

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT (VOLUME III)

Appendix 19.1 Inter-Project Effects Assessment

HyNet Carbon Dioxide Pipeline DCO

Planning Act 2008

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

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. STEP 1

- 1.1.1. Step 1 classifies the Zones of Influence (ZOI) for the assessment of inter-project effects for respective environmental topics.
- 1.1.2. Where environmental topics are excluded from the inter-project assessment, due to lack of residual effects or for other reasons, these are not included in the assessment. Details on these environmental topics are listed in **Table 19-3** within **Chapter 19 – Combined and Cumulative Effects Assessment (Volume II)**.
- 1.1.3. The ZOI for each environmental topic is based on the Study Areas outlined within each respective technical chapter and are defined by relevant institutional guidelines. **Table 1** below provides further details.

Table 1 – ZOI for the assessment of Inter-Project Effects

Environmental Topic	Zone of Influence
Climate Resilience	The Study Area is the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary and the area immediately surrounding it.
Cultural Heritage	The Study Area for designated heritage assets consists of a 1km buffer around the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary . The Study Area for non-designated heritage assets and previous archaeological investigations consists of a 500m buffer around the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary .
Biodiversity	<p>For the purposes of the biodiversity assessment, it is necessary to apply Study Areas of varying sizes depending on the ecological receptor/feature under assessment. The following search distances were applied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to 10km from the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary for statutory designated sites of international importance and those listed within the UK National Site Network; • Statutory designated sites of international or national importance hydrologically linked to watercourses located within the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary; • Records of fish, aquatic macroinvertebrate, and macrophyte species within 10km of the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary; • Statutory designated sites of national importance within 2km of the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary; • Priority Habitats and woodland listed on the Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI) within 1km of the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary; and • Historic protected species licences within 2km of the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary; • Protected and/or notable species within 2km of the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary; • Bat species within 5km of the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary; and • Non-statutory designated sites within 1km of the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary. <p>As well as the above the following boundaries were applied for the assessment in Chapter 9: Biodiversity (Volume II):</p>

Environmental Topic	Zone of Influence
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extension of the study areas to 30km for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) designated for bat species has been excluded as the inter-project effects are covered in the HRA.
Land and Soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 50m buffer from the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary has been utilised in identifying sources of contamination posing a risk to human health receptors; and A 250m buffer from the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary has been utilised to identify sources of contamination posing a risk to sensitive controlled waters receptors.
Landscape and Visual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A maximum 2km radius from the Newbuild Carbon Dioxide Pipeline; and A maximum 500m radius from the BVSS along the Flint Connection to PoA Terminal Pipeline.
Materials and Waste	For the purposes of the Inter-project Effects assessment, the Expansive Study Area is not practicable for assessment of other developments. Instead, a ZOI of 10km from (and inclusive of) the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary has been applied to ensure inclusion of regionally important developments such as other elements of the Project.
Noise and Vibration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Study Area considered in the noise assessment for the Construction Stage is 300m from the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary. The Study Area in the vibration assessment for the Construction Stage is 100m from the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary.
Population and Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private property and housing: Land parcels of properties and land owned by private landowners that lie within 500m of the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary, or those which have a direct means of access within the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary. Community land and assets: Community land, community and recreational facilities located within 500m of the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary, or those which have a direct means of access within the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary.

Environmental Topic	Zone of Influence
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development land and businesses: Land parcels and businesses located within 500m of the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary, or those which have a direct means of access within the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary. • Public Access for Walkers, Cyclists and Horse Riders (WCHs): A 500m Study Area around the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary will be used for the assessment of change in accessibility and amenity value of routes used by WCHs and PRoW. Based on professional judgement, it is considered that this a suitable area within which there is a likelihood of receptor to be affected by the DCO Proposed Development. • Human Health: For the human health assessment, the Study Area has been determined by the extent and characteristics of the DCO Proposed Development, and the communities directly and indirectly affected by the DCO Proposed Development.
Traffic and Transport	For this assessment the Study Area is defined by identifying the links that construction traffic would be required to use in order to access the DCO Proposed Development. The study area is shown in Figure 17-1 (Volume IV) .
Water Resources and Flood Risk	<p>The Study Area for the assessment is the area within the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary and 500m from the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary for surface water elements and flood risk receptors. The Study Area also includes any watercourses which are 5km directly downstream of watercourses which would be potentially directly impacted by the DCO Proposed Development.</p> <p>The Study Area for assessing the hydrogeological impacts is defined as the area within and up to 1km from the Newbuild Infrastructure Boundary. This distance is considered appropriate for the assessment of direct effects on groundwater receptors considering that the identified potential impacts are of localised or temporary nature.</p>

- 1.1.4. **Table 2** below shows the long-list of other developments that resulted from the desk study search and consultation comments received at the EIA Scoping Opinion stage.
- 1.1.5. The criteria for inclusion in the long-list is included in **Section 19.5 of Chapter 19 – Combined and Cumulative Effects (Volume II)**.

Table 2 – Long-List of Other Developments

ID	Planning Regime / Reference	Description	Status	Distance from the DCO Proposed Development	Tier
1a	Hynet CO ₂ Pipeline TCPA (Two Applications) - Point of Ayr (PoA) Terminal and Foreshore Works and HyNet Carbon Dioxide Pipeline BVS Site	Point of Ayr (PoA) Terminal and foreshore works upgrades and BVS sites (Cornist Lane, Babell and Pentre Halkyn) linked to the DCO Proposed Development via the existing CO ₂ pipeline. <i>Note: The TCPA Proposed Development and the DCO Proposed Development both include the Cornist Lane, Babell and Pentre Halkyn BVS locations as part of their scope. For the purposes of this assessment, it is assumed that the BVS sites will be consented via the DCO regime. As a result, the BVS sites would form part of the DCO Proposed Development and not be included in the development. The distances between the DCO Proposed Development and the development are therefore measured from the Babell BVS to the PoA Terminal element of the development (9.23km).</i>	Pre-Application	9.2km	2
1b	Hynet North West – CO ₂ Offshore Works	Continuation of cables from the Foreshore Works out to the offshore platforms and works to the offshore platforms. <i>Note: Other development 1b is different to other development 1i as it relates to the cables as opposed to the pipelines.</i>	Pre-Application	11.9km	3
1c	Hynet North West - PoA Electricity Capacity Upgrade	33kV – bespoke connection by combination of underground cabling and overheads from existing Holywell Grid substation (~10km away). 132kV – bespoke connection via underground cable or overheads. The new circuits to connect from any of the existing substations at Rhyl, St Asaph, Holywell, Connah's Quay; or from a suitable point on the existing 132kV tower line from Connahs' Quay – Holywell – St Asaph.	Pre-Application	Unknown, potentially adjacent. Up to 9.6km maximum.	3
1d	Hynet North West – BVS and AGI Electrical Connectivity and Fibre Optic Connections	Underground connections from Block Valve Station (BVS) and Above Ground Installations (AGI) locations to connection points to electricity infrastructure and telecommunications.	Pre-Application	Adjacent	3
1ei	TCPA – CWACC: 21/04091/FUL: Hynet - Vertex Hydrogen Production Plant	A hydrogen production plant, storage and distribution facility comprising full planning permission for the demolition of existing structures and erection of facilities including a Flare Stack, Phase 1 Process Area (containing main combustion plant), Natural Gas Let-down Area and Pipeline Reception Area for Phase 1 and Phase 2, and Pipe Racks, Utilities Area, new site access and internal access roads including new Gate House and Weighbridge Shelter, Surface Water Drainage System, landscaping and other associated infrastructure, and outline planning permission (matters of appearance, layout and scale reserved) for a Phase 2 Process Area, and Phase 1 and Phase 2 Air Separation Units, Oxygen and Nitrogen Storage Tanks, and other associated infrastructure Natural Gas Let-down Area for Phase 1 and Phase 2.	Under Consideration	Adjacent	1
1eii	TCPA – CWACC: 19/03489/FUL	Development of a hydrogen production plant (HPP) and electricity generating plant, comprising of a waste reception and handling building, gasification facility, hydrogen production facility with associated/ ancillary infrastructure which includes access roads, weighbridge, fencing / gates, lighting, surface water drainage, and electricity distribution plant.	Approved (March 2020)	3.6km	1
1f	Hynet North West – Hydrogen Production Plant (HPP) – Natural Gas Pipeline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional pipeline is required by the HPP Development that shares the Stanlow AGI plot and some initial routing out of Stanlow. The construction period expected within 2023-2026. It will provide natural gas for the HPP that is converted to H₂ and CO₂, which will feed into the CO₂ pipeline. 	Pre-Application	Adjacent	3
1g	NSIP – PINS Reference: Hynet North West Hydrogen Pipeline	The Hynet Northwest Hydrogen Pipeline will convey hydrogen from the Stanlow production site to industrial users and to blending points at Partington and Warburton for introduction into the existing gas network. It will also connect with associated hydrogen storage facilities to help balance supply and demand on the pipeline. It is anticipated to consist of approximately 125km	Pre-Application	<0.1km	2

ID	Planning Regime / Reference	Description	Status	Distance from the DCO Proposed Development	Tier
		of underground high pressure steel pipeline with associated user connection spurs, together with a number of Hydrogen Above Ground Installations (AGI) along the route of the pipeline.			
1h	Hynet North West – INOVYN Hydrogen Storage	INOVYN storage caverns to be constructed near Northwich (CWACC). This relates to an existing DCO for natural gas storage and is a non-material change to hydrogen storage. The construction period expected between 2023 and 2028.	Pre-Application	>18.0km	3
1i	Hynet North West – CO2 Offshore Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eni offshore pipelines, wellheads, platforms and other facilities for CO₂ storage; Marine licence and CO₂ storage permit may be required; The construction period expected is to be between 2024 and 2030; and The development directly connects to the Hynet CO₂ Pipeline TCPA (other development 1a) and extends northwards out to sea. <p><i>Note: Other development 1i is different to other development 1b as it relates to the pipelines as opposed to the cables.</i></p>	Pre-Application	11.9km	3
1j	Hynet – CO2 Capture Plants	<p>Six industrial sites have received the go-ahead from Government to begin reducing CO₂ emissions from industry from the mid-2020's as part of the HyNet decarbonisation cluster, these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vertex Hydrogen; Essar Stanlow Manufacturing Complex, connects at Stanlow AGI; Hanson Padeswood Cement Plant, connects at Northop Hall AGI; Covanta 'Protos Energy Recovery Facility', connects at Ince AGI, on Peel plot; and Viridor Runcorn Energy Recover Facility, connects at Ince AGI (additional pipeline from Runcorn required, see below); and Buxton Lime Net Zero <p>Several others in early-stage development, also awaiting further confirmation of government business models and funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fulcrum, connects at Stanlow AGI; and Peel/BIG 'Ince Bioenergy', connects at Ince AGI. <p>Those selected sites are expected to have a construction period between 2023 and 2027. All are located on existing industrial sites on privately owned land and will be consented under the TCPA regime.</p>	Pre-Application	Undetermined, potentially adjacent	3
1k	Hynet - Additional CO ₂ Pipelines	<p>Required for Hanson Cement and Viridor capture facilities, if sites are selected.</p> <p>Short sections (between 8km and 16km), will be connected to the CO₂ pipeline at Northop Hall AGI and Ince AGI respectively.</p> <p>In early stages of development with no planning progress. If selected, expected to have a construction period between 2023 and 2027.</p>	Pre-Application	Undetermined, potentially adjacent	3
2	TCPA - FCC Reference: 060699	Outline Application for erection of up to 18 dwellings with associated works.	Refused - Appeal Pending	1.0km	2

ID	Planning Regime / Reference	Description	Status	Distance from the DCO Proposed Development	Tier
3	TCPA - FCC Reference: 063507	Residential development comprising 84 dwellings including the provision of affordable units, areas of public open space, landscaping and associated works.	Under Consideration	1.4km	2
4	TCPA - FCC Reference: 061572	Development of 56 dwellings on land to rear of 66A Mold Road, including new roadway, parking areas, landscaping and drainage connections including formation of swale.	Approved (after completing Legal Agreement)	3.4km	2
5	TCPA - FCC Reference: 062255	Demolition and erection of new poultry buildings and associated infrastructure.	Under Consideration	1.1km	1
6	TCPA - FCC Reference: 062110	Phased extraction of some 31.13m tonnes of limestone from within the existing permitted area at Hendre Quarry and from within an eastern extension to the quarry as a comprehensive extension and consolidation scheme; retention of the existing processing plant and related infrastructure for the duration of the development; retention and use of the existing access for the duration of the development; construction and landscaping of a screening landform; and implementation of a restoration scheme for both the existing quarry and extension area.	Approved	4.3km	1
7	TCPA - FCC Reference: 063699	Proposed holiday accommodation of 18 lodges and a reception building.	Under Consideration	6.8km	3
8	TCPA - FCC Reference: 063478	Part Retrospective - Erection of 4 Tourist self-catering units.	Under Consideration	8.6km	3
9	TCPA - FCC Reference: 063496	Demolition of the existing Argoed High School buildings and provision of a new Net Zero Carbon in operation school campus including nursery, primary and secondary school provision and associated school sports facilities, vehicular, pedestrian and cycle accesses, car and cycle parking, landscaping, Sustainable Urban Drainage and associated infrastructure.	Approved	2.8km	1
10	TCPA - FCC Reference: 062897	Construction of a 26-bedroom extension with lounges and assisted bathrooms to an existing 18-bedroom care home to provide full nursing care facilities. Note one existing bedroom is lost due to the extension, net gain is 25 bedrooms.	Approved	1.9km	3
11	TCPA - FCC Reference: 061263	Development of existing waste recycling facility to extend existing building, demolish three buildings, and install new wash plant material processing equipment, storage bays, additional weighbridge, ticket office and new drainage system.	Approved	3.5km	2
12	DNS - DNS/3213127	Circa 20MW standing operational reserve (STOR) electricity generating station.	Waiting for Details	2.6km	3
13	DNS - DNS/3247619	Elwy Solar Energy: Construction of a solar farm and energy storage hybrid park, together with all associated works, equipment and necessary infrastructure (62W).	Examination - In Progress	11.7km	1
14	A55 Red Route	A new 13km two-lane dual carriageway linking the A55-A5119 Northop Junction (Junction 33) with the A494 and A550 north of Deeside Parkway junction, via Kelsterton Interchange and the	Pre-Application	Adjacent	3

ID	Planning Regime / Reference	Description	Status	Distance from the DCO Proposed Development	Tier
		Flintshire Bridge. This option is partly online improvement and partly new alignment. The development will also increase capacity along the existing A548, includes modifications and improvements to junctions and provides a new section of road between the A548 at Kelsterton and the A55 at Northop.			
15	NSIP / PINS Reference EN010112	Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm: Awel y Môr is an offshore wind farm, to generate in excess of 500MW. The project will be comprised of (but not limited to): an offshore wind farm, including wind turbine generators and associated foundations, wind measurement equipment and array cables; transmission infrastructure, including offshore substations and associated foundations, offshore and onshore export cables (underground), including associated transition bays and jointing bays, an onshore substation, and connection infrastructure into the National Grid.	Pre-Application: EIA Scoping Direction provided from PINS.	14.0km	1
16	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 20/03459/REM [Original Application 17/00385/OUT]	Outline permission for the erection of B1(a) office use with associated landscaping and car parking with all matters reserved except for access.	Approved	5.4km	2
17	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 20/00733/FUL	Erection of 5 industrial units and associated car park.	Approved	6.4km	2
18	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 22/00586/FUL	Erection of a single unit (Use Classes B2 and B8) with ancillary offices, ancillary outbuildings, access, landscaping, sustainable drainage measures, car and cycle parking, pedestrian and cycle access routes, servicing and all ancillary enabling works.	Approved	8.5km	2
19	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 20/04850/OUT	Hybrid Planning Application for a gas engine electricity generating plant with a maximum generating capacity of 22.5MWe and Units for B2/B8 General Industrial / Storage and Distribution uses.	Approved	6.3km	2
20	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 20/02805/FUL	Erection of 2 warehouse buildings with associated parking and service areas with new site entrance from Sovereign Way and access link to clients existing property on Minerva Avenue.	Approved	2.3km	2
21	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 19/04561/OUT	Development of up to 500,000sqft (46,450m ²) of B2/B8 use class floorspace, with ancillary offices, service yards, and all associated works including landscaping and car parking with all matters reserved for future consideration.	Approved	6.3km	2
22	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 19/03045/FUL	Erection of two industrial units for B1, B2 and B8 use, external lighting, electricity substation, car parking, service yards and other associated works.	Approved	6.2km	2

ID	Planning Regime / Reference	Description	Status	Distance from the DCO Proposed Development	Tier
23	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 19/03012/REM [Original Application 17/02582/OUT]	Erection of two buildings for up to 21,708sqm (GEA) B2/B8 and ancillary B1(a) floorspace, associated areas of hardstanding, parking, associated works and infrastructure including security gatehouses, bin stores, pump houses, sprinkler tanks and retaining walls.	Approved	6.4km	2
24	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 22/01679/S73	Part A - (full permission) for phased development of 483 dwellings and associated infrastructure (including playing fields / open space); Part B - (outline permission - all matters reserved apart from access) for a local centre (comprising supermarket (Use Class A1 (500sqm); other shops (Use Class A1)(500sqm); cafe/restaurant (Use Class A3)(200sqm); public house (Use Class A4)(650sqm); and nursery/creche (Use Class D1) (600sqm) plus an outdoor play area) and a primary school with associated playing fields (Hybrid application) - Variation to condition 4 (approved plans) to coincide with amendments to the layout including plot / house type substitutions and landscape details.	Awaiting Decision	4.8km	1
25	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 22/01216/FUL	Erection of 31 dwellings consisting of 2, 3 and 4 bedroom homes with access, car parking, landscaping and associated works.	Awaiting Decision	7.8km	2
26	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 22/00063/OUT	Erection of up to 25 residential dwellings and associated infrastructure works.	Awaiting Decision	6.5km	2
27	TCPA - FCC Ref: 050125 [original], 063591, 063191, 060411, 061585	Employment-led mixed-use development, incorporating Logistics and Technology Park (B1, B2, B8) with residential(C3), local retail centre (A1), hotel (C1), training and skills centre (C2, D1), new parkland; conversion of buildings, demolition of barns; and associated infrastructure comprising construction of accesses, roads, footpaths/ cycle paths, earthworks and flood mitigation/drainage works.	Under Consideration	2.8km	3
28	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 21/03468/FUL	Redevelopment of the former University of Law Chester campus for residential use (Use Class C3) including demolition of late 20th century buildings; conversion of Christleton Hall to 18 apartments; erection of 24 new residential dwellings and an office building (Use Class E); and associated landscaping, parking and other works.	Awaiting Decision	5.6km	2
29	TCPA – CWACC Reference: 21/02530/FUL	Erection of a brain injury rehabilitation service comprising the erection of a care home building (Use Class C2) and supported living apartments building (Use Class C3) with ground floor commercial unit (Use Class E), car park, external amenity space, access, landscaping and other associated works.	Awaiting Decision	4.5km	2
30	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 21/02411/S73	Residential development (100% over 55's) comprising 21 bungalows (4 affordable) and 8 apartments (all affordable), associated access, public open space and Doctor's Surgery (variation of condition 2 (approved plans) on planning permission 18/01996/FUL) - Amended Plans/Layout.	Approved	4.7km	3

ID	Planning Regime / Reference	Description	Status	Distance from the DCO Proposed Development	Tier
31	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 21/01358/FUL	Extension, alteration and conversion of former office buildings and associated outbuildings to create an aparthotel comprising of 54 no. apartments (use class C3) (with incidental outdoor pool / terrace), 6 no. mews cottages (Use Class C3) and a restaurant (Class E). And the Erection of 3 no. apartments (Use Class C3) on former car park off.	Approved	4.5km	2
32	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 21/01243/FUL	Erection of 63 dwellings comprising 26 one- and two-bedroom apartments in a 2-storey block; 12 one-bedroom 'walk-up' cottage style apartments, 22 two-bedroom houses and 3 four-bedroom houses. New access road and associated external works.	Approved	4.6km	1
33	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 20/04861/FUL	Residential development for 21 dwellings with associated means of access, site infrastructure, garages, car parking, landscaping and open space.	Approved	4.7km	1
34	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 20/04500/FUL	Demolition of existing commercial unit and redevelopment of the site to provide 39 one- and two-bedroom apartments with residents' lounge and associated car parking and landscaping.	Approved	4.5km	2
35	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 20/04152/REM [Original Application 13/03615/OUT]	Erection of 142 dwellings, landscaping, public open space, internal access roads, garages, car parking, pumping stations and associated infrastructure.	Approved	3.3km	1
36	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 20/04060/FUL	Erection of 29 dwellings including all associated infrastructure, parking and private/communal amenity space.	Approved	4.3km	2
37	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 20/02712/OUT	Erection of up to 150 dwellings and demolition of nos. 272, 274, 276 and 278 Sealand Road with all matters reserved except access.	Awaiting Decision	2.5km	2
38	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 20/01124/REM [Original Application 10/00636/OUT]	Residential development of up to 190 dwellings with access and associated works (Phase 5 B Rossfield Park).	Approved	5.6km	2
39	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 20/01123/REM [Original Application 17/02854/OUT]	Erection of up to 70 dwellings and associated open space and infrastructure with details of access) (Phase 5 A Rossfield Park).	Approved	5.6km	1
40	TCPA - FCC Reference: 059739	Erection of 75 to 90 bed extra care facility to include supporting communal facilities and 12 bungalows and all ancillary works.	Under Consideration	2.7km	3
41	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 20/00789/FUL	Demolition of the former Station Hotel and erection of 25 affordable apartments.	Approved	4.5km	2

ID	Planning Regime / Reference	Description	Status	Distance from the DCO Proposed Development	Tier
42	TCPA – FCC Reference: 062458	Residential development of up to 140 dwellings, means of access, open space, sustainable drainage infrastructure and all other associated works (outline application including access, with all other matters reserved).	Under Consideration	3.0km	2
43	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 20/00324/FUL	Demolition of existing buildings and erection of 241 dwellings and apartments with access road and associated external works.	Approved	3.2km	1
44	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 19/04504/REM	Reserved matters application for 313 dwellings forming part of phases 4 and 5 and associated infrastructure and open space pursuant to outline application 12/02091/OUT (for a total of up to 2000 dwellings and associated development).	Approved	7.1km	1
45	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 19/04389/REM	Reserved Matters application for 256 dwellings forming part of Phase 3 of the development, alongside associated infrastructure and open space pursuant to outline planning permission 12/02091/OUT (for a total of up to 2000 dwellings and associated development).	Approved	4.9km	1
46	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 19/03291/FUL	Construction of 55 dwellings (Use Class C3) with associated access, landscaping and parking.	Approved	5.9km	2
47	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 19/03292/FUL	Construction of 52 new dwellings (Use Class C3) with associated access, parking and landscaping.	Approved	5.1km	2
48	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 19/02557/REM [Original Application 14/00041/OUT]	The erection of 69 dwellings and associated infrastructure.	Approved	4.3km	2
49	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 22/02129/FUL	Erection of a two-storey reception building with service area, and 63 accommodation lodges, associated ground works including formation of lakes, hard and soft landscaping including service road, and erection of fencing and a bridge.	Under Consideration	1.4km	2
50	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 22/00964/FUL	Erection of a care home (Use Class C2) with shared amenity facilities, associated car parking, landscaping, refuse store and other infrastructure.	Under Consideration	5.1km	1
51	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 22/00817/FUL	Demolition of existing buildings and construction of a crematorium and ancillary works.	Under Consideration	5.6km	2
52	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 22/00616/FUL	Demolition of existing building and erection of mixed-use development comprising of a hotel (Use Class C1), ground floor retail units (Use Class E) and restaurant (Use Class E) together with associated infrastructure and ancillary works.	Under Consideration	4.3km	2
53	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 22/00010/FUL	Upgrade to recycling infrastructure at Ellesmere Port waste handling facility to provide cladding and roller shutter doors to existing 3-sided waste transfer management building, extension to materials bulking and MRF building and installation of new bale storage area and change in	Under Consideration	4.1km	3

ID	Planning Regime / Reference	Description	Status	Distance from the DCO Proposed Development	Tier
		material recycling facility hours to allow for operations 0600-2200hrs Monday -Friday with other operating hours to remain as existing.			
54	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 21/04076/FUL	Materials recycling facility, two plastics recycling facilities, a polymer laminate recycling facility and a hydrogen refuelling station.	Under Consideration	Adjacent	1
55	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 21/03679/S73	Construction of a manufacturing facility with associated accesses, parking, landscaping and ancillary structures (in detail) and erection of a second manufacturing building (phase 2) in outline. Variation of conditions in relation to erection of 2 manufacturing buildings (phase 2) with production areas, offices, high bay warehouse, vehicle loading building with associated parking hard standing, landscaping, vehicle link to Phase 1 and construction of Conveyor bridge link to phase 1 (following 17/04443/S73 and variation of conditions 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 14, and 15 of planning permission 19/01947/REM). Variation to the design to reduce lorry parking, adjust to drainage strategy introducing an attenuation pond and increase soft landscaping and habitat area.	Approved	2.6km	3
56	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 21/03611/FUL	Erection of six commercial buildings for General Industrial and Storage and Distribution uses with ancillary office space, together with the creation of accesses, parking and associated works (Revised Description).	Under Consideration	4.7km	1
57	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 21/03498/S73 [Original Application 18/04408/FUL]	Demolition of existing buildings and erection of village hall, scouts headquarters and medical centre including a range of healthcare facilities with retail pharmacy and cafe with associated car parking and improvements to existing football pitches.	Approved	4.2km	3
58	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 21/03161/WAS	Change of use to include Sui Generis waste management uses in addition to and located within the existing waste processing-related buildings and associated internal and external storage areas.	Approved	3.2km	1
59	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 21/02008/FUL	Change of use of land to enclosed private dog exercise facility including parking and addition of site office/ timber store.	Approved	3.1km	3
60	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 21/01547/FUL	Erection of a care development comprising an older persons' care home (Use Class C2) and a registered care home offering mental health rehabilitation (Use Class C2), along with site access and associated landscaping, car parking and site infrastructure.	Under Consideration	4.8km	2
61	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 21/00423/FUL	Erection of a part single storey, part two storey hospital building linked to the existing building to the west via a link bridge and to the north via a single storey link extension, including associated landscaping works.	Approved	3.8km	2
62	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 20/04645/FUL	Remediation of land and the operation of a Soil Processing Plant with ancillary development including car parking and site office.	Under Consideration	4.4km	2

ID	Planning Regime / Reference	Description	Status	Distance from the DCO Proposed Development	Tier
63	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 20/04396/FUL	Resource recovery facility (Plastics Recycling Facility).	Approved	<0.1km	2
64	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 20/03915/FUL	Refurbishment of existing shop units (Use Class E) and change of use and refurbishment, from Bank (Use Class E) to Retail (Use Class E) and a Hotel (Use Class C1), part demolition and erection of new 4 storey hotel extension (Use Class C1), landscaping and highway works.	Approved	4.8km	1
65	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 20/03681/FUL	Battery storage facility and ancillary equipment.	Approved	3.2km	2
66	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 20/02256/FUL	Erection of 2 waste storage buildings, replacement weighbridge / reception office, formation of a new car parking area and associated works.	Approved	3.2km	2
67	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 19/03845/OUT	Erection of 244 bed Hotel (Class C1) over 7 storeys, with associated parking, landscaping and other works with access from Black Diamond Park.	Approved	3.1km	2
68	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 19/02366/FUL	Demolition of existing ticket office and bus shelters and development of a three storey public services and office building and associated external public realm, landscaping, access, servicing, car and cycle parking areas.	Approved	4.7km	1
69	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 19/02320/FUL	Bus depot comprising maintenance workshop, offices, bus re-fuelling, bus wash, bus parking and associated car parking.	Approved	3.6km	2
70	TCPA - CWACC Reference: 19/02298/OUT	Redevelopment of the racecourse land for a new Events Building with undercroft parking area, Pavilion Grandstand and associated works with the retention of car park at Saddlery Way for permanent use as car park.	Approved	4.5km	2
71	TCPA - FCC Reference: 059862	Installation and operation of a 2MW ground mounted solar farm and the associated infrastructure, including: battery storage, substation, inverter/transformer units, security measures and access track.	Approved	2.0km	2
72	TCPA - FCC Reference: 059395	Installation of a ground-mounted solar array and associated infrastructure.	Approved	9.1km	2
73	TCPA - FCC Reference: 063512	Proposed siting of 49 static holiday caravans and lodges on former golf practice area together with supplemental landscaping.	Approved	4.3km	2
74	TCPA - FCC Reference: 063045	Requiring new premises further to outgrowing their current facilities, Hawarden Cricket Club agreed terms with the Hawarden Estate in 2017 to re-locate their activities to a new site off Moor Lane, near Hawarden village. The development of the site to incorporate a fixed structure cricket pavilion are the subject of this planning application.	Approved	0.6km	3

