



Heidelberg Materials

TYTHERINGTON QUARRY: 6 MILLION TONNES ADDITIONAL RESERVES

Environmental Statement: Chapter 15 Cumulative
Effects





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15 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

15.1 INTRODUCTION

- 15.1.1 This chapter reports the potential cumulative effects that could arise from the proposals at Tytherington Quarry. In the context of this assessment, such effects could possibly occur if:
- Any of the individual environmental effects arising from the proposals combine to create a significant cumulative effect; and
 - Effects arising from the proposals could be combined with similar effects from other nearby comparable sites and/or other development proposals to result in significant cumulative effects.
- 15.1.2 The remainder of the chapter describes the assessment methodology and scope, which have been used to reach these conclusions, as well as a summary of the likely significant effects. This chapter (and its associated figures) is intended to be read as part of the wider ES with particular reference to **Chapter 3: Description of Proposed Scheme**.

15.2 POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

- 15.2.1 This section identifies the legislation, planning policy and technical guidance that has informed the assessment of potential cumulative effects. Further information on policies relevant to the Proposed Scheme is provided in **Chapter 5: Planning policy overview** as well as in the accompanying Planning Statement.

LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

- 15.2.2 A summary of the relevant legislation is given in **Table 15-1**.

Table 15-1 - Technical guidance relevant to the cumulative effects assessment

Technical guidance document	Context
Town & Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 ¹	Schedule 4 sets out the information for inclusion in environmental statements. This includes: <i>“A description of the likely significant effects of the development on the environment resulting from, inter alia..... (e) the cumulation of effects with other existing and/or approved projects, taking into account any existing environmental problems relating to areas of particular environmental importance.”</i>

PLANNING POLICY

- 15.2.3 A summary of the relevant national and local planning policy is given in **Table 15-2**. The Planning Statement will cover the detail of actual policies.

¹ Legislation.gov.uk (2017) *The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017*. [online] Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/571/contents/made> [Accessed March 2024]

Table 15-2 - Planning policy relevant to the cumulative assessment

Technical guidance document	Context
National Policy:	
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (December 2023) ²	<p>Paragraph 115 of Section 9 – Promoting Sustainable Transport states that development should be refused on highways grounds if there would be an unacceptable impact on highway safety, or the residual cumulative impacts on the road network would be severe.</p> <p>Paragraph 191 of Section 15 – Conserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment advises that planning decisions should sustain and contribute towards compliance with relevant limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the cumulative impacts from individual sites in local areas.</p> <p>Paragraph 217 of Section 17 – Facilitating the Sustainable Use of Minerals sets out a number of criteria that should be considered in relation to proposals for mineral extraction. Part (b) is to ensure that <i>“there are no unacceptable adverse impacts on the natural and historic environment, human health or aviation safety, and take into account the cumulative effect of multiple impacts from individual sites and/or from a number of sites in a locality.”</i></p>
Local Policy:	
The Policies, Sites and Places Plan (adopted 2017) ³	<p>Policy PSP21 Environmental Pollution and Impacts – This policy requires development to be sited and designed to avoid unacceptable levels of pollution (by way of fumes, dust, noise, vibration, odour, light or other forms of air, land, water pollution, exposure to contaminated land or land instability) directly or cumulatively on environmental amenity; and the health, safety and amenity of users of the site or of the surrounding area. In respect of noise, the policy states that noise generating development that would lead to significant adverse effects, including cumulative effects, on health and amenity from noise and vibration will be acceptable where an appropriate scheme of noise mitigation through design is provided. In terms of air quality, the policy states that development that, on its own or cumulatively, has the potential for significant emissions to the detriment of air quality will be acceptable where potential adverse effects are mitigated to an acceptable level, by an appropriate scheme of mitigation.</p> <p>Policy PSP23 Mineral Working and Restoration – This policy requires proposals for new mineral workings to consider the cumulative effect of multiple impacts from individual sites and/or from a number of sites.</p>

² Department for Levelling up, Housing and Communities (2012). *National Planning Policy Framework - Guidance* - GOV.UK. [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework>. [Accessed March 2024]

³ South Gloucestershire Council (2016). *South Gloucestershire Local Plan Proposed Submission: Policies, Sites and Places Plan*. [online] Available at: [Policies, sites and places plan November 2017 \(southglos.gov.uk\)](https://www.southglos.gov.uk/policies-sites-and-places-plan-november-2017) [Accessed March 2024]

15.2.4 In addition, this Chapter has been prepared in accordance with the Government's National Planning Practice Guidance (2020).

