LCT 201: Plateau Farmland. Unlikely to be shared visual receptors.
Assessment of cumulative effects	No potential for cumulative effects due to geographical separation and intervening built form and vegetation cover.
Additional mitigation required	No additional mitigation is proposed as all mitigation to reduce landscape and visual effects is embedded.

Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference:	24/01227/MSC 22/01051/MSC 16/00698/PPP
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Direct (not significant adverse) effects on LCT 201: Plateau Farmland. Shared visual receptors likely to include representative viewpoints 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. All non-significant visual effects arising from the Project.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Direct effects on LCT 201: Plateau Farmland. Likely to be views from representative viewpoints 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.
Assessment of cumulative effects	At operation, the addition of the Project into the cumulative baseline is not likely to generate significant cumulative effects due to the differing development type and existing context of energy infrastructure in the local landscape including overhead lines and Cumbernauld Substation and the urban edge of Cumbernauld. There would also be sufficient separation due to intervening mature vegetation cover. At year 15 of operation, the proposed landscape mitigation planting would reduce such potential effects further.
Additional mitigation required	No additional mitigation is proposed as all mitigation to reduce landscape and visual effects is embedded.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference:	25/00844/FUL
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Direct (not significant adverse) effects on LCT 201: Plateau Farmland - Glasgow & Clyde Valley. Unlikely to be shared visual receptors.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Direct effects on LCT 201: Plateau Farmland - Glasgow & Clyde Valley. Unlikely to be shared visual receptors.
Assessment of cumulative effects	No potential for cumulative effects due to geographical separation, intervening built form and vegetation cover and the existing context of energy development including overhead line.
Additional mitigation required	No additional mitigation is proposed as all mitigation to reduce landscape and visual effects is embedded.

Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference:	24/00352/MSC 22/00168/MSC 22/00316/FUL 17/01248/PPP
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Direct (not significant adverse) effects on LCT 201: Plateau Farmland - Glasgow & Clyde Valley. Unlikely to be shared visual receptors.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Direct effects on LCT 201: Plateau Farmland - Glasgow & Clyde Valley. Unlikely to be shared visual receptors.
Assessment of cumulative effects	No potential for cumulative effects due to geographical separation, intervening built form and vegetation cover and the existing context of energy development including overhead line.
Additional mitigation required	No additional mitigation is proposed as all mitigation to reduce landscape and visual effects is embedded.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference:	25/00952/MSC 22/00430/MSC 18/01785/PPP
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Direct (not significant adverse) effects on LCT 201: Plateau Farmland - Glasgow & Clyde Valley.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Direct effects on LCT 201: Plateau Farmland - Glasgow & Clyde Valley.
Assessment of cumulative effects	At operation, the addition of the Project into the cumulative baseline would result in increased energy infrastructure in the local landscape. This would differ in development type to the cumulative development and the extent of cumulative influence would be limited due to mature vegetation in the local and surrounding landscape. There would be some separation between the cumulative development and Project including intervening built form. The local

	landscape has existing influence from energy infrastructure including overhead line and opencast workings, which reduces the potential for significant cumulative effects.
Additional mitigation required	No additional mitigation is proposed as all mitigation to reduce landscape and visual effects is embedded.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference:	24/01250/PPP
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Direct (not significant adverse) effects on LCT 201: Plateau Farmland. Shared visual receptors likely to include representative viewpoint 13 which has a non-significant visual effect arising from the Project.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Direct effects on LCT 201: Plateau Farmland. Likely to be views from representative viewpoint 13.
Assessment of cumulative effects	At operation, the addition of the Project into the cumulative baseline would result in increased energy infrastructure in the local landscape. This would be within the context of opencast workings, existing overhead line and visually prominent settlement therefore the addition in the cumulative baseline would have a limited influence on this existing characteristic in the local landscape. There would also be separation between the cumulative scheme and the Project which would limit the likelihood of significant cumulative effects.
Additional mitigation required	No additional mitigation is proposed as all mitigation to reduce landscape and visual effects is embedded.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference:	25/00965/FUL
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Direct (not significant adverse) effects on LCT 213: Plateau Moorlands - Glasgow & Clyde Valley. Unlikely to be shared visual receptors.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Direct effects on LCT 213: Plateau Moorlands - Glasgow & Clyde Valley. Unlikely to be shared visual receptors.
Assessment of cumulative effects	No potential for cumulative effects due to geographical separation and intervening built form and vegetation cover.

Additional mitigation required	No additional mitigation is proposed as all mitigation to reduce landscape and visual effects is embedded.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference:	P/25/0405/FUL
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Direct (not significant adverse) effects on LCT 152: Lowland River Valleys – Central. Unlikely to be shared visual receptors.
Effects on shared receptors from the ‘other development’	Direct effects on LCT 152: Lowland River Valleys – Central. Unlikely to be shared visual receptors.
Assessment of cumulative effects	At operation, the addition of the Project into the cumulative baseline would result in increased energy infrastructure in a localised part of LCT 152. This would be within the context of an existing overhead line and substation. There is sufficient separation between the cumulative scheme and the Project, including the M876 route, built form at Bonnybridge and Denny and blocks of mature vegetation cover. There would be no potential for significant cumulative effects. At year 15 of operation, the proposed landscape mitigation planting would reduce such potential effects further.
Additional mitigation required	No additional mitigation is proposed as all mitigation to reduce landscape and visual effects is embedded.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference:	P/19/0795/FUL
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Direct (not significant adverse) effects on LCT 152: Lowland River Valleys – Central. Unlikely to be shared visual receptors.
Effects on shared receptors from the ‘other development’	Direct effects on LCT 152: Lowland River Valleys – Central. Unlikely to be shared visual receptors.
Assessment of cumulative effects	At operation, the addition of the Project into the cumulative baseline would result in increased energy infrastructure in a localised part of LCT 152. This would be within the context of an existing overhead line and substation. There is sufficient separation between the cumulative scheme and the Project, including the M876 route, built form at Bonnybridge and Denny and blocks of mature vegetation cover. There would be no potential for significant cumulative

	effects. At year 15 of operation, the proposed landscape mitigation planting would reduce such potential effects further.
Additional mitigation required	No additional mitigation is proposed as all mitigation to reduce landscape and visual effects is embedded.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.

Table 16-10 Cultural Heritage Inter-project Assessment

Construction	
Application reference:	25/00593/PAN 24/01024/EIASCO
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Previously unrecorded heritage assets: The Project could result in the partial or total loss of previously unrecorded assets. This could result in a minor negative impact.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	There is potential for adverse effects to previously unrecorded buried archaeological remains which could result in permanent physical change and/or loss of these previously unrecorded archaeological remains. This significance of these effects at this stage (Scoping) is uncertain.
Assessment of cumulative effects	Based on current knowledge, there are no inter-project cumulative effects predicted due to aspects such as previous ground disturbance and limited archaeological potential.
Additional mitigation required	None.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Residual cumulative effect?	-
Application reference:	24/01250/PPP
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Previously unrecorded heritage assets: The Project could result in the partial or total loss of previously unrecorded assets. This could result in a minor negative impact.

Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Previously Un-recorded Assets: There is judged to be a high potential for other post-medieval remains to survive within the other development site. The other development has the potential to have a high adverse impact on any surviving archaeological remains.
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Assessment of cumulative effects	Based on current knowledge, there are no inter-project cumulative effects predicted due to aspects such as previous ground disturbance and limited archaeological potential in the area where the schemes overlap.
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Additional mitigation required	None.
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Residual cumulative effect?	No.
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Operation

None.

Table 16-10 Biodiversity Inter-project Assessment

Construction	
Application reference:	24/00230/PPP 23/00067/PAN
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Hedgerows, non-notable hedgerows (and tree lines) Some tree lines would undergo small-scale felling in scaffolding areas associated with the CB Route removal. In addition, 0.01km of Hedgerows and 0.64km of non-notable hedgerows would be permanently lost. Both were assessed to be a significant adverse effect at Site level.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Linear features Direct loss of 3943m of species-poor native hedgerow and 352m of tree line. Construction works would also cause fragmentation of species-poor native hedgerows and lines of trees. Assessed as a significant effect at site level.
Assessment of cumulative effects	For the Project, the losses will be small and localised, and will be reduced further where needed by micro-siting. This very minor effect will not result in an effect at a greater level of significance when combined with the effects from the other development (which are also minor), especially in the context of the presence of hedgerows in the wider landscape.
Additional mitigation required	None.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference:	19/01284/FUL 19/00626/PAN
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Wet dwarf shrub heath: 0.64ha (15.17% of the total area of wet dwarf shrub heath identified within the survey area) would be temporarily lost. A small area will be permanently lost where in the footprint of towers. Significant effect at a Site level.

Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Wet dwarf shrub heath: The other development would result in the permanent loss of 0.5ha of wet dwarf shrub heath. Significant effect at local level.
Assessment of cumulative effects	Losses of wet dwarf shrub heath to the Project will be minor and mainly temporary. The combined area of heathland lost to the Project and the other development would not be Significant at a greater than Site level, given the large amounts of retained heathland in the local area.
Additional mitigation required	None.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference:	25/00844/FUL ⁸
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Scrub and acid grassland. The Project will result in the loss of some scrub and acid grassland. These habitats were considered of Site value, and their loss was therefore not assessed. No effects are considered possible given that these habitats are of low ecological value and common and widespread in the Local area. Roosting bats. As a precautionary estimate based on survey information, it is considered that for the New Build Overhead Line, Uprating, AA Undergrounding, and Cumbernauld Substation Extension, a total of 81 trees with suitability for roosting bats will be lost (67, nine, one and four, respectively) and 121 will be temporarily disturbed (32, 44, six and five trees, respectively). Following the implementation of mitigation, the loss of bat roosts will result in Significant effects at Site level for the New Build Overhead Line and the CB Route Removal. GCN. The New Build Overhead Line and CB Route Removal are considered to have significant impacts at a Site level on GCN from temporary habitat loss/fragmentation and risk of mortality during preparatory works. There were no effects from the AA Route Undergrounding, Uprating or Cumbernauld Substation Extension.

⁸ The Solar farm application was not supported by an EIA Report. An Ecological Appraisal was provided, however this lacked the detail and robust assessment required to undertake a cumulative assessment. The details available have been assessed as far as possible

Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	The other development will result in the loss of 0.02ha scrub, 0.34ha scrub/ acid grassland mosaic and 0.19ha acid grassland. In light of proposed mitigation and compensation, this would constitute a minor negative impact (using the terminology within the Ecological Appraisal). Two buildings with Low suitability for roosting bats are present within the Solar Farm boundary and any bat roosts within may be lost or disturbed as a result of works. In light of proposed mitigation and compensation, this would constitute a minor negative impact (using the terminology within the Ecological Appraisal). Suitable habitat for GCN is present within the study area of the Solar Farm, and the species is known to be present locally. After mitigation, the other development could have a minor negative impact on GCN, due to mortality and habitat loss.
Assessment of cumulative effects	The loss of these habitats was not assessed for the Project, due to the low value assigned. No effects are considered possible, and this is still the case when combined with the habitat loss which will occur from the other development. Given that the two building are unlikely to support notable roosts due to their Low suitability, and that they represent a very small proportion of the roosts which will be lost to the Project, it is considered that, when combined, the effect of loss of bat roosts would still not exceed a Significant effect at Site level. The minor impacts from the Project are significant at a Site level in the absence of mitigation, and would likely be reduced further following adherence to the required GCN Species Protection Plans. The Project and the Solar Farm will impact separate GCN sub-populations which are unlikely to mix (given the isolation of the population relevant to the Project, in the wider Drum WS area), and in combination effects would therefore be unlikely to effect the greater Local level population. The very minor and temporary effects of the Projects are unlikely to combine with the minor effects of the other development to result in effects of greater than Site level significance.
Additional mitigation required	None.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference:	ECU00004510 (Cumulative effects to Special Protection Areas to account for bean geese only)

The cumulative effects for Special Protection Areas are considered within Volume 3, Appendix 8.9 Habitats Regulation Appraisal.

Application reference: ECU00002218 (Cumulative effects to Special Protection Areas to account for bean geese only)

The cumulative effects for Special Protection Areas are considered within Volume 3, Appendix 8.9 Habitats Regulation Appraisal.

Application reference: ECU00004997 (Cumulative effects to Special Protection Areas to account for bean geese only)

The cumulative effects for Special Protection Areas are considered within Volume 3, Appendix 8.9 Habitats Regulation Appraisal.

Operation

None.

Table 16-11 Water Environment Inter-project Assessment

Construction	
Application reference:	24/00230/PPP 23/00067/PAN
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Luggie Water. Accidental spillages and sediment-laden runoff. Slight adverse. Glencryan Burn. Accidental spillages and sediment-laden runoff. Slight adverse. Bonny Water / Red Burn. Accidental spillages and sediment-laden runoff. Slight adverse.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Luggie Water. Surface water flow alterations and pluvial flood risk. Pollution from sediment and chemicals. Minor adverse. Glencryan Burn. Surface water flow alterations and pluvial flood risk. Pollution from sediment and chemicals. Minor adverse. Red Burn. Surface water flow alterations and pluvial flood risk. Pollution from sediment and chemicals. Minor adverse.
Assessment of cumulative effects	Luggie Water is located approx. 900m south of this development and is downstream, so a potential receptor of surface runoff and chemical spillage from this development. It has been assessed to be of slight adverse (not significant) risk of impact from the Project. The potential additional sediment and chemical runoff risk of this development gives Luggie Water a minor adverse magnitude of impact. Whilst an EIA Scoping Report has been published for this development, a full EIA is still being prepared. The EIA Scoping Report indicates that relevant legislation will be followed, and appropriate mitigation measures taken. Therefore, with standard mitigation to manage the risk of water pollution during construction, no overall cumulative effects are predicted. Glencryan Burn is located approx. 100m north of this development and so is a potential receptor of surface runoff and chemical spillage from this development. It has been assessed to be of slight adverse (not significant) risk of impact from the Project. The potential additional sediment and chemical runoff risk of this development gives Glencryan Burn a minor adverse magnitude of impact. Whilst an EIA Scoping Report has been published for this development, a full EIA is still being prepared. The EIA Scoping Report indicates

that published for this development, a full EIA is still being prepared. The EIA Scoping Report indicates that relevant legislation will be followed, and appropriate mitigation measures taken. Therefore, with standard mitigation to manage the risk of water pollution during construction, no overall cumulative effects are predicted.

The Glencryan Burn flows into Bonny Water / Red Burn and so this is also a potential receptor of surface runoff and chemical spillage from this development. It has also been assessed to be of slight adverse (not significant) risk of impact from the Project. The potential additional sediment and chemical runoff risk of this development gives Red Burn a minor adverse magnitude of impact. Whilst an EIA Scoping Report has been published for this development, a full EIA is still being prepared. The EIA Scoping Report indicates that relevant legislation will be followed, and appropriate mitigation measures taken. Therefore, with standard mitigation to manage the risk of water pollution during construction, no overall cumulative effects are predicted.

Additional mitigation required	None.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference:	24/01227/MSC 22/01051/MSC 16/00698/PPP
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Glencryan Burn. Temporary deterioration of water quality due to accidental spillages and sediment-laden runoff. Slight adverse. Bonny Water / Red Burn. Temporary deterioration of water quality due to accidental spillages and sediment-laden runoff. Slight adverse.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Glencryan Burn. Introduction of potentially contaminating substances to the water environment. Minor adverse. Bonny Water / Red Burn. Introduction of potentially contaminating substances to the water environment. Minor adverse.

Assessment of cumulative effects	BW-15 is a potential receptor of surface runoff and chemical spillage from this development, and as a tributary of Glencryan Burn, this watercourse too is a potential receptor. These have both been assessed to be of slight adverse (not significant) risk of impact from the Project. Little information is published on this development, but it appears to be at initial consultation stages with no published EIA. The potential additional sediment and chemical runoff risk of this development gives Glencryan Burn a minor adverse magnitude of impact. However, with standard mitigation to manage the risk of water pollution during construction, no overall cumulative effects are predicted. The Glencryan Burn flows into Bonny Water / Red Burn and so this is also a potential receptor of surface runoff and chemical spillage from this development. It has also been assessed to be of slight adverse (not significant) risk of impact from the Project. Little information is published on this development, but it appears to be at initial consultation stages with no published EIA. The potential additional sediment and chemical runoff risk of this development gives Bonny Water / potential additional sediment and chemical runoff risk of this development gives Bonny Water / Red Burn a minor adverse magnitude of impact. However, with standard mitigation to manage the risk of water pollution during construction, no overall cumulative effects are predicted.
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Additional mitigation required	None.
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Residual cumulative effect?	No.
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Operation

Application reference:	24/00230/PPP 23/00067/PAN
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Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Bonny Water / Red Burn. Contamination from onsite runoff. Slight adverse.
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Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Red Burn. Surface water flow alterations and pluvial flood risk. Pollution from chemicals. Minor beneficial. Pollution from chemicals.
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Minor adverse.