ID	Planning Regime / Reference	Description	Status	Distance from the DCO Proposed Development	Tier
75	TCPA - FCC Reference: 063104	Erection of an advanced gasification plant and associated development.	Approved	4.8km	2
76	TCPA - FCC Reference: 061338	New 6 classroom extension, extensions and alteration works to the existing school building together with associated external works to building perimeter, staff parking and boundary treatments as amended.	Approved	5.0km	2
77	TCPA - FCC Reference: 062483	Erection of three commercial buildings (B1 Business (Light Industrial), B2 Business Uses and B8 Storage and Distribution Uses) together with the construction of an access road and parking, a pump house, substation, installation of associated infrastructure and platform bases for additional units to form an expansion to Hawarden Business Park.	Approved (after completing Legal Agreement)	1.1km	2
78	TCPA - FCC Reference: 062386	Construction of a Materials Recovery Facility building (including visitor and welfare facilities), and associated development, vehicle charging station and alterations to Standard Road and Globe Way.	Approved	1.5km	2
79	TCPA - FCC Reference: 061790	Proposed residential development for 25 affordable dwellings, public open space with new pedestrian links, landscaping, means of highway access, pumping station and schemes for biodiversity net gain and surface water attenuation.	Appeal Lodged	Adjacent	2
80	TCPA - FCC Reference: 061573 [Original Application 053656]	Construction of 40 dwellings.	Pre-Application	5.5km	3
81	TCPA - FCC Reference: 061530	Residential development of 95 dwellings (including affordable housing), means of access, open space and all associated works.	Refused - Appeal Lodged	4.5km	2
82	TCPA - FCC Reference: 059663	Repair and refurbishment of vacant historic (listed) former hospital buildings, with associated new build houses/apartments to create a total of 89 dwellings.	Approved (after completing Legal Agreement)	2.2km	2
83	TCPA - FCC Reference: 061392	Application for the demolition of 81 Drury Lane and erection of 56 dwellings, access, parking, open space and associated works.	Public Inquiry	2.1km	3
84	TCPA - FCC Reference: 061230	Retrospective Residential development including 15 new housing units and the change of use/conversion of the former Llesty Hospital Infirmary Wing into 14 apartments.	Approved (after completing Legal Agreement)	2.2km	3
85	TCPA - FCC Reference: 060201	Construction of 18 dwellings with associated access and footpaths.	Approved	8.8km	1
86	TCPA - FCC Reference: 060336	New build 32 bed extension to an existing care home facility and associated administration/service areas with external landscaping.	Approved	3.2km	2

ID	Planning Regime / Reference	Description	Status	Distance from the DCO Proposed Development	Tier
87	TCPA - FCC Reference: 060370	Installation of wind turbines.	Approved (after completing Legal Agreement)	1.6km	3
88	TCPA - FCC Reference: 060006	Erection of 19 apartment units in 3 blocks.	Approved (after completing Legal Agreement)	1.4km	3
89	TCPA - FCC Reference: 059863	Demolition of 6 existing industrial units and the erection of 2 new B2 General Industrial units.	Approved	2.4km	3
90	TCPA - FCC Reference: 059707	Residential development for 20 dwellings and associated gardens and car parking.	Ongoing	5.4km	2
91	TCPA - FCC Reference: 059643	Extension to existing car park to provide an additional 88 car parking spaces, hard and soft landscaping, installation of surface water drainage infrastructure, lighting columns, directional signage and 2.4-metre-high security fencing with 5m high football netting atop certain sections.	Approved (after completing Legal Agreement)	2.0km	3
92	TCPA - FCC Reference: 059421	Erection of 23 apartments and associated works.	Approved	4.0km	2
93	TCPA - FCC Reference: 059399	Proposed erection of 52 dwellings including highways, public open space, landscaping and all associated works.	Approved	0.6km	3
94	TCPA - FCC Reference: 059388	Erection of 10 industrial units.	Approved	1.5km	3
95	TCPA - FCC Reference: 059352	Erection of 32 dwellings.	Approved (after completing Legal Agreement)	4.8km	2
96	TCPA - FCC Reference: 059150	Construction of a 2.5MW Flexible Gas Fired Power Plant.	Approved	1.2km	2
97	TCPA - FCC Reference: 059143	The erection of a 7.5MW gas fired power station and associated infrastructure.	Approved	2.3km	2
98	TCPA - FCC Reference: 058968	Residential development of 20 apartments.	Approved (after completing Legal Agreement)	5.6km	2
99	TCPA - FCC Reference: 059026	Erection of 59 dwellings and associated works.	Approved (after completing Legal Agreement)	2.7km	2
100	TCPA - FCC Reference: 058583	Construction of 33 dwellings and associated works, following the demolition of the existing dwelling and outbuildings.	Approved (after completing Legal Agreement)	1.1km	2

ID	Planning Regime / Reference	Description	Status	Distance from the DCO Proposed Development	Tier
101	TCPA - FCC Reference: 058544	Residential Development of 30 affordable apartments for people aged over 55 associated access parking and demolition of former Albion Hotel.	Approved (after completing Legal Agreement)	2.6km	2
102	TCPA - FCC Reference: 058296	Erection of 28 two- and one-bedroom apartments (over 55's), and 3 houses (total scheme 100% affordable housing), associated access and parking, including demolition of former public house.	Approved (after completing Legal Agreement)	0.4km	2
103	TCPA - FCC Reference: 057165	Demolition of existing buildings and erection of 13 houses and 6 apartments.	Approved	2.4km	3
104	TCPA - FCC Reference: 057608	Erection of Innovation Centre building comprising office space and laboratories.	Approved	2.6km	2
105	TCPA - FCC Reference: 057565	Erection of 20 detached dwellings including means of access and landscaping of the site.	Approved	1.5km	3
106	TCPA - FCC Reference: 055800	Erection of 21 dwellings.	Approved	2.5km	3
107	TCPA - FCC Reference: 054077	Outline application for residential development of 16 dwellings, with details of access Pandy Garage.	Approved (after completing Legal Agreement)	1.0km	2
108	TCPA - FCC Reference: 058314	An outline permission for residential development of up to 145 dwellings (Use Class C3) and associated works including highways access. All other matters (relating to appearance, landscaping, unit mix, precise layout and Affordable Housing provision) reserved.	Pre-Application	1.6km	2
109	TCPA - FCC Reference: 062820	Erection of 130 dwellings comprising bungalows, houses and two storey apartments with own access, new access road, associated external works and landscaping.	Under consideration	Adjacent	2
110	TCPA - FCC Reference: 063201	Construction of a 20m x40m menage for private use only.	Approved	6.7km	3
111	TCPA - FCC Reference: 063500	Development of land to provide Lodge/Chalet park to include single storey and two storey lodges and a site office.	Under Consideration	0.6km	2
112	TCPA - FCC Reference: 063436	New standalone building to provide early years and wraparound childcare facility with additional site improvement works.	Approved	2.6km	1
113	TCPA - FCC Reference: 063061	Erection of prefabricated holiday lodge with associated enabling works for services and access track.	Approved	0.3km	3

ID	Planning Regime / Reference	Description	Status	Distance from the DCO Proposed Development	Tier
114	TCPA - FCC Reference: 062096	Replacement of existing septic tank with foul water treatment plant.	Approved	0.3km	3
115	TCPA - FCC Reference: 063883	Refurbishment of the exterior elevations, conversion of existing outbuildings to provide new community room and staff area, Internal refurbishment to existing building, and the addition of a small rear lobby to facilitate the relocation of the primary access point into the facility to better serve the internal layouts and operational capacity.	Under Consideration	5.9km	2
116	Natural Resources Wales (NWR) – 45/2021/0092	<p>Central Rhyl Coastal Defence Scheme – Comprising of two main design elements (along with supporting works and maintenance):</p> <p>Coastal Works:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction of rock armour scour protection and concrete repairs (approximately 7m in cross sectional width and approximately 1.45km in length); • The construction of a new concrete revetment (approximately 15m in cross sectional width and approximately 750m in length); • New pedestrian beach accesses through the proposed revetments to replace the existing ones and extension of existing beach accesses through the rock armour scour protection; and • The extension of outfalls and protection works to existing outfalls that would be covered by the new revetment. <p>Promenade Works:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raised promenade for coastal protection purposes with consideration for climate change; • New rear seawalls for coastal protection purposes; • New flood gates for access points through the new rear seawalls; • New retaining structures where to accommodate level differences between the raised promenade and existing; • New ramps or steps to provide access to raised promenade; • Repair work to existing seawalls; and • Consideration for future provision of concession buildings. 	EIA Screening and Scoping Opinion	15.9km	1
117	Denbighshire County Council (DCC) - 45/2021/1248	Central Prestatyn Coast Defence Scheme - A new flood defence scheme which involves the creation of a new flood embankment set back from the existing defence which would surround the western, southern and eastern boundaries of Rhyl Golf Course, situated along the Rhyl Coast Road.	EIA Screening Opinion	13.1km	1
118	Conwy County Borough Council (CCBC) - ENQ/30107	Llandulas to Kinmel Bay Coastal Defence Scheme - The preferred option includes raising of the existing seawall crest height, enhanced rock revetment and periodical beach recharge at Kinmel Bay. At Pensarn, a setback flood wall is proposed, with rock revetment seaward of the existing wall at Belgrano to the east. A setback flood wall is also proposed at Llanddulas Beach, with raising of the revetment crest to the west. The preferred option results in significant improvements to flood risk in Kinmel Bay. The number of properties at risk of flooding under climate change conditions is reduced from 4,958 to 595, resulting in significant betterment to flood risk in the area.	EIA Screening Decision	6.3km	2

ID	Planning Regime / Reference	Description	Status	Distance from the DCO Proposed Development	Tier
119	TCPA - FCC Reference: 062764	Land within Warwick Chemicals Mostyn Dock. Development of an energy centre (3 pyrolysis units).	EIA Screening Opinion	6.3km	3
120	TCPA - FCC Reference: 049320 [original], 060311, 060222, 063187, 061018, 062057	Outline application for the redevelopment of a strategic brownfield site for an employment led mixed use development with new accesses and associated infrastructure including flood defences and landscaping.	Approved	2.3km	1
121	TCPA - FCC Reference: 061507	Outline application for approval in principle for residential development (up to 94 dwellings), all matters reserved except for access.	Approved	2.2km	2
122	TCPA - FCC Reference: 060892	Demolition of Class A1 retail unit and erection of Class A1 retail unit on same footprint (retrospective).	Approved	4.2km	3
123	TCPA - FCC Reference: 061258	Demolition and redevelopment of a food store (Use Class A1), car park, access and landscaping.	Approved	4.3km	2
124	TCPA - FCC Reference: 061994	Erection of residential development comprising of a variety of one-, two-, three- and four-bedroom homes (approximately 160 units), together with associated public open space and infrastructure including a new link road between Gwernaffield Road and Denbigh Road to enable Pool House Lane to become a dedicated bicycle and pedestrian route in part.	Under Consideration	4.2km	2

1.2.

STEP 2

1.2.1.

Step 2 identifies the short-list of other developments to be taken forward for the inter-project assessment. **Table 3** lists the long-list developments (as shown in **Table 2**) alongside justifications (spatial, temporal and other justifications) for each individual elements inclusion or exclusion from the short-list.

Table 3 – Short-List of Other Developments

ID	Description	Within ZOI? (yes/no)	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Other Factors	Include in Short-List
1a	Point of Ayr (PoA) Terminal and Foreshore Works upgrades and BVS sites (Cornist Lane, Babell and Pentre Halkyn) linked to the DCO Proposed Development via the existing Flint Connection to PoA Terminal Pipeline. (TCPA Proposed Development)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste 	Part of the Project. <i>Note: The TCPA Proposed Development and the DCO Proposed Development both include the Cornist Lane, Babell and Pentre Halkyn BVS locations as part of their scope. For the purposes of this assessment, it is assumed that the BVS sites will be consented via the DCO regime. As a result, the BVS sites would form part of the DCO Proposed Development and not be included in the TCPA Proposed Development. The distances between the DCO Proposed Development and the TCPA Proposed Development are therefore measured from the Babell BVS to the PoA Terminal element of the development (9.23km).</i>	Yes , the development is within an appropriate distance of the ZOI to be accounted for and can be expected to result in inter-project effects.
1b	Continuation of cables from the Foreshore Works out to the offshore platforms and works to the offshore platforms. <i>Note: Other development 1b is different to other development 1i as it relates to the cables as opposed to the pipelines.</i>	No		Part of the Project.	No , the development is outside the ZOI for the DCO Proposed Development.
1c	33kV – bespoke connection by combination of underground cabling and overheads from existing Holywell Grid substation (~10km away). 132kV – bespoke connection via underground cable or overheads. The new circuits to connect from any of the existing substations at Rhyl, St Asaph, Holywell, Connah's Quay; or from a suitable point on the existing 132kV tower line from Connaught Quay – Holywell – St Asaph	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Resilience • Cultural Heritage • Biodiversity • Land and Soils • Landscape and Visual • Materials and Waste • Noise and Vibration • Population and Human Health • Traffic and Transport • Water Resources and Flood Risk 	Part of the Project. Alignment details are not known, the maximum known distance from the DCO Proposed Development is 9.6km (connection to the PoA Terminal) but the alignment is likely far closer. Therefore, it has been assumed that the development will be adjacent to the DCO Proposed Development (worst case assumption).	Yes , the development would be adjacent to the DCO Proposed Development and involve extensive construction activities (over at least a 1km route).
1d	Underground connections from BVS and AGI locations to connection points to electricity infrastructure and telecommunications.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Resilience • Cultural Heritage • Biodiversity • Land and Soils • Landscape and Visual • Materials and Waste • Noise and Vibration • Population and Human Health 	Part of the Project.	Yes , the development would be adjacent to the DCO Proposed Development at BVS and AGI locations and involve extensive construction activities.

ID	Description	Within ZOI? (yes/no)	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Other Factors	Include in Short-List
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic and Transport Water Resources and Flood Risk 		
1ei	A hydrogen production plant, storage and distribution facility comprising full planning permission for the demolition of existing structures and erection of facilities including a Flare Stack, Phase 1 Process Area (containing main combustion plant), Natural Gas Let-down Area and Pipeline Reception Area for Phase 1 and Phase 2, and Pipe Racks, Utilities Area, new site access and internal access roads including new Gate House and Weighbridge Shelter, Surface Water Drainage System, landscaping and other associated infrastructure, and outline planning permission (matters of appearance, layout and scale reserved) for a Phase 2 Process Area, and Phase 1 and Phase 2 Air Separation Units, Oxygen and Nitrogen Storage Tanks, and other associated infrastructure Natural Gas Let-down Area for Phase 1 and Phase 2.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Resilience Cultural Heritage Biodiversity Land and Soils Landscape and Visual Materials and Waste Noise and Vibration Population and Human Health Traffic and Transport Water Resources and Flood Risk 	Part of the Project.	Yes , the development is adjacent to the DCO Proposed Development in Section 1 and can be expected to result in inter-project effects.
1eii	Development of a hydrogen production facility and electricity generating plant, comprising of a waste reception and handling building, gasification facility, hydrogen production facility with associated/ ancillary infrastructure which includes access roads, weighbridge, fencing / gates, lighting, surface water drainage, and electricity distribution plant.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Materials and Waste Traffic and Transport Water Resources and Flood Risk 	Part of the Project.	Yes , the development is within an appropriate distance of the ZOI to be accounted for and can be expected to result in inter-project effects.
1f	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional pipeline is required by the HPP Development that shares the Stanlow AGI plot and some initial routing out of Stanlow. It will provide natural gas for the HPP that is converted to H₂ and CO₂, which will feed into the CO₂ pipeline. The construction period expected within 2023-2026. 	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjacent Cultural Heritage Biodiversity Land and Soils Landscape and Visual Materials and Waste Noise and Vibration Population and Human Health Traffic and Transport Water Resources and Flood Risk 	Part of the Project.	Yes , the development is within an appropriate distance of the ZOI to be accounted for and can be expected to result in inter-project effects.
1g	The Hynet Northwest Hydrogen Pipeline will convey hydrogen from the Stanlow production site to industrial users and to blending points at	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural Heritage Biodiversity Land and Soils 	Part of the Project and the site of the development overlaps with the DCO Proposed Development.	Yes , the development boundary overlaps with the DCO Proposed

ID	Description	Within ZOI? (yes/no)	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Other Factors	Include in Short-List
	Partington and Warburton for introduction into the existing gas network. It will also connect with associated hydrogen storage facilities to help balance supply and demand on the pipeline. It is anticipated to consist of approximately 125km of underground high pressure steel pipeline with associated user connection spurs, together with a number of Hydrogen Above Ground Installations along the route of the pipeline.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape and Visual • Materials and Waste • Noise and Vibration • Population and Human Health • Traffic and Transport • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		Development and can be expected to result in inter-project effects.
1h	<p>INOVYN storage caverns to be constructed near Northwich (CWaC).</p> <p>This relates to an existing DCO for natural gas storage and is a non-material change to hydrogen storage. The construction period expected within 2023-2028.</p>	No		Part of the Project.	No , the development is outside the ZOI for the DCO Proposed Development.
1i	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eni offshore pipelines, wellheads, platforms and other facilities for CO₂ storage; • Marine licence and CO₂ storage permit may be required; • The construction period expected is within 2024-2030; and • The development directly connects to the Hynet CO₂ Pipeline TCPA (other development 1a) and extends northwards out to sea. <p><i>Note: Other development 1i is different to other development 1b as it relates to the pipelines as opposed to the cables.</i></p>	No		Part of the Project.	No , the development is outside the ZOI for the DCO Proposed Development.
1j	<p>Six industrial sites have received the go-ahead from Government to begin reducing CO₂ emissions from industry from the mid-2020's as part of the HyNet decarbonisation cluster, these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vertex Hydrogen; • Essar Stanlow Manufacturing Complex, connects at Stanlow AGI; • Hanson Padeswood Cement Plant, connects at Northop Hall AGI; • Covanta 'Protos Energy Recovery Facility', connects at Ince AGI, on Peel plot; and 	Undetermined, potentially yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Resilience • Cultural Heritage • Biodiversity • Land and Soils • Landscape and Visual • Materials and Waste • Noise and Vibration • Population and Human Health • Traffic and Transport • Water Resources and Flood Risk 	Part of the Project.	No , the early stage of this development (feasibility) and uncertainties of location mean it is not practicable to assess at this time. When an application is submitted for the development an inter-project effects assessment will be undertaken.

ID	Description	Within ZOI? (yes/no)	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Other Factors	Include in Short-List
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Viridor Runcorn Energy Recover Facility, connects at Ince AGI (additional pipeline from Runcorn required, see below); and Buxton Lime Net Zero <p>Several others in early-stage development, also awaiting further confirmation of government business models and funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fulcrum, connects at Stanlow AGI; and Peel/BIG 'Ince Bioenergy', connects at Ince AGI. <p>Those selected sites are expected to have a construction period between 2023 and 2027. All are located on existing industrial sites on privately owned land and will be consented under the TCPA regime.</p>				
1k	<p>Required for Hanson and Viridor capture plants, if selected</p> <p>Short sections (between 8km and 16km), will be connected to the CO₂ pipeline at Northop Hall AGI and Ince AGI respectively.</p> <p>In early stage development with no planning progress. If selected, construction period within 2024-2027.</p>	Undetermined, potentially yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Resilience Cultural Heritage Biodiversity Land and Soils Landscape and Visual Materials and Waste Noise and Vibration Population and Human Health Traffic and Transport Water Resources and Flood Risk 	Part of the Project.	No , the early stage of this development (feasibility) and uncertainties of and location mean it is not practicable to assess at this time. When an application is submitted for the development an inter-project effects assessment will be undertaken.
2	Outline Application for erection of up to 18 dwellings with associated works.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural Heritage Biodiversity Landscape and Visual Materials and Waste Traffic and Transport Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development is too small result in measurable inter-project effects.
3	Residential development comprising 84 dwellings including the provision of affordable units, areas of public open space, landscaping and associated works.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Landscape and Visual Materials and Waste Water Resources and Flood Risk 		Yes , the development is within an appropriate distance of the ZOI to be accounted for and can be expected to result in inter-project effects.
4	Development of 56 dwellings on land to rear of 66A Mold Road, including new roadway,	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity 		Yes , the development is within an appropriate distance of the ZOI to

ID	Description	Within ZOI? (yes/no)	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Other Factors	Include in Short-List
	parking areas, landscaping and drainage connections including formation of swale.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materials and Waste • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		be accounted for and can be expected to result in inter-project effects.
5	Demolition and erection of new Poultry Buildings and Associated Infrastructure	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Landscape and Visual • Materials and Waste • Traffic and Transport • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		Yes , the development is within an appropriate distance of the ZOI to be accounted for and can be expected to result in inter-project effects.
6	Phased extraction of some 31.13m tonnes of limestone from within the existing permitted area at Hendre Quarry and from within an eastern extension to the quarry as a comprehensive extension and consolidation scheme; retention of the existing processing plant and related infrastructure for the duration of the development; retention and use of the existing access for the duration of the development; construction and landscaping of a screening landform; and implementation of a restoration scheme for both the existing quarry and extension area.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		Yes , the size and nature of the development means there is the potential for significant adverse inter-project effects on some sensitive receptors.
7	Proposed holiday accommodation of 18 lodges and a reception building.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste 		No , the size of the development is too small result in measurable inter-project effects.
8	Part Retrospective - Erection of 4 Tourist self-catering units.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste 		No , the size of the development is too small result in measurable inter-project effects.
9	Demolition of the existing Argoed High School buildings and provision of a new Net Zero Carbon in operation school campus including nursery, primary and secondary school provision and associated school sports facilities, vehicular, pedestrian and cycle accesses, car and cycle parking, landscaping, Sustainable Urban Drainage and associated infrastructure.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		Yes , the development is within an appropriate distance of the ZOI to be accounted for and can be expected to result in inter-project effects.
10	Construction of a 26-bedroom extension with lounges and assisted bathrooms to an existing 18-bedroom care home to provide full nursing care facilities. Note one existing bedroom is lost due to the extension, net gain is 25 bedrooms.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Landscape and Visual • Materials and Waste • Traffic and Transport • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development is too small result in measurable inter-project effects.

ID	Description	Within ZOI? (yes/no)	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Other Factors	Include in Short-List
11	Development of existing waste recycling facility to extend existing building, demolish three buildings, and install new wash plant material processing equipment, storage bays, additional weighbridge, ticket office and new drainage system.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Traffic and Transport • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
12	Circa 20mw standing operational reserve (STOR) electricity generating station	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		Yes , while the size of the development is small it is located near sensitive human and biodiversity receptors.
13	Elwy Solar Energy: Construction of a solar farm and energy storage hybrid park, together with all associated works, equipment and necessary infrastructure (62W)	No			No , although a sizeable development the development is outside of the ZOI of the DCO Proposed Development.
14	A new 13km two-lane dual carriageway linking the A55-A5119 Northop junction (junction 33) with the A494 and A550 north of Deeside Parkway junction, via Kelsterton Interchange and the Flintshire Bridge. This option is partly online improvement and partly new alignment. The scheme will also increase capacity along the existing A548, includes modifications and improvements to junctions and provides a new section of road between the A548 at Kelsterton and the A55 at Northop.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Resilience • Cultural Heritage • Biodiversity • Land and Soils • Landscape and Visual • Materials and Waste • Noise and Vibration • Population and Human Health • Traffic and Transport • Water Resources and Flood Risk 	<p>The site of the development overlaps with the DCO Proposed Development.</p> <p>Development on hold pending Welsh Government Roads Review. No decision on whether it will be taken forward and no programme for the development.</p>	Yes , the development is of a significant scale and nature (an extensive highways development) to result in potentially significant inter-project effects.
15	Awel y Môr Offshore Wind Farm: Awel y Môr is an offshore wind farm, to generate in excess of 500MW. The project will be comprised of (but not limited to): an offshore wind farm, including wind turbine generators and associated foundations, wind measurement equipment and array cables; transmission infrastructure, including offshore substations and associated foundations, offshore and onshore export cables (underground), including associated transition bays and jointing bays, an onshore substation, and connection infrastructure into the National Grid.	No			No , the development is outside the ZOI for the DCO Proposed Development.
16	Outline permission for the erection of B1(a) office use with associated landscaping and car parking with all matters reserved except for access.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Traffic and Transport 		No , the size of the development is too small and is located too far away small to result in measurable inter-project effects.

ID	Description	Within ZOI? (yes/no)	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Other Factors	Include in Short-List
17	Erection of 5 industrial units and associated car park.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Materials and Waste 		No , the size of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects.
18	Erection of a single unit (Use Classes B2 and B8) with ancillary offices, ancillary outbuildings, access, landscaping, sustainable drainage measures, car and cycle parking, pedestrian and cycle access routes, servicing and all ancillary enabling works.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Materials and Waste 		Yes , the size and nature of the development means there is the potential for significant adverse inter-project effects on some sensitive receptors.
19	Hybrid Planning Application for a gas engine electricity generating plant with a maximum generating capacity of 22.5MWe and Units for B2/B8 General Industrial / Storage and Distribution uses.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Materials and Waste 		Yes , the size and nature of the development means there is the potential for significant adverse inter-project effects on some sensitive receptors.
20	Erection of 2 warehouse buildings with associated parking and service areas with new site entrance from Sovereign Way and access link to clients existing property on Minerva Avenue.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Materials and Waste Traffic and Transport Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development is too small result in measurable inter-project effects.
21	Development of up to 500,000ft2 (46,450m2) of B2/B8 use class floorspace, with ancillary offices, service yards, and all associated works including landscaping and car parking with all matters reserved for future consideration.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Materials and Waste 		Yes , the size and nature of the development means there is the potential for significant adverse inter-project effects on some sensitive receptors.
22	Erection of two industrial units for B1, B2 and B8 use, external lighting, electricity substation, car parking, service yards and other associated works	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Materials and Waste 		Yes , the size and nature of the development means there is the potential for significant adverse inter-project effects on some sensitive receptors.
23	Erection of two buildings for up to 21,708sqm (GEA) B2/B8 and ancillary B1(a) floorspace, associated areas of hardstanding, parking, associated works and infrastructure including security gatehouses, bin stores, pump houses, sprinkler tanks and retaining walls	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Materials and Waste 		Yes , the size and nature of the development means there is the potential for significant adverse inter-project effects on some sensitive receptors.
24	Part A - (full permission) for phased development of 483 dwellings and associated infrastructure (including playing fields / open space); Part B - (outline permission - all matters reserved apart from access) for a local centre (comprising supermarket (Use Class A1 (500sqm); other shops (Use Class A1)(500sqm); cafe/restaurant (Use Class A3)(200sqm); public house (Use Class A4)(650sqm); and nursery/creche (Use Class D1) (600sqm) plus an outdoor play area) and a primary school with associated playing fields	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Materials and Waste Traffic and Transport Water Resources and Flood Risk 		Yes , the size and nature of the development means there is the potential for significant adverse inter-project effects on some sensitive receptors.

