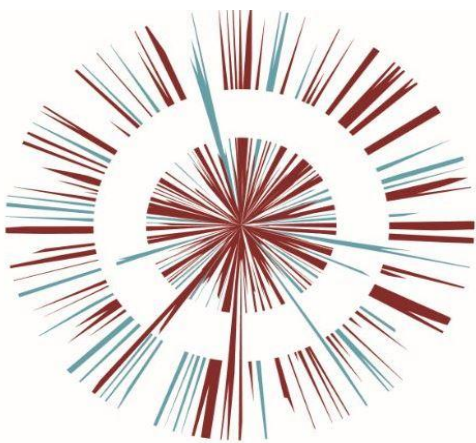




# **OMEGA ZONE 8, ST HELENS**

**Omega St Helens Ltd / T. J. Morris Limited**



**Document Title  
ES Vol. 1 Chapter 17  
Cumulative Effects  
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Omega St Helens / T. J. Morris Limited

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## **OMEGA ZONE 8, ST. HELENS**

Environmental Statement Volume 1 - Main Text  
OPP DOC.11.17 Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects





Omega St Helens / T. J. Morris Limited

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OPP DOC.11.17 Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects

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## 17 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

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### 17.1 INTRODUCTION

- 17.1.1. This chapter reports the likely significant cumulative environmental effects (both effect interactions and in-combination effects) associated with the Proposed Development. Cumulative effects comprise the combined effects of reasonably foreseeable human induced changes within a specific geographical area over a certain period of time, which can be both direct and indirect.
- 17.1.2. For the purposes of this ES, the following types of cumulative effects have been considered in accordance with the EIA Regulations 2017 and best practice guidance:
- Intra-project combined effects – the interaction and combination of different environmental effects from within the Proposed Development affecting a receptor; and
  - Inter-project cumulative effects – the combined effects of the Proposed Development and other projects on a receptor.

### 17.2 SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY FOR ASSESSMENT

- 17.2.1. This section should be read in conjunction with the cumulative effects section of **Chapter 5: Approach to EIA**.
- 17.2.2. At present, there is no widely accepted methodology or best practice for the assessment of cumulative effects, although there are a number of guidance documents available. The following approach is based on previous experience and professional judgement, the types of receptors being assessed, the nature of the Proposed Development and the environmental information available to inform the assessment.
- 17.2.3. Schedule 4, Paragraph 5(e) of the EIA Regulations 2017 states that an ES should include a description of the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development on the environment resulting from *‘the cumulation of effects on with other existing and / or approved projects, taking into account any existing environmental problems relating to areas of particular environmental importance likely to be affected or the use of natural resources’*.
- 17.2.4. Part 1, Paragraph 4, 2 (e) of the EIA Regulations 2017 refers to the need to assess *‘the interaction between factors referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (d)’* which includes: population and human health, biodiversity (with particular attention to species and habitats protected under Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC, land, soil, water, air and climate, material assets, cultural heritage and the landscape.

#### INTRA-PROJECT COMBINED EFFECTS

- 17.2.5. The approach to the assessment of interactions of environmental effects considers the changes in baseline conditions at common sensitive receptors (i.e. those receptors that have been identified as experiencing likely significant effects by more than one environmental factor) due to the Proposed Development. The assessment is based upon residual effects only (considered to be effects of moderate or greater significance i.e. excluding minor and negligible effects). The study area for the assessment is informed by the study areas for the individual factor assessments, as set out in technical chapters 6 to 16.

17.2.6. The assessment of the intra-project combined effects has been undertaken using a two-stage approach:

### **Stage 1 - Screening**

17.2.7. Screening has been undertaken to determine whether a sensitive receptor is exposed to more than one type of residual effect during the construction and operational phases of the Proposed Development. The sensitive receptors identified in the technical chapters and the predicted residual effects on these following the application of additional (secondary) mitigation are presented in **Appendix 17**. Residual effects of 'negligible' significance in the technical chapters have not been included within the Stage 1 assessment. Those common sensitive receptors exposed to two or more types of residual effects, with significant of effect greater than 'negligible' (i.e. minor or slight or above) have been taken forward to Stage 2 of the assessment.

17.2.8. If there is only one type of effect on a sensitive receptor (i.e. only one technical chapter has identified effects on that sensitive receptor), then it is considered that there are no potential intra-project combined effects and the sensitive receptor has not been taken forward to Stage 2 of the assessment.

17.2.9. A summary of the screening, with individual sensitive receptors organised into sensitive receptor groups, is presented in **Table 17-1**.

### **Stage 2 – Assessment of Intra-Project Combined Effects**

17.2.10. A qualitative assessment of the overall significance of the cumulative effects on common sensitive receptors identified at the screening stage has been undertaken based on technical information provided in the technical chapters and supporting appendices as well as professional judgement. Given that the types of effects are very different in some cases, a quantitative assessment was not possible, and it was necessary to apply professional judgement in determining the level of significance.

17.2.11. The results of this qualitative assessment are presented in a summary of intra-project effects for both the construction and operational phases in **Table 17-2**.

### **INTER-PROJECT CUMULATIVE EFFECTS**

17.2.12. The assessment methodology for inter-project cumulative effects involves the identification of incremental changes likely to be caused by other potential relevant future developments together with the Proposed Development.

17.2.13. The first step in identifying inter-project cumulative effects is the identification of other relevant committed developments using a selection criteria methodology. For the purposes of this assessment, committed development is defined as those developments meeting one or more of the following criteria:

- Has obtained planning permission within the last 5 years and is currently under construction;

- Has obtained planning permission within the last 5 years<sup>i</sup>, but construction has yet to commence;
- Is subject to a planning application which has been submitted within the last 5 years, but has not yet been determined; and
- Is identified as a Local Plan commitment.

17.2.14. An initial search of committed developments (as defined by the above criteria) within 10km of the Proposed Development was performed through a review of the St. Helens Council and Warrington Borough Council Planning Registers and other sources including Local Plans, transport plans and waste plans. Subsequent to this initial search, the committed developments identified were reviewed against the following criteria. Where a committed development met all of the following criteria, it was taken forward to further consideration.

- The committed development has a concurrent construction, operational and/or demolition phase to the Proposed Development;
- The committed development is within a relevant geographical boundary, defined as the largest study area within which residual effects of the Proposed Development have been identified within this ES;
- The committed development and the Proposed Development share common sensitive receptors; and
- The committed development has sufficient environmental assessment information freely and publicly available to inform the cumulative assessment. Committed development projects that are at EIA screening or scoping stages; or where no environmental information is publicly available, will not be considered as there is insufficient information to inform a cumulative assessment.