15.3 DATA GATHERING METHODOLOGY

15.3.1 As set out in **Table 15-2**, the NPPF requires that the development of mineral sites does not result in unacceptable adverse impacts on the natural environment and human health, taking into account the cumulative effect of multiple impacts from individual sites and/or from a number of sites in a locality. The request in October 2023 for a Scoping Opinion from South Gloucestershire Council (SGC) sought to focus on other similar developments and identified the following other minerals sites which were identified as being scoped into the assessment of inter-project cumulative effects:

- Chipping Sodbury Quarry; and
- Wickwar Quarry.

15.3.2 In researching the above quarries, the following dormant quarry has also been identified, which is located 5km to the northeast of Tytherington Quarry:

- Cromhall Quarry.

15.3.3 Cromhall Quarry is currently mothballed, but benefits from existing consent, and the quarry owners have indicated that they intend to recommence working of the permitted reserves⁴. As such, it was considered that the cumulative effects assessment should be widened to include reference to this site.

15.3.4 SGC's online planning portal was interrogated for details of the planning status of each of the above sites. Further details are provided in **Table 15-3**.

Table 15-3 – Other similar developments considered in the assessment of cumulative effects

Site	Approx. distance from Tytherington Quarry	Planning status	Commentary
Chipping Sodbury Quarry	~8km southeast	Active	Existing limestone quarry, which produces around 1 million tonnes (mt) of limestone aggregate a year ⁵ . This quarry is also operated by Heidelberg Materials. Continued quarrying operations are covered by principal consents PK11/0612/MW and PK11/0613/MW (dated 11 March 2015). This application was submitted under the review

⁴ beta.southglos.gov.uk. (n.d.). 9. Planning for minerals | BETA - South Gloucestershire Council. [online] Available at: <https://beta.southglos.gov.uk/publications/local-plan-phase-3-towards-a-preferred-strategy/9-planning-for-minerals/> [Accessed March 2024].

⁵ www.communities.heidelbergmaterials.co.uk. (n.d.). Chipping Sodbury Quarry overview | Heidelberg Materials UK. [online] Available at: <https://www.communities.heidelbergmaterials.co.uk/en/chipping-sodbury-quarry-overview> [Accessed March 2024].

Site	Approx. distance from Tytherington Quarry	Planning status	Commentary
			procedures of the Planning and Compensation Act 1991 and the provisions of the Environment Act 1995. The minerals permissions updated under the review permissions are NA/IDO/004, SG646/C, SG646/H, N4997 and P90/1871. These historic consents together make up the Chipping Sodbury Quarry complex.
Wickwar Quarry	~6km northeast	Active	<p>Wickwar Quarry is operated by Breedon, who lease the land from the Tortworth Estate. It is a longstanding limestone quarry that has operated at the site for many years.</p> <p>On 5 June 2015, consent was given for the extraction of limestone. Since then, two further applications have been submitted for extensions to the quarry PT07/0573/F and P20/16114/MW. The most recent consent dated 20 October 2021 (P20/16114/MW) was for the extraction of limestone with progressive restoration to lake. This involves the extraction of 17.7mt of limestone over an 17/18-year period. Annual output is limited by the extant planning consent to a maximum of 1.2mt.</p>
Cromhall Quarry	~5km northeast	Dormant	<p>Cromhall Quarry is currently not operational (or 'mothballed') but the Tortworth Estate, who own the quarry, have indicated they intend to recommence working of the permitted reserves contained there, to bolster supply to the local mineral market. The area that is being promoted through the Local Plan includes an identified resource of circa 18mt. The intention is that output will be on a relatively small scale, initially with a saleable output of circa 0.25mt per annum, albeit there is potential for this to be scaled up mid-way through the Plan period if required.</p>

- 15.3.5 In addition to these similar sites, the in-combination effects of the Proposed Scheme with any existing developments or current applications have also been considered.
- 15.3.6 Through review of SGC's planning portals, it has been possible to identify 'other' substantial developments proposed within close proximity of Tytherington Quarry. Details of these proposed 'other' developments are set out in **Table 15-4**.