ID	Description	Within ZOI? (yes/no)	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Other Factors	Include in Short-List
	(Hybrid application) - Variation to condition 4 (approved plans) to coincide with amendments to the layout including plot / house type substitutions and landscape details.				
25	Erection of 31 dwellings consisting of 2, 3 and 4 bedroom homes with access, car parking, landscaping and associated works.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste 		No , the size of the development and distance of the development from the DCO Proposed Development, will not result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
26	Erection of up to 25 residential dwellings and associated infrastructure works.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste 		No , the size of the development and distance of the development from the DCO Proposed Development, will not result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
27	Employment-led mixed-use development, incorporating Logistics and Technology Park (B1, B2, B8) with residential(C3), local retail centre (A1), hotel (C1), training and skills centre (C2, D1), new parkland; conversion of buildings, demolition of barns; and associated infrastructure comprising construction of accesses, roads, footpaths/ cycle paths, earthworks and flood mitigation/drainage works.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Traffic and Transport • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		Yes , the development is of a significant scale and nature (an extensive mixed-use development) to result in potentially significant inter-project effects.
28	Redevelopment of the former University of Law Chester campus for residential use (Use Class C3) including demolition of late 20th century buildings; conversion of Christleton Hall to 18 apartments; erection of 24 new residential dwellings and an office building (Use Class E); and associated landscaping, parking and other works.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Traffic and Transport 		No , the development is small and located on the opposite site of a significant urban centre (Chester). No potential inter-project effects are anticipated.
29	Erection of a brain injury rehabilitation service comprising the erection of a care home building (Use Class C2) and supported living apartments building (Use Class C3) with ground floor commercial unit (Use Class E), car park, external amenity space, access, landscaping and other associated works.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development and distance of the development from the DCO Proposed Development, will not result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
30	Residential development (100% over 55's) comprising 21 bungalows (4 affordable) and 8 apartments (all affordable), associated access, public open space and Doctor's Surgery	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development and distance of the development from the DCO Proposed Development, will not result in

ID	Description	Within ZOI? (yes/no)	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Other Factors	Include in Short-List
	(variation of condition 2 (approved plans) on planning permission 18/01996/FUL) - Amended Plans/Layout.				measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
31	Extension, alteration and conversion of former office buildings and associated outbuildings to create an aparthotel comprising of 54 no. apartments (use class C3) (with incidental outdoor pool / terrace), 6 no. mews cottages (Use Class C3) and a restaurant (Class E). And the Erection of 3 no. apartments (Use Class C3) on former car park off.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Traffic and Transport • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development and distance of the development from the DCO Proposed Development, will not result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
32	Erection of 63 dwellings comprising 26 one and two bedroom apartments in a 2 storey block; 12 one bedroom 'walk-up' cottage style apartments, 22 two bedroom houses and 3 four bedroom houses. New access road and associated external works.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development is too small result in measurable inter-project effects.
33	Residential development for 21 dwellings with associated means of access, site infrastructure, garages, car parking, landscaping and open space.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Traffic and Transport • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development and distance of the development from the DCO Proposed Development, will not result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
34	Demolition of existing commercial unit and redevelopment of the site to provide 39 1 and 2 bedroom apartments with resident's lounge and associated car parking and landscaping.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development and distance of the development from the DCO Proposed Development, will not result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
35	Erection of 142 dwellings, landscaping, public open space, internal access roads, garages, car parking, pumping stations and associated infrastructure.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Traffic and Transport • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		Yes , the development is of a significant scale and nature (an extensive residential development) to result in potentially significant inter-project effects.
36	Erection of 29 dwellings including all associated infrastructure, parking and private/communal amenity space.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development and distance of the development from the DCO Proposed Development, will not result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
37	Erection of up to 150 dwellings and demolition of nos. 272, 274, 276 and 278 Sealand Road with all matters reserved except access.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Traffic and Transport 		Yes , the development is of a significant scale and nature (an extensive residential development)

ID	Description	Within ZOI? (yes/no)	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Other Factors	Include in Short-List
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Resources and Flood Risk 		to result in potentially significant inter-project effects.
38	Residential development of up to 190 dwellings with access and associated works (Phase 5 B Rossfield Park).	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Materials and Waste 		Yes , the development is of a significant scale and nature (an extensive residential development) to result in potentially significant inter-project effects.
39	Erection of up to 70 dwellings and associated open space and infrastructure with details of access) (Phase 5 A Rossfield Park).	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Materials and Waste 		Yes , while the size of the development is small it is located near sensitive human and biodiversity receptors.
40	Erection of 75 to 90 bed extra care facility to include supporting communal facilities and 12 bungalows and all ancillary works.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Materials and Waste Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
41	Demolition of the former Station Hotel and erection of 25 affordable apartments	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Materials and Waste Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development and distance of the development from the DCO Proposed Development, will not result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
42	Residential development of up to 140 dwellings, means of access, open space, sustainable drainage infrastructure and all other associated works (Outline application including access, with all other matters reserved.).	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Materials and Waste Water Resources and Flood Risk 		Yes , the development is of a significant scale and nature (an extensive residential development) to result in potentially significant inter-project effects.
43	Demolition of existing buildings and erection of 241 dwellings and apartments with access road and associated external works.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Materials and Waste Water Resources and Flood Risk 		Yes , the development is of a significant scale and nature (an extensive residential development) to result in potentially significant inter-project effects.
44	Reserved matters application for 313 dwellings forming part of phases 4 and 5 and associated infrastructure and open space pursuant to outline application 12/02091/OUT (for a total of up to 2000 dwellings and associated development)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Materials and Waste 	The development is phase 4 and 5 of a 10-phase project (elements of which are already constructed and/or under construction).	Yes , the development is of a significant scale and nature (an extensive residential development) to result in potentially significant inter-project effects.
45	Reserved Matters application for 256 dwellings forming part of Phase 3 of the development, alongside associated infrastructure and open space pursuant to outline planning permission 12/02091/OUT (for a total of up to 2000 dwellings and associated development).	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Materials and Waste Water Resources and Flood Risk 	The development is phase 3 of a 10-phase project (elements of which are already constructed and/or under construction).	Yes , the development is of a significant scale and nature (an extensive residential development) to result in potentially significant inter-project effects.

ID	Description	Within ZOI? (yes/no)	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Other Factors	Include in Short-List
46	Construction of 55 dwellings (Use Class C3) with associated access, landscaping and parking.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste 		No , the size of the development and distance of the development from the DCO Proposed Development, will not result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
47	Construction of 52 new dwellings (Use Class C3) with associated access, parking and landscaping.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste 		No , the size of the development and distance of the development from the DCO Proposed Development, will not result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
48	The erection of 69 dwellings and associated infrastructure.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development and distance of the development from the DCO Proposed Development, will not result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
49	Erection of a two storey reception building with service area, and 63 accommodation lodges, associated ground works including formation of lakes, hard and soft landscaping including service road, and erection of fencing and a bridge.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Landscape and Visual • Materials and Waste • Traffic and Transport • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development will not result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
50	Erection of a care home (Use Class C2) with shared amenity facilities, associated car parking, landscaping, refuse store and other infrastructure.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste 		No , the size of the development and distance of the development from the DCO Proposed Development, will not result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
51	Demolition of existing buildings and construction of a crematorium and ancillary works.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste 		No , the size of the development is too small result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
52	Demolition of existing building and erection of mixed-use development comprising of a hotel (Use Class C1), ground floor retail units (Use Class E) and restaurant (Use Class E) together with associated infrastructure and ancillary works.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Traffic and Transport • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development and distance of the development from the DCO Proposed Development, will not result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.

ID	Description	Within ZOI? (yes/no)	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Other Factors	Include in Short-List
53	Upgrade to recycling infrastructure at Ellesmere Port waste handling facility to provide cladding and roller shutter doors to existing 3-sided waste transfer management building, extension to materials bulking and MRF building and installation of new bale storage area and change in material recycling facility hours to allow for operations 0600-2200hrs Monday -Friday with other operating hours to remain as existing.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development and distance of the development from the DCO Proposed Development, will not result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
54	Materials recycling facility, two plastics recycling facilities, a polymer laminate recycling facility and a hydrogen refuelling station.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Resilience • Cultural Heritage • Biodiversity • Land and Soils • Landscape and Visual • Materials and Waste • Noise and Vibration • Population and Human Health • Traffic and Transport • Water Resources and Flood Risk 	The site of the other development 54 overlaps with the DCO Proposed Development.	Yes , the development is of a significant scale and nature to result in potentially significant inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
55	Construction of a manufacturing facility with associated accesses, parking, landscaping and ancillary structures (in detail) and erection of a second manufacturing building (phase 2) in outline. Variation of conditions in relation to erection of 2 manufacturing buildings (phase 2) with production areas, offices, high bay warehouse, vehicle loading building with associated parking hard standing, landscaping, vehicle link to Phase 1 and construction of Conveyor bridge link to phase 1 (Following 17/04443/S73 and variation of conditions 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 14, and 15 of planning permission 19/01947/REM). Variation to the design to reduce lorry parking, adjust to drainage strategy introducing an attenuation pond and increase soft landscaping and habitat area.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		Yes , the development is of a significant scale and nature to result in potentially significant inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
56	Erection of six commercial buildings for General Industrial and Storage and Distribution uses with ancillary office space, together with the creation of accesses, parking and associated works (Revised Description).	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development is too small result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.

ID	Description	Within ZOI? (yes/no)	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Other Factors	Include in Short-List
57	Demolition of existing buildings and erection of village hall, scouts headquarters and medical centre including a range of healthcare facilities with retail pharmacy and cafe with associated car parking and improvements to existing football pitches.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
58	Change of use to include Sui Generis waste management uses in addition to and located within the existing waste processing-related buildings and associated internal and external storage areas.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the development is a change of use rather than a new development so limited construction activities and materials will be required. Additionally, the change of use would not result in a significant change of baseline conditions.
59	Change of use of land to enclosed private dog exercise facility including parking and addition of site office/ timber store.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
60	Erection of a care development comprising an older persons' care home (Use Class C2) and a registered care home offering mental health rehabilitation (Use Class C2), along with site access and associated landscaping, car parking and site infrastructure.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
61	Erection of a part single storey, part two storey hospital building linked to the existing building to the west via a link bridge and to the north via a single storey link extension, including associated landscaping works.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Traffic and Transport • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
62	Remediation of land and the operation of a Soil Processing Plant with ancillary development including car parking and site office.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
63	Resource recovery facility (Plastics Recycling Facility).	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural Heritage • Biodiversity • Land and Soils • Landscape and Visual • Materials and Waste • Noise and Vibration • Population and Human Health • Traffic and Transport • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		Yes , although small the development is in close proximity to the DCO Proposed Development.
64	Refurbishment of existing shop units (Use Class E) and change of use and	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste 		No , the size of the development is too small and mostly consists of

ID	Description	Within ZOI? (yes/no)	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Other Factors	Include in Short-List
	refurbishment, from Bank (Use Class E) to Retail (Use Class E) and a Hotel (Use Class C1), part demolition and erection of new 4 storey hotel extension (Use Class C1), landscaping and highway works.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic and Transport • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		change of use activities so is unlikely to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
65	Battery storage facility and ancillary equipment.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Traffic and Transport • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
66	Erection of 2 waste storage buildings, replacement weighbridge / reception office, formation of a new car parking area and associated works.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
67	Erection of 244 bed Hotel (Class C1) over 7 storeys, with associated parking, landscaping and other works with access from Black Diamond Park.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Traffic and Transport • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		Yes , the development is of a significant scale and nature to result in potentially significant inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
68	Demolition of existing ticket office and bus shelters and development of a three storey public services and office building and associated external public realm, landscaping, access, servicing, car and cycle parking areas.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size and nature of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
69	Bus depot comprising maintenance workshop, offices, bus re-fuelling, bus wash, bus parking and associated car parking.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size and nature of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
70	Redevelopment of the racecourse land for a new Events Building with undercroft parking area, Pavilion Grandstand and associated works with the retention of car park at Saddlery Way for permanent use as car park.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Traffic and Transport • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		Yes , the development is of a significant scale and nature to result in potentially significant inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
71	Installation and operation of a 2MW ground mounted solar farm and the associated infrastructure, including: battery storage, substation, inverter/transformer units, security measures and access track.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Landscape and Visual • Materials and Waste • Traffic and Transport • Water Resources and Flood Risk 	Development is already constructed.	No , the development has already been constructed.
72	Installation of a ground-mounted solar array and associated infrastructure.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste 		No , the size and nature of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.

ID	Description	Within ZOI? (yes/no)	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Other Factors	Include in Short-List
73	Proposed siting of 49 static holiday caravans and lodges on former golf practice area together with supplemental landscaping.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size and nature of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
74	Requiring new premises further to outgrowing their current facilities, Hawarden Cricket Club agreed terms with the Hawarden Estate in 2017 to re-locate their activities to a new site off Moor Lane, near Hawarden village. The development of the site to incorporate a fixed structure cricket pavilion are the subject of this planning application.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural Heritage • Biodiversity • Landscape and Visual • Materials and Waste • Traffic and Transport • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size and nature of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
75	Erection of an advanced gasification plant and associated development.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Traffic and Transport • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		Yes , the development is of a significant scale and nature to result in potentially significant inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
76	New 6 classroom extension, extensions and alteration works to the existing school building together with associated external works to building perimeter, staff parking and boundary treatments as amended.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Water Resources and Flood Risk 	Construction ongoing at the time of this assessment.	No , construction of the development is ongoing and would likely be completed prior to construction of the DCO Proposed Development beginning.
77	Erection of three commercial buildings (B1 Business (Light Industrial), B2 Business Uses and B8 Storage and Distribution Uses) together with the construction of an access road and parking, a pump house, substation, installation of associated infrastructure and platform bases for additional units to form an expansion to Hawarden Business Park.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Landscape and Visual • Materials and Waste • Traffic and Transport • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size and nature of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
78	Construction of a Materials Recovery Facility building (including visitor and welfare facilities), and associated development, vehicle charging station and alterations to Standard Road and Globe Way.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Landscape and Visual • Materials and Waste • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size and nature of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
79	Proposed residential development for 25 affordable dwellings, public open space with new pedestrian links, landscaping, means of highway access, pumping station and schemes for biodiversity net gain and surface water attenuation.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Resilience • Cultural Heritage • Biodiversity • Land and Soils • Landscape and Visual • Materials and Waste • Noise and Vibration 	The site of the development marginally overlaps with the DCO Proposed Development.	No , despite the marginal overlap between the northern boundary of the development with the DCO Proposed Development the size and nature of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.

ID	Description	Within ZOI? (yes/no)	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Other Factors	Include in Short-List
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population and Human Health Traffic and Transport Water Resources and Flood Risk 		
80	Construction of 40 dwellings.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Materials and Waste 		No , the size and nature of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
81	Residential development of 95 dwellings (including affordable housing), means of access, open space and all associated works.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Materials and Waste Water Resources and Flood Risk 		Yes , the development is of a significant scale and nature to result in potentially significant inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
82	Repair and refurbishment of vacant historic (listed) former hospital buildings, with associated new build houses/apartments to create a total of 89 dwellings.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Materials and Waste Water Resources and Flood Risk 	Construction ongoing at the time of this assessment.	Yes , the development is of a significant scale and nature (an extensive residential development) to result in potentially significant inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
83	Application for the demolition of 81 Drury Lane and erection of 56 dwellings, access, parking, open space and associated works.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Materials and Waste Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
84	Retrospective Residential development including 15 new housing units and the change of use/conversion of the former Lluesty Hospital Infirmary Wing into 14 apartments.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Materials and Waste Traffic and Transport Water Resources and Flood Risk 	Construction is already completed.	No , the development is a retrospective development and has already been constructed.
85	Construction of 18 Dwellings with associated access and footpaths.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Materials and Waste 		No , the size of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
86	New build 32 bed extension to an existing care home facility and associated administration/service areas with external landscaping.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Materials and Waste Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
87	Installation of wind turbines.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Landscape and Visual Materials and Waste Traffic and Transport 		No , the size of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.

ID	Description	Within ZOI? (yes/no)	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Other Factors	Include in Short-List
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Resources and Flood Risk 		
88	Erection of 19 apartment units in 3 blocks.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Landscape and Visual Materials and Waste Traffic and Transport Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
89	Demolition of 6 existing industrial units and the erection of 2 new B2 General Industrial units.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Materials and Waste Traffic and Transport Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
90	Residential development for 20 dwellings and associated gardens and car parking.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Materials and Waste 		No , the size of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
91	Extension to existing car park to provide an additional 88 car parking spaces, hard and soft landscaping, installation of surface water drainage infrastructure, lighting columns, directional signage and 2.4-metre-high security fencing with 5m high football netting atop certain sections.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Landscape and Visual Materials and Waste Traffic and Transport Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
92	Erection of 23 apartments and associated works.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Materials and Waste Water Resources and Flood Risk 	Under construction.	No , the advanced stage of construction means the development will likely be completed prior to construction of the DCO Proposed Development. Additionally, the size of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
93	Proposed erection of 52 dwellings including highways, public open space, landscaping and all associated works.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural Heritage Biodiversity Landscape and Visual Materials and Waste Noise and Vibration Traffic and Transport Water Resources and Flood Risk 	Under construction.	No , the advanced stage of construction means the development will likely be completed prior to construction of the DCO Proposed Development.
94	Erection of 10 Industrial units.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity 		No , the size of the development is too small to result in measurable

ID	Description	Within ZOI? (yes/no)	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Other Factors	Include in Short-List
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape and Visual • Materials and Waste • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
95	Erection of 32 Dwellings.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
96	Construction of a 2.5MW Flexible Gas Fired Power Plant.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Landscape and Visual • Materials and Waste • Traffic and Transport • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
97	The erection of a 7.5MW gas fired power station and associated infrastructure.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Traffic and Transport • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
98	Residential development of 20 Apartments.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste 		No , the size of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
99	Erection of 59 dwellings and associated works.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Water Resources and Flood Risk 	Under construction.	No , the advanced stage of construction means the development will likely be completed prior to construction of the DCO Proposed Development.
100	Construction of 33 dwellings and associated works, following the demolition of the existing dwelling and outbuildings.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Landscape and Visual • Materials and Waste • Traffic and Transport • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
101	Residential Development of 30 affordable apartments for people aged over 55 associated access parking and demolition of former Albion Hotel.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Traffic and Transport • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
102	Erection of 28 2 and 1 Bedroom Apartments (over 55's), and 3 Houses (total scheme 100% affordable housing), associated access and	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural Heritage • Biodiversity 		No , the size of the development is too small to result in measurable

ID	Description	Within ZOI? (yes/no)	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Other Factors	Include in Short-List
	parking, including demolition of former public house.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape and Visual • Materials and Waste • Noise and Vibration • Population and Human Health • Traffic and Transport • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
103	Demolition of existing buildings and erection of 13 houses and 6 apartments.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
104	Erection of Innovation Centre building comprising office space and laboratories.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Traffic and Transport • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
105	Erection of 20 detached dwellings including means of access and landscaping of the site.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Landscape and Visual • Materials and Waste • Traffic and Transport • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
106	Erection of 21 Dwellings.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
107	Outline application for residential development of 16 dwellings, with details of access Pandy Garage.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural Heritage • Biodiversity • Landscape and Visual • Materials and Waste • Traffic and Transport • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
108	An outline permission for residential development of up to 145 dwellings (Use Class C3) and associated works including highways access. All other matters (relating to appearance, landscaping, unit mix, precise layout and Affordable Housing provision) reserved.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Landscape and Visual • Materials and Waste • Traffic and Transport • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		Yes , the development includes extensive landscape and therefore has the potential for significant inter-project effects due to its proximity to sensitive human and biodiversity receptors.

ID	Description	Within ZOI? (yes/no)	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Other Factors	Include in Short-List
109	Erection of 130 dwellings comprising bungalows, houses and two storey apartments with own access, new access road, associated external works and landscaping.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Resilience • Cultural Heritage • Biodiversity • Land and Soils • Landscape and Visual • Materials and Waste • Noise and Vibration • Population and Human Health • Traffic and Transport • Water Resources and Flood Risk 	The site of the development overlaps with the DCO Proposed Development. A SoCG is being prepared with the developer. The Applicant and the developer are in discussions over the site boundary of Development 109.	Yes , the development includes extensive landscape and therefore has the potential for significant inter-project effects due to its proximity to sensitive human and biodiversity receptors.
110	Construction of a 20m x40m menage for private use only.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste 		No , the size of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
111	Development of land to provide Lodge/Chalet park to include single storey & two storey lodges and a site office.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural Heritage • Biodiversity • Landscape and Visual • Materials and Waste • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
112	New standalone building to provide early years and wraparound childcare facility with additional site improvement works.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Materials and Waste • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
113	Erection of prefabricated holiday lodge with associated enabling works for services and access track.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural Heritage • Biodiversity • Landscape and Visual • Materials and Waste • Noise and Vibration • Population and Human Health • Traffic and Transport • Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
114	Replacement of existing septic tank with foul water treatment plant.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural Heritage • Biodiversity • Landscape and Visual • Materials and Waste • Noise and Vibration 		No , the size of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.

ID	Description	Within ZOI? (yes/no)	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Other Factors	Include in Short-List
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population and Human Health Traffic and Transport Water Resources and Flood Risk 		
115	Refurbishment of the exterior elevations, conversion of existing outbuildings to provide new community room and staff area, Internal refurbishment to existing building, and the addition of a small rear lobby to facilitate the relocation of the primary access point into the facility to better serve the internal layouts and operational capacity.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Materials and Waste 		No , the size of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
116	<p>Central Rhyl Coastal Defence Scheme – Comprising of two main design elements (along with supporting works and maintenance):</p> <p>Coastal Works:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The construction of rock armour scour protection and concrete repairs (approximately 7m in cross sectional width and approximately 1.45km in length); The construction of a new concrete revetment (approximately 15m in cross sectional width and approximately 750m in length); New pedestrian beach accesses through the proposed revetments to replace the existing ones and extension of existing beach accesses through the rock armour scour protection; and The extension of outfalls and protection works to existing outfalls that would be covered by the new revetment. <p>Promenade Works:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raised promenade for coastal protection purposes with consideration for climate change; New rear seawalls for coastal protection purposes; New flood gates for access points through the new rear seawalls; 	No			No , the development is outside the ZOI for the DCO Proposed Development.

ID	Description	Within ZOI? (yes/no)	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Other Factors	Include in Short-List
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New retaining structures where to accommodate level differences between the raised promenade and existing; New ramps or steps to provide access to raised promenade; Repair work to existing seawalls; and <p>Consideration for future provision of concession buildings.</p>				
117	Central Prestatyn Coast Defence Scheme - A new flood defence scheme which involves the creation of a new flood embankment set back from the existing defence which would surround the western, southern and eastern boundaries of Rhyl Golf Course, situated along the Rhyl Coast Road.	No			No , the development is outside the ZOI for the DCO Proposed Development.
118	Llandulas to Kinmel Bay Coastal Defence Scheme - The preferred option includes raising of the existing seawall crest height, enhanced rock revetment and periodical beach recharge at Kinmel Bay. At Pensarn, a setback flood wall is proposed, with rock revetment seaward of the existing wall at Belgrano to the east. A setback flood wall is also proposed at Llanddulas Beach, with raising of the revetment crest to the west. The preferred option results in significant improvements to flood risk in Kinmel Bay. The number of properties at risk of flooding under climate change conditions is reduced from 4958 to 595, resulting in significant betterment to flood risk in the area.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Materials and Waste 		No , although a large development, the development is outside of the ZOI of the Proposed Development.
119	Land within Warwick Chemicals Mostyn Dock Development of an energy centre (3 pyrolysis units).	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Materials and Waste 		No , the size of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
120	Outline application for the redevelopment of a strategic brownfield site for an employment led mixed use development with new accesses and associated infrastructure including flood defences and landscaping. The development includes up to 1,100 residential units and over 300,00m ² of floorspace for use classes B8, B2, B1 and A1.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Materials and Waste Traffic and Transport Water Resources and Flood Risk 	Construction ongoing at the time of this assessment (Construction Staged).	Yes , the development is of a significant scale and nature (an extensive mixed-use development) to result in potentially significant inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
121	Outline application for approval in principle for residential development (up to 94 dwellings), all matters reserved except for access.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Materials and Waste Traffic and Transport 	.	Yes , the development is of a significant scale and nature (an extensive residential development)

ID	Description	Within ZOI? (yes/no)	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Other Factors	Include in Short-List
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Resources and Flood Risk 		to result in potentially significant inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
122	Demolition of Class A1 retail unit and erection of Class A1 retail unit on same footprint (retrospective).	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Materials and Waste Water Resources and Flood Risk 	Construction is already completed.	No , the development has already been constructed.
123	Demolition and redevelopment of a food store (Use Class A1), car park, access and landscaping.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Materials and Waste Water Resources and Flood Risk 		No , the size of the development is too small to result in measurable inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.
124	Erection of residential development comprising of a variety of one, two, three and four bedroom homes (approximately 160 units), together with associated public open space and infrastructure including a new link road between Gwernaffield Road and Denbigh Road to enable Pool House Lane to become a dedicated bicycle and pedestrian route in part.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Materials and Waste Traffic and Transport Water Resources and Flood Risk 		Yes , the development is of a significant scale and nature (an extensive residential development) to result in potentially significant inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development.

1.3. STEP 3 AND 4

- 1.3.1. As stated in **Section 19.5 of Chapter 19 - Combined and Cumulative Effects (Volume II)** the Inter-Project Effects Assessment is reliant on the availability of information relating to the identified projects and the assessment is therefore based on the degree of information that is available at the time of the preparation of the ES Chapter.
- 1.3.2. Step 4 has entailed undertaking the Inter-Project Effects Assessment for the shortlist of developments for each of the relevant environmental topics. The results of this assessment are reported in a matrix format, consistent with Appendix 2 of Advice Note 17, for each topic in **Table 4** and **Table 5** for the Construction and Operation Stages respectively. The assessment is organised by Other Development. **Table 6** and **Table 7** summarises the Inter-Project Effects Assessment results by environmental topic, for the Construction and Operation Stages respectively. These tables also provide an overall inter-project residual effect for each respective environmental topic.
- 1.3.3. Some environmental topics have not been included in the assessment, details of these are included in **Table 19-3 of Chapter 19 - Combined and Cumulative Effects (Volume II)**.