17.2.15. Following the above review, certain types of committed development were then subject to a final stage of review, applying the following criteria. Only if the committed developments met these criteria were they taken forward for inclusion in the inter-project cumulative effects assessment.

- Committed employment developments: must lie within 1km<sup>ii</sup> of the Proposed Development;
- Committed residential developments: must comprise 200+ dwellings and lie within 1km<sup>iii</sup> of the Proposed Development, or comprise 10 to 199 dwellings and lie within 300m<sup>iv</sup> of the Proposed Development;
- Committed minerals and waste applications: must lie within 1km of the Proposed Development;

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<sup>i</sup> A five-year period is considered a reasonable time period to capture all committed developments that still have the potential to be built. Developments with planning permission older than five years will likely have been built or will not likely be built at all

<sup>ii</sup> It is deemed there would be limited potential for cumulative impacts associated with an employment development over 1km from the Proposed Development

<sup>iii</sup> It is deemed there would be limited potential for cumulative impacts associated with a residential development over 1km from the Proposed Development

<sup>iv</sup> It is deemed there would be limited potential for cumulative impacts associated with a residential development of this size at a distance over 300m from the Proposed Development

- Committed Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project developments<sup>v</sup>: must lie within 1km of the Proposed Development; and
- Committed transport infrastructure developments<sup>vi</sup>: must lie within 1km of the Proposed Development.

17.2.16. The approach to the assessment of inter-project cumulative effects considers the deviation from the baseline conditions at common sensitive receptors as a result of changes brought about as a result of the Proposed Development in combination with one or more other committed developments. The assessment of the inter-project cumulative effects has been based upon the residual effects that have been identified in technical chapters 6 to 16, as well as available environmental information for the committed developments.

### 17.3 DETERMINING SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS

17.3.1. There is no formal guidance on the criteria for determining significance of cumulative effects. Therefore, the following principles have been considered when assessing the significance of cumulative effects in relation to both intra-project and inter-project effects:

- The nature of the receptors/resources affected;
- How the impacts identified combine to affect the condition of the receptor/resource;
- The probabilities of the impacts occurring in relation to each other in such a way so as to produce a cumulative effect; and
- The ability of the receptor/resource to absorb further effects.

17.3.2. The determination of significance for the purposes of this assessment is therefore made on a receptor basis, taking account of the assessments in technical chapters 6 to 16, available environmental information, industry best practice, professional judgement and experience. Levels of significance will be made in accordance with the definitions set out in **Chapter 5: Approach to EIA**.

### 17.4 LIMITATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

17.4.1. The assessments of intra-project combined effects and inter-project cumulative effects resulting from the Proposed Development have focused on the residual effects from the construction and operational phases following the implementation of mitigation measures. There is an assumption that mitigation measures identified in technical chapters 6 – 16 will have been incorporated or adopted to mitigate any adverse effects resulting from the Proposed Development.

17.4.2. As a worst case, intra-project combined effects and inter-project cumulative effects are considered based on residual effects in the opening year (2021) e.g. with noise/visual screens and mounds in place but before any planned mitigation has begun to take effect, to represent a worst-case scenario.

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<sup>v</sup> As defined by the Planning Act 2008 (as amended)

<sup>vi</sup> Trunk roads or motorways only, as smaller transport infrastructure proposals would not likely have a significant cumulative effect



- 17.4.3. The assessment of inter-project cumulative effects has been limited to publicly available information obtained from the relevant planning applications on the St. Helens Council and Warrington Borough Council planning portals. For some of the identified committed developments, relevant information has not been available. As a result, some assessment considerations have been based upon assumptions and professional judgement and some statements made would rely on the review of mitigation measures proposed at the committed developments.
- 17.4.4. Although sufficient environmental information exists for Warrington Borough Council planning applications numbered 2015/26469 and 2016/27313, some information gaps have been identified. As a result, some assessment considerations have been based upon assumptions and professional judgement.
- The ES for 2015/26469 was prepared in 2015 prior to the implementation of the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 which introduced the requirement for consideration of effects on population and health and climate.
  - No formalised system of assessing the significance of effects on population and health has been established within the information available for the 2016/27313 application.
  - The application for 2016/27313 does not include an EIA. Therefore, the assessment of the significant effects has applied a degree of assumption based on the information provided within the supporting reports to the planning application.
  - In some instances, information is lacking to the extent that a view on the likelihood of significant cumulative effects cannot be reached with any degree of certainty.
  - Information gathered is from third-parties, is available in the public domain and no survey work has been undertaken to supplement the available information.

## 17.5 ASSESSMENT OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

### INTRA-PROJECT COMBINED EFFECTS

- 17.5.1. The outcome of the Stage 1 – Screening assessment is presented in **Table 17-1** below which summarises whether a sensitive receptor group is exposed to more than one type of residual effect, greater than ‘negligible’, during the construction and operational phases of the Proposed Development. Sensitive receptor groups have been identified based on professional judgement.

**Table 17-1 - Screening: Interactions between common sensitive receptors (Stage 1)**

Receptor	Air quality	Noise and vibration	Cultural Heritage	Biodiversity	Landscape and visual	Water	Transport	Major accidents and disasters	Land and soils	Population and Health	Climate
<b>Construction</b>											
Land <sup>vii</sup>			X		X				X		
Surface water and groundwater				X	X	X					
Users of local amenity		X			X					X	
Local residents and employees					X						
Users of footpaths, PRowS, cycleways and roads					X		X			X	
Economy										X	
Landscape					X						
Built heritage assets			X								
Ecological receptors <sup>viii</sup>			X	X	X						
Climate											X
<b>Operation</b>											
Land					X						
Surface water and groundwater					X						

<sup>vii</sup> Receptors grouped in land include: agricultural land, soil resources and below ground heritage assets.

<sup>viii</sup> Receptors ground in ecological receptors include: possible ancient woodland and landscape features.