Table 15-4 – Other developments

Site	Approx. distance from Tytherington Quarry	Planning status	Commentary
Tytherington Road Nursery Tytherington Road Thornbury	~0.2km west	Approved with conditions	An application was submitted in February 2023 as follows: P23/00724/F - Erection of an extension to existing building to form 8no new business units (Use Class E (c)). It was approved with conditions on 4 May 2023.
Land at Stable Folly, to the West of Stowel Hill Road, Tytherington	~0.3km east	Application being considered	An application was submitted in February 2023 as follows: P23/00556/F – Erection of 24 no. dwellings with associated access, car parking, landscaping, open space and associated works. The application was submitted by Black Box Planning Ltd on behalf of Bromford Housing Group. The application is for 24 affordable homes. It is still currently being considered and as such has not been considered further as part of this assessment.
Land to the West of Stowell Hill Road Tytherington	~0.6km east	Approved with conditions	In October 2019, an application was submitted as follows: P19/14956/F - Erection of 29 no. dwellings with access and associated works. The application was approved in July 2021 and the development has now been constructed. As such, it is not necessary to consider this development further as part of this assessment.
Cleve Park Land at Junction of Morton Way and Grovesend Road Thornbury	~0.6km northwest	Approved with conditions	In May 2020, an application was submitted as follows: P20/07655/RM - Details of layout, scale, appearance and landscaping for the erection of 336 no. dwellings, associated infrastructure and landscaping. Approval of Reserved Matters to be read in conjunction with Outline permission APP/P0119/W/17/3182296 (PT16/3565/O) (Residential development of up to 350 dwellings, including 14 self-build dwellings (all Use Class C3), development of a 70 unit elderly care facility (flexible Use Class C2 and/or C3), development of up to 1,150 sqm floorspace flexible community and/or commercial facilities (Use Classes A1, D1 and/or D2), and associated public open space and infrastructure. Access to be determined. All other matters reserved).

Site	Approx. distance from Tytherington Quarry	Planning status	Commentary
			The application was approved in October 2021. The site is currently under construction by Miller Homes and is near completion. As such, it has not been necessary to consider this development further as part of this assessment.
Cleve Wood Morton Way Thornbury	~1km northwest	Approved with conditions	<p>An application was submitted in July 2023 as follows:</p> <p>P23/02022/F - Erection of 66 no. bed care home for the elderly (Class C2) with associated access, car parking and landscaping.</p> <p>The application site lies in the area currently under construction for 336 dwellings, associated infrastructure, and landscaping as approved in October 2021 by P20/07655/RM (see above). The application site area was not contained within the Reserved Matters submission (it was annotated as a potential care facility). Although the outline permission did involve provision of a Care facility, no reserved matters for this facility was submitted within the 3-year time limit from the appeal decision. This application was therefore made in full.</p> <p>The application was approved with conditions on 15 December 2023. Given the distance of the site from Tytherington Quarry, it has not been necessary to consider this development further.</p>
Land off Duck Street, Tytherington, Wotton Under Edge	~1km east	Application being considered	<p>An application was submitted in November 2023 as follows:</p> <p>P23/03195/O - Erection of up to 75 no. dwellings, creation of public open space including a community orchard, associated works including drainage, creation of new access to serve Mill Farm from Duck Street (outline) with access to be determined, all other matters reserved.</p> <p>The application is currently showing online as awaiting a decision. As this is a speculative application on an unallocated site that is yet to be approved, it has not been considered further as part of this assessment.</p>
Land North and West of Iron Acton Substation Iron Acton	~1.5km southeast	Approved with conditions	In January 2021, consent was given for the <i>“installation of renewable led energy generating station comprising ground-mounted photovoltaic solar arrays and battery-based electricity storage containers together with substation, inverter/transformer stations, site accesses, internal access tracks, security measures, access</i>