Table 4 – Inter-Project Effects Assessment – Construction Stage

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Mitigation Requirements	Residual Effects
1a			
Biodiversity	<p>As discussed in Chapter 9 - Biodiversity (Volume II), Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish.</p> <p>The similar nature of the development to the DCO Proposed Development means that inter-project effects are likely to occur though. Due to the distance between the development and DCO Proposed Development, and the inland nature of the DCO Proposed Development, the inter-project effects would be limited to those on statutory designated sites of international importance and fish. As no residual effects on designated sites of international importance are anticipated for the development and watercourses with the exception of the Dee Estuary have no connections allowing for adverse effects on fish, the inter-project effects are anticipated to be <i>Negligible</i>.</p>	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Materials and Waste	<p>As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II), Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity.</p> <p>The development is a large-scale project and would involve some similar construction activities and potential waste generation/material requirements. The development is likely to have large scale potential waste generation with a potential for an inter-project effect. Existing policies that the development, as part of the Project, and the regulatory environment should ensure that these effects are not significant. Due to both the DCO Proposed Development and development having non-significant residual effects, a magnification of adverse effects to a significant level is not anticipated due to the aforementioned policy and regulatory framework. As a result, a <i>Minor Adverse</i> effect is anticipated.</p>	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
1c			
Biodiversity	<p>As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II), Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish.</p> <p>Information on the development, including a proposed alignment, is limited. As a result, an assessment of likely inter-project effects is difficult. However, assuming a worst-case scenario, an overground power cable alignment (adjacent to the DCO Proposed Development) would result in potential inter-project effects resulting from habitat destruction and fragmentation of statutory and non-statutory designated sites, habitats and fauna such as bats, amphibians and barn owls. The potential effects of the development are likely to be significant. As the residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development are not significant, it is not anticipated that a significant inter-project effect would occur. The interaction of the effects of the DCO Proposed Development and the development would not lead to a significant magnification of the adverse effects of the development. However, a measurable inter-project effect will be observed. This has been assessed as <i>Minor Adverse</i>.</p>	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Land and Soils	<p>As discussed in Chapter 11- Land and Soils (Volume II), Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to the sterilisation of mineral resources.</p> <p>Due to the similar baseline environment and proximity of the development to the DCO Proposed Development it is anticipated that similar residual effects would likely occur. Effects on mineral resources would be likely to</p>	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Mitigation Requirements	Residual Effects
	occur due to the required excavations to facilitate the development and as a result an inter-project effect is anticipated. This would magnify the effects on material resources compared to the DCO Proposed Development in isolation, but this is unlikely to be significant due to the minor level of effects for both the development and the DCO Proposed Development. As a result, a <i>Minor Adverse</i> effect is anticipated.		
Landscape and Visual	<p>As discussed in Chapter 12- Landscape and Visual (Volume II), Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range up to Moderate Adverse (significant). Up to Moderate Adverse effects are anticipated on residential and recreational receptors from visual amenity, depending on viewpoint location. Additionally, up to Moderate Adverse (significant) effects are anticipated on Landscape Character Areas (LCAs).</p> <p>The development alignment is not known at this time but is assumed to be in close proximity to BVS elements of the DCO Proposed Development. As with the DCO Proposed Development, construction works over this 10km alignment are likely to result in significant residual effects on landscape character areas and on the visual amenity of both recreational and residential receptors. As information on the development is limited, the worst-case assumption assumes that the development would be an overhead powerline. With this in mind, the key consideration of inter-project effects is the effects of the development on existing screening woodland that provides screening of the Cornist Lane and Pentre Halkyn BVS sites. If this screening is disturbed there would be measurable inter-project effects more so than the assumed simultaneous nature of construction activities. These effects would unlikely result in a significant magnification of residual effects due to the fact that residual effects of both the development and the DCO Proposed Development are already significant. As a result, a <i>Minor Adverse</i> effect is anticipated.</p>	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Materials and Waste	<p>As discussed in Chapter 14-Materials and Waste (Volume II), Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity.</p> <p>The development is a large-scale project connecting to the DCO Proposed Development and comprising of 10km of powerlines. The development is likely to have large potential waste generation though different materials requirements in key areas of the development (the powerlines). Assuming a worst-case scenario, inter-project effects with a below ground route alignment would likely occur, with the effects of waste being the potential source rather than material requirements. The adverse effects on waste generation would likely be mitigated through required backfilling of excavation activities that would occur in the construction stage. As a result of these likely measures, the inter-project effect would be <i>Minor Adverse</i>.</p>	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Noise and Vibration	<p>As discussed in Chapter 15- Noise and Vibration (Volume II), Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development include significant effects (moderate adverse or greater) on residential receptors due to noise from construction traffic at certain receptor locations. All other receptors were found to be not significant, for the purpose of the Construction Stage assessment these are equated to minor adverse.</p> <p>The development is a large-scale linear project adjacent to the DCO Proposed Development likely requiring extensive construction traffic throughout the local road network. The development is also likely to have a similar construction methodology and occur concurrently with the DCO Proposed Development as it is required to facilitate the elements of the Project. Due to this there is likely to be an inter-project effect though this is unlikely to act on the same receptors in most cases, the exception being at the closest point between the BVS sites and the development. As a result, the inter-project effect would be <i>Minor Adverse</i>.</p>	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Mitigation Requirements	Residual Effects
Population and Human Health	<p>As discussed in Chapter 16- Population and Human Health (Volume II), Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be observed on human receptors ranging from Negligible to Moderate Adverse (significant) depending on the section of the DCO Proposed Development. Moderate Adverse effects are associated with Sections 2, 3 and 4, with all other Sections seeing Minor Adverse effects (not significant).</p> <p>The nature of the development, has the potential for adverse effects on community land, recreation and private property (depending on the alignment). These effects are not anticipated to result in a significant inter-project effect due to the limited extent of adverse effects of the DCO Proposed Development near the Flint BVS works (Section 7) in comparison to the CO₂ pipeline. As a result, a <i>Minor Adverse</i> effect is anticipated.</p>	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Traffic and Transport	<p>As discussed in Chapter 17- Traffic and Transport (Volume II), Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse due to severance, pedestrian amenity and fear and intimidation. These effects are associated with 18 different road locations associated with the BVS sites and the pipeline.</p> <p>The development is likely to operate along the same transport routes as that of the DCO Proposed Development approaching the Flint BVS locations (Section 7). This would increase pressure on the A55 in the vicinity of the BVS sites. The alignment of the development is not known and is assumed to require the same access as the DCO Proposed Development. Due to this, an inter-project effect is anticipated. However, as construction activities along this linear development would be relatively small scale at the point of intersection with the DCO Proposed Development (and thereafter following an approximately 1km alignment away from each BVS), the inter-project effect is not anticipated to lead to a significant magnification of effects compared to the DCO Proposed Development in isolation. As a result, a <i>Minor Adverse</i> effect is anticipated.</p>	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Water Resources and Flood Risk	<p>As discussed in Chapter 18- Water Resources and Flood Risk (Volume II), Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse on water quality, hydrology and hydromorphological processes and groundwater on assets such as the Dee Estuary SPA and Mersey Estuary SSSI. In addition, Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on residents and other human receptors due to increased flood risk. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook are anticipated to be Moderate Adverse (significant).</p> <p>The construction requirements of the development would likely involve intersection of watercourses in the vicinity of the Cornist Lane BVS. The residual effects of these intersections would likely be adverse and therefore an inter-project effect may occur due to subsequent effects on water quality and flow. Effects during construction on flood risk are not anticipated to lead to an-in combination due to the nature of the development and the likely flood mitigation measures included in the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for the development. The DCO Proposed Development would not result in adverse effects on watercourses likely to be crossed and adversely affected by the development as the main adverse effects are associated with the construction of the CO₂ pipeline. Additionally, the Dee and Mersey Estuaries are not anticipated to record a measurable inter-project effect of the DCO Proposed Development and development due to the scale of the watercourses. As a result, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.</p>	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
1d			
Biodiversity	<p>As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II), Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish.</p> <p>Information on the development is limited. However, the scale of required construction activities and proximity to the BVS and AGI sites for the DCO Proposed Development is likely to result in similar residual effects on</p>	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Mitigation Requirements	Residual Effects
	biodiversity assets, namely bats, barn owls, amphibians, habitat of nature importance (particularly hedgerows and ancient woodland) and statutory designated sites such as Halkyn Mountain. As a result, an inter-project effect is anticipated. The level of effect is not anticipated to be significant however as both the development and DCO Proposed Development are part of the Project and would adhere to appropriate mitigation recommendations such as those listed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II) in regard to bats and hedgerows, thereby not magnifying residual effects significantly. As a result, a <i>Minor Adverse</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.		
Land and Soils	As discussed in Chapter 11- Land and Soils (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to the sterilisation of mineral resources. Due to the similar baseline environment and proximity of the development to the DCO Proposed Development it is anticipated that similar residual effects would likely occur. Effects on mineral resources would be likely to occur due to the required excavations to facilitate the development and as a result an inter-project effect is anticipated. This would magnify the effects on material resources compared to the DCO Proposed Development in isolation, but this is unlikely to be significant due to the minor level of effects for both the development and the DCO Proposed Development. As a result, a <i>Minor Adverse</i> effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Landscape and Visual	As discussed in Chapter 12- Landscape and Visual (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range up to Moderate Adverse (significant). Up to Moderate Adverse effects are anticipated on residential and recreational receptors from visual amenity, depending on viewpoint location. Additionally, up to Moderate Adverse (significant) effects are anticipated on LCAs. The development is associated with the AGI and BVS locations and as such would not have any inter-project effects with the pipeline. The development, involving connectivity to the DCO Proposed Development, would have similar construction activities (excavation, screening and earthworks etc.). As with the DCO Proposed Development, construction works over the multiple kilometre alignment are likely to result in adverse residual effects on landscape character areas and on the visual amenity of both recreational and residential receptors. These effects would likely be significant if open-trenching construction methods lead to large losses of woodland or other screening habitats in the vicinity of the AGI and BVS sites. As the amenity receptors affected by the DCO Proposed Development are concentrated around the AGI and BVS sites, potential inter-project effects are likely to be limited to effects in close proximity to the AGI and BVS sites, particular viewpoint B9 viewing the Cornist Lane BVS; WAGI3, WAGI4 and WAGI 7 viewing the Flint AGI; WAGI 8 viewing Northop Hall AGI; and P14a viewing Rock Bank BVS where significant adverse effects are anticipated. As a result of this, a <i>Minor Adverse</i> effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Materials and Waste	As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity. The development is considered a large-scale project (made up of numerous smaller-scale projects) connecting to the DCO Proposed Development and comprising of multiple kilometres of cable alignments. The development is likely to have large scale material requirements and potential waste generation though different materials requirements in key areas of the development (such as the underground aspects). Assuming a worst-case scenario, inter-project effects with a below ground route alignment would likely occur, with the effects of waste being the potential source rather than material requirements. The adverse effects on waste generation would	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Mitigation Requirements	Residual Effects
	likely be mitigated through required backfilling of excavation activities that would occur in the construction stage. As a result of these likely measures, the inter-project effect would be <i>Minor Adverse</i> .		
Noise and Vibration	As discussed in Chapter 15- Noise and Vibration (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development include significant effects (equated to moderate adverse) on residential receptors due to noise from construction traffic at certain receptor locations. All other receptors were found to be not significant, for the purpose of the Construction Stage assessment these are equated to minor adverse. The development is a large-scale project (made up of numerous smaller-scale projects) adjacent to the DCO Proposed Development likely requiring extensive construction traffic throughout the local road network. The development is also likely to have a similar construction methodology and occur concurrently with the DCO Proposed Development as it is required to facilitate the DCO Proposed Development, resulting in a magnification of construction traffic noise. As a result, the inter-project effect would be <i>Minor Adverse</i> .	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Population and Human Health	As discussed in Chapter 16- Population and Human Health (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be observed on human receptors ranging from Negligible to Moderate Adverse (significant) depending on the Section of the DCO Proposed Development. Moderate Adverse effects are associated with Sections 2, 3 and 4, with all other Sections seeing Minor Adverse effects. The nature of the development, multiple up to 1km cabling associated with BVS and AGIs locations, has the potential for adverse effects on recreation and private property (depending on the alignment). These effects are not anticipated to result in a significant inter-project effects due to similar mitigation measures for PRoW and the limited numbers of residential receptors in the vicinity of the AGI and BVS locations. As a result, a <i>Minor Adverse</i> effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Traffic and Transport	As discussed in Chapter 17- Traffic and Transport (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse due to severance, pedestrian amenity and fear and intimidation. These effects are associated with 18 different road locations associated with the AGI and BVS sites and the pipeline. The development is likely to operate along the same transport routes as that of the DCO Proposed Development approaching the BVS and AGI locations. This would increase pressure on the Strategic Road Network (SRN) in the vicinity of the BVSs. The alignment of the development is not known and is assumed to require the same access as the DCO Proposed Development at points in proximity to all BVS and AGI sites. Due to this, an-in combination effect is anticipated. However, as construction activities along this linear development would be relatively small scale at the point of intersection with the DCO Proposed Development, the inter-project effect is not anticipated to lead to a significant magnification of effects compared to the DCO Proposed Development in isolation. As a result, a <i>Minor Adverse</i> effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18- Water Resources and Flood Risk (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse on water quality, hydrology and hydromorphological processes and groundwater on assets such as the Dee Estuary SPA and Mersey Estuary SSSI. In addition, Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on residents and other human receptors due to increased flood risk. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook are anticipated to be Moderate Adverse (significant). Effects during construction on flood risk are not anticipated to lead to an-in combination due to the nature of the development and the likely flood mitigation measures included in the CEMP for the development. The development has the potential to adversely affect watercourses and groundwater including significantly affected (by the DCO Proposed Development) receptors such as Alltami Brook through potential pollution and	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Mitigation Requirements	Residual Effects
	contamination during construction activities or the cutting of watercourses depending on the alignment of the development. Therefore, inter-project effects on water quality, flow and groundwater are anticipated. Due to the small scale of the development at the point of contact with any watercourses the resultant inter-project effect is anticipated to be <i>Minor Adverse</i> .		
1ei			
Biodiversity	As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish. The ES for the development concluded that the development would not result in any significant residual effects on biodiversity assets. However, multiple receptors will experience minor adverse residual effects. These are the Mersey Estuary (SSSI, SPA and Ramsar Site), Priority Habitats (deciduous woodland and open mosaic habitat), water voles and invertebrates. Based on these results and the proximity of the development, an inter-project effect with the DCO Proposed Development is likely to occur with the Mersey Estuary and deciduous woodland. These effects are likely to be measurable as similar construction activities will be required resulting in similar residual effects (such as temporary construction drainage impacts on the Mersey Estuary). However, the scale of the development and the scale of affected receptors (particularly the Mersey Estuary) means the magnification of these effects is unlikely to be significant. Therefore, a <i>Minor Adverse</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Land and Soils	As discussed in Chapter 11- Land and Soils (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to the sterilisation of mineral resources. The development is located on the site of previously development land with a history of industrial activity. As a result, construction activities effects would not be impacting previously unaffected areas of minerals. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Landscape and Visual	As discussed in Chapter 12- Landscape and Visual (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range up to Moderate Adverse (significant). Up to Moderate Adverse effects are anticipated on residential and recreational receptors from visual amenity, depending on viewpoint location. Additionally, up to Moderate Adverse (significant) effects are anticipated on LCAs. The development is in the vicinity of EAGI9 viewpoint and the Mersey Valley and Shropshire, Cheshire and Staffordshire LCAs (most closely associated with LCA9a). These receptors are anticipated to experience Moderate Adverse and Minor Adverse respectively. The ES for the development concludes Minor Adverse effects in relation to receptors viewing from Elton. As the development is an industrial development, taking place in an industrial environment well screened from receptors, no effects on LCAs are anticipated. Therefore, an inter-project effect would only be possible for visual amenity. Due to screening, and separation of affected receptors by the development and DCO Proposed Development, this inter-project effect is appraised as Negligible.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Materials and Waste	As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity. The ES for the development concluded that the development would have a measurable but not significant adverse effect on material usage and waste generation during the Construction Stage. This is similar to the DCO Proposed Development though some elements of material requirements would differ. An inter-project effect is anticipated to occur in relation to both materials and waste. This effect is appraised as <i>Minor Adverse</i> effect due to the comparatively small scale of the development to the DCO Proposed Development.	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Noise and Vibration	As discussed in Chapter 15- Noise and Vibration (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development include significant effects (equated to moderate adverse) on residential receptors due to	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Mitigation Requirements	Residual Effects
	<p>noise from construction traffic at certain receptor locations. All other receptors were found to be not significant, for the purpose of the Construction Stage assessment these are equated to minor adverse.</p> <p>The development is a medium sized industrial development in close proximity to the DCO Proposed Development. Construction activities are anticipated to less intensive than the DCO Proposed Development due to likely lower rates of excavation, pilling or compaction of soils. The ES for the development concludes no worse than Minor Adverse residual effects as a result of this. Alongside this, Minor Adverse effects are anticipated for Section 1 of the DCO Proposed Development. A measurable inter-project effect is likely, but this is not likely to be significant. Therefore, a <i>Minor Adverse</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.</p>		
Population and Human Health	<p>As discussed in Chapter 16- Population and Human Health (Volume II), Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be observed on human receptors ranging from Negligible to Moderate Adverse (significant) depending on the Section of the DCO Proposed Development. Moderate Adverse effects are associated with Sections 2, 3 and 4, with all other Sections seeing Minor Adverse effects.</p> <p>The development is in the vicinity of Section 1 of the DCO Proposed Development where all residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development are anticipated to be Minor Adverse. The ES for the development concluded that beneficial and adverse effects would result in the Construction Stage. The beneficial effects from local employment and the adverse effects from disturbance to local residents and communities. An inter-project effect is likely to occur in relation to these adverse effects due to increased overall restriction of access to local receptors. This effect is anticipated to be <i>Minor Adverse</i> as the location of sensitive receptors means that a significant magnification of restriction of access compared to the development in isolation will not be observed.</p>	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Traffic and Transport	<p>As discussed in Chapter 17- Traffic and Transport (Volume II), Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse due to severance, pedestrian amenity and fear and intimidation. These effects are associated with 18 different road locations associated with the BVS sites and the pipeline.</p> <p>The Transport Assessment for the development was unavailable at the time of writing. However, as all effects of the DCO Proposed Development are Minor Adverse in the area of the Development (Section 1, near to Elton and Stanlow AGIS) it is assumed that the development would have similar or larger effects. As construction traffic requirements in the vicinity of the development would likely be larger for the development it is not anticipated that there would be a measurable inter-project effect compared to the development in isolation. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.</p>	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Water Resources and Flood Risk	<p>As discussed in Chapter 18- Water Resources and Flood Risk (Volume II), Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse on water quality, hydrology and hydromorphological processes and groundwater on assets such as the Dee Estuary SPA and Mersey Estuary SSSI. In addition, Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on residents and other human receptors due to increased flood risk. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook are anticipated to be Moderate Adverse (significant).</p> <p>The ES for the development concluded that Minor Adverse residual effects are anticipated on Gale Brook (due to drainage effects and accidental spillage of pollutants) and several small unnamed streams. No effects are anticipated on flood risk. Minor Adverse effects from the DCO Proposed Development are also anticipated here as the Gale Brook is crossed by the DCO Proposed Development alignment. This means that an inter-project effect in relation to Gale Brook is likely to occur. As these effects are Minor Adverse in both cases, and do not involve a magnification of the same source of effects (cutting of watercourses versus the effects of temporary drainage) this effect is not anticipated to be significant. Therefore, a <i>Minor Adverse</i> effect is anticipated.</p>	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
1eii			
Biodiversity	As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Mitigation Requirements	Residual Effects
	observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish. The biodiversity report for the development concludes that minimal effects on biodiversity will result from construction of the development. Effects with an inter-project effect potential (on statutory/non-statutory designates sites, bits, woodland, hedgerows etc.) are not anticipated. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.		
Materials and Waste	As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity. The development is associated with development 1ei (see above) and is assumed therefore to have similar effects in relation to materials and waste. This is similar to the DCO Proposed Development though some elements of material requirements would differ. An inter-project effect is anticipated to occur in relation to both materials and waste. This effect is appraised as <i>Minor Adverse</i> effect due to the comparatively small scale of the development to the DCO Proposed Development.	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Traffic and Transport	As discussed in Chapter 17- Traffic and Transport (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse due to severance, pedestrian amenity and fear and intimidation. These effects are associated with 18 different road locations associated with the BVS sites and the pipeline. Information on the development is limited and no transport assessment has been prepared. As all effects of the DCO Proposed Development are Minor Adverse in the area of the Development (Section 1, near to Elton and Stanlow AGIS) it is assumed that the development would have similar or lesser effects due to its small size. As these are not likely to measurably magnify the Minor Adverse effects of the DCO Proposed Development, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18- Water Resources and Flood Risk (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse on water quality, hydrology and hydromorphological processes and groundwater on assets such as the Dee Estuary SPA and Mersey Estuary SSSI. In addition, Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on residents and other human receptors due to increased flood risk. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook are anticipated to be Moderate Adverse (significant). No assessment of flood risk or water resources is available for the development. However, as the development is in the vicinity of minor brooks and ditches an effect is likely. However, due to the scale of the DCO Proposed Development in comparison to the development, a measurable inter-project effect is not anticipated as there would be no magnification of effects compared to the DCO Proposed Development in isolation. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
1f			
Biodiversity	As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish. The nature of the development being similar to that of the DCO Proposed Development means that similar residual effects are likely to occur to those in the vicinity of Section 1 of the DCO Proposed Development. These effects would occur on statutory designated sites such as the Mersey Estuary, Local Nature Reserves (LNRs), aquatic habitats, deciduous woodland and fauna such as bats. In absence of assessment details for the development the level of these effects is assumed to be similar to that of the DCO Proposed Development. Following a waste case assumption, these effects would occur and magnify those of the DCO Proposed Development. Due to the nature of receptors in the areas, such as the scale of the Mersey Estuary and isolated	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Mitigation Requirements	Residual Effects
	nature of the LNRs and Deciduous Woodland it is likely that these effects will not compromise these receptors. Therefore, a <i>Minor Adverse</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.		
Land and Soils	As discussed in Chapter 11- Land and Soils (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to the sterilisation of mineral resources. As the development is similar in nature and location to the DCO Proposed Development (a natural gas pipeline in the vicinity of the Stanlow and Ince AGIs) equivalent residual effects would likely occur. Effects on mineral resources would be likely to occur due to the required excavations to facilitate the development and as a result an inter-project effect is anticipated. This would magnify the effects on material resources compared to the DCO Proposed Development in isolation, but this is unlikely to be significant due to the minor level of effects for both the development and the DCO Proposed Development. As a result, a <i>Minor Adverse</i> effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Landscape and Visual	As discussed in Chapter 12- Landscape and Visual (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range up to Moderate Adverse (significant). Up to Moderate Adverse effects are anticipated on residential and recreational receptors from visual amenity, depending on viewpoint location. Additionally, up to Moderate Adverse (significant) effects are anticipated on LCAs. The development is in the vicinity of EAGI9 viewpoint and the Mersey Valley and Shropshire, Cheshire and Staffordshire LCAs (most closely associated with LCA9a). These receptors are anticipated to experience Moderate Adverse and Minor Adverse respectively. The development would likely have similar residual effects in the area due to similar construction activities and alignment routing out of Stanlow. Therefore, an inter-project effect would be anticipated for visual amenity and the aforementioned LCAs. This inter-project effect is appraised as <i>Minor Adverse</i> as, while measurable, the effects of the development would not result in magnifying the residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development to a significant level.	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Materials and Waste	As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity. The development is a similar one to that of the DCO Proposed Development (an underground natural gas pipeline) though a smaller scale. The development is likely to have similar but lesser material requirements and potential waste generation with similar specific material requirements. With these similarities in mind, an inter-project effect would likely occur, with the effects of waste arisings being the source of effect. The adverse effects on waste generation would likely be mitigated through required backfilling of excavation activities that would occur in the construction stage. As a result of these likely measures, the inter-project effect would be <i>Minor Adverse</i> .	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Noise and Vibration	As discussed in Chapter 15- Noise and Vibration (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development include significant effects (equated to moderate adverse) on residential receptors due to noise from construction traffic at certain receptor locations. All other receptors were found to be not significant, for the purpose of the Construction Stage assessment these are equated to minor adverse. The development is a large-scale linear project adjacent to the DCO Proposed Development likely requiring extensive construction traffic throughout the local road network. The development is also likely to have a similar construction methodology and occur concurrently with the DCO Proposed Development as it is required to facilitate the elements of the Project. Due to this there is likely to be an inter-project effect though it is notable that this will occur in an area of the DCO Proposed Development with no significant residual effects (Section 1). As a result, a magnification of effects is not likely to be significant due to the limited direct overlap of these two linear projects. Therefore, the inter-project effect would be <i>Minor Adverse</i> .	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Population and Human Health	As discussed in Chapter 16- Population and Human Health (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be observed on human receptors ranging from Negligible to Moderate Adverse (significant) depending on the Section of the DCO Proposed Development. Moderate Adverse effects are associated with Sections 2, 3 and 4, with all other Sections seeing Minor Adverse effects.	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Mitigation Requirements	Residual Effects
	Information on the development is limited. However, due to the similar nature of the development to the DCO Proposed Development (an underground pipeline) similar residual effects are likely to occur. Due to this an inter-project effect is likely to occur in relation to adverse effects of the restriction of access to residences, industrial/commercial facilities and recreational facilities. This effect is anticipated to be <i>Minor Adverse</i> as the location of development and the DCO Proposed Development (both in close proximity to the Stanlow AGI) will not significantly magnify restriction of access to receptors in nearby communities.		
Traffic and Transport	As discussed in Chapter 17- Traffic and Transport (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse due to severance, pedestrian amenity and fear and intimidation. These effects are associated with 18 different road locations associated with the BVS sites and the pipeline. All effects of the DCO Proposed Development are Minor Adverse in the area of the Development (Section 1, near to Elton and Stanlow AGI), Due to the similarities of the development and the DCO Proposed Development, it is assumed that the development would have similar residual effects. As construction traffic requirements in the vicinity of the development would likely be limited due to facilitating those construction activities at the end of the two alignments, a significant magnification of effects is not anticipated. However, a measurable effect on severance, pedestrian amenity and fear and intimidation would likely be observed in communities such as Elton. Therefore, a <i>Minor Adverse</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18- Water Resources and Flood Risk (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse on water quality, hydrology and hydromorphological processes and groundwater on assets such as the Dee Estuary SPA and Mersey Estuary SSSI. In addition, Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on residents and other human receptors due to increased flood risk. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook are anticipated to be Moderate Adverse (significant). No assessment of flood risk or water resources is available for the development. However, as the development is in the vicinity of Gale Brooks, other minor brooks and ditches an effect is likely. Depending on the alignment of the development, a measurable inter-project effect would be anticipated as it is assumed that these watercourses would be cut during construction works (a main source of residual effects in the area from the DCO Proposed Development). Due to the linear nature of the development the resultant inter-project effect is not anticipated to magnify the effect of the DCO Proposed Development significantly, therefore a <i>Minor Adverse</i> effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
1g			
Biodiversity	As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish. The nature of the development being similar to that of the DCO Proposed Development means that similar residual effects are likely to occur to those in the vicinity of Section 1 of the DCO Proposed Development as well as extensive additional effects to the east and northeast along the development alignment. These effects would occur on statutory designated sites such as the Mersey Estuary, Local Nature Reserves (LNRs), aquatic habitats, deciduous woodland and fauna such as bats. In absence of assessment details for the development the level of these effects is assumed to be similar to that of the DCO Proposed Development. Following a waste case assumption, these effects would occur and magnify those of the DCO Proposed Development. Due to the nature of receptors in the areas, such as the scale of the Mersey Estuary and isolated nature of the LNRs and Deciduous Woodland it is likely that these effects will not compromise these receptors. Therefore, a <i>Minor Adverse</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Land and Soils	As discussed in Chapter 11- Land and Soils (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Developments will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to the sterilisation of mineral resources.	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Mitigation Requirements	Residual Effects
	As the development is similar in nature and location to the DCO Proposed Development (extensive underground pipeline in the vicinity of the Stanlow and Ince AGIs) equivalent residual effects would likely occur. Effects on mineral resources would be likely to occur due to the required excavations to facilitate the development and as a result an inter-project effect is anticipated. This would magnify the effects on material resources compared to the DCO Proposed Development in isolation, but this is unlikely to be significant due to the minor level of effects for both the development and the DCO Proposed Development. As a result, a <i>Minor Adverse</i> effect is anticipated.		
Landscape and Visual	As discussed in Chapter 12- Landscape and Visual (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range up to Moderate Adverse (significant). Up to Moderate Adverse effects are anticipated on residential and recreational receptors from visual amenity, depending on viewpoint location. Additionally, up to Moderate Adverse (significant) effects are anticipated on LCAs. The development is in the vicinity of EAGI9 viewpoint and the Mersey Valley and Shropshire, Cheshire and Staffordshire LCAs (most closely associated with LCA9a). These receptors are anticipated to experience Moderate Adverse and Minor Adverse respectively. The development would likely have similar residual effects in the area due to similar construction activities and alignment routing out of Stanlow. Due to the scale of the development, multiple significant residual effects are anticipated along an extensive alignment. Due to the limited overlap of the development and the DCO Proposed Development an inter-project effect would be limited to receptors in the vicinity of Stanlow. In line with this, an inter-project effect would be anticipated for visual amenity and the aforementioned LCAs in the vicinity of Section 1. This inter-project effect is appraised as <i>Minor Adverse</i> as, while measurable, would not significantly magnify the effects of either the development or the DCO Proposed Development in isolation.	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Materials and Waste	As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity. The development is a similar one to that of the DCO Proposed Development (a large-scale hydrogen pipeline) though of a larger scale. The development is likely to have similar if not greater material requirements and potential waste generation with similar specific material requirements to construct extensive pipeline. With these similarities in mind, an inter-project effect would likely occur in relation to both material usage and waste generation. The adverse effects on waste generation would likely be mitigated through required backfilling of excavation activities that would occur in the construction stage. As a result of these likely measures, the inter-project effect would be <i>Minor Adverse</i> .	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Noise and Vibration	As discussed in Chapter 15- Noise and Vibration (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development include significant effects (equated to moderate adverse) on residential receptors due to noise from construction traffic at certain receptor locations. All other receptors were found to be not significant, for the purpose of the Construction Stage assessment these are equated to minor adverse. The development is a large-scale linear project adjacent to the DCO Proposed Development likely requiring extensive construction traffic throughout the local road network. The development is also likely to have a similar construction methodology due to the similarities in nature and scale. Due to this there is likely to be an inter-project effect though it is notable that this will occur in an area of the DCO Proposed Development with no significant residual effects (Section 1). As a result, a magnification of effects is not likely to be significant due to the limited direct overlap of these two linear projects. Therefore, the inter-project effect would be <i>Minor Adverse</i> .	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Population and Human Health	As discussed in Chapter 16- Population and Human Health (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be observed on human receptors ranging from Negligible to Moderate Adverse (significant) depending on the Section of the DCO Proposed Development. Moderate Adverse effects are associated with Sections 2, 3 and 4, with all other Sections seeing Minor Adverse effects. The development is in proximity to Section 1 of the DCO Proposed Development. The effects on Population and Human Health receptors in this Section are limited to Minor Adverse effects from severance of routes, restriction of access, intimidation of users and loss of amenity value on non-residential commercial receptors in Elton and	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Mitigation Requirements	Residual Effects
	recreational users of national cycle routes. The development is likely to have similar effects on these receptors due to the similar nature of the development and similar construction requirements. An inter-project effect is anticipated to occur, however as the development is further away from these receptors than the DCO Proposed Development and would be separated from them in most cases by the DCO Proposed Development, the inter-project effects would be limited to <i>Minor Adverse</i> .		
Traffic and Transport	As discussed in Chapter 17- Traffic and Transport (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse due to severance, pedestrian amenity and fear and intimidation. These effects are associated with 18 different road locations associated with the BVS sites and the pipeline. All effects of the DCO Proposed Development are Minor Adverse in the area of the Development (Section 1, near to Elton and Stanlow AGIS), Due to the similarities but larger scale of the development in comparison to the DCO Proposed Development, it is assumed that the development would have similar or larger residual effects. As construction traffic requirements in the vicinity of the development would likely be limited due to facilitating those construction activities at the end of the two alignments, a significant magnification of effects is not anticipated. However, a measurable effect on severance, pedestrian amenity and fear and intimidation would likely be observed in communities such as Elton. Therefore, a <i>Minor Adverse</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18- Water Resources and Flood Risk (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse on water quality, hydrology and hydromorphological processes and groundwater on assets such as the Dee Estuary SPA and Mersey Estuary SSSI. In addition, Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on residents and other human receptors due to increased flood risk. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook are anticipated to be Moderate Adverse (significant). No assessment of flood risk or water resources is available for the development. However, as the development is in the vicinity of Gale Brooks, other minor brooks and ditches an effect is likely. Depending on the alignment of the development, a measurable inter-project effect would be anticipated as it is assumed that these watercourses would be cut during construction works (a main source of residual effects in the area from the DCO Proposed Development). Due to the linear nature of the development and limited overlap between it and the DCO Proposed Development (mostly occurring between the Stanlow and Ince AGIs) the resultant inter-project effect is not anticipated to magnify the effect of the DCO Proposed Development significantly, therefore a <i>Minor Adverse</i> effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
3			
Biodiversity	As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish. The development is a residential development located on the boundary of New Brighton, north of Mold. The site itself is comprised of low value habitats but is in the vicinity of woodland and a surface water body (separated by New Brighton Road. In addition, statutory designated sites (Buckley Claypits and Commons SAC/SSSI, Maes y Grug SSSI and Deeside and Buckley Newt Sites SAC) are located to the east and north-east of the development. The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) for the development concluded that the development will have no effects on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, watercourses or amphibians. Woodland and bats may be affected but further investigation will be needed before a determination is made on this. Due to the likely minimal effects on these (effects would be indirect as these assets are not within the development site) a measurable inter-project effect is not anticipated. The effect is therefore appraised as <i>Negligible</i> .	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Landscape and Visual	As discussed in Chapter 12- Landscape and Visual (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range up to Moderate Adverse (significant). Up to Moderate Adverse effects are	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Mitigation Requirements	Residual Effects
	anticipated on residential and recreational receptors from visual amenity, depending on viewpoint location. Additionally, up to Moderate Adverse (significant) effects are anticipated on LCAs. No assessment of landscape and visual effects is available for the development. However, due to the nature and location of the development, located at the edge of a residential area that is well screened by trees, hedgerows and fencing, a measurable inter-project effect is not anticipated. Therefore, a Negligible inter-project effect is anticipated.		
Materials and Waste	As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity. The scale of the development in comparison to the DCO Proposed Development is such that a measurable inter-project effect would not be observed. The inter-project effect is therefore appraised as <i>Negligible</i> .	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18- Water Resources and Flood Risk , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse on water quality, hydrology and hydromorphological processes and groundwater on assets such as the Dee Estuary SPA and Mersey Estuary SSSI. In addition, Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on residents and other human receptors due to increased flood risk. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook are anticipated to be Moderate Adverse (significant). No assessment information is available on water resources but based on the findings on watercourses in the PEA, it is likely that effects on these watercourses would not occur. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
4			
Biodiversity	As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish. The development is located in an area of low value habitats on the southern boundary of Buckley. The development Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) concluded that negligible/minor impacts on barn owls and bats but with proper mitigation measures these would be effectively mitigated be negligible effects. Additionally, adverse effects were anticipated on GCN (amphibians) but with the implementation of proposed mitigation measures these effects would also be negligible. As a result of these negligible effect, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Materials and Waste	As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity. The scale of the development in comparison to the DCO Proposed Development is such that a measurable inter-project effect would not be observed. The inter-project effect is therefore appraised as <i>Negligible</i> .	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18- Water Resources and Flood Risk (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse on water quality, hydrology and hydromorphological processes and groundwater on assets such as the Dee Estuary SPA and Mersey Estuary SSSI. In addition, Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on residents and other human receptors due to increased flood risk. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook are anticipated to be Moderate Adverse (significant). The development is located on an urban boundary and not in the vicinity of any watercourses (with the exception of minor unnamed streams). These watercourses are not connected to any affected by the DCO Proposed Development and as well as this the development will not permanently cut or alter these watercourses. Additionally, the development is small scale and not anticipated to result in a measurable increase in flood risk during the Construction Stage. As a result of this, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Mitigation Requirements	Residual Effects
5			
Biodiversity	As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish. The ES for the development included an ecology assessment. In relation to receptors with the potential for inter-project effects, the assessment concluded at worst minor adverse effects on foraging potential of bats. Due to the scale of the development and the limited nature of effects on bats, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Landscape and Visual	As discussed in Chapter 12- Landscape and Visual (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range up to Moderate Adverse (significant). Up to Moderate Adverse effects are anticipated on residential and recreational receptors from visual amenity, depending on viewpoint location. Additionally, up to Moderate Adverse (significant) effects are anticipated on Landscape Character Areas (LCAs). The ES for the development included an LVIA. This assessment concluded that effects would arise in the Construction Stage due to construction works temporarily adversely affecting the amenity of the area. However, the screening provided by multiple lines of woodland means that the construction of the development is not likely to be visible from any of the viewpoints associated with the DCO Proposed Development (the nearest being B7). Therefore, a Negligible inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Materials and Waste	As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity. The scale of the development in comparison to the DCO Proposed Development is such that a measurable inter-project effect would not be observed. The inter-project effect is therefore appraised as <i>Negligible</i> .	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Traffic and Transport	As discussed in Chapter 17- Traffic and Transport (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse due to severance, pedestrian amenity and fear and intimidation. These effects are associated with 18 different road locations associated with the BVS sites and the pipeline. As the development is on one of the affected receptor roads (Racecourse Lane) that would see minor adverse effects from the DCO Proposed Development, a concurrent construction stage would likely lead to an inter-project effect due to construction traffic sharing the same roads as well as increasing the effects of severance due to use of roads adjacent to Cornist Lane. It is noted however that the scale of the development is significantly smaller than the DCO Proposed Development, as a result a <i>Minor Adverse</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18- Water Resources and Flood Risk (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse on water quality, hydrology and hydromorphological processes and groundwater on assets such as the Dee Estuary SPA and Mersey Estuary SSSI. In addition, Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on residents and other human receptors due to increased flood risk. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook are anticipated to be Moderate Adverse (significant). The ES for the development concluded negligible impacts on water resources or flood risk. Therefore, no potential for inter-project effects is anticipated, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is therefore appraised.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
6 Note: The development is an extension of the lifetime operation of an existing quarry (Hendre Quarry) which includes plans to extend the area of extraction for the quarry. The ES for the development does not include an assessment of a Construction Stage, however there is the potential for measurable inter-project effects with the construction stage of the DCO Proposed Development. Therefore, an inter-project effects assessment has been carried out for the construction stage as part of this assessment.			