Receptor	Air quality	Noise and vibration	Cultural Heritage	Biodiversity	Landscape and visual	Water	Transport	Major accidents and disasters	Land and soils	Population and Health	Climate
Users of local amenity		X			X					X	
Local residents and employees		X			X						
Users of footpaths, PRowS, cycleways and roads		X			X		X			X	
Economy										X	
Landscape					X						
Built heritage assets			X								
Ecological receptors					X						
Climate											X

Note: X marks those assessment where interactions have been identified

- 17.5.2. The full screening assessment is presented in **Appendix 17** which identifies all construction and operational phase sensitive receptors from technical chapters 6 – 16 that are subject to residual effects with a significance greater than ‘negligible’.
- 17.5.3. If there is considered to be no potential for an intra-project combined effect to occur, then the sensitive receptor has not been taken forward to Stage 2 of the assessment.
- 17.5.4. The assessment of the intra-project effects during construction considers the following common sensitive receptors (see **Appendix 17** for further explanation):
- Land;
  - Surface water and groundwater;
  - Users of local amenity;
  - Users of footpaths, PRowS, cycleways and roads; and
  - Ecological receptors.
- 17.5.5. The assessment of the intra-project effects during operation considers the following common sensitive receptors (see **Appendix 17** for further explanation):
- Users of local amenity;
  - Local residents and employees; and

- Users of footpaths, PRowS, cycleways and roads.

- 17.5.6. **Table 17-2** comprises a summary matrix for the construction and operational phases of the Proposed Development showing the residual intra-project effect interactions between environmental factors, following the implementation of the required mitigation measures set out in technical chapters 6 to 16. This enables a qualitative assessment of the interactions of residual effects outlining the overall significance to the identified common sensitive receptors.
- 17.5.7. For the purpose of this assessment, residual effects that have been identified in technical chapters 6 to 16 that do not affect the common sensitive receptors identified have not been presented below, as no effects interactions are anticipated.
- 17.5.8. Although significant effects are predicted on individual receptors during both construction and operation (as highlighted in **Table 17-2**), the intra-project combined effects assessment has concluded that these effects would be no greater than the largest single residual effect these receptors would experience.

**Table 17-2 - Intra-project combined residual effect interactions during the construction and operational phases (Stage 2)**

Receptor	Intra-project combined residual effect on a common sensitive receptor	Combined residual effect
<b>Construction</b>		
Land	Potential adverse effects on best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land for food production and a loss of a landscape feature during construction.	As the receptors are considered to experience minor to moderate adverse effects on food production and major adverse effects on the loss of a landscape feature, the overall effect will be <b>major adverse (significant)</b> . This cumulative effect would be permanent during both the construction and operation phase of the Proposed Development.
Surface water and groundwater	There will be a permanent loss of ponds which will result in an adverse effect on this landscape feature. However, there will be a beneficial effect as additional pond, habitat creation and sustainable drainage is proposed.	A major adverse effect is predicted on ponds as a landscape feature, from its potential loss within the Proposed Development footprint. A moderate to major beneficial effect on ponds is expected as there will be additional pond, habitat creation and sustainable drainage. Overall the effect would be <b>minor adverse (not significant)</b> . This cumulative effect is predicted to be permanent and long-term.
Users of local amenity	Users of major greenspaces and Bold Forest Park will experience a direct adverse effect from land take and the view of construction activities.	As the receptors are considered to experience a minor adverse effect from the direct land take of major greenspaces and Bold Forest Park and moderate to major effect from the view of construction activities from the public open space / recreational area, the overall effect will be <b>major adverse (significant)</b> .
Users of footpaths, PRoWs, cycleways and roads	Users of and in close proximity to Footpath 102, Skyline Drive, Omega Boulevard and Orion Boulevard will potentially experience disruption to access and adverse effects of	As the receptors are considered to experience minor adverse disruption to access of Footpath 102, moderate to very major adverse effects on the view of construction activities from



Receptor	Intra-project combined residual effect on a common sensitive receptor	Combined residual effect
	<p>passing construction road traffic and the view of construction activities.</p>	<p>PRoW receptors, moderate adverse effects on views from highways receptors, and minor adverse effects from passing construction traffic along Skyline Drive, Omega Boulevard and Orion Boulevard, it is considered that the overall effect will be <b>very major adverse (significant)</b>. This cumulative effect would be temporary during the construction phase and while mitigation planting matures.</p>
<p>Ecological receptors</p>	<p>There will be a permeant loss of woodland having an adverse effect on this landscape feature. However, there will be a beneficial effect as mitigation planting will result in a net gain of woodland.</p> <p>There will also be a permeant loss of hedgerow having an adverse effect on this landscape feature. However, there will be a beneficial effect as mitigation planting will result in a net gain of hedgerow.</p>	<p>A major adverse effect is predicted on woodland and hedgerow as a landscape feature will be lost. A moderate to major beneficial effect on woodland and trees is expected as there will be mitigation planting contributing to a net gain. A minor beneficial effect on hedgerow is expected as there will be mitigation planting contributing to net gain. Overall the effect would be <b>minor adverse (not significant)</b>. This cumulative effect is predicted to be permanent and long-term.</p>
<p><b>Operation</b></p>		
<p>Users of local amenity</p>	<p>Users of major greenspaces, links and Bold Forest Park will experience a direct adverse effect from land take and the view of the Proposed Development and operational activities.</p>	<p>As the receptors are considered to experience a minor adverse effect from the direct land take of major greenspaces, links and Bold Forest Park and moderate to major effect from the view of operational activities from the public open space / recreational area, the overall effect will be <b>major adverse (significant)</b>.</p>
<p>Local residents and employees</p>	<p>Residents within the vicinity of Old Hall Farm, Bembridge Close and other residential receptors will potentially</p>	<p>As the receptors are considered to experience a negligible to minor adverse effect from a change of noise levels and moderate to very major effect from the view of the Proposed</p>



Receptor	Intra-project combined residual effect on a common sensitive receptor	Combined residual effect
	experience adverse effects from noise and views as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development.	Development, it is considered the overall effect would be <b>very major adverse (significant)</b> . The cumulative effect is predicted to be permanent during the operational phase of the Proposed Development.
Users of footpaths, PRowS, cycleways and roads	Users of and in close proximity to Skyline Drive, Omega Boulevard, Orion Boulevard and PRow will potentially experience adverse effects from a change of noise levels from passing operational road traffic and views of the new buildings and operational activities. However, beneficial effects will be experienced from a new pedestrian and cycle route and a potential improvement to sustainable transport linkages in St. Helens.	The receptors are considered to experience a negligible to minor adverse effect from a change of noise levels from and the effect of passing operational road traffic and a moderate to very major adverse effect from the view of new buildings and operational activity from PRow. The receptors will also experience a moderate beneficial effect from a new pedestrian and cycle route and potential improvements to sustainable transport linkages in St. Helens. Therefore, it is considered the overall effect would be <b>minor beneficial (not significant)</b> . The cumulative effect is predicted to be permanent during the operational phase of the Proposed Development.