Assessment of cumulative effects	Bonny Water / Red Burn is a potential receptor of surface runoff and chemical spillage from this development. It has been assessed to be of slight adverse (not significant) risk of impact from the Project. The potential additional sediment and chemical runoff risk of this development gives Red Burn a minor adverse magnitude of impact. Whilst an EIA Scoping Report has been published, a full EIA is still being prepared for this development. The EIA Scoping Report indicates that relevant legislation will be followed and appropriate mitigation measures taken. Therefore, with standard mitigation to manage the risk of water pollution during construction, no overall cumulative effects are predicted.
Additional mitigation required	None.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.

Table 16-12 Ground Conditions Inter-project Assessment

Construction	
Application reference:	25/00593/PAN 24/01024/EIASCO
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Class 3 – 5 carbon rich soils: Excavation, temporary storage, backfilling and compaction of soils during the construction works. Specifically, over compaction of soils caused by the use of heavy machinery onsite and structural deterioration, erosion and loss of soil materials during excavation, soil handling, storage and replacement. Disturbance of natural surface and groundwater flow / drainage, including that relating to peatland habitats. Minor adverse.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Class 1 and 3 carbon rich soils: Potential for mobilising contaminants by excavation and stockpiling of material, potential for introducing new sources of contamination and removal of peat soils or construction impacts that result in drying of peat soils.
Assessment of cumulative effects	Combined impacts are unlikely to result in significant cumulative effects where peat is proven to be present, as both the Project and the cumulative development are expected to be covered by standalone peat management plans to reduce disturbance on peat. There is the potential for re-disturbance of peat where one development is constructed after the other, however, with the peat management plans in place this is not considered to be significant.
Additional mitigation required	No additional mitigation required. However, consultation between both developments regarding management of ground works specifically in relation to peat with the aim to reduce impacts on peat could be undertaken.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference:	ECU00006191

Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Class 3 – 5 carbon rich soils: Excavation, temporary storage, backfilling and compaction of soils during the construction works. Specifically, over compaction of soils caused by the use of heavy machinery onsite and structural deterioration, erosion and loss of soil materials during excavation, soil handling, storage and replacement. Disturbance of natural surface and groundwater flow / drainage, including that relating to peatland habitats. Minor adverse.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Class 1 and 3 carbon rich soils: Class 1 soils is present beneath the New Build Overhead Line and class 3 soils is present beneath the New Build Overhead Line and a small portion of Denny north Substation. Potential effects include contamination, degradation and erosion of soil; excavation, temporary storage, backfilling and compaction of soils during tower installation, substation works, including the creation of temporary access tracks and hardstanding areas; and disturbance and damage to peatland habitats relating to all works and construction of temporary access tracks and hardstanding areas.
Assessment of cumulative effects	During construction, the addition of the Project into the cumulative baseline would result in increased construction works in a localised part of area (i.e. around Denny North Substation). The cumulative baseline would not be considerably different to the existing baseline as the uprating works of the ZD route would be within the context of the existing lines to be uprated as part of the Project as well as the Denny North Substation works. The works associated with the DWUP ZD route are not directly overlying proposed works associated with the Project and as such only minor re-disturbance of any peat would be anticipated. Given both the Project and the cumulative development are expected to be covered by standalone peat management plans to reduce disturbance on peat, it is not anticipated that there would be a significant impact on the peat present.
Additional mitigation required	No additional mitigation required. However, consultation between both developments regarding management of ground works specifically in relation to peat with the aim to reduce impacts on peat could be undertaken.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.

Operation

None.

Table 16-13 Traffic and Movement Inter-project Assessment

Construction	
Application reference:	All identified Inter-Cumulative Developments
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Severance of Communities – some study area roads are forecast to experience minor adverse (not significant) environmental effects. Fear and Intimidation on and by road users – some study area roads are forecast to experience minor adverse (not significant) environmental effects. Road user and Pedestrian Safety – some study area roads are forecast to experience minor adverse (not significant) environmental effects. Non-Motorised Amenity – some study area roads are forecast to experience minor adverse (not significant) environmental effects. Non-Motorised User Delay – some study area roads are forecast to experience minor adverse (not significant) environmental effects. Road Vehicle Driver and Passenger Delay – some study area roads are forecast to experience minor adverse (not significant) environmental effects. Hazardous / Large Loads – some study area roads are forecast to experience minor adverse (not significant) environmental effects.
Effects on shared receptors from the ‘other development’	Severance of Communities – some study area roads are forecast to experience major adverse (significant) environmental effects. Fear and Intimidation on and by road users – some study area roads are forecast to experience moderate adverse (not significant) environmental effects. Road user and Pedestrian Safety – some study area roads are forecast to experience major adverse (significant) environmental effects. Non-Motorised Amenity – some study area roads are forecast to experience major adverse (significant). Non-Motorised User delay – some study area roads are forecast to experience major adverse (significant) environmental effects.

	Road Vehicle Driver and Passenger Delay – some study area roads are forecast to experience major adverse (significant) environmental effects. Hazardous / Large Loads – some study area roads are forecast to experience minor adverse (not significant) environmental effects.
Assessment of cumulative effects	Severance of Communities - study area roads are forecast to experience major adverse (significant) environmental effects. Fear and Intimidation on and by road users - study area roads are forecast to experience moderate adverse (significant) environmental effects. Road user and Pedestrian Safety - study area roads are forecast to experience major adverse (significant) environmental effects. Non-Motorised Amenity - study area roads are forecast to experience major adverse (significant) environmental effects. Non-Motorised User delay - study area roads are forecast to experience major adverse (significant) environmental effects. Road Vehicle Driver and Passenger Delay - study area roads are forecast to experience major adverse (significant) environmental effects. Hazardous / Large Loads – some study area roads are forecast to experience minor adverse (not significant) environmental effects.
Additional mitigation required	Co-ordination of Project CTMP with relevant ‘other’ development CTMP to minimise overlap of peak cumulative development traffic on study area roads.
Residual cumulative effect?	Severance of Communities - study area roads are forecast to experience moderate adverse (significant) environmental effects. Fear and Intimidation on and by road users - study area roads are forecast to experience minor adverse (not significant) environmental effects. Road user and Pedestrian Safety - study area roads are forecast to experience moderate adverse (significant) environmental effects.

Non-Motorised Amenity - study area roads are forecast to experience moderate adverse (significant) environmental effects.

Non-Motorised User delay - study area roads are forecast to experience moderate adverse (significant) environmental effects.

Road Vehicle Driver and Passenger Delay - study area roads are forecast to experience moderate adverse (significant) environmental effects.

Hazardous / Large Loads – some study area roads are forecast to experience minor adverse (not significant) environmental effects.

Operation

None.