Site	Approx. distance from Tytherington Quarry	Planning status	Commentary
			<p><i>gates, landscaping and associated works”</i> (Application reference: P20/13909/F).</p> <p>In April 2022, a S73 application was submitted to extend the operational life of the Solar Farm to a period of 40 years from 35 years, following first commercial export of electricity. The application was approved with conditions in June 2022 and the solar farm has been constructed. On this basis, it has not been necessary to consider this development further.</p>

15.4 SCOPE OF THE ASSESSMENT

- 15.4.1 As noted in the introduction to this chapter, any of the individual environmental effects arising from the proposals for Tytherington Quarry could combine to create a significant cumulative effect. It is this that is the focus of this cumulative assessment chapter.
- 15.4.2 However, as also noted in the introduction to this chapter, effects arising from the proposals at Tytherington Quarry could be combined with similar effects from other nearby comparable sites and/or other development proposals to result in significant cumulative effects.
- 15.4.3 Such effects are dealt with on a topic by topic basis at the end of each of the relevant assessments in this ES as set out in **Chapters 6 to 14**. For example, in-combination landscape and visual effects with the other sites and developments outlined in Section 6.13 are discussed in detail at the end of the landscape and visual impact assessment chapter of this document. This chapter, however, seeks to pull together all ‘in-combination’ effects assessed by the individual chapters, and draw an overall conclusion.

ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

Combination of effects from Tytherington Quarry

- 15.4.4 National policy guidance requires that all relevant effects should be considered objectively. However, existing policy guidance presently fails to provide advice on how such an objective assessment should be carried out. In the absence of any guidance, the cumulative assessment of effects from the proposals at Tytherington Quarry draws upon the conclusions of the appropriate individual assessments of this ES and against each of the identified receptors evaluates the extent to which the sum of any predicted effects may give rise to significant environmental effects.

Combination of effects with other similar sites

- 15.4.5 In accordance with the EIA Regulations, the assessment of cumulative effects has considered those effects which are likely to be significant. In this context, any receptors with the potential to experience significant effects, or effects near the threshold of significance as a result of the proposals at Tytherington Quarry have been considered.
- 15.4.6 To inform the assessment of cumulative effects, publicly available information submitted with the planning applications for the developments in **Table 15-3** and **Table 15-4**, where relevant, has been

reviewed alongside the conclusions of the appropriate individual assessments contained within this ES.

15.5 SENSITIVE RECEPTORS

- 15.5.1 With respect to potential cumulative effects from the Proposed Scheme, before determining whether such effects have occurred (either in combination with other effects from the same development or in combination with effects from other nearby similar sites or proposals), it is necessary to identify potential receptors that could be affected by more than one environmental issue. National planning policy states that consideration needs to be given to the effects on “health, the natural environment or general amenity”. In this context, the implication is that any assessment of cumulative effects should relate to all potential receptors and not simply a specific type of receptor e.g. human receptors.

Communities and individual receptors

- 15.5.2 Human receptors (which includes recreational as well as residential receptors) that are subject to effects on health and amenity are the most likely to be affected cumulatively. In this context, three receptor locations have been considered (referred to as ‘common receptors’). These are considered in the two or more of the following chapters:
- Chapter 7 – Noise; and
 - Chapter 8 – Vibration.

Other environmental receptors

- 15.5.3 In accordance with prevailing planning policy guidance, as well as human receptors consideration has also been given to the potential for cumulative effects on other environmental receptors. A review of the respective ES chapters has been undertaken to identify where one non-human receptor may be affected by more than one environmental effect. Three common receptors have been considered in the following chapters:
- Chapter 6 – Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment; and
 - Chapter 10 -Biodiversity.
- 15.5.4 All receptors considered in two or more ES chapters are summarised in **Table 15-5**.