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Mitigation Requirements	Residual Effects
Biodiversity	As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish. The ES for the development concluded that the extension of the quarry extraction lifetime would result in no residual effects on biodiversity with the exception of badgers. As the DCO Proposed Development would see no residual effects on badgers, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Materials and Waste	As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity. The development would see an increase in the lifetime of the mining operation, rather than an increased rate of operations. The main material and waste consideration for the development, the provision of screening banks, would be facilitated by the removal of topsoil from planned quarry operations and therefore not lead to increased material usage or waste generation. As a result, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18- Water Resources and Flood Risk (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse on water quality, hydrology and hydromorphological processes and groundwater on assets such as the Dee Estuary SPA and Mersey Estuary SSSI. In addition, Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on residents and other human receptors due to increased flood risk. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook are anticipated to be Moderate Adverse (significant). The development, in accordance with its ES, would see no construction stage residual effects on water quality or flood risk due to the lack of activities associated with dewatering or effects on groundwater. As a result, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
9			
Biodiversity	As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish. The environmental information for the development is limited, with only an Ecological Implications report being available. The conclusion of this report bat potential adverse effects on foraging bats were the only relevant likely effect in the context of inter-project effects. However, these effects are not anticipated to result in a measurable inter-project effects when suggested mitigation measures are considered. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Materials and Waste	As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity. The development, although smaller than the DCO Proposed Development, is a large-scale development with large material requirements as well as extensive demolition and potential waste generation requirements. It is therefore anticipated that a measurable inter-project effect would be observed though due to the differing scales of the development and the DCO Proposed Development, this would be <i>Minor Adverse</i> .	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18- Water Resources and Flood Risk (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse on water quality, hydrology and hydromorphological processes and groundwater on assets such as the Dee Estuary SPA and Mersey Estuary SSSI. In addition, Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on residents and other human receptors due to	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Mitigation Requirements	Residual Effects
	<p>increased flood risk. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook are anticipated to be Moderate Adverse (significant).</p> <p>The development does not have an assessment of water resources included within the available environmental information. However, the development is located at the southern extent of Alltami brook and the watercourse is within the site. Construction works are likely to take place within 100m of the watercourse and therefore a residual effect on the development is anticipated. However, the development will not cut the watercourse, the reason for significant adverse effects from the DCO Proposed Development. Therefore, while an inter-project effect is likely to occur, this will not be significant. As a result, a <i>Minor Adverse</i> effect is anticipated.</p>		
12			
Biodiversity	<p>As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II), Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish.</p> <p>Information on the development is limited. However, the development is not located in proximity to protected areas or priority habitats. The development area consists of agricultural fields, bounded by trees. These trees and the nearby woodland are likely to be adversely affected by the construction of the development. The potential for inter-project effects is low, due to the small scale of the development and lack of notable assets, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.</p>	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Materials and Waste	<p>As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II), Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity.</p> <p>The scale of the development in comparison to the DCO Proposed Development is such that a measurable inter-project effect would not be observed. The inter-project effect is therefore appraised as <i>Negligible</i>.</p>	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Water Resources and Flood Risk	<p>As discussed in Chapter 18- Water Resources and Flood Risk (Volume II), Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse on water quality, hydrology and hydromorphological processes and groundwater on assets such as the Dee Estuary SPA and Mersey Estuary SSSI. In addition, Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on residents and other human receptors due to increased flood risk. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook are anticipated to be Moderate Adverse (significant).</p> <p>The relatively small scale of the development and its location means that there are unlikely to be any adverse effects on common receptors affected by the DCO Proposed Development. As a result, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.</p>	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
14			
Biodiversity	<p>As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II), Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish.</p> <p>Information on the development is limited but as the development is a significant infrastructure development it has large potential for significant adverse effects as the development intersects multiple protected areas and passing in close proximity to the Dee Estuary. The effects on biodiversity are likely to be significant on statutory protected sites of the Dee Estuary and River Dee and as such not magnified by to a significant degree through inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development. As a result, a <i>Minor Adverse</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.</p>	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Mitigation Requirements	Residual Effects
Land and Soils	As discussed in Chapter 11- Land and Soils (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Developments will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to the sterilisation of mineral resources. The development, a major new road, would likely result in similar to more severe effects on land and soils (specifically the sterilisation of mineral resources). The development intersects the DCO Proposed Development north-west of Connah's Quay (Section 6 of the DCO Proposed Development). This, combined with the likely residual effects, means that an inter-project effect is likely to occur. This is appraised as <i>Minor Adverse</i> as, while a measurable magnification would be observed, the residual effects of the development in isolation would not be significantly magnified by the presence of the DCO Proposed Development.	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Landscape and Visual	As discussed in Chapter 12- Landscape and Visual (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range up to Moderate Adverse (significant). Up to Moderate Adverse effects are anticipated on residential and recreational receptors from visual amenity, depending on viewpoint location. Additionally, up to Moderate Adverse (significant) effects are anticipated on Landscape Character Areas (LCAs). The development, a major road development, would likely result in significant residual effects on visual amenity and adverse effects on LCAs. These effects would be well screened from viewpoints of the DCO Proposed Development Section 6, which experience a mix of moderate and minor adverse effects, so will not result in an inter-project effect. The Estuary Edge and Valleys is likely to be significantly adversely affected by the development. This LCA is also anticipated to be significantly adversely affected by the DCO Proposed Development. The large scale of the development and the DCO Proposed Development, along with the significant coverage of the LCA by the two developments in combination will likely result in a significant inter-project effect without additional mitigation measures. This effect is appraised as <i>Moderate Adverse</i> .	The Applicant should continue to engage with the developer of A55 Red Route ('other development 14') and develop an appropriate mitigation strategy, should construction occur simultaneously, to avoid significant temporary inter-project effects. The effects arise from simultaneous construction within the Estuary Edge and Valleys (LCA). If simultaneous construction within the LCA can be avoided, no significant inter-project effect will occur, and no mitigation is considered to be required.	<i>Moderate Adverse (significant)</i>
Materials and Waste	As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity. The development is a large-scale development with large material requirements as well as extensive potential waste generation requirements. It is noted that the primary material requirements of the development and the DCO Proposed Development will differ in some key areas (the development primarily using asphalt and concrete). Additionally, as a road development, the development would apply the Waste Hierarchy to design and construction activities alongside other relevant mitigation measures to reduce the adverse effects from waste generation. Despite this a measurable inter-project effect in relation to waste would still be observed, this would be <i>Minor Adverse</i> .	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Noise and Vibration	As discussed in Chapter 15- Noise and Vibration (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development include significant effects (equated to moderate adverse) on residential receptors due to noise from construction traffic at certain receptor locations. All other receptors were found to be not significant, for the purpose of the Construction Stage assessment these are equated to minor adverse. The development, a major road development, will have likely extensive noise generating construction activities along its 13km alignment. This alignment intersects at Section 6 and follows close to Sections 3-6 of the DCO	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Mitigation Requirements	Residual Effects
	Proposed Development. The residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development report the highest number of significant effects in Sections 4 and 5, with some additional significant effects at Section 3. These sectors have the highest numbers of potential receptors due to the presence of communities such as Connah's Quay, Queensferry, Shotton and Ewloe. The development is likely to cause significant residual effects during construction, particularly in Connah's Quay which the alignment passes through. However, the point of intersection with the DCO Proposed Development, Section 6, will not see any significant residual effects. This is the main are for potential inter-project effects as although the communities will see residual effects from the alignment of the development it is only at this location where the same residential receptors will be affected. This inter-project effect will be measurable, but the development will likely be the major source of noise effects as it passes significantly closer to residential receptors. Therefore, the inter-project effect will be <i>Minor Adverse</i> as the presence of the DCO Proposed Development will not significantly magnify the effects of the development in isolation.		
Population and Human Health	As discussed in Chapter 16- Population and Human Health (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be observed on human receptors ranging from Negligible to Moderate Adverse (significant) depending on the Section of the DCO Proposed Development. Moderate Adverse effects are associated with Sections 2, 3 and 4, with all other Sections seeing Minor Adverse effects. The development, a major road development, will intersect Section 6 of the DCO Proposed Development, north-west of Connah's Quay. The residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development are Negligible at Section 6, Minor Adverse at Section 5 (in the vicinity of Connah's Quay) due to restriction of access to residential and community/commercial properties and Moderate Adverse on community/commercial facilities at Section 4 (also in the vicinity of Connah's Quay) (and Minor Adverse on residential receptors). Although a shorter overall alignment, the development is likely to have equivalent or larger residual effects on receptors, particularly those in northern Connah's Quay, Northop and the Dee Industrial Park. Therefore, an inter-project effect is likely to occur. This effect is appraised as <i>Minor Adverse</i> as although significant effects would be observed as a result of both the development and DCO Proposed Development. These effects would not be significantly magnified (from moderate to major) inter-project with one another.	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Traffic and Transport	As discussed in Chapter 17- Traffic and Transport (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse due to severance, pedestrian amenity and fear and intimidation. These effects are associated with 18 different road locations associated with the BVS sites and the pipeline. The development, a major road development, creating a new 13km dual carriageway connecting the A55 junction 33 to the A494 Deeside Park Junction along with increasing capacity on the A548 south of Flint. This would likely lead to significant volumes of construction traffic on multiple locations between Northop and Shotwick, adversely affecting the SRN (particularly the A494 and A548). These are connected to some of road links adversely affected by the DCO Proposed Development in Sections 3-6 though effects of the development on these road links would be indirect. As a result of these likely indirect effects, a <i>Minor Adverse</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18- Water Resources and Flood Risk (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse on water quality, hydrology and hydromorphological processes and groundwater on assets such as the Dee Estuary SPA and Mersey Estuary SSSI. In addition, Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on residents and other human receptors due to increased flood risk. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook are anticipated to be Moderate Adverse (significant). The development is significant in size and passes close to the Dee Estuary, a major receptor adversely affected by DCO Proposed Development. The development is likely to adversely affect the Dee Estuary during the	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Mitigation Requirements	Residual Effects
	construction stage, also adversely affected by the DCO Proposed Development, in particular as the development intersects the River Dee. The major watercourse affected by the DCO Proposed Development, Alltami Brook, is unlikely to be affected by the development due to the lack of connectivity and distance from the development. On closer watercourses, construction stage effects such as runoff of materials and pollution during excavation and other construction works are likely to occur. Therefore, an inter-project effect is likely to occur. However, the resultant inter-project effect is unlikely to significantly magnify the effects on receptors compared to either project in isolation. As a result, a <i>Minor Adverse</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.		
18			
Biodiversity	As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish. The development will involve extensive planting for habitat provision and is located on an entirely urban environment. Various biodiversity reports for the development conclude either minimal or negligible effects on biodiversity assets. In particular when considering the distance, no effects on fish or statutory designated sites are anticipated. Based on these minimal effects, the location and the distance of the development from the DCO Proposed Development, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Materials and Waste	As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity. The scale of the development in comparison to the DCO Proposed Development is such that a measurable inter-project effect would not be observed. The inter-project effect is therefore appraised as <i>Negligible</i> .	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
19			
Biodiversity	As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish. The Biodiversity Report for the development concluded that effects of the development would be minimal or negligible due to proposed mitigation measures. As a result, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Materials and Waste	As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity. The scale of the development in comparison to the DCO Proposed Development is such that a measurable inter-project effect would not be observed. The inter-project effect is therefore appraised as <i>Negligible</i> .	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
21			
Biodiversity	As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish. The biodiversity report for the development concludes that effects of the development would be minimal or negligible on nearby statutory and non-statutory designated sites due to proposed mitigation measures. As a result, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Materials and Waste	As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity.	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Mitigation Requirements	Residual Effects
	The development, although smaller than the DCO Proposed Development, is a moderately sized development with extensive potential waste arisings and material requirements due to the change of use of the site and material requirements for car parking, landscaping and office space. It is therefore anticipated that a measurable inter-project effect would be observed though due to the differing scales of the development and the DCO Proposed Development, this would be <i>Minor Adverse</i> .		
22			
Biodiversity	As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish. The Biodiversity Report for the development concluded that the biodiversity effects of the development would result in adverse effects to woodland, bats, amphibians, invertebrates (aquatic) and birds. Although also affected by the DCO Proposed Development, the development is too far away to result in an inter-project effect with these assets. Therefore, a Negligible effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Materials and Waste	As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity. The development, although smaller than the DCO Proposed Development, is a moderately sized development with extensive potential waste arisings and material requirements due to the change of use of the site and material requirements for car parking, and industrial units/facilities. It is therefore anticipated that a measurable inter-project effect would be observed though due to the differing scales of the development and the DCO Proposed Development, this would be <i>Minor Adverse</i> .	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
23			
Biodiversity	As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish. Biodiversity information the development is limited, with arboricultural and ecology reports not providing an indication of likely effects on biodiversity assets. As the site is located in an existing industrial area surrounded by industrial facilities and roads. The only notable asset near to the development is an area of deciduous woodland separated the site from the M53 junction 8. The Arboricultural Report for the development concluded that the trees within the woodland are of limited biodiversity value. Based on this, the inter-project effect with the DCO Proposed Development is appraised as <i>Negligible</i> .	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Materials and Waste	As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity. The scale of the development in comparison to the DCO Proposed Development is such that a measurable inter-project effect would not be observed. The inter-project effect is therefore appraised as <i>Negligible</i> .	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
24			
Biodiversity	As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish. The development is a large-scale residential development that would extend the urban footprint of Chester in the south. The site is comprised of farmland with limited biodiversity value with the exception of a hedgerows and ponds. The ES for the development concluded that Construction Stage biodiversity effects concluded minor adverse effects on bats, GCN (amphibians), birds, ponds and hedgerows. As these effects are minor and not	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Mitigation Requirements	Residual Effects
	concluded as impacted regional populations, the resulting inter-project with the effect of the DCO Proposed Development is appraised as <i>Minor Adverse</i> .		
Materials and Waste	As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity. The ES for the development did not include an assessment of materials and waste. In absence of this assessment, it is assumed that extensive construction works will be required, thus resulting in potentially large material requirements to facilitate the construction of the moderately sized residential development. The development, a large-scale residential development, is anticipated to have a measurable inter-project effect with the DCO Proposed Development. Due to the differing scales of the development and the DCO Proposed Development, as well as the different materials likely required, this would not be significant and be <i>Minor Adverse</i> .	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Traffic and Transport	As discussed in Chapter 17- Traffic and Transport (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse due to severance, pedestrian amenity and fear and intimidation. These effects are associated with 18 different road locations associated with the BVS sites and the pipeline. The link roads to be used by construction traffic accessing the development are not connected to any affected road links by the DCO Proposed Development. As a result, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18- Water Resources and Flood Risk (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse on water quality, hydrology and hydromorphological processes and groundwater on assets such as the Dee Estuary SPA and Mersey Estuary SSSI. In addition, Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on residents and other human receptors due to increased flood risk. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook are anticipated to be Moderate Adverse (significant). The ES for the development concluded that all residual effects on the water environment and flood risk would be negligible. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
27 Note: The ES for the development was produced in 2012. Since then, separate phases of the development have been brought forward with no EIA carried out for these components. For the purpose of assessment, these components have been considered together under the original application.			
Biodiversity	As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish. The ES for the development concluded that, with relevance to the potential inter-project effects, the development would result in adverse effects on statutory designated site (the River Dee SSSI/SAC and the Dee Estuary SSSI/SAC/SPA/Ramsar) and non-statutory LWS associated with the River Dee. These effects would have an inter-project effect with the DCO Proposed Development during construction due to its direct adverse effects on the River Dee and Dee Estuary. However, the size of the assets and minor nature of the residual effects means that a significant magnification of effects is not likely. A <i>Minor Adverse</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Materials and Waste	As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity. No materials and waste assessment are available for the development though the development proposed indicates that extensive construction works will be required, thus resulting in potentially large material requirements to facilitate the construction of the moderately sized residential development. The development, a moderate to large sized residential development, is anticipated to have a measurable inter-project effect with the DCO Proposed Development. Due to the differing scales of the development and the DCO Proposed	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Mitigation Requirements	Residual Effects
	Development, as well as the different materials likely required, this would not be significant and be <i>Minor Adverse</i> .		
Traffic and Transport	As discussed in Chapter 17- Traffic and Transport (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse due to severance, pedestrian amenity and fear and intimidation. These effects are associated with 18 different road locations associated with the BVS sites and the pipeline. The ES for the development concluded all Construction Stage traffic effects would be negligible. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18- Water Resources and Flood Risk (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse on water quality, hydrology and hydromorphological processes and groundwater on assets such as the Dee Estuary SPA and Mersey Estuary SSSI. In addition, Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on residents and other human receptors due to increased flood risk. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook are anticipated to be Moderate Adverse (significant). Due to the proximity of the development to major watercourses (the River Dee) residual effects of the development in relation to water quality are likely to occur. However, the ES for the development concluded that with implemented mitigation measures, all Construction Stage residual effects would be negligible in relation to water resources and flood risk. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
35			
Biodiversity	As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish. The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) for the development identified potential effects on statutory designated sites, deciduous woodland, bats and birds. However, the PEA concluded that with suitable mitigation all these effects could be mitigated to minor/negligible levels. As a result, an inter-project effect with the DCO Proposed Development is not anticipated due to the relatively small scale of the site for the development limiting the potential regional effects. Therefore, a Negligible effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Materials and Waste	As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity. Information on the development is limited though the development proposed indicates that extensive construction works will be required, thus resulting in potentially large material requirements to facilitate the construction of the moderately sized residential development. The development, a moderate to large sized residential development, is anticipated to have a measurable inter-project effect with the DCO Proposed Development. Due to the differing scales of the development and the DCO Proposed Development, as well as the different materials likely required, this would not be significant and be <i>Minor Adverse</i> .	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Traffic and Transport	As discussed in Chapter 17- Traffic and Transport (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse due to severance, pedestrian amenity and fear and intimidation. These effects are associated with 18 different road locations associated with the BVS sites and the pipeline. The roads associated with the development are connected to the A548 but are not connected or associated with any roads adversely affected by the DCO Proposed Development. Therefore, no inter-project effect is anticipated, a <i>Negligible</i> effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18- Water Resources and Flood Risk (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse on water quality, hydrology and hydromorphological processes and groundwater on assets such as the Dee Estuary SPA and Mersey	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Mitigation Requirements	Residual Effects
	<p>Estuary SSSI. In addition, Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on residents and other human receptors due to increased flood risk. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook are anticipated to be Moderate Adverse (significant).</p> <p>The development is located in a Flood Zone 3 area. No assessment of flood risk is available but due to the small scale of the development and distance from construction activities of the DCO Proposed Development, no inter-project effect in relation to flood risk is anticipated. No assessment of flood risk or water resources is available for the development. As the development is in the vicinity of a small stream feeding into the River Dee an effect is likely. It is assumed that construction works would cut this stream and release pollutants which could result in adverse effects on the River Dee and Estuary that are affected by the DCO Proposed Development. Therefore, an inter-project effect is likely to occur. However, due to the relatively small scale of the development this would not result in a significant magnification of the effects of the DCO Proposed Development. Therefore, a <i>Minor Adverse</i> effect is anticipated.</p>		
37			
Biodiversity	<p>As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II), Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish.</p> <p>The PEA for the development concluded that potential impacts on the River Dee SAC/SSSI and roosting potential for bats. The effects on the statutory designated sites would be indirect and the effects on bats would be limited to foraging restrictions. As a result, an inter-project effect with the DCO Proposed Development is not anticipated due to the relatively small scale of the site for the development limiting the potential regional effects. Therefore, a Negligible effect is anticipated.</p>	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Materials and Waste	<p>As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II), Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity.</p> <p>Information on the development is limited though the development proposed indicates that extensive construction works will be required, thus resulting in potentially large material requirements to facilitate the construction of the moderately sized residential development. The development, a moderate to large sized residential development, is anticipated to have a measurable inter-project effect with the DCO Proposed Development. Due to the differing scales of the development and the DCO Proposed Development, as well as the different materials likely required, this would not be significant and be <i>Minor Adverse</i>.</p>	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Traffic and Transport	<p>As discussed in Chapter 17- Traffic and Transport (Volume II), Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse due to severance, pedestrian amenity and fear and intimidation. These effects are associated with 18 different road locations associated with the BVS sites and the pipeline.</p> <p>The roads associated with the development are connected to the A548 but are not connected or associated with any roads adversely affected by the DCO Proposed Development. Therefore, no inter-project effect is anticipated, a <i>Negligible</i> effect is anticipated.</p>	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Water Resources and Flood Risk	<p>As discussed in Chapter 18- Water Resources and Flood Risk (Volume II), Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse on water quality, hydrology and hydromorphological processes and groundwater on assets such as the Dee Estuary SPA and Mersey Estuary SSSI. In addition, Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on residents and other human receptors due to increased flood risk. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook are anticipated to be Moderate Adverse (significant).</p> <p>The Flood Risk Assessment for the development concluded that the development will increase flood risk due to construction works ongoing in Flood Zone 3. However, the small scale of the development and distance from construction activities of the DCO Proposed Development means that no inter-project effect in relation to flood</p>	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Mitigation Requirements	Residual Effects
	risk is anticipated. No assessment of water resources is available for the development. As the development is in the vicinity of a small stream feeding into the River Dee an effect is likely. It is assumed that construction works would cut this stream and release pollutants which could result in adverse effects on the River Dee and Estuary that are affected by the DCO Proposed Development. Therefore, an inter-project effect is likely to occur. However, due to the relatively small scale of the development this would not result in a significant magnification of the effects of the DCO Proposed Development. Therefore, a <i>Minor Adverse</i> effect is anticipated.		
38			
Biodiversity	As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish. The development is located on brownfield land and bound by industrial and residential areas. The Ecological Assessment for the development (also covering development 39) determined that the site is of little biodiversity value, with the only potential constraint relevant to the DCO Proposed Development being bats. The Ecological Assessment concluded that no effects of the development would occur with the exception of bats but with appropriate mitigation these effects would be negligible. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Materials and Waste	As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity. Information on the development is limited though the development proposed indicates that extensive construction works will be required, thus resulting in potentially large material requirements to facilitate the construction of the moderately sized residential development. The development is anticipated to have a measurable inter-project effect with the DCO Proposed Development. Due to the differing scales of the development and the DCO Proposed Development, as well as the different materials likely required, this would not be significant and be <i>Minor Adverse</i> .	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
39			
Biodiversity	As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish. The development is located on brownfield land and bound by industrial and residential areas. The Ecological Assessment for the development (also covering development 38) determined that the site is of little biodiversity value, with the only potential constraint relevant to the DCO Proposed Development being bats. The Ecological Assessment concluded that no effects of the development would occur with the exception of bats but with appropriate mitigation these effects would be negligible. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Materials and Waste	As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity. The scale of the development in comparison to the DCO Proposed Development is such that a measurable inter-project effect would not be observed. The inter-project effect is therefore appraised as <i>Negligible</i> .	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
42			
Biodiversity	As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Mitigation Requirements	Residual Effects
	The PEA for the development concluded that despite the site being of a low ecological value there was the potential for it to support both bats and amphibians (GCN). In addition, low value hedgerow is located within and on the boundary of the site and would be adversely affected by construction activities (permanently in the case of removal and temporarily for other areas). Overall, this would result in measurable biodiversity loss in the Construction Stage, though this would be very minor. Due to the site's location a significant distance from the DCO Proposed Development, separated by the urban area of Buckley, it is anticipated that the arising inter-project effects would be <i>Negligible</i> .		
Materials and Waste	As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity. Information on the development is limited though the development proposed indicates that extensive construction works will be required, thus resulting in potentially large material requirements to facilitate the construction of the moderately sized residential development. The development is anticipated to have a measurable inter-project effect with the DCO Proposed Development. Due to the differing scales of the development and the DCO Proposed Development, as well as the different materials likely required, this would not be significant and be <i>Minor Adverse</i> .	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18- Water Resources and Flood Risk (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse on water quality, hydrology and hydromorphological processes and groundwater on assets such as the Dee Estuary SPA and Mersey Estuary SSSI. In addition, Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on residents and other human receptors due to increased flood risk. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook are anticipated to be Moderate Adverse (significant). The development is not located in the vicinity of any major watercourses or watercourses connected to those affected by the DCO Proposed Development. The nature of the development will not likely result in significant residual effects on water resources due to the lack of excavations or cutting of surface water. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect with the DCO Proposed Development is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
43			
Biodiversity	As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish. The development is located on a site of existing industrial structures, woodland and Hornsmill Brook. The site is bound by farmland to the south, railway to the west and residential properties to the north and east. The Biodiversity Report for the development concluded that negligible effects would be observed on habitats and statutory designated sites. All other effects on species that may occur do not have the potential for inter-project effects (these effects are related to badgers, otters and water voles). Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Materials and Waste	As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity. Information on the development is limited though the development proposed indicates that extensive construction works will be required, thus resulting in potentially large material requirements to facilitate the construction of the moderately sized residential development. The development, a moderate to large sized residential development, is anticipated to have a measurable inter-project effect with the DCO Proposed Development. Due to the differing scales of the development and the DCO Proposed Development, as well as the different materials likely required, this would not be significant and be <i>Minor Adverse</i> .	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Mitigation Requirements	Residual Effects
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18- Water Resources and Flood Risk (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse on water quality, hydrology and hydromorphological processes and groundwater on assets such as the Dee Estuary SPA and Mersey Estuary SSSI. In addition, Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on residents and other human receptors due to increased flood risk. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook are anticipated to be Moderate Adverse (significant). The development site includes and is adjacent to Hornsmill Brook. The EIA Scoping Report for the development concludes that although effects on this watercourse are likely, with appropriate mitigation (included in a Construction Environmental Management Plan) these effects can be mitigated to negligible levels. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
44			
Biodiversity	As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish. The development is phase 4 and 5 of a 10-phase project (elements of which are already constructed and/or under construction). The development is located next to active construction sites and residential properties. The site itself is comprised of farmland. The ES for the development (produced in 2012) concluded that the construction of the development would result in minor adverse effects on woodland, hedgerows, watercourses and bats. Moderate adverse effects were concluded on Barn Owls. The updated Ecological Assessment for phase 4 and 5 concluded that no changes to the original ES results and mitigation were required with the exception of Barn Owls and Bats, which required additional mitigation to account for new construction activities. The assessment results remained unchanged. There is the potential for inter-project in relation to watercourses only (the River Dee being a statutory designated site) due to the distance from the development to the DCO Proposed Development. These effects would not lead to a significant magnification due to the minor nature of effects from the development and DCO Proposed Development, but they would be measurable. Therefore, a <i>Minor Adverse</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Materials and Waste	As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity. Information on the development is limited though the development proposed indicates that extensive construction works will be required, thus resulting in potentially large material requirements to facilitate the construction of the moderately sized residential development. The development, a moderate to large sized residential development, is anticipated to have a measurable inter-project effect with the DCO Proposed Development. Due to the differing scales of the development and the DCO Proposed Development, as well as the different materials likely required, this would not be significant and be <i>Minor Adverse</i> .	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
45			
Biodiversity	As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish. The development is phase 3 of a 10-phase project (elements of which are already constructed and/or under construction). The development is located next to active construction sites and residential properties. The site itself is comprised of farmland. The ES for the development (produced in 2012) concluded that the construction of the development would result in minor adverse effects on woodland, hedgerows, watercourses and bats. Moderate adverse effects were concluded on Barn Owls. The updated Ecological Assessment for phase 4 and 5 concluded that no changes to the original ES results and mitigation were required with the exception of Barn	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Mitigation Requirements	Residual Effects
	Owls and Bats, which required additional mitigation to account for new construction activities. The assessment results remained unchanged. There is the potential for inter-project in relation to watercourses (the River Dee being a statutory designated site) and bats only due to the distance from the development to the DCO Proposed Development. These effects would not lead to a significant magnification due to the minor nature of effects from the development and DCO Proposed Development, but they would be measurable. Therefore, a <i>Minor Adverse</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.		
Materials and Waste	As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity. Information on the development is limited though the development proposed indicates that extensive construction works will be required, thus resulting in potentially large material requirements to facilitate the construction of the moderately sized residential development. The development, a moderate to large sized residential development, is anticipated to have a measurable inter-project effect with the DCO Proposed Development. Due to the differing scales of the development and the DCO Proposed Development, as well as the different materials likely required, this would not be significant and be <i>Minor Adverse</i> .	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18- Water Resources and Flood Risk (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse on water quality, hydrology and hydromorphological processes and groundwater on assets such as the Dee Estuary SPA and Mersey Estuary SSSI. In addition, Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on residents and other human receptors due to increased flood risk. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook are anticipated to be Moderate Adverse (significant) . The ES for the development concluded that no residual effects on the water environment would occur. Therefore, a Negligible inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
54			
Biodiversity	As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish. The development is a relatively small site in an existing industrial environment. The ES for the development concluded no significant Construction Stage residual effects on biodiversity. It is noted that some residual effects may occur on statutory designated sites such as the Dee Estuary, bats, woodland and aquatic habitats. These effects would be minor but due to their local proximity to the DCO Proposed Development, a measurable inter-project effect would likely occur. This effect is appraised as <i>Minor Adverse</i> .	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Land and Soils	As discussed in Chapter 11- Land and Soils , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Developments will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to the sterilisation of mineral resources. The development is located on the site of previously development land with a history of industrial activity. As a result, construction activities effects would not be impacting previously unaffected areas of minerals. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Landscape and Visual	As discussed in Chapter 12- Landscape and Visual (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range up to Moderate Adverse (significant). Up to Moderate Adverse effects are anticipated on residential and recreational receptors from visual amenity, depending on viewpoint location. Additionally, up to Moderate Adverse (significant) effects are anticipated on Landscape Character Areas (LCAs). The ES for the development concluded that due to the small scale of the development, the surrounding industrial facilities and surrounding woodland would result in minor to negligible residual effects on both visual amenity and LCAs. These effects are unlikely to result in any magnification of effects of the DCO Proposed Development. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Mitigation Requirements	Residual Effects