## Proposed Mitigation

17.5.9. No significant intra-project combined effects have been identified and therefore it is considered that there is no additional required mitigation to that set out in **Table 3-1 of Chapter 3: Description of the Proposed Development** and in the relevant technical chapters below:

- Chapter 7: Noise and Vibration;
- Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage;
- Chapter 9: Biodiversity;
- Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual;
- Chapter 11: Water;
- Chapter 14: Land and Soils; and
- Chapter 15: Population and Health.

## INTER-PROJECT CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

17.5.10. Based on the defined approach in Section 17.2, only two planning applications need to be considered within this assessment of inter-project cumulative effects; these are presented in **Table 17-3** and in **Figure 17.1**.

**Table 17-3 - Committed developments included within the inter-project cumulative effects assessment**

Reference	Name of Committed Development	Status	Distance from Application Site	Proposal and Material Reviewed to Inform Assessment
2015/26469	Omega South Zone 3-6	Granted	830m east	Outline Planning Application for the creation of up to 1100 residential units and mixed-use zone to include retail/food and drink uses (Use Classes A1; A2; A3: A4 and A5), Hotel (Use Class C1), Extra Care Facility (Use Class C2) and Non-Residential Institution (Use Class D1) with associated access, parking, landscaping and infrastructure proposals (all other detailed matters are reserved for later approval).
2016/27313	Lingley Mere, formerly Lingley Mere Business Park	Granted	400m east	Application for Outline Planning Permission with some matters reserved for proposed demolition of all existing on site buildings and structure and redevelopment to provide up to 275 Class C3 residential units, together with associated landscaping, open space and supporting infrastructure, including the creation of a new vehicular road into Lingley Mere Business park. All matters reserved for future approval except access.

17.5.11. As advised by Warrington Borough Council in consultation on the scope of the Transport Assessment, Apollo Way (Outline 2007/11923) planning application has been included in the traffic model and is therefore considered within the Transport Assessment (**OPP DOC.4**). It is therefore also considered in the Air Quality and Noise and Vibration assessments (**Chapter 6** and **Chapter 7**



respectively). However, as this outline planning application is situated approximately 1.8km away from the Proposed Development, there is not considered to be any potential for cumulative effects with any other environmental factors. In addition, as the planning application was outline, submitted in 2007 and has not been built, it does not meet the criteria stipulated in Section 17.2.

- 17.5.12. **Table 17-4** presents the findings of the assessment of the potential inter-project cumulative effects. For the purposes of this assessment, only the residual effects on sensitive receptors that have been identified as moderate or greater in technical chapters 6 to 16 have been considered, as no inter-project effects are anticipated where there are not likely to be significant residual effects as a result of the Proposed Development. Therefore, minor and negligible residual effects have not been considered within the assessment of inter-project cumulative effects.
- 17.5.13. Climate has been scoped out of the inter-project cumulative effects assessment given it has not been included within the assessments conducted by the two committed developments.
- 17.5.14. Common landscape and visual receptors outlined in **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual** have been assessed within **Table 10-15** so have therefore been excluded from **Table 17-4**. The inter-project cumulative effects assessment of landscape and visual receptors concludes that there will be no significant cumulative effects with planning application reference number 2015/26469 and 2016/27313.



**Table 17-4 - Inter-project cumulative effects**

Common receptors	Residual effects on the common receptors from the Proposed Development	Residual effects on the common receptors from the Committed Development	Assessment of Cumulative Effects of the Proposed Development and the Committed Development	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Cumulative Effect
<b>2015/26469 - Omega South Zone 3-6</b>					
BMV agricultural land	<p><b>Chapter 14 – Land and Soils</b> concludes that during construction the loss of agricultural land will result in a minor to moderate adverse effect for food production.</p> <p>No likely significant residual effects as a result of the Proposed Development are anticipated during the operation phase.</p>	<p><b>The ES for 2015/26469</b> does not assess agricultural land within the same application site as the Proposed Development.</p>	<p>Cumulative effects on BMV agricultural land are not anticipated.</p>	N/A	None
Soil resources	<p><b>Chapter 14 – Land and Soils</b> concludes that construction loss or degradation of soil resource will have a minor – moderate adverse effect.</p> <p>No likely significant residual effects as a result of the Proposed Development are anticipated during the operation phase.</p>	<p><b>Chapter 10 – Ground Conditions and Contamination of the ES for 2015/26469</b> does not assess soil as a resource within the same application site as the Proposed Development.</p>	<p>Cumulative effects on soils resources are not anticipated.</p>	N/A	None



Common receptors	Residual effects on the common receptors from the Proposed Development	Residual effects on the common receptors from the Committed Development	Assessment of Cumulative Effects of the Proposed Development and the Committed Development	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Cumulative Effect
Ponds (Priority Habitat)	<p><b>Chapter 9 – Biodiversity</b> concludes that during construction there will be a beneficial moderate to major effect, as additional pond, habitat creation and sustainable drainage is proposed.</p> <p>No further effects are anticipated during the operation of the Proposed Development.</p>	<p><b>Chapter 12 – Biodiversity of the ES for 2015/26469</b> concludes that construction of the 2015/26469 application site will have a beneficial effect - <i>‘the pond habitat is valued at the local scale and as such, is of low sensitivity. The magnitude of change, following mitigation, remains medium. There is therefore likely to be a direct, permanent, long-term effect upon pond habitat of minor positive significance.’</i> Operation of the 2015/26469 application site will provide <i>‘significant increases in pond habitats’</i>.</p> <p>The area for the assessment of ponds for the 2015/26469 application overlaps with the assessment provided by the Proposed Development.</p>	<p>The Proposed Development will provide a moderate to major beneficial effect on pond habitat and the 2015/26469 application site will both provide a minor beneficial effect on pond habitat. Both the 2015/26469 application and Proposed Development will contribute to pond habitat creation within the local area. Therefore, it is anticipated that there will be a moderate beneficial effect (significant) during construction which will also continue into operation.</p>	N/A	<b>Moderate beneficial (significant)</b>
Old Bold Hall moated site, Bold (SM 1010703)	<p><b>Chapter 8 – Cultural Heritage</b> concludes that there will be a moderate adverse temporary effect to the setting</p>	<p><b>Chapter 9 – Landscape and Visual of the ES for 2015/26469</b> does not include Old Bold Hall moated site in the assessment,</p>	<p>Cumulative effects on Old Bold Hall moated site, Bold (SM 1010703) are not anticipated.</p>	N/A	None