Table 16-14 Noise and Vibration Inter-project Assessment

Construction	
Application reference:	25/00593/PAN 24/01024/EIASCO
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Minor effects at properties on Airdrie Road; Church Crescent, Clarkston; Forrest Street, Clarkston; Moffat Mills; Damhead Farm, Gartness Farm, Caravan Park, Nisbett Street, Chapelhall; Bailside Farm.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Short term minor effect at some properties.
Assessment of cumulative effects	Minor to moderate cumulative effects may occur if construction activities occur concurrently.
Additional mitigation required	Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan to be implemented which considers effects from both schemes.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference: ECU00004871	
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Minor effects at Mickle Hareshaw Farm.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Construction effects not assessed, therefore likely no significant effects.
Assessment of cumulative effects	No cumulative effects.
Additional mitigation required	None
Residual cumulative effect?	No
Application reference: ECU00004879	

Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Minor effects from site clearance and de vegetation and installation of tower foundations at Hareston Hill. Both localised and will last a short duration.
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Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Construction effects not assessed, therefore likely no significant effects.
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Assessment of cumulative effects	No cumulative effects.
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Additional mitigation required	None.
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Residual cumulative effect?	No.
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Application reference:	ECU00004953
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Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Minor effects at Fairholm.
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Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Construction effects not assessed, therefore likely no significant effects.
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Assessment of cumulative effects	No cumulative effects.
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Additional mitigation required	None.
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Residual cumulative effect?	No.
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Application reference:	ECU00004997
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Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Minor effects along Etive Crescent, Rannoch Drive and Birkshaw Brae.
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Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Moderate effects due to underground HDD works on Striven Crescent, major effects due to open cut trenching on Rannoch Drive.
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Assessment of cumulative effects	Moderate cumulative effects may occur if construction activities occur concurrently.
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Additional mitigation required	Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan to be implemented which considers effects from both schemes.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference:	23/00800/FUL
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Negligible effects on shared receptors
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Minor effects on shared receptors
Assessment of cumulative effects	No cumulative effects.
Additional mitigation required	None.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference:	24/00810/FUL 24/00071/PAN 23/00613/EIASCO
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Minor effects at Biggar Road.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Construction effects not assessed, therefore likely no significant effects.
Assessment of cumulative effects	No cumulative effects.
Additional mitigation required	None.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.

Application reference:	24/00208/PPP 21/01744/PAN
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Minor effects at Mill Road.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Construction effects not assessed, therefore likely no significant effects.
Assessment of cumulative effects	No cumulative effects.
Additional mitigation required	None.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference:	24/01227/MS 22/01051/MS 16/00698/PPP
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Minor effects at Redwood Road.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Construction effects not assessed, therefore likely no significant effects.
Assessment of cumulative effects	No cumulative effects.
Additional mitigation required	None.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference:	25/00844/FUL

Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Minor effects along Stirling Road.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Construction effects not assessed, therefore likely no significant effects.
Assessment of cumulative effects	No cumulative effects.
Additional mitigation required	None.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference:	23/00835/FUL
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Minor effects at Biggar Road.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Construction effects not assessed, therefore likely no significant effects.
Assessment of cumulative effects	No cumulative effects.
Additional mitigation required	None.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference:	24/00352/MS 22/00168/MS 22/00316/FUL 17/01248/PPP
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Minor effects at Biggar Road.

Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Construction effects not assessed, therefore likely no significant effects.
Assessment of cumulative effects	No cumulative effects.
Additional mitigation required	None.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Operation	
Application reference:	25/00593/PAN 24/01024/EIASCO
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Minor effects from uprated XX route at properties on Church Crescent, Clarkston; Forrest Street, Clarkston; Main Street, Chapelhall.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Medium to long term significant effects at some properties.
Assessment of cumulative effects	Combined impacts are unlikely to result in significant cumulative effects.
Additional mitigation required	None.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference:	24/01227/MS 22/01051/MS 16/00698/PPP
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Slight effects from Cumbernauld Substation.

Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	No operational effects from development.
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Assessment of cumulative effects	No cumulative effects.
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Additional mitigation required	None.
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Residual cumulative effect?	No.
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Table 16-15 Socio-Economics and Recreation (including Human Health) Inter-project Assessment

Construction	
Application reference:	25/00593/PAN 24/01024/EIASCO
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Minor beneficial effects expected on the local economy as a result of employment generation and skills and training opportunities. Minor adverse effects expected on users of core paths, landowners, and residential properties, business premises, and users of community facilities as a result of land use impacts (including access, land take, and impacts on amenity). Minor adverse effects anticipated on development land as a result of the Project. Overall, no significant effects expected on socio-economic and recreation (including human health) receptors as a result of the Project.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Although no socio-economics assessment has been undertaken, there is potential for beneficial effects from the other development associated with employment generation, as well as skills and training opportunities during construction. Due to the nature and scale of the other development, it is anticipated that this beneficial effect would not significantly contribute to the local or regional economy. In addition, land use impacts (including access, land take, and impacts on amenity) are expected to be temporary and localised in nature. Consequently, significant adverse effects are not anticipated.
Assessment of cumulative effects	There are unlikely to be significant cumulative effects on socio-economics, recreation or tourism based on the currently available information for 25/00593/PAN. Both the Project and 25/00593/PAN may generate minor beneficial effects on the local economy through construction employment and skills and training opportunities. These effects are temporary and are not anticipated to overlap to a degree that would increase the magnitude of effects beyond those assessed in isolation. As a result, significant cumulative beneficial effects on the local economy are not anticipated. Both developments have the potential to give rise to temporary, localised minor adverse effects relating to land use, access and amenity. Any overlap of construction activity is expected to be short-term and limited

in spatial extent. Taking account of the low to medium sensitivity of receptors and the low to medium magnitude of effects associated with the Project, significant cumulative adverse effects on land use are not anticipated.

Additional mitigation required	None
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference:	ECU00006191
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Minor beneficial effects expected on the local economy as a result of employment generation and skills and training opportunities. Minor adverse effects expected on users of core paths, landowners, and residential properties, business premises, and users of community facilities as a result of land use impacts (including access, land take, and impacts on amenity). Minor adverse effects anticipated on development land as a result of the Project. Overall, no significant effects expected on socio-economic and recreation (including human health) receptors as a result of the Project.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	There is potential for beneficial effects from the other development associated with employment generation, as well as skills and training opportunities during construction. It is anticipated that this beneficial effect would not significantly contribute to the local or regional economy. In addition, land use impacts (including access, land take, and impacts on amenity) are expected to be temporary and localised in nature. Consequently, significant adverse effects are not anticipated.
Assessment of cumulative effects	There are unlikely to be significant cumulative effects on socio-economics, recreation or tourism based on the currently available information for ECU00006191. Both the Project and ECU00006191 may generate minor beneficial effects on the local economy through construction employment and skills and training opportunities. These effects are temporary and are not anticipated to overlap to a degree that would increase the magnitude of effects beyond those assessed individually. As a result, significant cumulative beneficial effects are not anticipated.

Both developments have the potential to give rise to temporary, localised minor adverse effects relating to land use, access and amenity. Any overlap of construction activity is expected to be short-term and limited in spatial extent. Taking account of the low to medium sensitivity of receptors and magnitude of effects associated with the Project, significant cumulative adverse effects on land use are not anticipated.

Additional mitigation required	None
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference:	24/012393/PAN
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Minor beneficial effects expected on the local economy as a result of employment generation and skills and training opportunities. Minor adverse effects expected on users of core paths, landowners, and residential properties, business premises, and users of community facilities as a result of land use impacts (including access, land take, and impacts on amenity). Minor adverse effects anticipated on development land as a result of the Project. Overall, no significant effects expected on socio-economic and recreation (including human health) receptors as a result of the Project.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	The respective EIA Report for 24/012393/PAN is assessed to lead to negligible (not significant) socio-economic impacts on the local economy arising from employment generation and the promotion and provision of training and apprenticeship opportunities. Land use impacts are not directly assessed in the respective EIA Report for 24/012393/PAN. However, it is considered that due to the nature and scale of the other development effects are expected to be temporary and localised in nature, and consequently not significant.
Assessment of cumulative effects	The Project and 24/012393/PAN are both expected to give rise to negligible to minor beneficial effects associated with construction employment and training opportunities. These effects are temporary and limited in scale and are not anticipated to overlap in a manner that would increase the overall magnitude of effects on the local economy. As a result, significant cumulative beneficial effects are not anticipated.

Both developments have the potential to give rise to temporary, localised minor adverse effects relating to land use, access and amenity. Any overlap of construction activity is expected to be short-term and limited in spatial extent. Taking account of the low to medium sensitivity of receptors and magnitude of effects associated with the Project, significant cumulative adverse effects on land use are not anticipated.