Materials and Waste	As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity. The scale of the development in comparison to the DCO Proposed Development is such that a measurable inter-project effect would not be observed. The inter-project effect is therefore appraised as <i>Negligible</i> .	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Noise and Vibration	As discussed in Chapter 15- Noise and Vibration (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development include significant effects (equated to moderate adverse) on residential receptors due to noise from construction traffic at certain receptor locations. All other receptors were found to be not significant, for the purpose of the Construction Stage assessment these are equated to minor adverse. The development is a medium sized industrial development in close proximity to the DCO Proposed Development. Construction activities are anticipated to be less intensive than the DCO Proposed Development due to likely lower rates of excavation, piling or compaction of soils. The ES for the development had scoped out the effects of Noise and Vibration due to the lack of likely effects occurring. As a result, no measurable inter-project effect is anticipated to occur. The effect is appraised as <i>Negligible</i> .	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Population and Human Health	As discussed in Chapter 16- Population and Human Health (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be observed on human receptors ranging from Negligible to Moderate Adverse (significant) depending on the Section of the DCO Proposed Development. Moderate Adverse effects are associated with Sections 2, 3 and 4, with all other Sections seeing Minor Adverse effects. The development, an extensive industrial facility (a recycling facility) would require significant construction activities over a large area in overlapping the site of the DCO Proposed Development near Elton and Stanlow Refinery (Section 1). The ES for the development had scoped out the effects of Population and Human Health due to the lack of likely effects occurring. As a result, no measurable inter-project effect is anticipated to occur. The effect is appraised as <i>Negligible</i> .	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Traffic and Transport	As discussed in Chapter 17- Traffic and Transport (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse due to severance, pedestrian amenity and fear and intimidation. These effects are associated with 18 different road locations associated with the BVS sites and the pipeline. Information on the development is limited and no transport assessment has been prepared. As all effects of the DCO Proposed Development are Minor Adverse in the area of the Development (Section 1, near to Elton and Stanlow AGIS) it is assumed that the development would have similar or lesser effects due to its moderate size. Due to the lack of connection to roads affected by the DCO Proposed Development, these effects are not likely to measurably magnify the Minor Adverse effects of the DCO Proposed Development, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18- Water Resources and Flood Risk (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse on water quality, hydrology and hydromorphological processes and groundwater on assets such as the Dee Estuary SPA and Mersey Estuary SSSI. In addition, Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on residents and other human receptors due to increased flood risk. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook are anticipated to be Moderate Adverse (significant). An assessment of water resources and flood risk was scoped out of the ES for the development due to lack of likely effects. Based on this it is determined that any residual effects on water resources and flood risk would be minor to negligible and not result in a measurable inter-project effect. The effect is therefore appraised as <i>Negligible</i> .	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
55			
Biodiversity	As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Mitigation Requirements	Residual Effects
	observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish. No assessment of biodiversity is available for the development. Due to the location of the development within an established industrial site, effects on biodiversity assets are not anticipated. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.		
Materials and Waste	As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity. The development, an industrial facility, would require extensive construction activities and material requirements to facilitate across a large site. As a result of this, and potential waste arisings, an inter-project effect is likely to occur. Due to the relatively small scale of the development in comparison to the DCO Proposed Development, this is appraised as <i>Minor Adverse</i> .	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18- Water Resources and Flood Risk (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse on water quality, hydrology and hydromorphological processes and groundwater on assets such as the Dee Estuary SPA and Mersey Estuary SSSI. In addition, Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on residents and other human receptors due to increased flood risk. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook are anticipated to be Moderate Adverse (significant). No assessment of flood risk or water resources is available for the development. However, as the development is in the vicinity of minor brooks and ditches an effect is likely. However, due to the scale of the DCO Proposed Development in comparison to the development, a measurable inter-project effect is not anticipated as there would be no magnification of effects compared to the DCO Proposed Development in isolation. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
63			
Biodiversity	As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish. The Biodiversity Report for the development concluded that effects on statutory designated sites, woodland, bats and amphibians may occur as a result of the development. Many of these effects could be mitigated by standard mitigation practices. However, the suitable habitat presence for roosting bats and amphibians means that an inter-project effect would be measurable though not significant. Therefore, a Minor Adverse inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Landscape and Visual	As discussed in Chapter 12- Landscape and Visual (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range up to Moderate Adverse (significant). Up to Moderate Adverse effects are anticipated on residential and recreational receptors from visual amenity, depending on viewpoint location. Additionally, up to Moderate Adverse (significant) effects are anticipated on Landscape Character Areas (LCAs). No assessment of landscape and visual is available for the development. However, due to the similarity in nature and location to development 54, and the presence of significant screening around the site of the development, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Materials and Waste	As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity. The scale of the development in comparison to the DCO Proposed Development is such that a measurable inter-project effect would not be observed. The inter-project effect is therefore appraised as <i>Negligible</i> .	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Noise and Vibration	As discussed in Chapter 15- Noise and Vibration (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development include significant effects (equated to moderate adverse) on residential receptors due to	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Mitigation Requirements	Residual Effects
	noise from construction traffic at certain receptor locations. All other receptors were found to be not significant, for the purpose of the Construction Stage assessment these are equated to minor adverse. The development is a medium sized industrial development in close proximity to the DCO Proposed Development. Construction activities are anticipated to less intensive than the DCO Proposed Development due to likely lower rates of excavation, piling or compaction of soils. No assessment of noise and vibration has been included. However, the similarity of the site and nature of the development to development (54) would likely mean that a Negligible inter-project effect would occur due to the lack of residual effects for the development.		
Population and Human Health	As discussed in Chapter 16- Population and Human Health (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be observed on human receptors ranging from Negligible to Moderate Adverse (significant) depending on the Section of the DCO Proposed Development. Moderate Adverse effects are associated with Sections 2, 3 and 4, with all other Sections seeing Minor Adverse effects. The development is a medium sized industrial development in close proximity to the DCO Proposed Development. No assessment of population and human health has been included. However, the similarity of the site and nature of the development to development (54) would likely mean that a Negligible inter-project effect would occur due to the lack of residual effects for the development.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Traffic and Transport	As discussed in Chapter 17- Traffic and Transport (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse due to severance, pedestrian amenity and fear and intimidation. These effects are associated with 18 different road locations associated with the BVS sites and the pipeline. Information on the development is limited and no transport assessment has been prepared. As all effects of the DCO Proposed Development are Minor Adverse in the area of the Development (Section 1, near to Elton and Stanlow AGIS) it is assumed that the development would have similar or lesser effects due to its small size. As these are not likely to measurably magnify the Minor Adverse effects of the DCO Proposed Development, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18- Water Resources and Flood Risk (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse on water quality, hydrology and hydromorphological processes and groundwater on assets such as the Dee Estuary SPA and Mersey Estuary SSSI. In addition, Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on residents and other human receptors due to increased flood risk. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook are anticipated to be Moderate Adverse (significant). No assessment of water resources and flood risk is available for the development. The development is not located in a sensitive area for groundwater or in close proximity to (or with a pathway to) surface water bodies. Based on this and the small scale of the development it is determined that any residual effects on water resources and flood risk would be minor to negligible and not result in a measurable inter-project effect. The effect is therefore appraised as <i>Negligible</i> .	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
67			
Biodiversity	As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish. Information on the development is limited. As it is located on a small site in central Chester, likely effects would relate to species such as bats with potential to roost in urban environments. An inter-project effect on biodiversity is not likely to occur, the effect is appraised as <i>Negligible</i> .	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Materials and Waste	As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Mitigation Requirements	Residual Effects
	The scale of the development in comparison to the DCO Proposed Development is such that a measurable inter-project effect would not be observed. The inter-project effect is therefore appraised as <i>Negligible</i> .		
Traffic and Transport	As discussed in Chapter 17- Traffic and Transport (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse due to severance, pedestrian amenity and fear and intimidation. These effects are associated with 18 different road locations associated with the BVS sites and the pipeline. Information on the development is limited but as the development is located in central Chester away from any affected roads by the DCO Proposed Development, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18- Water Resources and Flood Risk (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse on water quality, hydrology and hydromorphological processes and groundwater on assets such as the Dee Estuary SPA and Mersey Estuary SSSI. In addition, Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on residents and other human receptors due to increased flood risk. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook are anticipated to be Moderate Adverse (significant). Information on the development is limited but as the development is located in central Chester away from surface and groundwater receptors, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
70			
Biodiversity	As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish. Information on the development is limited to an Ecology Scoping Report. The report concludes that due to the urban nature of the site and surroundings (mainly comprised of offices and car park) no Construction Stage effects on biodiversity are likely to occur with proper implementation of a CEMP (including on the River Dee). Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Materials and Waste	As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity. The scale of the development in comparison to the DCO Proposed Development is such that a measurable inter-project effect would not be observed. The inter-project effect is therefore appraised as <i>Negligible</i> .	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Traffic and Transport	As discussed in Chapter 17- Traffic and Transport (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse due to severance, pedestrian amenity and fear and intimidation. These effects are associated with 18 different road locations associated with the BVS sites and the pipeline. As the development is located in central Chester away from any affected roads by the DCO Proposed Development, no potential inter-project effects are anticipated. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18- Water Resources and Flood Risk (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse on water quality, hydrology and hydromorphological processes and groundwater on assets such as the Dee Estuary SPA and Mersey Estuary SSSI. In addition, Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on residents and other human receptors due to increased flood risk. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook are anticipated to be Moderate Adverse (significant). The development is located in close proximity to the River Dee and due to the nature of the surrounding environment (urban and non-permeable surfaces) pollution risks to the river are likely to occur during the Construction Stage without proper mitigation. The development will not require any works within the channel and the Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) for the development concluded no increased flood risk. As a result, the	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Mitigation Requirements	Residual Effects
	potential inter-project effects are limited to water quality effects on the River Dee. As this is a minor adverse effect of the DCO Proposed Development, this inter-project effect is appraised as <i>Minor Adverse</i> .		
75			
Biodiversity	As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish. Information on the development is limited. As it is located in the centre of Deeside Industrial Estate, effects on biodiversity are unlikely as the habitats, even though they include trees, would be unsuitable for sensitive receptors. In addition, the development is isolated from pathways to statutory designated sites or valuable habitats. Therefore, an inter-project effect on biodiversity is not likely to occur, the effect is appraised as <i>Negligible</i> .	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Materials and Waste	As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity. The development is a medium scale gas works. The information on a development does not include a materials and waste assessment. The development is likely to have large material requirements. Due to similarities with elements of the DCO Proposed Development there is likely to be an inter-project effect. This effect is appraised as <i>Minor Adverse</i> effect due to the comparatively small scale of the development to the DCO Proposed Development.	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Traffic and Transport	As discussed in Chapter 17- Traffic and Transport (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse due to severance, pedestrian amenity and fear and intimidation. These effects are associated with 18 different road locations associated with the BVS sites and the pipeline. Information on the development is limited but, as the development is located in the Deeside Industrial Estate, it is likely effects would be limited to those roads servicing the industrial estate and not affect any road links adversely affected by the DCO Proposed Development. As a result, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18- Water Resources and Flood Risk (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse on water quality, hydrology and hydromorphological processes and groundwater on assets such as the Dee Estuary SPA and Mersey Estuary SSSI. In addition, Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on residents and other human receptors due to increased flood risk. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook are anticipated to be Moderate Adverse (significant). Information on the development is limited. As it is located in the centre of Deeside Industrial Estate, the development is isolated from pathways to surface and ground water assets and will not require extensive excavations. In addition, the flood risk of the site would not be increased during construction due to its baseline nature of impermeable surfaces. Therefore, the inter-project effect is appraised as <i>Negligible</i> .	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
81			
Biodiversity	As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish. Environmental information on the development is limited to the results of arboriculture surveys carried out on the site. The development is located on farmland in close proximity to deciduous woodland to its east. The arboriculture impact assessment concludes no risk during construction on these assets with the exception of	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Mitigation Requirements	Residual Effects
	isolated trees on the boundary of the site. All these trees are to be retained and protected during construction so no residual effects are anticipated that would lead to an inter-project effect. No other biodiversity information is known but bats are likely present on or near the site due to the nearby woodland and suitable foraging area. Due to the retention of trees, effects on bats are likely to be minimal. As a result of this, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.		
Materials and Waste	As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity. The scale of the development in comparison to the DCO Proposed Development is such that a measurable inter-project effect would not be observed. The inter-project effect is therefore appraised as <i>Negligible</i> .	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18- Water Resources and Flood Risk (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse on water quality, hydrology and hydromorphological processes and groundwater on assets such as the Dee Estuary SPA and Mersey Estuary SSSI. In addition, Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on residents and other human receptors due to increased flood risk. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook are anticipated to be Moderate Adverse (significant). Although an assessment of water resources is not available for the development it is anticipated that effects would be limited to the nearby (eastern adjacent) unnamed pond and stream to the development. As this receptor is unconnected to any receptor affected by the DCO Proposed Development, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
82			
Biodiversity	As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish. Information on the environmental effects of the development is limited, a Preliminary Arboricultural Impact Report and Bat Survey Report being the only published assessments relating to biodiversity. The arboricultural assets were determined to be of minimal amenity value though the removal of mature trees would likely be required to some extent though, due to the lack of residual effects on arboricultural assets from the DCO Proposed Development, inter-project effects are not anticipated. Roosting of multiple different species of bats inside of the existing structures was observed, meaning an inter-project effect in relation to bats is likely. It is noted however that these roosts were determined to be transient day roosts rather than maternity roosts. The residual effects of the development are not anticipated to be significant, and mitigation measures would minimise the disturbance during construction works and the roosts to be affected would not be maternity roosts. Any magnification of effects with that of the DCO Proposed Development would not be significant, as effects would be very localised to those in existing structures and not adversely affect the roosting potential for species in the wider area. As a result, a <i>Minor Adverse</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Landscape and Visual	As discussed in Chapter 12- Landscape and Visual (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range up to Moderate Adverse (significant). Up to Moderate Adverse effects are anticipated on residential and recreational receptors from visual amenity, depending on viewpoint location. Additionally, up to Moderate Adverse (significant) effects are anticipated on Landscape Character Areas (LCAs). The development is unlikely to result in adverse effects on LCAs in Section 7 of the DCO Proposed Development due to its scale and relatively minor change of baseline conditions. In addition, no viewpoints associated with Section 7 of the DCO Proposed Development would have a view of the development. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Mitigation Requirements	Residual Effects
Materials and Waste	As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity. The scale of the development in comparison to the DCO Proposed Development is such that a measurable inter-project effect would not be observed. The inter-project effect is therefore appraised as <i>Negligible</i> .	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18- Water Resources and Flood Risk (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse on water quality, hydrology and hydromorphological processes and groundwater on assets such as the Dee Estuary SPA and Mersey Estuary SSSI. In addition, Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on residents and other human receptors due to increased flood risk. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook are anticipated to be Moderate Adverse (significant). Information on the development does not include an assessment of flood risk or the water environment however the development is located away from the coast or any significant water bodies and is subsequently located well outside the bounds of either a Flood Zone 2 or Flood Zone 3 area. Additionally, the development is not located near any major water bodies (though it is within 250m of minor ponds and streams within farmland east of the development) or common receptors adversely affected by the DCO Proposed Development. These streams and ponds are separated from the development by other structures and, due to the location of construction works, are unlikely to be adversely affected during construction activities. As a result, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
108			
Biodiversity	As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish. The development is a large-scale development located in close proximity to Swinchiard Brook (a designated Water Framework Directive (WFD) waterbody) on the southern boundary of Flint. The development is downstream from designated areas of Ancient Woodland and Coed-y-Cra Local Wildlife Site (LWS). Additionally, Dee Estuary (SSSI, Ramsar, SAC, SPA and LWS) is downstream of Swinchiard Brook and Flint Mountain SSSI/LWS is located south-east of the development. The Ecological Impact Assessment for the development concluded pre-mitigation significant adverse effects on Swinchiard Brook, badgers and amphibians (GCN) as well as minor adverse effects on birds, woodland and hedgerows. The effects on bats were uncertain and yet to be determined. The main cause of these adverse effects is due to the presence of species and habitats on or adjacent to the site (particularly GCN) meaning these receptors would be potentially directly harmed during construction and lose habitat during construction. It is likely that with proper mitigation measures, significant effects would be reduced to minor and some minor effects to negligible, however an inter-project effect in relation to all these receptors is assumed as still likely to occur. The main potential for inter-project effects is due to the potential of the development for run-off of pollutants to the Swinchiard Brook and their entry to the Dee Estuary downstream and potential disturbance of bat roosts. However, no residual effects on the Dee Estuary are anticipated from the DCO Proposed Development. Inter-project effects therefore would be due to regional impacts on the other adversely affected flora and fauna, namely badgers, amphibians and hedgerows. As the DCO Proposed Development will not directly impact receptors on the site of the development, and the residual effects on all receptors from the DCO Proposed Development are minor adverse, the inter-project effect is determined to be <i>Minor Adverse</i> .	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Mitigation Requirements	Residual Effects
Landscape and Visual	As discussed in Chapter 12- Landscape and Visual (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range up to Moderate Adverse (significant). Up to Moderate Adverse effects are anticipated on residential and recreational receptors from visual amenity, depending on viewpoint location. Additionally, up to Moderate Adverse (significant) effects are anticipated on Landscape Character Areas (LCAs). The development, though moderately sized, is unlikely to result in significant residual effects on LVIA due to it being bound on three sides by residential properties. The urban environment would be extended but not alter the LCA. An inter-project effect with regard to visual effects is not anticipated as all viewpoints associated with the DCO Proposed Development would not have views of the development. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Materials and Waste	As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity. Information on the development is limited though the development proposed indicates that extensive construction works will be required, thus resulting in potentially large material requirements to facilitate the construction of the residential development. The development, a moderate to large sized residential development, is anticipated to have a measurable inter-project effect with the DCO Proposed Development. Due to the differing scales of the development and the DCO Proposed Development, as well as the different materials likely required, this would not be significant and be <i>Minor Adverse</i> .	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Traffic and Transport	As discussed in Chapter 17- Traffic and Transport (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse due to severance, pedestrian amenity and fear and intimidation. These effects are associated with 18 different road locations associated with the BVS sites and the pipeline. As the development is directly connected to the major SRN link relevant to the DCO Proposed Development (the A55). Any effects of the development would not directly impact the road links affected by the DCO Proposed Development. Due to the scale of the development in comparison to the DCO Proposed Development, a measurable inter-project effect is not anticipated. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18- Water Resources and Flood Risk (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse on water quality, hydrology and hydromorphological processes and groundwater on assets such as the Dee Estuary SPA and Mersey Estuary SSSI. In addition, Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on residents and other human receptors due to increased flood risk. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook are anticipated to be Moderate Adverse (significant). The development is likely to adversely affect the nearby Swinchiard Brook though it should be noted that it is not likely to directly adversely affect any common receptors adversely affected by the DCO Proposed Development (such as the Dee Estuary or Alltami Brook). Any effects would be indirect and as a result of detrimental effects to water quality sourced from Swinchiard Brook. The development is located in Flood Zone 3 but is too far away from the DCO Proposed Development to result in an inter-project effect. As a result, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated in regard to both water quality and flood risk.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
109			
Biodiversity	As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish.	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Mitigation Requirements	Residual Effects
	The PEA for the development concluded that during the Construction Stage potential effects on bats, hedgerows and amphibians (GCN) due to the required vegetation/tree removal to facilitate construction works. In addition, although no arboriculture reports are available, the nearby and adjacent woodland would also likely be affected by construction works. The proposed mitigation measures for the development are anticipated to reduce the level of effects on amphibians and bats to negligible levels for the purposes of inter-project effects through following Reasonable Avoidance Measures. As the DCO proposed Development shares some of the site of the development, effects on these same receptors are likely to occur, resulting in a measurable inter-project effect with the development. Due to the shared site area, simultaneous construction activities are unlikely to occur, as the DCO Proposed Development will be required to have completed Section 5 construction prior to the construction of the development progressing. This necessary phasing and/or follow on of construction work after the DCO Proposed Development has completed works means that a significant inter-project effect on the ecology receptors is not anticipated, therefore a <i>Minor Adverse</i> effect is anticipated.		
Landscape and Visual	As discussed in Chapter 12- Landscape and Visual (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range up to Moderate Adverse (significant). Up to Moderate Adverse effects are anticipated on residential and recreational receptors from visual amenity, depending on viewpoint location. Additionally, up to Moderate Adverse (significant) effects are anticipated on LCAs. The development, though moderately sized, is unlikely to result in significant residual effects on LVIA due to it being bound on 3 sides by residential properties, significant woodland screening and the A494 to the east. The urban environment would be extended but not alter the LCA to a measurable level. An inter-project effect with regard to visual effects is anticipated as the nearest viewpoint, P4b, and the surrounding residential receptors are anticipated to experience significant residual visual effects from the DCO Proposed Development. Although the development is not visible from this viewpoint, the same receptors would be affected by the visual amenity reduction of the development construction site, particularly due to the likely removal of the majority of vegetative screening. These effects would likely be up to significant and to a greater extent than that of the DCO Proposed Development due to the proximity of the development to the receptors and intrusive nature of construction activities to the housing. These effects would not combine to adversely affect the same views experienced by receptors, but a measurable inter-project effect would be observed. It is noted however that the effects of the DCO Proposed Development would not significantly magnify any construction effects of the development. Therefore, a <i>Minor Adverse</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Land and Soils	As discussed in Chapter 11- Land and Soils (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Developments will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to the sterilisation of mineral resources. The development is a moderately sized residential development on a site previously undeveloped. As a result, effects on the sterilisation of mineral resources are likely to occur as well as an inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development. These effects are anticipated to be <i>Minor Adverse</i> , as the inter-project magnification of effects would not result in a significant increase in the sterilisation of mineral resources in the region, though the magnification locally would be measurable.	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Materials and Waste	As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity. Information on the development is limited though the development proposed indicates that extensive construction works will be required, thus resulting in potentially large material requirements to facilitate the construction of the residential development. The development, a moderate to large sized residential development, is anticipated to have a measurable inter-project effect with the DCO Proposed Development. Due to the differing scales of the development and the DCO Proposed Development, as well as the different materials likely required, this would not be significant and be <i>Minor Adverse</i> .	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Population and Human Health	As discussed in Chapter 16- Population and Human Health (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be observed on human receptors ranging from Negligible to Moderate	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Mitigation Requirements	Residual Effects
	Adverse (significant) depending on the Section of the DCO Proposed Development. Moderate Adverse effects are associated with Sections 2, 3 and 4, with all other Sections seeing Minor Adverse effects. The development is a moderately sized residential development in Ewloe, nearest to Section 5 of the DCO Proposed Development. The development is in an area in close proximity to many residential receptors and in close proximity to the DCO Proposed Development that would have adverse effects on these same receptors. Based on this, an inter-project effect would be anticipated to occur. The DCO Proposed Development requires temporary possession of a significant portion of the land allocated for the development. As a result, simultaneous construction activities are unlikely to occur, as the DCO Proposed Development will be required to have completed Section 5 construction prior to the construction of the development progressing. This necessary phasing and/or follow on of construction work after the DCO Proposed Development has completed works means that a significant inter-project effect is unlikely to occur. The inter-project effect is therefore appraised as <i>Minor Adverse</i> as, while not significant, the inter-project effect would still be measurable on residential receptors of Old Aston Hill.		
Noise and Vibration	As discussed in Chapter 15- Noise and Vibration (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development include significant effects (equated to moderate adverse) on residential receptors due to noise from construction traffic at certain receptor locations. All other receptors were found to be not significant, for the purpose of the Construction Stage assessment these are equated to minor adverse. The Noise Assessment for the development does not cover an assessment of Construction Stage noise and vibration. The location of the development, in northern Ewloe adjacent to the A494, the Noise Assessment's baseline reporting states that this is the major source of noise for the site. The construction of the development would introduce new sources of noise as a result of construction activities and have this occur adjacent to the nearby sensitive residential receptors, these have the potential to result in significant residual effects in the absence of appropriate mitigation. The development and receptors are overlapping and directly adjacent to the DCO Proposed Development (Section 5). Section 5 is anticipated to see significant residual effects from noise and vibration on residential receptors. The DCO Proposed Development requires temporary possession of a significant portion of the land allocated for the development. As a result, simultaneous construction activities are unlikely to occur, as the DCO Proposed Development will be required to have completed Section 5 construction prior to the construction of the development progressing. This necessary phasing and/or follow on of construction work after the DCO Proposed Development has completed works means that a significant inter-project effect is unlikely to occur as noise generating activities from the development and the DCO Proposed Development would likely not be occurring simultaneously. However, this extension of the duration that receptors are subjected to noise generating activities will result in a measurable inter-project effect. This is appraised as <i>Minor Adverse</i> .	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Traffic and Transport	As discussed in Chapter 17- Traffic and Transport (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse due to severance, pedestrian amenity and fear and intimidation. These effects are associated with 18 different road locations associated with the BVS sites and the pipeline. The Transport Assessment for the development did not include an assessment of Construction Stage effects. However, the development will potentially, due to proximity and likely construction traffic routes have adverse effects on some of the same road locations of the DCO Proposed Development, Lower Aston Hall Lane. These residual effects, pedestrian fear and intimidation, driver delay and severance, are likely to occur as a result of the development as well as the DCO Proposed Development so an inter-project effect is anticipated to occur. Due to the distance of Lower Aston Hall Lane from the development site, construction traffic is likely to use this route for only part of the development, lessening the duration of effects. Therefore, the resultant inter-project effect is appraised as <i>Minor Adverse</i> as a significant and simultaneous magnification of effects is not likely to occur.	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18- Water Resources and Flood Risk (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse on water quality, hydrology and hydromorphological processes and groundwater on assets such as the Dee Estuary SPA and Mersey	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Mitigation Requirements	Residual Effects
	<p>Estuary SSSI. In addition, Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on residents and other human receptors due to increased flood risk. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook are anticipated to be Moderate Adverse (significant).</p> <p>The development is not located in proximity to or with a pathway to any sensitive water resources. Therefore, no residual effects are likely to occur, and a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.</p>		
<p>120</p> <p>Note: The ES for the development did not include an assessment of cumulative effects. At the time of writing of the development Environmental Statement (ES) (2012) no other developments were considered to be of a nature, scale or location likely to result in an inter-project effect.</p>			
Biodiversity	<p>As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II), Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish.</p> <p>The ES for the development concluded that Construction Stage residual effects would be limited to minor adverse at worst on some sensitive species. Of relevance to the DCO Proposed Development is the minor adverse effects on bats. This effect on a large scale development would likely result in an inter-project effect with the DCO Proposed Development in relation to bats. This effect, due to the minor component residual effects, would likely be observed on a local scale and not significantly magnify the effects to a regional level on bats. Therefore, a <i>Minor Adverse</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.</p>	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Materials and Waste	<p>As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II), Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity.</p> <p>The ES for the development does not present assessment of materials and waste as this was scoped due to the lack of likely significant effects. Despite this, an inter-project effect is still likely to occur due to the large material requirements of a large-scale residential development. With this in mind, it is noted that the primary material requirements of the development and the DCO Proposed Development will differ in some key areas (the development primarily using asphalt, concrete and materials associated with road and house construction). An inter-project effect would be observed. Due to the differing material requirements and likely lower waste arisings in comparison to the DCO Proposed Development, this would be <i>Minor Adverse</i>.</p>	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Traffic and Transport	<p>As discussed in Chapter 17- Traffic and Transport (Volume II), Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse due to severance, pedestrian amenity and fear and intimidation. These effects are associated with 18 different road locations associated with the BVS sites and the pipeline.</p> <p>The ES for the development concluded that minor to moderate adverse effects would occur during the Construction Stage in relation to traffic and transport. These effects would mainly be experienced by pedestrians and cyclists and relate to fear and intimidation, severance and amenity. The size of the development and the proximity of the development to the A494 means that, while the same receptors as the DCO Proposed Development would not be directly affected, an inter-project effect would occur. Due to the indirect nature of these effects, this inter-project effect is appraised as <i>Minor Adverse</i>.</p>	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Water Resources and Flood Risk	<p>As discussed in Chapter 18- Water Resources and Flood Risk (Volume II), Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse on water quality, hydrology and hydromorphological processes and groundwater on assets such as the Dee Estuary SPA and Mersey Estuary SSSI. In addition, Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on residents and other human receptors due to increased flood risk. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook are anticipated to be Moderate Adverse (significant).</p>	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Mitigation Requirements	Residual Effects
	The ES for the development concluded that all Construction Stage residual effects on water resources and flood risk would be negligible following the implementation of mitigation measures. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.		
121			
Biodiversity	As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish. The PEA for the development concluded that residual effects on the adjacent and overlapping Buckley Claypits and Commons SSSI and Deeside and Buckley Newt Sites SAC and on amphibians (including GCN) are likely to occur in the Construction Stage. These designated sites and GCN will be adversely affected by the DCO Proposed Development and therefore an inter-project effect is likely to occur. This effect is appraised as <i>Minor Adverse</i> as, while measurable the effects of the development with proper mitigation will be minor and not magnify the effects on assets to a significant degree compared to the DCO Proposed Development in isolation.	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Materials and Waste	As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity. The scale of the development in comparison to the DCO Proposed Development is such that a measurable inter-project effect would not be observed. The inter-project effect is therefore appraised as <i>Negligible</i> .	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Traffic and Transport	As discussed in Chapter 17- Traffic and Transport (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse due to severance, pedestrian amenity and fear and intimidation. These effects are associated with 18 different road locations associated with the BVS sites and the pipeline. No construction traffic assessment is available for the development. The development is small scale and located in close proximity to the A55 to the east of Buckley, the likely main route for construction traffic. As a result, it is not anticipated that the development will have adverse effects on any of the road links affected by the DCO Proposed Development. Therefore, a Negligible inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18- Water Resources and Flood Risk (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse on water quality, hydrology and hydromorphological processes and groundwater on assets such as the Dee Estuary SPA and Mersey Estuary SSSI. In addition, Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on residents and other human receptors due to increased flood risk. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook are anticipated to be Moderate Adverse (significant). Assessment information of the development on water resources and flood risk is not available. However, due to the small scale of the development and lack of sensitive receptors (the exception being an unnamed pond and stream within/adjacent to the site) a measurable inter-project effect is not anticipated due to likely minor residual effects of the development. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
124			
Biodiversity	As discussed in Chapter 9- Biodiversity (Volume II) , Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range between Negligible and Minor Adverse. Minor adverse effects are anticipated to be observed on statutory designated sites, non-statutory designated sites, habitats of conservation importance, aquatic habitats (watercourse), amphibians, bat, barn owls and fish. The Ecological Appraisal for the development concluded that while no adverse effects on statutory designated sites are likely, adverse effects may occur on aquatic habitats (the River Alyn), woodland and bats. Due to the relatively small scale of the development and likely minimal impacts on these receptors any arising inter-project with the DCO Proposed Development would likely not be significant. Therefore, a <i>Minor Adverse</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Mitigation Requirements	Residual Effects
Materials and Waste	<p>As discussed in Chapter 14- Materials and Waste (Volume II), Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects due to material resource consumption and the reduction in landfill capacity.</p> <p>Information on the development is limited though the development proposed indicates that extensive construction works will be required, thus resulting in potentially large material requirements to facilitate the construction of the moderately sized residential development. The development, a moderate to large sized residential development, is anticipated to have a measurable inter-project effect with the DCO Proposed Development. Due to the differing scales of the development and the DCO Proposed Development, as well as the different materials likely required, this would not be significant and be <i>Minor Adverse</i>.</p>	None required	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>
Traffic and Transport	<p>As discussed in Chapter 17- Traffic and Transport (Volume II), Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse due to severance, pedestrian amenity and fear and intimidation. These effects are associated with 18 different road locations associated with the BVS sites and the pipeline.</p> <p>No construction traffic assessment is available for the development. The development is located in the northeast of Mold adjacent to the A541 heading toward Denbigh, the likely main route for construction traffic. As a result, it is not anticipated that the development will have adverse effects on any of the road links affected by the DCO Proposed Development. Therefore, a Negligible inter-project effect is anticipated.</p>	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>
Water Resources and Flood Risk	<p>As discussed in Chapter 18- Water Resources and Flood Risk (Volume II), Construction Stage residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse on water quality, hydrology and hydromorphological processes and groundwater on assets such as the Dee Estuary SPA and Mersey Estuary SSSI. In addition, Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on residents and other human receptors due to increased flood risk. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook are anticipated to be Moderate Adverse (significant).</p> <p>The development is likely to result in adverse effects in the Construction Stage to the River Alyn, located to the north of the development. Although a locally significant watercourse, the river is not connected to any surface water bodies affected by the DCO Proposed Development. In addition, the development is located a significant distance away from groundwater receptors to not result in an inter-project effect. The same is the case for flood risk, any increase being localised to northern Mold. As a result of these considerations, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.</p>	None required	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>