Common receptors	Residual effects on the common receptors from the Proposed Development	Residual effects on the common receptors from the Committed Development	Assessment of Cumulative Effects of the Proposed Development and the Committed Development	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Cumulative Effect
	<p>of the asset from construction related activities, such as an increase in light, noise and movement from traffic.</p> <p>Operation of the Proposed Development will potentially further affect the setting. This is due to its height and proximity to the Proposed Development and the removal of landscape features that formed part of the Medieval and Post-Medieval Park.</p>	<p>as it is approximately 1.5km from the 2015/26469 application site. In addition, the 2015/26469 application site does not form part of the setting or contribute to the heritage significance of the asset. The assessment concludes the residual effect will be negligible-minor negative.</p> <p><b>Section 6.5 – Historic Environment of the Scoping Report</b> concludes that there will be no significant effects on this asset from the 2015/26469 application. The Historic Environment was not considered within the 2015/26469 ES.</p>			
<p>Grade II listed Farmhouse at former Bold Hall Estate (LB1031890) and Grade II listed Farm outbuilding, formerly Stables, at Former Bold Hall</p>	<p><b>Chapter 8 – Cultural Heritage</b> concludes that there will be a moderate adverse temporary effect to the setting of the asset from by construction related activities, such as an increase in light.</p> <p>No likely significant residual effects as a result of the</p>	<p><b>The ES for 2015/26469</b> does not assess the Grade II listed Farmhouse at former Bold Hall Estate or Grade II listed Farm outbuilding, formerly Stables, at Former Bold Hall Estate.</p>	<p>Cumulative effects on the Grade II listed Farmhouse at former Bold Hall Estate (LB1031890) and Grade II listed Farm outbuilding, formerly Stables, at Former Bold Hall Estate (LB1031889) are not anticipated.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>None</p>



Common receptors	Residual effects on the common receptors from the Proposed Development	Residual effects on the common receptors from the Committed Development	Assessment of Cumulative Effects of the Proposed Development and the Committed Development	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Cumulative Effect
Estate (LB1031889).	Proposed Development are anticipated during the operation phase.				
Site of Medieval and Post-Medieval park, Old Bold Hall and Bold Hall, Bold (MME8654)	<p><b>Chapter 8 – Cultural Heritage</b> concludes that elements of the park may survive as earthworks. These may take the form of boundary features, such as a park pale, with a bank and a ditch which may be impacted on during the construction phase, resulting in a moderate adverse effect.</p> <p>No likely significant residual effects as a result of the Proposed Development are anticipated during the operation phase.</p>	<p><b>Section 6.5 – Historic Environment of the Scoping Report</b> has scoped out the assessment of archaeological features or deposits. The Historic Environment was not considered within the 2015/26469 ES.</p>	Cumulative effects on the Site of Medieval and Post-Medieval park, Old Bold Hall and Bold Hall, Bold (MME8654) are not anticipated.	N/A	None
Woodland and Trees (Priority Habitat and Tree Preservation Orders)	<p><b>Chapter 9 - Biodiversity</b> concludes that there will be a permanent loss of woodland and tree cover with damage to woodland / trees covered by Tree Preservation Orders.</p>	<p><b>Chapter 12 – Biodiversity of the 2015/26469 ES</b> concludes that construction of the 2015/26469 application site will remove woodland but will have a beneficial effect on woodland and</p>	Given that the 2015/26469 application site is 830m east of the Proposed Development, it is anticipated that both the 2015/26469 application and	N/A	<b>Moderate beneficial (significant)</b>



Common receptors	Residual effects on the common receptors from the Proposed Development	Residual effects on the common receptors from the Committed Development	Assessment of Cumulative Effects of the Proposed Development and the Committed Development	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Cumulative Effect
	<p>However, there will be a beneficial moderate to major effect as mitigation planting will result in a net gain of woodland.</p> <p>No likely significant residual effects as a result of the Proposed Development are anticipated during the operation phase.</p>	<p>trees - <i>'the broadleaved woodland habitat is valued at the local scale and as such, is of low sensitivity. The magnitude of change, following mitigation, remains small. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, permanent, long-term residual effect upon broadleaved woodland habitat of minor positive significance.'</i></p> <p>Operation of the 2015/26469 application site will provide <i>'significant increases in broadleaved woodland'</i></p>	<p>the Proposed Development will contribute to an increase in woodland habitat within the local area. The 2015/26469 application site will have a minor positive effect and the Proposed Development will have a moderate to major beneficial effect. Therefore, a moderate beneficial cumulative effect (significant) is anticipated during construction which will also continue into operation.</p>		
Booth's Wood, possible ancient woodland (WSP001)	<p><b>Chapter 8 – Cultural Heritage</b> concludes that there will be a potential moderate adverse impact on Booth's Wood which may contain distinct boundary features such as a wood bank as well as containing evidence of woodland industries.</p>	<p><b>Section 6.5 – Historic Environment of the Scoping Report</b> concludes that there will be no significant effects on this asset. The Historic Environment was not assessed within the 2015/26469 ES.</p> <p><b>Chapter 12 – Biodiversity of the 2015/26469 ES</b> includes the assessment of woodland;</p>	<p>Cumulative effects on Booth's Wood, possible ancient woodland (WSP001) are not anticipated.</p>	N/A	None



Common receptors	Residual effects on the common receptors from the Proposed Development	Residual effects on the common receptors from the Committed Development	Assessment of Cumulative Effects of the Proposed Development and the Committed Development	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Cumulative Effect
	No likely significant residual effects as a result of the Proposed Development are anticipated during the operation phase.	however this does not consider woodland as a heritage feature.			
Bats	<p><b>Chapter 9 – Biodiversity</b> concludes that there will be a moderate beneficial effect on bat roosts, roost habitat and foraging and commuting habitat that will be lost. There is the provision of bat boxes and habitat creation.</p> <p>No likely significant residual effects as a result of the Proposed Development are anticipated during the operation phase.</p>	<p>The <b>Ecological Assessment (Appendix 12.2 of the 2015/26469 ES)</b> recorded bat activity to the northwest and south of the 2015/26469 application site. Foraging habitat for bats was identified.</p> <p><b>Chapter 12 – Biodiversity of the ES for 2015/26469</b> concludes that construction of the 2015/26469 application site will have negligible significance on bats - <i>'Bats are valued at the local scale and as such, are of low sensitivity. With the adoption of the above mitigation measures, the magnitude of change is considered negligible. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, permanent, long-term residual effect upon bats of negligible</i></p>	Both the 2015/26469 application and the Proposed Development have identified an effect on bats. The 2015/26469 ES has concluded that the effect will be negligible, and the Proposed Development has concluded the effect will be moderate beneficial. Given, the 2015/26469 application and the Proposed Development do not share the same application site but that the Proposed Development will provide bat habitat within the local area, the cumulative effect is anticipated to be minor beneficial (not significant).	N/A	<b>Minor beneficial (not significant)</b>