Additional mitigation required	None
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference:	ECU00004871
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Minor beneficial effects expected on the local economy as a result of employment generation and skills and training opportunities. Minor adverse effects expected on users of core paths, landowners, and residential properties, business premises, and users of community facilities as a result of land use impacts (including access, land take, and impacts on amenity). Minor adverse effects anticipated on development land as a result of the Project. Overall, no significant effects expected on socio-economic and recreation (including human health) receptors as a result of the Project.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	There is potential for beneficial effects from the other development associated with employment generation, as well as skills and training opportunities during construction. It is anticipated that this beneficial effect would not significantly contribute to the local or regional economy. In addition, land use impacts (including access, land take, and impacts on amenity) are expected to be temporary and localised in nature. Consequently, significant adverse effects are not anticipated.
Assessment of cumulative effects	There are unlikely to be significant cumulative effects on socio-economics, recreation or tourism based on the currently available information for ECU00004871. Both the Project and ECU00004871 may generate minor beneficial effects on the local economy through construction employment and skills and training opportunities. These effects are temporary and are not anticipated to overlap to a degree that would increase the magnitude of effects beyond those assessed individually. As a result, significant cumulative beneficial effects are not anticipated.

Both developments have the potential to give rise to temporary, localised minor adverse effects relating to land use, access and amenity. Any overlap of construction activity is expected to be short-term and limited in spatial extent. Taking account of the low to medium sensitivity of receptors and magnitude of effects associated with the Project, significant cumulative adverse effects on land use are not anticipated.

Additional mitigation required	None.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference:	ECU00005047
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Minor beneficial effects expected on the local economy as a result of employment generation and skills and training opportunities. Minor adverse effects expected on users of core paths, landowners, and residential properties, business premises, and users of community facilities as a result of land use impacts (including access, land take, and impacts on amenity). Minor adverse effects anticipated on development land as a result of the Project. Overall, no significant effects expected on socio-economic and recreation (including human health) receptors as a result of the Project.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	There is potential for beneficial effects from the other development associated with employment generation, as well as skills and training opportunities during construction. It is anticipated that this beneficial effect would not significantly contribute to the local or regional economy. In addition, land use impacts (including access, land take, and impacts on amenity) are expected to be temporary and localised in nature. Consequently, significant adverse effects are not anticipated.
Assessment of cumulative effects	There are unlikely to be significant cumulative effects on socio-economics, recreation or tourism based on the currently available information for ECU00005047. Both the Project and ECU00005047 may generate minor beneficial effects on the local economy through construction employment and skills and training opportunities. These effects are temporary and are not anticipated to overlap to a degree that would increase the magnitude of effects beyond those assessed individually. As a result, significant cumulative beneficial effects are not anticipated.

Both developments have the potential to give rise to temporary, localised minor adverse effects relating to land use, access and amenity. Any overlap of construction activity is expected to be short-term and limited in spatial extent. Taking account of the low to medium sensitivity of receptors and magnitude of effects associated with the Project, significant cumulative adverse effects on land use are not anticipated.

Additional mitigation required	None.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference:	24/00230/PPP 23/00067/PAN
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Minor beneficial effects expected on the local economy as a result of employment generation and skills and training opportunities. Minor adverse effects expected on users of core paths, landowners, and residential properties, business premises, and users of community facilities as a result of land use impacts (including access, land take, and impacts on amenity). Minor adverse effects anticipated on development land as a result of the Project. Overall, no significant effects expected on socio-economic and recreation (including human health) receptors as a result of the Project.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	The respective EIA Report for 24/00230/PPP is assessed to lead to minor beneficial (not significant) socio-economic impacts on the local economy arising from employment generation during construction. Land use impacts during construction are not directly assessed in the respective EIA Report for 24/00230/PPP. However, it is considered that due to the nature and scale of the other development effects are expected to be temporary and localised in nature, and consequently not significant.
Assessment of cumulative effects	There are unlikely to be significant cumulative effects on socio-economics, recreation or tourism based on the currently available information for 24/00230/PPP. Both the Project and 24/00230/PPP are expected to generate temporary minor beneficial economic effects associated with construction employment and related expenditure. These effects are limited in scale and duration and are not anticipated to overlap spatially or temporally in a manner that would increase the

overall magnitude of economic effects beyond those assessed individually. As a result, significant cumulative beneficial effects are not anticipated.

Both developments have the potential to give rise to temporary, localised minor adverse effects relating to land use, access and amenity. Any overlap of construction activity is expected to be short-term and limited in spatial extent. Taking account of the low to medium sensitivity of receptors and magnitude of effects associated with the Project, significant cumulative adverse effects on land use are not anticipated.

Additional mitigation required	None.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference:	19/01284/FUL 19/00626/PAN
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Minor beneficial effects expected on the local economy as a result of employment generation and skills and training opportunities. Minor adverse effects expected on users of core paths, landowners, and residential properties, business premises, and users of community facilities as a result of land use impacts (including access, land take, and impacts on amenity). Minor adverse effects anticipated on development land as a result of the Project. Overall, no significant effects expected on socio-economic and recreation (including human health) receptors as a result of the Project.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	The respective EIA Report for 19/01284/FUL is assessed to lead to beneficial effects on construction employment, including for local businesses and individuals employed in the sector. Specifically, the other development is assessed to result in the direct creation of approximately 98 – 100 net jobs. Land use impacts during construction are not directly assessed in the respective EIA Report for 19/01284/FUL. However, it is considered that due to the nature and scale of the other development effects are expected to be temporary and localised in nature, and consequently not significant.
Assessment of cumulative effects	There are unlikely to be significant cumulative effects on socio-economics, recreation or tourism based on the currently available information for 19/01284/FUL.

Both the Project and 19/01284/FUL are expected to generate temporary beneficial effects associated with construction employment. While 19/01284/FUL is anticipated to support approximately 98–100 net jobs, these effects are not anticipated to overlap in a manner that would materially increase the magnitude of effects beyond those assessed individually. As a result, significant cumulative beneficial effects are not anticipated.

Both developments have the potential to give rise to temporary, localised minor adverse effects relating to land use, access and amenity. Any overlap of construction activity is expected to be short-term and limited in spatial extent. Taking account of the low to medium sensitivity of receptors and magnitude of effects associated with the Project, significant cumulative adverse effects on land use are not anticipated.

Additional mitigation required None.

Residual cumulative effect? No.

Application reference: 23/00800/FUL

Effects on shared receptors from the Project Minor beneficial effects expected on the local economy as a result of employment generation and skills and training opportunities.

Minor adverse effects expected on users of core paths, landowners, and residential properties, business premises, and users of community facilities as a result of land use impacts (including access, land take, and impacts on amenity).

Minor adverse effects anticipated on development land as a result of the Project.

Overall, no significant effects expected on socio-economic and recreation (including human health) receptors as a result of the Project.

Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development' The respective EIA Report for 23/00800/FUL is assessed to lead to minor beneficial effects on the local economy as a result of construction employment. Specifically, the other development is assessed to result in the direct creation of approximately 1,102 net jobs within the North Lanarkshire study area.

Land use impacts during construction are assessed to range between minor adverse and neutral within the EIA Report for 19/01284/FFUL and consequently are not considered significant.

Assessment of cumulative effects	Both the Project and 19/01284/FUL are expected to generate temporary beneficial effects associated with construction employment. Considering the scale of employment generation of the other development alongside employment supported by the Project, there is potential for overlap that could increase the magnitude of economic effects beyond those assessed for each development in isolation. Taking account of the medium sensitivity of the local economy, as identified within the EIA Report for the Project, this combination has the potential to result in a significant cumulative beneficial effect on the local economy. Both developments have the potential to give rise to temporary, localised minor adverse effects relating to land use, access and amenity. Any overlap of construction activity is expected to be short-term and limited in spatial extent. Taking account of the low to medium sensitivity of receptors and magnitude of effects associated with the Project, significant cumulative adverse effects on land use are not anticipated.
Additional mitigation required	None.
Residual cumulative effect?	Yes – beneficial.
Application reference:	24/00208/PPP 21/01744/PAN
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Minor beneficial effects expected on the local economy as a result of employment generation and skills and training opportunities. Minor adverse effects expected on users of core paths, landowners, and residential properties, business premises, and users of community facilities as a result of land use impacts (including access, land take, and impacts on amenity). Minor adverse effects anticipated on development land as a result of the Project. Overall, no significant effects expected on socio-economic and recreation (including human health) receptors as a result of the Project.
Effects on shared receptors from the ‘other development’	Although no socio-economics assessment has been undertaken, there is potential for beneficial effects from the other development associated with employment generation, as well as skills and training opportunities during construction. Due to the nature and scale of the other development (development of