Table 5 – Inter-Project Effects Assessment – Operational Stage

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Residual Effects	Mitigation Requirements
1c			
Climate Resilience	As discussed in Chapter 7: Climate Resilience , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects associated with the shrinking and cracking of soils. The development, assuming a worst case scenario, would involve 10km of underground operational powerlines. The similarities in the nature of the operational development and DCO proposed Development mean that similar residual effects are likely to occur. As a result of this, and the proximity of the development to the DCO Proposed Development, an inter-project effect is also anticipated to occur. Due to the linear nature of the development and the distance of the alignment from the CO ₂ pipeline element of the DCO Proposed Development this effect is unlikely to be significant. Therefore, a <i>Minor Adverse</i> effect is anticipated.	Minor Adverse (not significant)	None required
Cultural Heritage	As discussed in Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects on Aston Hall heritage asset. The development is assumed to be located in close proximity to the BVS sites of the DCO Proposed Development, with the potential to adversely affect the setting of scheduled monuments. However, as the DCO Proposed Development only has residual effects on one listed building (Aston Hall), located over 10km away from the nearest BVS site, and no residual effects are anticipated on scheduled monuments, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	Negligible (not significant)	None required
Landscape and Visual	As discussed in Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range up to Moderate Adverse (significant). Up to Moderate Adverse effects are anticipated on residential and recreational receptors from visual amenity, depending on viewpoint location. Additionally, up to Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on LCAs. The operational development would likely result in some adverse effects due to the presence of overhead powerlines (a worse-case assumption). An inter-project effect between the development and the DCO Proposed Development is anticipated to be measurable. However, the presence of the operational development is likely to be the more significant source of residual effects on visual amenity and LCAs and not be magnified significantly by the DCO Proposed Development. As a result, a <i>Minor Adverse</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	Minor Adverse (not significant)	None required
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18: Water Resources and Flood Risk , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse associated with the loss of riparian vegetation in watercourses, watercourse hydrology and hydromorphological processes, groundwater levels and flow and groundwater quality. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook and the effects of the installation of permanent artificial structures in watercourses are anticipated to be Moderate Adverse (significant). The development is located in close proximity to the DCO Proposed Development. However, the nature of the development, an operational powerline, is not anticipated to result in any adverse effects on these receptors as no pollution risk activities are anticipated during operation. Any adverse effects from the development caused by changes to surface water receptor channels would not see an-in combination effect due to the lack of residual effects in relation to these from the DCO Proposed Development in the vicinity of the BVS sites. As a result, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	Negligible (not significant)	None required
1d			
Climate Resilience	As discussed in Chapter 7: Climate Resilience , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects associated with the shrinking and cracking of soils. The development in its operational conditions would take the form of underground cables. The similarities in the nature of the operational development and DCO proposed Development mean that similar residual effects are possible, shrinking and cracking of soils. As a result of this, and the proximity of the development to the DCO Proposed Development, an inter-project effect is also anticipated to occur. Due to the linear nature of the development and the distance of the	Minor Adverse (not significant)	None required

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Residual Effects	Mitigation Requirements
	alignment from the CO ₂ pipeline element of the DCO Proposed Development this effect is unlikely to be significant. Therefore, a <i>Minor Adverse</i> effect is anticipated.		
Cultural Heritage	As discussed in Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects on Aston Hall heritage asset. The development is located adjacent to and associated with all BVS and AGI sites of the DCO Proposed Development, with the potential to adversely affect the setting of scheduled monuments and listed buildings. The DCO Proposed Development only has residual effects on one listed building (Aston Hall), located in close proximity to the Aston Hill BVS. As a result, an inter-project effect with the development is likely to occur and is anticipated to be <i>Minor Adverse</i> due to the relatively minimal above ground presence of the development adjacent to the BVS site (as the development is a linear and underground alignment).	Minor Adverse (not significant)	None required
Landscape and Visual	As discussed in Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range up to Moderate Adverse (significant). Up to Moderate Adverse effects are anticipated on residential and recreational receptors from visual amenity, depending on viewpoint location. Additionally, up to Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on LCAs. As the operational development is assumed to be located underground, no adverse effects are anticipated. Therefore, a Negligible inter-project effect is anticipated.	Negligible (not significant)	None required
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18: Water Resources and Flood Risk , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse associated with the loss of riparian vegetation in watercourses, watercourse hydrology and hydromorphological processes, groundwater levels and flow and groundwater quality. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook and the effects of the installation of permanent artificial structures in watercourses are anticipated to be Slight Adverse (not significant). The development has the potential to adversely affect watercourses and groundwater during operation including significantly affected (by the DCO Proposed Development) receptors such as Alltami Brook through the potential permeant installation of infrastructure cutting these receptors. Therefore, inter-project effects on water quality, flow and groundwater are anticipated. Due to the small scale of the development at the point of contact with any watercourses the resultant inter-project effect is anticipated to be <i>Minor Adverse</i> .	Minor Adverse (not significant)	None required
1ei			
Climate Resilience	As discussed in Chapter 7: Climate Resilience , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects associated with the shrinking and cracking of soils. The nature of the development is not anticipated to increase the risks of the shrinkage and cracking of soils due to the lack of below ground elements of the development. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	Negligible (not significant)	None required
Cultural Heritage	As discussed in Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects on Aston Hall heritage asset. The development is located in the vicinity of the Stanlow AGI element of the DCO Proposed Development. The ES for the development concluded that residual effects of up to slight adverse would be experienced by heritage assets including listed buildings. As the DCO Proposed Development only has residual effects on one listed building (Aston Hall), located over 15km away from Stanlow and these assets, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	Negligible (not significant)	None required
Landscape and Visual	As discussed in Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range up to Moderate Adverse (significant). Up to Moderate Adverse effects are anticipated on residential and recreational receptors from visual amenity, depending on viewpoint location. Additionally, up to Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on LCAs. The operational development is not anticipated to lead to a change in visual amenity or LCAs compared to the baseline environment of the site (an industrial area), as a result a measurable inter-project effect is not anticipated. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> effect has been appraised.	Negligible (not significant)	None required
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18: Water Resources and Flood Risk , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse associated with the loss of riparian vegetation in watercourses,	Minor Adverse (not significant)	None required

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Residual Effects	Mitigation Requirements
	watercourse hydrology and hydromorphological processes, groundwater levels and flow and groundwater quality. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook and the effects of the installation of permanent artificial structures in watercourses are anticipated to be Slight Adverse (not significant). Effects of the DCO Proposed Development in the vicinity of the development are limited to Minor Adverse due to modifications to hydromorphology from cutting of watercourses. As no residual effects of this nature are reported in the ES for the development, the effects instead being limited to that of contamination of these watercourses, the resulting inter-project effect is not anticipated to be significant. Therefore, a <i>Minor Adverse</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.		
1eii			
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18: Water Resources and Flood Risk , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse associated with the loss of riparian vegetation in watercourses, watercourse hydrology and hydromorphological processes, groundwater levels and flow and groundwater quality. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook and the effects of the installation of permanent artificial structures in watercourses are anticipated to be Slight Adverse (not significant). No assessment of the effects of water is included for the development. However, due to the location of the development away from any watercourse, and the operational conditions of the development not likely to result in major discharges or contamination of watercourses, a measurable inter-project effect is not anticipated. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> effect has been appraised.	Negligible (not significant)	None required
1f			
Climate Resilience	As discussed in Chapter 7: Climate Resilience , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects associated with the shrinking and cracking of soils. The nature of the development is not anticipated to increase the risks of the shrinkage and cracking of soils due to the lack of below ground elements of the development. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	Negligible (not significant)	None required
Cultural Heritage	As discussed in Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects on Aston Hall heritage asset. The development is located in the vicinity of the Stanlow AGI element of the DCO Proposed Development, with the potential to adversely affect the setting of listed buildings in Thornton-le-Moors and Elton. However, as the DCO Proposed Development only has residual effects on one listed building (Aston Hall), located over 15km away from Stanlow and these assets, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	Negligible (not significant)	None required
Landscape and Visual	As discussed in Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range up to Moderate Adverse (significant). Up to Moderate Adverse effects are anticipated on residential and recreational receptors from visual amenity, depending on viewpoint location. Additionally, up to Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on LCAs. The residual effects in Section 1 of the DCO Proposed Development are limited to minor adverse effects on the visual amenity of residential receptors in the vicinity of viewpoint EAGI9. The residual effects of the development are not known in this area but, due to the similar nature of the development and the DCO Proposed Development, they are anticipated to be similar to the DCO Proposed Development. Views of the development from EAGI9 will be likely and but as the infrastructure visible, Stanlow AGI, is shared by the development and the DCO Proposed Development, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	Negligible (not significant)	None required
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18: Water Resources and Flood Risk , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse associated with the loss of riparian vegetation in watercourses, watercourse hydrology and hydromorphological processes, groundwater levels and flow and groundwater quality. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook and the effects of the installation of permanent artificial structures in watercourses are anticipated to be Slight Adverse (not significant). Effects of the DCO Proposed Development in the vicinity of the development are limited to Minor Adverse due to modifications to hydromorphology from cutting of watercourses. As the development is similar in nature and overlapping in location in the vicinity of Section 1, the residual effects are likely to be similar. As these effects would be on the same receptors, a magnification of effects is likely to occur on watercourses in the vicinity of Stanlow and Ince AGIs. This effect	Minor Adverse (not significant)	None required

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Residual Effects	Mitigation Requirements
	is not anticipated to be significant as the linear nature of the development will not result in concentrated adverse effects on watercourses from permanent cutting of these watercourses. Therefore, a <i>Minor Adverse</i> effect is anticipated.		
1g			
Cultural Heritage	As discussed in Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects on Aston Hall heritage asset. The development is located in the vicinity of the Stanlow AGI element of the DCO Proposed Development, with the potential to adversely affect the setting of listed buildings in Thornton-le-Moors and Elton and, due to the scale of the development, have adverse effects on many heritage assets to the east of Elton in the regions of Warrington and Northwich. However, as the DCO Proposed Development only has residual effects on one listed building (Aston Hall), located over 15km away from Stanlow and these assets, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	Negligible (not significant)	None required
Landscape and Visual	As discussed in Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range up to Moderate Adverse (significant). Up to Moderate Adverse effects are anticipated on residential and recreational receptors from visual amenity, depending on viewpoint location. Additionally, up to Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on LCAs. The residual effects in Section 1 of the DCO Proposed Development are limited to minor adverse effects on the visual amenity of residential receptors in the vicinity of viewpoint EAGI9. The residual effects of the development are not known in this area but, due to the similar nature of the development and the DCO Proposed Development, they are anticipated to be similar to the DCO Proposed Development. Views of the development from EAGI9 will be likely and but as the infrastructure visible, Stanlow AGI, is shared by the development and the DCO Proposed Development, a Negligible inter-project effect is anticipated.	Negligible (not significant)	None required
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18: Water Resources and Flood Risk , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse associated with the loss of riparian vegetation in watercourses, watercourse hydrology and hydromorphological processes, groundwater levels and flow and groundwater quality. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook and the effects of the installation of permanent artificial structures in watercourses are anticipated to be Slight Adverse (not significant). Effects of the DCO Proposed Development in the vicinity of the development are limited to Minor Adverse due to modifications to hydromorphology from cutting of watercourses. As the development is similar in nature and overlapping in location in the vicinity of Section 1, the residual effects are likely to be similar. As these effects would be on the same receptors, a magnification of effects is likely to occur on watercourses in the vicinity of Stanlow and Ince AGIs. This effect is not anticipated to be significant as the linear nature of the development will not result in concentrated adverse effects on watercourses from permanent cutting of these watercourses. Therefore, a <i>Minor Adverse</i> effect is anticipated.	Minor Adverse (not significant)	None required
3			
Landscape and Visual	As discussed in Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range up to Moderate Adverse (significant). Up to Moderate Adverse effects are anticipated on residential and recreational receptors from visual amenity, depending on viewpoint location. Additionally, up to Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on LCAs. The development is located nearest to Section 5 of the DCO Proposed Development. The nature of the development, a residential development, would likely not lead to significant effects on either local LCAs or visual amenity. The development is located 1.4km south of the DCO Proposed Development and is separated by major obstacles such as the A55 and areas of woodland. As a result of this, an inter-project effect on visual amenity from viewpoint locations is not anticipated. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> effect is anticipated.	Negligible (not significant)	None required
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18: Water Resources and Flood Risk , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse associated with the loss of riparian vegetation in watercourses, watercourse hydrology and hydromorphological processes, groundwater levels and flow and groundwater quality. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook and the effects of the installation of permanent artificial structures in watercourses are anticipated to be Slight Adverse (not significant). The development is located south of minor watercourses (ponds), separated by New Brighton Road. The operational development would introduce additional residents and vehicles to this road. The PEA for the development concluded that	Negligible (not significant)	None required