Common receptors	Residual effects on the common receptors from the Proposed Development	Residual effects on the common receptors from the Committed Development	Assessment of Cumulative Effects of the Proposed Development and the Committed Development	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Cumulative Effect
		<p><i>significance following the implementation of mitigation measures.'</i></p> <p>The assessment concluded that operation of the 2015/26469 application site will also have negligible significance on bats.</p>	<p>The 2015/26469 application and the Proposed Development conclude that there will be no significant effects on bats during operation.</p>		
Walkers and cyclists	<p><b>Chapter 15 – Population and Health</b> concludes that no likely significant residual effects as a result of the Proposed Development are anticipated during the construction phase.</p> <p>Operation of the Proposed Development will have a moderate beneficial effect from the provision of new pedestrian and cycle routes, extending the linkages to longer distance footpaths and communities nearby. In addition, providing an improvement in sustainable transport linkage in St. Helens.</p>	<p><b>Chapter 6 – Transport and Access of the 2015/26469 ES</b> concludes that construction of the 2015/26469 application site will have a minor to moderate effect on pedestrians and cyclists as a result of additional construction activities resulting in pedestrian / cyclist delay at crossing points. In addition, it is anticipated that there will be a reduction in amenity value associated with fear of construction traffic adjacent to footways / cycleways and an increase in community severance due to temporary restrictions as a result of construction activities. The construction phase for the</p>	<p>The construction phase for the 2015/26469 application and the Proposed Development overlap. Therefore, there could potentially be adverse cumulative effects to walkers and cyclists. However, given the Proposed Development anticipates the effect of construction on walkers and cyclists to be not significant and the 2015/26469 application anticipates construction to have a minor to moderate adverse effect, the cumulative effect during construction is anticipated</p>	None	<p>Construction – <b>Minor adverse (not significant)</b></p> <p>Operation - <b>Moderate beneficial (significant)</b></p>





Common receptors	Residual effects on the common receptors from the Proposed Development	Residual effects on the common receptors from the Committed Development	Assessment of Cumulative Effects of the Proposed Development and the Committed Development	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Cumulative Effect
		<p>2015/26469 application is anticipated to be 2016 – 2026.</p> <p>Operation of the 2015/26469 application site will provide significant new pedestrian and cycle routes along the proposed road network and pedestrians / cycle ways which will link to the existing network. This will reduce the journey length for pedestrians and cyclists. The significance of the effect is anticipated to be moderate positive.</p>	<p>to be minor adverse (not significant).</p> <p>Both the 2015/26469 application and the Proposed Development propose improvement for walkers and cyclists. The Proposed Development anticipates the effect to be moderate beneficial. The 2015/26469 application anticipates the effect to also be moderate positive. Therefore, the cumulative effect on walkers and cyclists during operation is anticipated to be moderate beneficial (significant).</p>		
St. Helens Economy	<p><b>Chapter 15 – Population and Health</b> concludes that no likely significant residual effects as a result of the Proposed Development are anticipated during the construction phase.</p>	<p>The <b>Retail Impact Statement</b> provides an analysis of jobs created by the Omega development. It is anticipated that the 2015/26469 application site will generate 12,700 new jobs. The statement concludes that no significant adverse impacts will</p>	<p>The 2015/26469 application scoped socio-economic effects out of the ES, as no significant effects were anticipated. However, the Proposed Development would have a significant effect on the economy in St.</p>	N/A	<p>Construction - <b>Not significant</b></p> <p>Operation – <b>Minor beneficial (not significant)</b></p>

Common receptors	Residual effects on the common receptors from the Proposed Development	Residual effects on the common receptors from the Committed Development	Assessment of Cumulative Effects of the Proposed Development and the Committed Development	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Cumulative Effect
	<p>Operation of the Proposed Development will have a moderate beneficial effect on the economy in St. Helens. This includes approximately 1,103 net FTE employment opportunities associated with the detailed planning application site and approximately 3,014 net FTE employment opportunities associated with the outline planning application site. These represent an additional £141,526,602 net GVA.</p>	<p>arise from the 2015/26469 application.</p> <p><b>Section 6.6 –Socio-economics of the Scoping Report</b> concludes that there will be no significant effects on this asset from the 2015/26469 application. However, <i>‘the construction phase of the Proposed Development there is likely to be positive effects associated with an increase in employment opportunities for the local population, as well as indirect induced employment associated with spend within the local community and contractors.’</i> It is also considered that the 2015/26469 application will provide 132 FTE roles per annum during the construction phase, less than 2% of individuals employed within the construction sector within Warrington Borough Council. Operation of the 2015/26469 application site is estimated to provide 380 FTE</p>	<p>Helens. Both the Proposed Development and the 2015/26469 application are anticipated to provide employment, contributing to the St. Helens economy. Therefore, a cumulative minor beneficial effect (not significant) on St. Helens economy is anticipated during operation.</p> <p>The effect during the construction phase is anticipated to be not significant.</p>		



Common receptors	Residual effects on the common receptors from the Proposed Development	Residual effects on the common receptors from the Committed Development	Assessment of Cumulative Effects of the Proposed Development and the Committed Development	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Cumulative Effect
		roles, 0.3% of individuals employed within Warrington Borough Council. Socio-economic was not assessed within the 2015/26469 ES.			
<b>2016/27313 - Lingley Mere, formerly Lingley Mere Business Park</b>					
BMV agricultural land	<b>Chapter 14 – Land and Soils</b> concludes that construction loss of agricultural land will result in a minor to moderate adverse effect for food production.	There is no assessment of the loss of agricultural land assets and the site boundary is not the same as with application 2016/27313.	Cumulative effects on BMV agricultural land are not anticipated.	N/A	None
Soil resources	<b>Chapter 14 – Land and Soils</b> concludes that construction loss or degradation of soil resource will have a minor – moderate adverse effect.	There is no assessment of the loss or degradation of soil resource and the site boundary is not the same as with application 2016/27313.	Cumulative effects on soil resources are not anticipated.	N/A	None
Ponds (Priority Habitat)	<b>Chapter 9 – Biodiversity</b> concludes that there will be a beneficial moderate to major effect as additional ponds, habitat creation and	The <b>Ecological Impact Assessment</b> concluded that no ponds are affected. The residual impact of the completed and operational development is anticipated to be neutral. The	The 2016/27313 application considers Lingley Mere as a habitat. Lingley Mere is not assessed in the Proposed Development. However, the study areas for the	N/A	None