	73 new homes and associated infrastructure), it is anticipated that this beneficial effect would not significantly contribute to the local or regional economy. In addition, land use impacts (including access, land take, and impacts on amenity) are expected to be temporary and localised in nature. Consequently, significant adverse effects are not anticipated.
Assessment of cumulative effects	There are unlikely to be significant cumulative effects on socio-economics, recreation or tourism based on the currently available information for 24/00208/PPP. Both the Project and 24/00208/PPP may generate minor beneficial effects on the local economy through construction employment and skills and training opportunities. These effects are temporary and are not anticipated to overlap to a degree that would increase the magnitude of effects beyond those assessed individually. As a result, significant cumulative beneficial effects are not anticipated. Both developments have the potential to give rise to temporary, localised minor adverse effects relating to land use, access and amenity. Any overlap of construction activity is expected to be short-term and limited in spatial extent. Taking account of the low to medium sensitivity of receptors and the low to medium magnitude of effects associated with the Project, significant cumulative adverse effects on land use are not anticipated.
Additional mitigation required	None.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference:	24/00772/FUL
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Minor beneficial effects expected on the local economy as a result of employment generation and skills and training opportunities. Minor adverse effects expected on users of core paths, landowners, and residential properties, business premises, and users of community facilities as a result of land use impacts (including access, land take, and impacts on amenity). Minor adverse effects anticipated on development land as a result of the Project. Overall, no significant effects expected on socio-economic and recreation (including human health) receptors as a result of the Project.

Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Although no socio-economics assessment has been undertaken, there is potential for beneficial effects from the other development associated with employment generation, as well as skills and training opportunities during construction. Due to the nature and scale of the other development (development of 543 new dwellings), it is anticipated that this beneficial effect would not significantly contribute to the local or regional economy. In addition, land use impacts (including access, land take, and impacts on amenity) are expected to be temporary and localised in nature. Consequently, significant adverse effects are not anticipated.
Assessment of cumulative effects	There are unlikely to be significant cumulative effects on socio-economics, recreation or tourism based on the currently available information for 24/00772/FUL. Both the Project and 24/00772/FUL may generate minor beneficial effects on the local economy through construction employment and skills and training opportunities. These effects are temporary and are not anticipated to overlap to a degree that would increase the magnitude of effects beyond those assessed individually. As a result, significant cumulative beneficial effects are not anticipated. Both developments have the potential to give rise to temporary, localised minor adverse effects relating to land use, access and amenity. Any overlap of construction activity is expected to be short-term and limited in spatial extent. Taking account of the low to medium sensitivity of receptors and the low to medium magnitude of effects associated with the Project, significant cumulative land use are not anticipated.
Additional mitigation required	None.
Residual cumulative effect?	No
Application reference:	24/01227/MS 22/01051/MS 16/00698/PPP
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Minor beneficial effects expected on the local economy as a result of employment generation and skills and training opportunities.

Minor adverse effects expected on users of core paths, landowners, and residential properties, business premises, and users of community facilities as a result of land use impacts (including access, land take, and impacts on amenity).

Minor adverse effects anticipated on development land as a result of the Project.

Overall, no significant effects expected on socio-economic and recreation (including human health) receptors as a result of the Project.

Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'

Although no socio-economics assessment has been undertaken, there is potential for beneficial effects from the other development associated with employment generation, as well as skills and training opportunities during construction. Due to the nature and scale of the other development (development of 300 new dwellings), it is anticipated that this beneficial effect would not significantly contribute to the local or regional economy.

In addition, land use impacts (including access, land take, and impacts on amenity) are expected to be temporary and localised in nature. Consequently, significant adverse effects are not anticipated.

Assessment of cumulative effects

There are unlikely to be significant cumulative effects on socio-economics, recreation or tourism based on the currently available information for 24/01227/MSC.

Both the Project and 24/01227/MSC may generate minor beneficial effects on the local economy through construction employment and skills and training opportunities. These effects are temporary and are not anticipated to overlap to a degree that would increase the magnitude of effects beyond those assessed individually. As a result, significant cumulative beneficial effects are not anticipated.

Both developments have the potential to give rise to temporary, localised minor adverse effects relating to land use, access and amenity. Any overlap of construction activity is expected to be short-term and limited in spatial extent. Taking account of the low to medium sensitivity of receptors and the low to medium magnitude of effects associated with the Project, significant cumulative adverse effects on land use are not anticipated.

Additional mitigation required

None.

Residual cumulative effect?

No.

Application reference:

24/02884/FUL

Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Minor beneficial effects expected on the local economy as a result of employment generation and skills and training opportunities. Minor adverse effects expected on users of core paths, landowners, and residential properties, business premises, and users of community facilities as a result of land use impacts (including access, land take, and impacts on amenity). Minor adverse effects anticipated on development land as a result of the Project. Overall, no significant effects expected on socio-economic and recreation (including human health) receptors as a result of the Project.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Although no socio-economics assessment has been undertaken as part of the respective EIA Report for 24/02884/FUL, it is considered that there is potential for beneficial effects from the other development associated with employment generation, as well as skills and training opportunities during construction. Due to the nature and scale of the other development (development of 249 new dwellings), it is anticipated that this beneficial effect would not significantly contribute to the local or regional economy. In addition, land use impacts (including access, land take, and impacts on amenity) are expected to be temporary and localised in nature. Consequently, significant adverse effects are not anticipated.
Assessment of cumulative effects	There are unlikely to be significant cumulative effects on socio-economics, recreation or tourism based on the currently available information for 24/02884/FUL. Both the Project and 24/02884/FUL may generate minor beneficial effects on the local economy through construction employment and skills and training opportunities. These effects are temporary and are not anticipated to overlap to a degree that would increase the magnitude of effects beyond those assessed individually. As a result, significant cumulative beneficial effects are not anticipated. Both developments have the potential to give rise to temporary, localised minor adverse effects relating to land use, access and amenity. Any overlap of construction activity is expected to be short-term and limited in spatial extent. Taking account of the low to medium sensitivity of receptors and the low to medium magnitude of effects associated with the Project, significant cumulative adverse effects on land use are not anticipated.
Additional mitigation required	None.

Residual cumulative effect? No.

Application reference: 21/02139/PPP

Effects on shared receptors from the Project

Minor beneficial effects expected on the local economy as a result of employment generation and skills and training opportunities.

Minor adverse effects expected on users of core paths, landowners, and residential properties, business premises, and users of community facilities as a result of land use impacts (including access, land take, and impacts on amenity).

Minor adverse effects anticipated on development land as a result of the Project.

Overall, no significant effects expected on socio-economic and recreation (including human health) receptors as a result of the Project.

Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'

The respective EIA Report for 21/02139/PPP identifies significant socio-economic benefits to the local community and wider economy, including employment generation and increased local expenditure. The development comprises a mixed-use scheme of up to 1,200 new dwellings with associated infrastructure. While the EIA Report identifies beneficial effects during the operational phase, particularly in relation to access and community facilities, the construction phase has the potential to give rise to land use impacts, including effects on access, land take and amenity. These impacts are expected to be temporary and localised in nature and, as such, significant adverse effects are not anticipated.

Assessment of cumulative effects

Both the Project and 21/02139/PPP are expected to generate temporary beneficial effects associated with construction employment. Considering the nature and scale of the other development alongside employment supported by the Project, there is potential for overlap that could increase the magnitude of economic effects beyond those assessed for each development in isolation. Taking account of the medium sensitivity of the local economy, as identified within the EIA Report for the Project, this combination has the potential to result in a significant cumulative beneficial effect on the local economy.

Both developments have the potential to give rise to temporary, localised minor adverse effects relating to land use, access and amenity during construction. Any overlap of activity is expected to be short-term and limited in spatial extent. Taking account of the low to medium sensitivity of receptors and magnitude of effects associated with the Project, significant cumulative adverse effects on land use are not anticipated.