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Residual Effects	Mitigation Requirements
	no effects were anticipated on watercourses (pond) in close proximity to the development (see Table 19-A-5). No other assessment information is available on water resources but based on the PEA conclusions, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.		
4			
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18: Water Resources and Flood Risk , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse associated with the loss of riparian vegetation in watercourses, watercourse hydrology and hydromorphological processes, groundwater levels and flow and groundwater quality. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook and the effects of the installation of permanent artificial structures in watercourses are anticipated to be Slight Adverse (not significant). The development is located on an urban boundary and not in the vicinity of any watercourses (with the exception of minor unnamed streams). These watercourses are not connected to any affected by the DCO Proposed Development and as well as this the development will not permanently cut or alter these watercourses. As a result of this, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	Negligible (not significant)	None required
5			
Landscape and Visual	As discussed in Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range up to Moderate Adverse (significant). Up to Moderate Adverse effects are anticipated on residential and recreational receptors from visual amenity, depending on viewpoint location. Additionally, up to Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on LCAs. The ES for the development concluded that operation phase LVIA effects would be beneficial due to the replacement with similar but more visually pleasing structures. Therefore, inter-project effects with the adverse effects of the DCO Proposed Development are not anticipated. A <i>Negligible</i> effect is anticipated.	Negligible (not significant)	None required
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18: Water Resources and Flood Risk , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse associated with the loss of riparian vegetation in watercourses, watercourse hydrology and hydromorphological processes, groundwater levels and flow and groundwater quality. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook and the effects of the installation of permanent artificial structures in watercourses are anticipated to be Slight Adverse (not significant). The ES for the development concluded negligible impacts on water resources or flood risk. Therefore, no potential for inter-project effects is anticipated, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	Negligible (not significant)	None required
6			
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18: Water Resources and Flood Risk , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse associated with the loss of riparian vegetation in watercourses, watercourse hydrology and hydromorphological processes, groundwater levels and flow and groundwater quality. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook and the effects of the installation of permanent artificial structures in watercourses are anticipated to be Slight Adverse (not significant). The development, in accordance with its ES, would see no <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development as the development would see no residual effects on water resources due to the lack of activities associated with dewatering or effects on groundwater.	Negligible (not significant)	None required
9			
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18: Water Resources and Flood Risk , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse associated with the loss of riparian vegetation in watercourses, watercourse hydrology and hydromorphological processes, groundwater levels and flow and groundwater quality. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook and the effects of the installation of permanent artificial structures in watercourses are anticipated to be Slight Adverse (not significant). The development does not have an assessment of water resources included within the available environmental information. However, the development is located at the southern extent of Alltami brook and the watercourse is within the site. The operational development will not cut the watercourse or install any permanent infrastructure adjacent or over it. The cutting of watercourses is the source of significant adverse effects from the DCO Proposed Development. The nature	Minor Adverse (not significant)	None required

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Residual Effects	Mitigation Requirements
	of the development, returning to the same operational use as prior to the construction, would not increase the likelihood of contamination to the watercourse or loss of vegetation. Therefore, while an inter-project effect is likely to occur, this will not be significant. As a result, a <i>Minor Adverse</i> effect is anticipated.		
12			
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18: Water Resources and Flood Risk , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse associated with the loss of riparian vegetation in watercourses, watercourse hydrology and hydromorphological processes, groundwater levels and flow and groundwater quality. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook and the effects of the installation of permanent artificial structures in watercourses are anticipated to be Slight Adverse (not significant). The relatively small scale of the development and its location means that there are unlikely to be any adverse effects on common receptors affected by the DCO Proposed Development. As a result, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	Negligible (not significant)	None required
14			
Climate Resilience	As discussed in Chapter 7: Climate Resilience , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects associated with the shrinking and cracking of soils. The nature of the development is not anticipated to increase the risks of the shrinkage and cracking of soils due to the lack of below ground elements of the development. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	Negligible (not significant)	None required
Cultural Heritage	As discussed in Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects on Aston Hall heritage asset. The development, a major road project, passes through areas with heritage assets such as Northop. It is likely that the development would result in adverse effects on the setting of these assets up to and including significant effects. As the DCO Proposed Development would not result in any residual effects on assets close to the development, and the development likely resulting in adverse residual effects in isolation, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	Negligible (not significant)	None required
Landscape and Visual	As discussed in Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range up to Moderate Adverse (significant). Up to Moderate Adverse effects are anticipated on residential and recreational receptors from visual amenity, depending on viewpoint location. Additionally, up to Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on LCAs. The development, a major road development, will result in permanent adverse effects to both LCAs (particularly the Estuary Edge and Valleys LCA) and the visual amenity between Northop and Shotwick. Of particular note are the effects on visual amenity between Northop and Connah's Quay as this is the area where there is the potential for inter-project effects with the DCO Proposed Development. Effects on this area from the DCO Proposed Development would be minor adverse (with the exception of WAGI4 which would not have views of the development) and a result of the Flint and Northop Hall AGIs. An inter-project effect is likely but, as the development would likely have significant residual effects not magnified by the presence of the DCO Proposed Development, this effect would be <i>Minor Adverse</i> .	Minor Adverse (not significant)	None required
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18: Water Resources and Flood Risk , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse associated with the loss of riparian vegetation in watercourses, watercourse hydrology and hydromorphological processes, groundwater levels and flow and groundwater quality. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook and the effects of the installation of permanent artificial structures in watercourses are anticipated to be Slight Adverse (not significant). The development would see permanent residual effects on the water environment, including effects associated with the cutting of watercourses (effects on hydrology and hydromorphological processes and losses of vegetation). The main potential for inter-project effects is in the location of the development intersecting the DCO Proposed Development (Section 6) as other affected watercourses, such as the river Dee and Dee Estuary are large enough to not observe a measurable difference between the development in isolation or inter-project with the DCO Proposed Development. The effects of the DCO Proposed Development in Section 6 are limited to minor adverse due to the lack of major water receptors. An inter-project effect is anticipated to occur however, as the development is likely to result in a higher rate of adverse effects than the DCO Proposed Development, these would be limited to <i>Minor Adverse</i> effects.	Minor Adverse (not significant)	None required
24			

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Residual Effects	Mitigation Requirements
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18: Water Resources and Flood Risk , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse associated with the loss of riparian vegetation in watercourses, watercourse hydrology and hydromorphological processes, groundwater levels and flow and groundwater quality. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook and the effects of the installation of permanent artificial structures in watercourses are anticipated to be Slight Adverse (not significant). The ES for the development concluded that all residual effects on the water environment and flood risk would be negligible. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	Negligible (not significant)	None required
27 Note: The ES for the development was produced in 2012. Since then, separate phases of the development have been brought forward with no EIA carried out for these components. For the purpose of assessment, these components have been considered together under the original application.			
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18: Water Resources and Flood Risk , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse associated with the loss of riparian vegetation in watercourses, watercourse hydrology and hydromorphological processes, groundwater levels and flow and groundwater quality. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook and the effects of the installation of permanent artificial structures in watercourses are anticipated to be Slight Adverse (not significant). Due to the proximity of the development to major watercourses (the River Dee) residual effects of the development in relation to water quality are likely to occur. However, the ES for the development concluded that with implemented mitigation measures, all operation phase residual effects would be negligible in relation to water resources and flood risk with the exception of sewerage effects on the River Dee (water quality). With this one minor adverse effect, no significant inter-project effects are anticipated with the DCO Proposed Development. Therefore, a <i>Minor Adverse effect</i> is anticipated.	Minor Adverse (not significant)	None required
35			
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18: Water Resources and Flood Risk , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse associated with the loss of riparian vegetation in watercourses, watercourse hydrology and hydromorphological processes, groundwater levels and flow and groundwater quality. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook and the effects of the installation of permanent artificial structures in watercourses are anticipated to be Slight Adverse (not significant). The development contains no assessment of surface water. Due to the nature of the development, lack of deep excavations and limited presence of watercourses, operation phase effects on water resources are not anticipated to result in a measurable inter-project effect. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> effect is anticipated.	Negligible (not significant)	None required
37			
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18: Water Resources and Flood Risk , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse associated with the loss of riparian vegetation in watercourses, watercourse hydrology and hydromorphological processes, groundwater levels and flow and groundwater quality. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook and the effects of the installation of permanent artificial structures in watercourses are anticipated to be Slight Adverse (not significant). The development contains no assessment of surface water. Due to the nature of the development, lack of deep excavations and limited presence of watercourses, operation phase effects on water resources are not anticipated to result in a measurable inter-project effect. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> effect is anticipated.	Negligible (not significant)	None required
42			
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18: Water Resources and Flood Risk , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse associated with the loss of riparian vegetation in watercourses, watercourse hydrology and hydromorphological processes, groundwater levels and flow and groundwater quality. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook and the effects of the installation of permanent artificial structures in watercourses are anticipated to be Slight Adverse (not significant). The development is not located in the vicinity of any major watercourses or watercourses connected to those affected by the DCO Proposed Development. The nature of the development will not likely result in significant residual effects on	Negligible (not significant)	None required

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Residual Effects	Mitigation Requirements
	water resources due to the lack of excavations or cutting of surface water. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect with the DCO Proposed Development is anticipated.		
43			
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18: Water Resources and Flood Risk , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse associated with the loss of riparian vegetation in watercourses, watercourse hydrology and hydromorphological processes, groundwater levels and flow and groundwater quality. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook and the effects of the installation of permanent artificial structures in watercourses are anticipated to be Slight Adverse (not significant). The EIA Scoping Report for the development concluded that significant effects on the water quality of Hornsmill Brook and groundwater will not occur though residual effects would be non-negligible. Considering that this watercourse would not be affected by the DCO Proposed Development any inter-project effects would be indirect. Due to the limited scope of effects on water resources by the development, the inter-project effect is considered to be <i>Negligible</i> .	Negligible (not significant)	None required
45			
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18: Water Resources and Flood Risk , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse associated with the loss of riparian vegetation in watercourses, watercourse hydrology and hydromorphological processes, groundwater levels and flow and groundwater quality. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook and the effects of the installation of permanent artificial structures in watercourses are anticipated to be Slight Adverse (not significant). The ES for the development concluded that no residual effects on the water environment would occur. Therefore, a Negligible inter-project effect is anticipated.	Negligible (not significant)	None required
54			
Climate Resilience	As discussed in Chapter 7: Climate Resilience , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects associated with the shrinking and cracking of soils. The nature of the development is not anticipated to increase the risks of the shrinkage and cracking of soils due to the lack of below ground elements of the development. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	Negligible (not significant)	None required
Cultural Heritage	As discussed in Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects on Aston Hall heritage asset. An assessment of cultural heritage was scoped out of the ES for the development due to lack of likely effects. Based on this it is determined that any residual effects on heritage assets would be minor to negligible and not result in a measurable inter-project effect. The effect is therefore appraised as <i>Negligible</i> .	Negligible (not significant)	None required
Landscape and Visual	As discussed in Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range up to Moderate Adverse (significant). Up to Moderate Adverse effects are anticipated on residential and recreational receptors from visual amenity, depending on viewpoint location. Additionally, up to Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on LCAs. The ES for the development concluded that due to the small scale of the development, the surrounding industrial facilities and surrounding woodland would result in minor to negligible residual effects on both visual amenity and LCAs. These effects are unlikely to result in any magnification of effects of the DCO Proposed Development. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	Negligible (not significant)	None required
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18: Water Resources and Flood Risk , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse associated with the loss of riparian vegetation in watercourses, watercourse hydrology and hydromorphological processes, groundwater levels and flow and groundwater quality. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook and the effects of the installation of permanent artificial structures in watercourses are anticipated to be Slight Adverse (not significant). An assessment of water resources and flood risk was scoped out of the ES for the development due to lack of likely effects. Based on this it is determined that any residual effects on water resources and flood risk would be minor to negligible and not result in a measurable inter-project effect. The effect is therefore appraised as <i>Negligible</i> .	Negligible (not significant)	None required
55			

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Residual Effects	Mitigation Requirements
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18: Water Resources and Flood Risk , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse associated with the loss of riparian vegetation in watercourses, watercourse hydrology and hydromorphological processes, groundwater levels and flow and groundwater quality. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook and the effects of the installation of permanent artificial structures in watercourses are anticipated to be Slight Adverse (not significant). No assessment of flood risk or water resources is available for the development. However, as the development is in the vicinity of minor brooks and ditches an effect is likely. However, due to the scale of the DCO Proposed Development in comparison to the development, a measurable inter-project effect is not anticipated as there would be no magnification of effects compared to the DCO Proposed Development in isolation. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> effect is appraised	Negligible (not significant)	None required
63			
Cultural Heritage	As discussed in Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects on Aston Hall heritage asset. The development is located north-east of Elton in the vicinity of the Stanlow AGI element of the DCO Proposed Development in an area of industrial facilities. Information on the development is limited but it is unlikely that effects on heritage assets would be seen beyond those on listed buildings in Elton. As the DCO Proposed Development only has residual effects on one listed building (Aston Hall), located over 15km away from Stanlow, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	Negligible (not significant)	None required
Landscape and Visual	As discussed in Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range up to Moderate Adverse (significant). Up to Moderate Adverse effects are anticipated on residential and recreational receptors from visual amenity, depending on viewpoint location. Additionally, up to Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on LCAs. No assessment of landscape and visual is available for the development. However, due to the similarity in nature and location to development 54, and the presence of significant screening around the site of the development, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	Negligible (not significant)	None required
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18: Water Resources and Flood Risk , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse associated with the loss of riparian vegetation in watercourses, watercourse hydrology and hydromorphological processes, groundwater levels and flow and groundwater quality. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook and the effects of the installation of permanent artificial structures in watercourses are anticipated to be Slight Adverse (not significant). No assessment of water resources and flood risk is available for the development. The development is not located in a sensitive area for groundwater or in close proximity to (or with a pathway to) surface water bodies. Based on this and the small scale of the development it is determined that any residual effects on water resources and flood risk would be minor to negligible and not result in a measurable inter-project effect. The effect is therefore appraised as <i>Negligible</i> .	Negligible (not significant)	None required
67			
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18: Water Resources and Flood Risk , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse associated with the loss of riparian vegetation in watercourses, watercourse hydrology and hydromorphological processes, groundwater levels and flow and groundwater quality. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook and the effects of the installation of permanent artificial structures in watercourses are anticipated to be Slight Adverse (not significant). Information on the development is limited but as the development is located in central Chester away from surface and groundwater receptors, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	Negligible (not significant)	None required
70			
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18: Water Resources and Flood Risk , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse associated with the loss of riparian vegetation in watercourses, watercourse hydrology and hydromorphological processes, groundwater levels and flow and groundwater quality. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook and the effects of the installation of permanent artificial structures in watercourses are anticipated to be Slight Adverse (not significant).	Negligible (not significant)	None required

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Residual Effects	Mitigation Requirements
	The development is located in close proximity to the River Dee and due to the nature of the surrounding environment means pollution risk to the river will remain, however this will not increase in comparison to the baseline conditions. The development will not require any permanent infrastructure within the channel. As a result, a Negligible inter-project effect is anticipated.		
75			
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18: Water Resources and Flood Risk , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse associated with the loss of riparian vegetation in watercourses, watercourse hydrology and hydromorphological processes, groundwater levels and flow and groundwater quality. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook and the effects of the installation of permanent artificial structures in watercourses are anticipated to be Slight Adverse (not significant). Information on the development is limited. As it is located in the centre of Deeside Industrial Estate, the development is isolated from pathways to surface and ground water assets. As no residual effects on water resources are likely, the inter-project effect with the DCO Proposed Development is appraised as <i>Negligible</i> .	Negligible (not significant)	None required
81			
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18: Water Resources and Flood Risk , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse associated with the loss of riparian vegetation in watercourses, watercourse hydrology and hydromorphological processes, groundwater levels and flow and groundwater quality. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook and the effects of the installation of permanent artificial structures in watercourses are anticipated to be Slight Adverse (not significant). Although an assessment of water resources is not available for the development it is anticipated that effects would be limited to the nearby (eastern adjacent) unnamed pond and stream to the development. As this receptor is unconnected to any receptor affected by the DCO Proposed Development, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	Negligible (not significant)	None required
82			
Landscape and Visual	As discussed in Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range up to Moderate Adverse (significant). Up to Moderate Adverse effects are anticipated on residential and recreational receptors from visual amenity, depending on viewpoint location. Additionally, up to Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on LCAs. The development is unlikely to result in adverse effects on LCAs in Section 7 of the DCO Proposed Development due to its scale and relatively minor change of baseline conditions. In addition, no viewpoints associated with Section 7 of the DCO Proposed Development would have a view of the development. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	Negligible (not significant)	None required
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18: Water Resources and Flood Risk , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse associated with the loss of riparian vegetation in watercourses, watercourse hydrology and hydromorphological processes, groundwater levels and flow and groundwater quality. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook and the effects of the installation of permanent artificial structures in watercourses are anticipated to be Slight Adverse (not significant). The main operation phase effects of the DCO Proposed Development are for east of the development in Section 5. A <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is therefore anticipated as the minimal effects of the development on water resources would not result in a measurable magnification of effects on watercourses in Section 7 of the DCO Proposed Development.	Negligible (not significant)	None required
108			
Landscape and Visual	As discussed in Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range up to Moderate Adverse (significant). Up to Moderate Adverse effects are anticipated on residential and recreational receptors from visual amenity, depending on viewpoint location. Additionally, up to Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on LCAs. The development, though moderately sized, is unlikely to result in significant residual effects on LVIA due to it being bound on 3 sides by residential properties. The urban environment would be extended but not alter the LCA. An inter-project effect with regard to visual effects is not anticipated as all viewpoints associated with the DCO Proposed Development would not have views of the development. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	Negligible (not significant)	None required

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Residual Effects	Mitigation Requirements
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18: Water Resources and Flood Risk , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse associated with the loss of riparian vegetation in watercourses, watercourse hydrology and hydromorphological processes, groundwater levels and flow and groundwater quality. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook and the effects of the installation of permanent artificial structures in watercourses are anticipated to be Slight Adverse (not significant). The development is likely to adversely affect the nearby Swinchiard Brook though it should be noted that it is not likely to directly adversely affect any common receptors adversely affected by the DCO Proposed Development (such as the Dee Estuary or Alltami Brook). Any effects would be indirect and as a result of detrimental effects to water quality sourced from Swinchiard Brook. These effects would not lead to a measurable magnification with the DCO Proposed Development. As a result, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated in regard to both water quality and flood risk.	Negligible (not significant)	None required
109			
Climate Resilience	As discussed in Chapter 7: Climate Resilience , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects associated with the shrinking and cracking of soils. The nature of the development is not anticipated to increase the risks of the shrinkage and cracking of soils due to the lack of below ground elements of the development. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	Negligible (not significant)	None required
Cultural Heritage	As discussed in Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be limited to Minor Adverse effects on Aston Hall heritage asset. The development is located in Ewloe, approximately 500m away from Aston Hall, the only heritage asset with residual adverse effects from the DCO Proposed Development. It is noted that the development would not be visible from Aston Hall and therefore no magnification of the effects of the DCO Proposed Development on this asset would occur. However, the development does have the potential to adversely affect other listed buildings in the area. However, as the development, a residential project, would not result in a change of local setting so these effects would be minimal. As a result, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	Negligible (not significant)	None required
Landscape and Visual	As discussed in Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development range up to Moderate Adverse (significant). Up to Moderate Adverse effects are anticipated on residential and recreational receptors from visual amenity, depending on viewpoint location. Additionally, up to Minor Adverse effects are anticipated on LCAs. The development, though moderately sized, is unlikely to result in significant residual effects on LVIA due to it being bound on 3 sides by already established residential properties and the A494 to the east. The urban environment would be extended but not alter the LCA to a measurable level. An inter-project effect with regard to visual effects is anticipated as the nearest viewpoint, P4b, and the surrounding residential receptors are anticipated to experience residual visual effects from the DCO Proposed Development. The presence of the development would likely magnify these effects and result in similar residual effects. These effects however will not magnify the residual effects to significant levels. Therefore, a <i>Minor Adverse</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	Minor Adverse (not significant)	None required
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18: Water Resources and Flood Risk , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse associated with the loss of riparian vegetation in watercourses, watercourse hydrology and hydromorphological processes, groundwater levels and flow and groundwater quality. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook and the effects of the installation of permanent artificial structures in watercourses are anticipated to be Slight Adverse (not significant). The development is not located in proximity to or with a pathway to any sensitive water resources. Therefore, no residual effects are likely to occur, and a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	Negligible (not significant)	None required
120			
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18: Water Resources and Flood Risk , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse associated with the loss of riparian vegetation in watercourses, watercourse hydrology and hydromorphological processes, groundwater levels and flow and groundwater quality. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook and the effects of the installation of permanent artificial structures in watercourses are anticipated to be Slight Adverse (not significant).	Negligible (not significant)	None required

Environmental Topic	Potential Inter-Project Effects	Residual Effects	Mitigation Requirements
	The ES for the development concluded that all operation phase residual effects on water resources would be negligible or beneficial following the implementation of mitigation measures. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.		
121			
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18: Water Resources and Flood Risk , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse associated with the loss of riparian vegetation in watercourses, watercourse hydrology and hydromorphological processes, groundwater levels and flow and groundwater quality. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook and the effects of the installation of permanent artificial structures in watercourses are anticipated to be Slight Adverse (not significant). Assessment information of the development on water resources and flood risk is not available. However, due to the small scale of the development and lack of sensitive receptors (the exception being an unnamed pond and stream within/adjacent to the site) a measurable inter-project effect is not anticipated due to likely minor residual effects of the development. Therefore, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	Negligible (not significant)	None required
124			
Water Resources and Flood Risk	As discussed in Chapter 18: Water Resources and Flood Risk , operation phase residual effects of the DCO Proposed Development will be mostly limited to Minor Adverse associated with the loss of riparian vegetation in watercourses, watercourse hydrology and hydromorphological processes, groundwater levels and flow and groundwater quality. The effects on the hydrology and hydromorphological processes of Alltami Brook and the effects of the installation of permanent artificial structures in watercourses are anticipated to be Slight Adverse (not significant). The development may result in some residual effects to the River Alyn in the operation phase, but these would be minor and not result in a measurable inter-project effect with the DCO Proposed Development. As a result, a <i>Negligible</i> inter-project effect is anticipated.	Negligible (not significant)	None required

1.3.4. **Table 6** and **Table 7** below list the inter-project effects appraised for each of the short-listed other developments (detailed in **Table 4** and **Table 5**). For these individual inter-project effects, an overall inter-project effect has also been appraised. This effect determines if there will be any magnification of the effects on receptors associated with each environmental topic if all developments are brought forward and constructed simultaneously.

Table 6 – Overall Inter-Project Effects – Construction Stage

Environmental Topic	Inter-Project Residual Effects range for Other Developments	Overall Inter-Project Residual Effects	Mitigation Requirements
Biodiversity	<i>Minor Adverse</i> – 1c-1ei, 1f, 1g, 14, 24, 27, 44, 45, 54, 63, 82, 108, 109, 120, 121 and 124 <i>Negligible</i> – 1a, 1eii, 3-6, 9, 12, 18, 21-23, 35, 37-39, 42, 43, 55, 67, 70, 75 and 81	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>	None required
Land and Soils	<i>Minor Adverse</i> – 1c, 1d, 1f, 1g, 14, 54 and 109 <i>Negligible</i> – 1ei and 63	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>	None required
Landscape and Visual	Moderate Adverse – 14 Minor Adverse – 1c, 1d, 1f, 1g, 109 <i>Negligible</i> – 1ei, 3, 5, 54, 63, 108	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>	The the Applicant should continue to engage with the developer of A55 Red Route ('other development 14') and develop an appropriate mitigation strategy, should construction occur simultaneously, to avoid significant temporary inter-project effects. The effects arise from simultaneous construction within the Estuary Edge and Valleys (LCA). If simultaneous construction within the LCA can be avoided, no significant inter-project effect will occur, and no mitigation is considered to be required.

Environmental Topic	Inter-Project Residual Effects range for Other Developments	Overall Inter-Project Residual Effects	Mitigation Requirements
Materials and Waste	<i>Minor Adverse</i> – 1a, 1c-1g, 9, 14, 21, 22, 24, 27, 35, 37, 38, 42, 44, 45, 54, 63, 108, 109, 120 and 124. <i>Negligible</i> – 3-6, 12, 18, 23, 39, 43, 55, 67, 70, 75, 81, 82 and 121	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>	None required
Noise and Vibration	<i>Minor Adverse</i> – 1c, 1d, 1ei, 1f, 1g, 14 and 109 <i>Negligible</i> – 54 and 63	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>	None required
Population and Human Health	<i>Minor Adverse</i> – 1c, 1d, 1ei, 1f, 1g, 14 and 109 <i>Negligible</i> – 54 and 63	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>	None required
Traffic and Transport	<i>Minor Adverse</i> - 1c, 1d, 1f, 1g, 5, 14, 109 and 120 <i>Negligible</i> - 1ei, 1eii, 24, 27, 35, 37, 54, 63, 67, 70, 75, 108, 121 and 124	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>	None required
Water Resources and Flood Risk	<i>Minor Adverse</i> – 1d, 1ei, 1f, 1g, 9, 14, 35 and 70 <i>Negligible</i> – 1c, 1eii, 3-6, 12, 24, 27, 37, 42, 43, 45, 54, 55, 63, 67, 75, 81, 82, 108, 109, 120, 121 and 124	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>	None required

Table 7 – Overall Inter-Project Effects – Operation Stage

Environmental Topic	Inter-Project Residual Effects range for Other Developments	Overall Inter-Project Residual Effects	Mitigation Requirements
Climate Resilience	<i>Minor Adverse</i> – 1c and 1d <i>Negligible</i> – 1ei, 54, 14 and 109	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>	None required
Cultural Heritage	<i>Minor Adverse</i> – 1d <i>Negligible</i> – 1c, 1ei, 1f, 1g, 14, 54, 63 and 109	<i>Negligible (not significant)</i>	None required
Landscape and Visual	<i>Minor Adverse</i> – 1c, 14 and 109 <i>Negligible</i> – 1d, 1ei, 1f, 1g, 3, 5, 54, 63 and 108	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>	None required
Water Resources and Flood Risk	<i>Minor Adverse</i> – 1d, 1ei, 1f, 1g, 9, 14 and 27 <i>Negligible</i> – 1c, 1eii, 3-6, 12, 24, 35, 37, 42, 43, 45, 54, 55, 63, 67, 70, 75, 81, 82, 108, 109, 120, 121 and 124	<i>Minor Adverse (not significant)</i>	None required