Common receptors	Residual effects on the common receptors from the Proposed Development	Residual effects on the common receptors from the Committed Development	Assessment of Cumulative Effects of the Proposed Development and the Committed Development	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Cumulative Effect
	<p>sustainable drainage is proposed.</p> <p>No further effects are anticipated during the operation of the Proposed Development.</p>	<p>proposed hedgerow planting surrounding Lingley Mere will provide replacement habitat.</p> <p>The <b>Landscape and Ecological Management Plan</b> outlined that the 2016/27313 application has the potential to have a beneficial effect on man-made wetlands in proximity of the development site.</p>	<p>2016/27313 application and the Proposed Development do assess the same ponds but the beneficial effects are not to the same ponds. Therefore, a cumulative effect on the common receptors is not anticipated.</p>		
<p>Old Bold Hall moated site, Bold (SM 1010703)</p>	<p><b>Chapter 8 – Cultural Heritage</b> concludes that there will be a moderate adverse temporary effect to the setting of the asset from by construction related activities, such as an increase in light, noise and movement from traffic.</p> <p>Operation of the Proposed Development will potentially further affect the setting. This due to its height and proximity of the Proposed Development and the removal landscape</p>	<p>There is no assessment of heritage assets with application 2016/27313.</p>	<p>Cumulative effects on Old Bold Hall moated site, Bold (SM 1010703) are not anticipated.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>None</p>



Common receptors	Residual effects on the common receptors from the Proposed Development	Residual effects on the common receptors from the Committed Development	Assessment of Cumulative Effects of the Proposed Development and the Committed Development	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Cumulative Effect
	features that formed part of the Medieval and Post-Medieval Park.				
Grade II listed Farmhouse at former Bold Hall Estate (LB1031890) and Grade II listed Farm outbuilding, formerly Stables, at Former Bold Hall Estate (LB1031889).	<p><b>Chapter 8 – Cultural Heritage</b> concludes that there will be a moderate adverse temporary effect to the setting of the asset from construction related activities, such as an increase in light.</p> <p>No likely significant residual effects as a result of the Proposed Development are anticipated during the operation phase.</p>	There is no assessment of heritage assets with application 2016/27313.	Cumulative effects on the Grade II listed Farmhouse at former Bold Hall Estate (LB1031890) and Grade II listed Farm outbuilding, formerly Stables, at Former Bold Hall Estate (LB1031889) are not anticipated.	N/A	None
Site of Medieval and Post-Medieval park, Old Bold Hall and Bold Hall, Bold (MME8654)	<p><b>Chapter 8 – Cultural Heritage</b> concludes that elements of the park may survive as earthworks. These may take the form of boundary features, such as a park pale, with a bank and a ditch which may be impacted on during the construction</p>	There is no assessment of heritage assets with application 2016/27313.	Cumulative effects on the Site of Medieval and Post-Medieval park, Old Bold Hall and Bold Hall, Bold (MME8654) are not anticipated.	N/A	None



Common receptors	Residual effects on the common receptors from the Proposed Development	Residual effects on the common receptors from the Committed Development	Assessment of Cumulative Effects of the Proposed Development and the Committed Development	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Cumulative Effect
	<p>phase, resulting in a moderate adverse effect.</p> <p>No likely significant residual effects as a result of the Proposed Development are anticipated during the operation phase.</p>				
Woodland and Trees (Priority Habitat and Tree Preservation Orders)	<p><b>Chapter 9 - Biodiversity</b> concludes that there will be a permanent loss of woodland and tree cover with damage to woodland / trees covered by Tree Preservation Orders. However, there will be a beneficial moderate to major effect as mitigation planting will result in a net gain of woodland.</p>	<p>The <b>Aboriginal Statement of 2016/27313</b> includes an assessment of the trees located within the application site.</p> <p>The <b>Ecological Impact Assessment</b> of 2016/27313 concludes the impact on plant communities is a minor negative change for the completed and operational development.</p> <p>The <b>Landscape and Ecological Management Plan</b> outlines that there are no trees protected under a Tree Preservation Order within the 2016/27313 application site. Mature trees along the development boundary are to be</p>	<p>The study area for the 2016/27313 application and the Proposed Development do not overlap. Therefore, there are no cumulative effects anticipated.</p>	N/A	None



Common receptors	Residual effects on the common receptors from the Proposed Development	Residual effects on the common receptors from the Committed Development	Assessment of Cumulative Effects of the Proposed Development and the Committed Development	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Cumulative Effect
		protected through construction of the 2016/27313 application.			
Booth's Wood, possible ancient woodland (WSP001)	<p><b>Chapter 8 – Cultural Heritage</b> concludes that there will be a potential moderate adverse impact on Booth's Wood which may contain distinct boundary features such as a wood bank as well as containing evidence of woodland industries.</p> <p>No likely significant residual effects as a result of the Proposed Development are anticipated during the operation phase.</p>	<p>The <b>Aboriginal Statement of 2016/27313</b> includes an assessment of the trees located within the 2016/27313 application site. Therefore, the study area is different to the Proposed Development as these do not overlap.</p> <p>The <b>Ecological Impact Assessment</b> for the 2016/27313 application identifies Booth's Wood but does not assess the potential impacts on it.</p>	Cumulative effects on Booth's Wood, possible ancient woodland (WSP001) are not anticipated.	N/A	None
Bats	<p><b>Chapter 9 – Biodiversity</b> concludes that there will be a moderate beneficial effect on bat roosts, roost habitat and foraging and commuting habitat that will be lost. There is the provision of bat boxes and habitat creation.</p>	<p>The <b>Ecological Impact Assessment</b> concludes that the 2016/27313 application will not affect <i>'buildings or mature tree'</i>. <i>'No hedgerows, scrub or corridor features commonly associated with commuting bats are to be removed.'</i> However, the site is likely to support foraging and</p>	The location of the 2016/27313 application bat boxes is not in the same location as the Proposed Development. However, provision for bat boxes and habitat in the local area suitable for bats is included within both applications.	N/A	<b>Minor beneficial (not significant)</b>