Additional mitigation required	None.
Residual cumulative effect?	Yes – beneficial.
Application reference:	22/00296/MSC 22/00295/MSC 20/01468/S42 20/00925/EIASC
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Minor beneficial effects expected on the local economy as a result of employment generation and skills and training opportunities. Minor adverse effects expected on users of core paths, landowners, and residential properties, business premises, and users of community facilities as a result of land use impacts (including access, land take, and impacts on amenity). Minor adverse effects anticipated on development land as a result of the Project. Overall, no significant effects expected on socio-economic and recreation (including human health) receptors as a result of the Project.
Effects on shared receptors from the ‘other development’	Although no socio-economics assessment has been undertaken as part of the respective EIA Report for 22/00296/MSC, it is considered that there is potential for beneficial effects from the other development associated with employment generation, as well as skills and training opportunities during construction. Due to the nature and scale of the other development (development of 200 new dwellings), it is anticipated that this beneficial effect would not significantly contribute to the local or regional economy. In addition, land use impacts (including access, land take, and impacts on amenity) are expected to be temporary and localised in nature. Consequently, significant adverse effects are not anticipated.
Assessment of cumulative effects	There are unlikely to be significant cumulative effects on socio-economics, recreation or tourism based on the currently available information for 22/00296/MSC. Both the Project and 22/00296/MSC may generate minor beneficial effects on the local economy through construction employment and skills and training opportunities. These effects are temporary and are not

anticipated to overlap to a degree that would increase the magnitude of effects beyond those assessed individually. As a result, significant cumulative beneficial effects are not anticipated.

Both developments have the potential to give rise to temporary, localised minor adverse effects relating to land use, access and amenity. Any overlap of construction activity is expected to be short-term and limited in spatial extent. Taking account of the low to medium sensitivity of receptors and the low to medium magnitude of effects associated with the Project, significant cumulative adverse effects on land use are not anticipated.

Additional mitigation required	None.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference:	23/00835/FUL
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Minor beneficial effects expected on the local economy as a result of employment generation and skills and training opportunities. Minor adverse effects expected on users of core paths, landowners, and residential properties, business premises, and users of community facilities as a result of land use impacts (including access, land take, and impacts on amenity). Minor adverse effects anticipated on development land as a result of the Project. Overall, no significant effects expected on socio-economic and recreation (including human health) receptors as a result of the Project.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Although no socio-economics assessment has been undertaken as part of the respective EIA Report for 23/00835/FUL, it is considered that there is potential for beneficial effects from the other development associated with employment generation, as well as skills and training opportunities during construction. Due to the nature and scale of the other development (development of 49 new dwellings), it is anticipated that this beneficial effect would not significantly contribute to the local or regional economy. In addition, land use impacts (including access, land take, and impacts on amenity) are expected to be temporary and localised in nature. Consequently, significant adverse effects are not anticipated.

Assessment of cumulative effects	There are unlikely to be significant cumulative effects on socio-economics, recreation or tourism based on the currently available information for 23/00835/FUL. Both the Project and 23/00835/FUL may generate minor beneficial effects on the local economy through construction employment and skills and training opportunities. These effects are temporary and are not anticipated to overlap to a degree that would increase the magnitude of effects beyond those assessed individually. As a result, significant cumulative beneficial effects are not anticipated. Both developments have the potential to give rise to temporary, localised minor adverse effects relating to land use, access and amenity. Any overlap of construction activity is expected to be short-term and limited in spatial extent. Taking account of the low to medium sensitivity of receptors and the low to medium magnitude of effects associated with the Project, significant cumulative adverse effects on land use are not anticipated.
Additional mitigation required	None.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference:	25/01240/FUL 24/00872/S42 21/01434/S42 18/00266/PPP
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Minor beneficial effects expected on the local economy as a result of employment generation and skills and training opportunities. Minor adverse effects expected on users of core paths, landowners, and residential properties, business premises, and users of community facilities as a result of land use impacts (including access, land take, and impacts on amenity). Minor adverse effects anticipated on development land as a result of the Project. Overall, no significant effects expected on socio-economic and recreation (including human health) receptors as a result of the Project.

Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Although no socio-economics assessment has been undertaken as part of the respective EIA Report for 25/01240/FUL, it is considered that there is potential for beneficial effects from the other development associated with employment generation, as well as skills and training opportunities during construction. The development including food and drink, hotel leisure, retail and associated infrastructure. In addition, land use impacts (including access, land take, and impacts on amenity) are expected to be temporary and localised in nature. Consequently, significant adverse effects are not anticipated.
Assessment of cumulative effects	Both the Project and 25/01240/FUL are expected to generate temporary beneficial effects associated with construction employment. Given the nature and large scale of the other development as it is a mixed use scheme including food and drink, hotel leisure, retail and associated infrastructure, this is considered alongside employment supported by the Project, and together there is potential for overlap that could increase the magnitude of economic effects beyond those assessed for each development in isolation. Taking account of the medium sensitivity of the local economy, as identified within the EIA Report for the Project, this combination has the potential to result in a significant cumulative beneficial effect on the local economy. Both developments have the potential to give rise to temporary, localised minor adverse effects relating to land use, access and amenity during construction. Any overlap of activity is expected to be short-term and limited in spatial extent. Taking account of the low to medium sensitivity of receptors and magnitude of effects associated with the Project, significant cumulative adverse effects on land use are not anticipated.
Additional mitigation required	None.
Residual cumulative effect?	Yes – beneficial.
Application reference:	19/00274/PPP
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Minor beneficial effects expected on the local economy as a result of employment generation and skills and training opportunities. Minor adverse effects expected on users of core paths, landowners, and residential properties, business premises, and users of community facilities as a result of land use impacts (including access, land take, and impacts on amenity). Minor adverse effects anticipated on development land as a result of the Project.

Overall, no significant effects expected on socio-economic and recreation (including human health) receptors as a result of the Project.

Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'

The respective EIA Report for 19/00274/PPP identifies moderate beneficial socio-economic effects relating to construction employment generation locally. Specifically, the other development is anticipated to generate 159 direct and indirect jobs, increasing to 223 when induced effects are considered.

Land use impacts during construction are not directly assessed in the respective EIA Report for 19/00274/PPP. However, it is considered that due to the nature and scale of the other development (delivery of 750 new dwellings) effects are expected to be temporary and localised in nature, and consequently not significant.

Assessment of cumulative effects

Both the Project and 25/01240/FUL are expected to generate temporary beneficial effects associated with construction employment. Considering the nature and scale of the other development, its assessment of moderate beneficial effect, alongside employment supported by the Project, there is potential for overlap that could increase the magnitude of economic effects beyond those assessed for each development in isolation. Taking account of the medium sensitivity of the local economy, as identified within the EIA Report for the Project, this combination has the potential to result in a significant cumulative beneficial effect on the local economy.

Both developments have the potential to give rise to temporary, localised minor adverse effects relating to land use, access and amenity. Specifically, Core Path NL/223/1 is located within the Project and along the northern boundary of 25/01240/FUL. However, any overlap of construction activity is expected to be short-term and limited in spatial extent. Taking account of the low to medium sensitivity of receptors and the low to medium magnitude of effects associated with the Project, significant cumulative adverse effects on land use are not anticipated.

Additional mitigation required

None.

Residual cumulative effect?

No.

Application reference:

23/00849/PPP
23/01309/EIASCO

Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Minor beneficial effects expected on the local economy as a result of employment generation and skills and training opportunities. Minor adverse effects expected on users of core paths, landowners, and residential properties, business premises, and users of community facilities as a result of land use impacts (including access, land take, and impacts on amenity). Minor adverse effects anticipated on development land as a result of the Project. Overall, no significant effects expected on socio-economic and recreation (including human health) receptors as a result of the Project.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	The respective EIA Report for 23/00849/PPP states that much of the work which informed the EIA either related to the entire landholding at Heathfield Farm (19/00274/PPP) which is considered above, and includes provision for the development of land in this other development's application.
Assessment of cumulative effects	This is considered to be assessed above and no further assessment required.
Additional mitigation required	None.
Residual cumulative effect?	Yes – beneficial (in coordination with development above).
Application reference:	24/00352/MSC 22/00168/MSC 22/00316/FUL 17/01248/PPP
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Minor beneficial effects expected on the local economy as a result of employment generation and skills and training opportunities. Minor adverse effects expected on users of core paths, landowners, and residential properties, business premises, and users of community facilities as a result of land use impacts (including access, land take, and impacts on amenity). Minor adverse effects anticipated on development land as a result of the Project.

Overall, no significant effects expected on socio-economic and recreation (including human health) receptors as a result of the Project.

Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'

Although no socio-economics assessment has been undertaken for 24/00352/MSC, it is considered that there is potential for beneficial effects from the other development associated with employment generation, as well as skills and training opportunities during construction. Due to the nature and scale of the other development (development of 277 new dwellings), it is anticipated that this beneficial effect would not significantly contribute to the local or regional economy.

In addition, land use impacts (including access, land take, and impacts on amenity) are expected to be temporary and localised in nature. Consequently, significant adverse effects are not anticipated.

Assessment of cumulative effects

There are unlikely to be significant cumulative effects on socio-economics, recreation or tourism based on the currently available information for 24/00352/MSC.

Both the Project and 24/00352/MSC may generate minor beneficial effects on the local economy through construction employment and skills and training opportunities. These effects are temporary and are not anticipated to overlap to a degree that would increase the magnitude of effects beyond those assessed individually. As a result, significant cumulative beneficial effects are not anticipated.

Both developments have the potential to give rise to temporary, localised minor adverse effects relating to land use, access and amenity. Any overlap of construction activity is expected to be short-term and limited in spatial extent. Taking account of the low to medium sensitivity of receptors and the low to medium magnitude of effects associated with the Project, significant cumulative adverse effects on land use are not anticipated.

Additional mitigation required

None.

Residual cumulative effect?

No.

Application reference:

25/00952/MSC
22/00430/MSC
18/01785/PPP

Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Minor beneficial effects expected on the local economy as a result of employment generation and skills and training opportunities. Minor adverse effects expected on users of core paths, landowners, and residential properties, business premises, and users of community facilities as a result of land use impacts (including access, land take, and impacts on amenity). Minor adverse effects anticipated on development land as a result of the Project. Overall, no significant effects expected on socio-economic and recreation (including human health) receptors as a result of the Project.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Although no socio-economics assessment has been undertaken for 25/00952/MSC, it is considered that there is potential for beneficial effects from the other development associated with employment generation, as well as skills and training opportunities during construction. Due to the nature and scale of the other development (mixed use including up to 523 new dwellings), it is anticipated that this beneficial effect would not significantly contribute to the local or regional economy. In addition, land use impacts (including access, land take, and impacts on amenity) are expected to be temporary and localised in nature. Consequently, significant adverse effects are not anticipated.
Assessment of cumulative effects	There are unlikely to be significant cumulative effects on socio-economics, recreation or tourism based on the currently available information for 25/00952/MSC. Both the Project and 25/00952/MSC may generate minor beneficial effects on the local economy through construction employment and skills and training opportunities. These effects are temporary and are not anticipated to overlap to a degree that would increase the magnitude of effects beyond those assessed individually. As a result, significant cumulative beneficial effects are not anticipated. Both developments have the potential to give rise to temporary, localised minor adverse effects relating to land use, access and amenity. Any overlap of construction activity is expected to be short-term and limited in spatial extent. Taking account of the low to medium sensitivity of receptors and the low to medium magnitude of effects associated with the Project, significant cumulative adverse effects on land use are not anticipated.
Additional mitigation required	None.

Residual cumulative effect? No.

Application reference: 24/01250/PPP

Effects on shared receptors from the Project

Minor beneficial effects expected on the local economy as a result of employment generation and skills and training opportunities.

Minor adverse effects expected on users of core paths, landowners, and residential properties, business premises, and users of community facilities as a result of land use impacts (including access, land take, and impacts on amenity).

Minor adverse effects anticipated on development land as a result of the Project.

Overall, no significant effects expected on socio-economic and recreation (including human health) receptors as a result of the Project.

Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'

Although no socio-economics assessment has been undertaken for 24/01250/PPP, it is considered that there is potential for beneficial effects from the other development associated with employment generation, as well as skills and training opportunities during construction. Due to the nature and scale of the other development (delivery of up to 120 new dwellings and associated infrastructure), it is anticipated that this beneficial effect would not significantly contribute to the local or regional economy.

In addition, land use impacts (including access, land take, and impacts on amenity) are expected to be temporary and localised in nature. Consequently, significant adverse effects are not anticipated.

Assessment of cumulative effects

There are unlikely to be significant cumulative effects on socio-economics, recreation or tourism based on the currently available information for 24/01250/PPP.

Both the Project and 24/01250/PPP may generate minor beneficial effects on the local economy through construction employment and skills and training opportunities. These effects are temporary and are not anticipated to overlap to a degree that would increase the magnitude of effects beyond those assessed individually. As a result, significant cumulative beneficial effects are not anticipated.

Both developments have the potential to give rise to temporary, localised minor adverse effects relating to land use, access and amenity. Any overlap of construction activity is expected to be short-term and limited in spatial extent. Taking account of the low to medium sensitivity of receptors and the low to medium

magnitude of effects associated with the Project, significant cumulative adverse effects on land use are not anticipated.

Additional mitigation required	None.
Residual cumulative effect?	No.
Application reference:	25/00965/FUL
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	Minor beneficial effects expected on the local economy as a result of employment generation and skills and training opportunities. Minor adverse effects expected on users of core paths, landowners, and residential properties, business premises, and users of community facilities as a result of land use impacts (including access, land take, and impacts on amenity). Minor adverse effects anticipated on development land as a result of the Project. Overall, no significant effects expected on socio-economic and recreation (including human health) receptors as a result of the Project.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Although no socio-economics assessment has been undertaken for 25/00965/FUL, it is considered that there is potential for beneficial effects from the other development associated with employment generation, as well as skills and training opportunities during construction. Due to the nature and scale of the other development, it is anticipated that this beneficial effect would not significantly contribute to the local or regional economy. In addition, land use impacts (including access, land take, and impacts on amenity) are expected to be temporary and localised in nature. Consequently, significant adverse effects are not anticipated.
Assessment of cumulative effects	There are unlikely to be significant cumulative effects on socio-economics, recreation or tourism based on the currently available information for 25/00965/FUL. Both the Project and 25/00965/FUL may generate minor beneficial effects on the local economy through construction employment and skills and training opportunities. These effects are temporary and are not anticipated to overlap to a degree that would increase the magnitude of effects beyond those assessed individually. As a result, significant cumulative beneficial effects are not anticipated.

Both developments have the potential to give rise to temporary, localised minor adverse effects relating to land use, access and amenity. Any overlap of construction activity is expected to be short-term and limited in spatial extent. Taking account of the low to medium sensitivity of receptors and the low to medium magnitude of effects associated with the Project, significant cumulative adverse effects on land use are not anticipated.

Additional mitigation required	None.
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Residual cumulative effect?	No.
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Table 16-16 Forestry Inter-project Assessment

Construction	
Application reference:	25/00593/PAN 24/01024/EIASCO
Effects on shared receptors from the Project	The Project requires the permanent removal of 6.4ha of AWI: semi natural woodland classified (in part) as LEPO and permanent removal of 0.4ha of AWI: ASNW.
Effects on shared receptors from the 'other development'	Although a forestry specific assessment has not been undertaken, there is potential for felling, including some areas of AWI in the south of the study area.
Assessment of cumulative effects	Current information for 'other developments' indicates that, for receptors of the same sensitivity, the cumulative areas of forestry removal, would be unaltered in terms of magnitude category. Hence, no cumulative effects have been identified by summing forestry removal and there is no multiplier effect.
Additional mitigation required	No additional mitigation is required. Each project would address its own mitigation requirements.
Residual cumulative effect?	Residual effects (that cannot be mitigated) would be addressed by compensation requirements identified for individual projects. There is no residual cumulative effect additional to the residual effects of individual projects.

Inter-project effects summary

- 16.4.15 Thirty-two other developments, which primarily included residential developments and energy infrastructure, were considered in the inter-project effects assessment. While most technical topics including Landscape and Visual, Cultural Heritage, Biodiversity, Water Environment, Ground Conditions and Noise and Vibration predict no significant cumulative impacts due to existing screening, previous ground disturbances, or standard mitigation. Traffic and Transport identified potential for significant cumulative effects during the construction phase due to increased traffic levels. Socio-economics and Recreation findings indicate minor beneficial cumulative effects during construction, though these are not classified as significant.