Common receptors	Residual effects on the common receptors from the Proposed Development	Residual effects on the common receptors from the Committed Development	Assessment of Cumulative Effects of the Proposed Development and the Committed Development	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Cumulative Effect
	No likely significant residual effects as a result of the Proposed Development are anticipated during the operation phase.	<p>commuting bats with standing water and a habitat mosaic. Construction activities are unlikely to disturb feeding behaviours or flight-lines as bats are likely to use the site at night. The assessment concludes that it is <i>'highly unlikely that the planned development will have a negative effect on bat populations present in the local area'</i>. In addition, <i>'no impacts are predicted on bats in the wider area.'</i></p> <p>The <b>Landscape and Ecological Management Plan</b> for the 2016/27313 application includes provision for bat boxes on site and in the surrounding farmland.</p>	Therefore, a minor beneficial (not significant) cumulative effect is anticipated which will also continue during operation.		
Walkers and cyclists	<b>Chapter 15 – Population and Health</b> concludes that no likely significant residual effects as a result of the Proposed Development are anticipated during the construction phase.	The <b>Sustainability Statement</b> for the 2016/27313 application includes provision for pedestrians and cyclists with links to residential areas and beyond via pedestrian crossings. The 2016/27313 application does not propose a dedicated cycle route	Given that the study area for the 2016/27313 application site and the Proposed Development overlap, it is likely that there will be beneficial cumulative effects from the proposed improvements in pedestrian	N/A	Construction – <b>Not significant</b> Operation - <b>Moderate beneficial (significant)</b>





Common receptors	Residual effects on the common receptors from the Proposed Development	Residual effects on the common receptors from the Committed Development	Assessment of Cumulative Effects of the Proposed Development and the Committed Development	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Cumulative Effect
	<p>Operation of the Proposed Development will have a moderate beneficial effect from the provision of new pedestrian and cycle routes, extending the linkages to longer distance footpaths and communities nearby. In addition, providing an improvement in sustainable transport linkage in St. Helens.</p>	<p>but would provide a cyclist friendly environment.</p> <p>The 2016/27313 application is included within the study area of the Proposed Development.</p>	<p>and cyclist links between the two developments and the wider area. It is anticipated that during operation of the Proposed Development, there will be a moderate beneficial (significant) cumulative effect.</p> <p>The effect during construction is anticipated to not be significant.</p>		
<p>St. Helens Economy</p>	<p><b>Chapter 15 – Population and Health</b> concludes that no likely significant residual effects as a result of the Proposed Development are anticipated during the construction phase.</p> <p>Operation of the Proposed Development will have a moderate beneficial effect on the economy in St. Helens. This includes approximately 1,103 net FTE employment opportunities associated with</p>	<p>The 2016/27313 application site is for a residential development and therefore an assessment of the economy has not been provided. However, the 2016/27313 application site does form part of Lingley Mere Business Park which has a range of employment uses. In addition, the 2016/27313 application site is in proximity to the Proposed Development.</p>	<p>Given the proximity of the 2016/27313 application and the Proposed Development, it could be concluded that there will be a beneficial cumulative effect on the economy; this is anticipated to be minor beneficial during construction. The 2016/27313 application site could provide construction works or employees for the Proposed Development. However, it is anticipated</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Construction – <b>Minor beneficial (not significant)</b></p> <p>Operation – <b>Minor beneficial (not significant)</b></p>



<b>Common receptors</b>	<b>Residual effects on the common receptors from the Proposed Development</b>	<b>Residual effects on the common receptors from the Committed Development</b>	<b>Assessment of Cumulative Effects of the Proposed Development and the Committed Development</b>	<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual Cumulative Effect</b>
	the detailed planning application site and approximately 3,014 net FTE employment opportunities associated with the outline planning application site. These represent an additional £141,526,602 net GVA.		that given the size of the 2016/27313 application in comparison to the wider St. Helens economy, as assessed in the Proposed Development ES, the cumulative effect would be minor beneficial (not significant) during operation.		

17.5.15. **Table 17-4** above illustrates that there is anticipated to be beneficial significant inter-project cumulative effects relating to the Proposed Development and Omega South Zone 3-6 (2015/26469) and the Proposed Development and Lingley Mere, formerly Lingley Mere Business Park (2016/27313). **Table 17-5** combines the results of the inter-project cumulative effects assessment to provide an overall inter-project cumulative effects assessment for the Proposed Development and both committed developments.

**Table 17-5 – Summary of inter-project cumulative effects**

<b>Common Receptor</b>	<b>Cumulative effect with application reference 2015/26469</b>	<b>Cumulative effect with application reference 2016/27313</b>	<b>Inter-project cumulative effect with the Proposed Development</b>
BMV agricultural land	None	None	None
Soil resources	None	None	None
Ponds (Priority Habitat)	Construction - Moderate beneficial (significant)	None	Construction – Moderate beneficial (significant)
Old Bold Hall moated site, Bold (SM 1010703)	None	None	None
Grade II listed Farmhouse at former Bold Hall Estate (LB1031890) and Grade II listed Farm outbuilding, formerly Stables, at Former Bold Hall Estate (LB1031889).	None	None	None
Site of Medieval and Post-Medieval park, Old Bold Hall and Bold Hall, Bold (MME8654)	None	None	None
Woodland and Trees (Priority Habitat and Tree Preservation Orders)	Construction - Moderate beneficial (significant)	None	Construction – Moderate beneficial (significant)
Booth’s Wood, possible ancient woodland (WSP001)	None	None	None
Bats	Construction - Minor beneficial (not significant)	Construction - Minor beneficial (not significant)	Construction – Moderate beneficial (significant)
Walkers and cyclists	Construction – Minor adverse (not significant) Operation - Moderate beneficial (significant)	Construction – Not significant Operation - Moderate beneficial (significant)	Construction – Minor adverse (not significant) Operation – Major beneficial (significant)

Common Receptor	Cumulative effect with application reference 2015/26469	Cumulative effect with application reference 2016/27313	Inter-project cumulative effect with the Proposed Development
St. Helens Economy	Construction – Minor beneficial (not significant)  Operation - Minor beneficial (not significant)	Construction –Minor beneficial (not significant)  Operation - Minor beneficial (not significant)	Construction – Moderate beneficial (significant)  Operation – Moderate beneficial (significant)

17.5.16. **Table 17-5** demonstrates that significant beneficial inter-project cumulative effects during construction are anticipated on the following common sensitive receptors:

- Ponds (Priority Habitat);
- Woodland and Trees (Priority Habitat and Tree Preservation Orders);
- Bats; and
- St. Helens Economy

17.5.17. **Table 17-5** demonstrates that significant beneficial inter-project cumulative effects during operation are anticipated on the following common sensitive receptors:

- Walkers and cyclists; and
- St. Helens Economy.

### PROPOSED MITIGATION

17.5.18. No adverse significant inter-project cumulative effects have been identified with respect to the committed developments and the Proposed Development. Therefore, the need for additional mitigation to that set out within technical chapters 6-16 has not been identified.



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