Table 15-5 – Common receptors between ES chapters

Receptor	LVIA	Noise	Vibration	Traffic & Transport	Water Environment	Biodiversity	CC Resilience	CC GHG
Individual properties / collections of properties:								
Dodsmoor – representative of receptors southwest of quarry and north of M5; and receptors southwest of quarry and south of M5.	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X
Ruths Close – representative of receptors east of quarry and south of M5.	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X
Itchington Road – representative of receptors north of the quarry.	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X
Other receptors:								
Plantation broadleaved deciduous woodland	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X
Hedgerow with hedgerow trees	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X
Semi-improved grassland	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X

Receptor	LVIA	Noise	Vibration	Traffic & Transport	Water Environment	Biodiversity	CC Resilience	CC GHG
LCA 17: Rudgeway and Tytherington Ridge	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Users of the Celtic Way / Jubilee Way	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Users of the Hobblers Way (Coast to Coast – Wash to Severn)	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Users of the local PRow network to the west of the site	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Drivers and their passengers travelling along the M5 motorway	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Drivers and their passengers travelling along the A38	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Drivers and their passengers travelling along the Itchington Road	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Roosting bats	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X
Commuting and foraging habitat for bats	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X

Receptor	L VIA	Noise	Vibration	Traffic & Transport	Water Environment	Biodiversity	CC Resilience	CC GHG
Operation of plant and machinery	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X
Quarry operations and inputs	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X
Transport links	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X
Site operatives	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X
Waterbodies and ground water	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X
Restoration and habitat creation	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X
Global climate	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Tytherington Quarry SSSI	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X
Watercourse - Ladden Brook and Tortworth Brook	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X
WFD Surface water bodies	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X
WFD Groundwater bodies	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X

Receptor	LVIA	Noise	Vibration	Traffic & Transport	Water Environment	Biodiversity	CC Resilience	CC GHG
Licensed abstraction (groundwater) – Mill Farm Borehole	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X
Private water supply – Huntley Farm	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X
Lake	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X
Spring	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X
Well	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X
Ponds	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X
4 residential properties along Duck Street	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X

15.5.5 The receptors considered in this assessment are therefore:

Human Receptors

- Dodsmoor – representative of receptors southwest of quarry and north of M5; and receptors southwest of quarry and south of M5;
- Ruths Close – representative of receptors east of quarry and south of M5; and
- Itchington Road – representative of receptors north of the quarry.

Other Receptors

- Plantation broadleaved deciduous woodland;
- Hedgerow with hedgerow trees; and
- Semi-improved grassland.

15.5.6 Whilst other receptors have been considered by other assessments, as they have been evaluated in the context of a single effect (and effectively ‘scoped out’ of other assessments) they have not been considered cumulatively with other effects. Consequently, they have been scoped out from this assessment of cumulative effects.

POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS

15.5.7 The purpose of EIA is to identify and assess any likely significant effects that are material to the decision-making process. In order to maintain proportionality, and in line with the EIA Regulations, this assessment therefore concentrates on where significant cumulative effects are likely to arise, either between topics considered in this ES, or between the Proposed Scheme and developments listed in **Table 15-3**

15.6 ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS, MITIGATION AND RESIDUAL EFFECTS

COMBINATION OF EFFECTS FROM TYTHERINGTON QUARRY

- 15.6.1 The assessment of the combination of the various effects on receptors from the proposals at Tytherington Quarry has been focused on those receptors where potential significant effects have been predicted in respect of at least one topic and/or where the technical assessments have shown that potential individual effects are nearing the thresholds of established national criteria.
- 15.6.2 No significant effects, or effects close to the threshold of significance, have been identified for each of the common receptors.

Assessment

- 15.6.3 The technical assessments (**Chapters 6-14**) in the ES have identified potential effects on common receptors as a result of the proposals at Tytherington Quarry, as summarised in **Table 15-5**.
- 15.6.4 The table shows that the six receptors that are common to two or more of the technical assessments will not experience significant effects, or effects close to the threshold of significance. On this basis it can be concluded that no significant effects would arise due to a combination of effects from the proposals at Tytherington Quarry, and no further consideration is required.

COMBINATION OF EFFECTS WITH OTHER PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 15.6.5 **Table 15-3** sets out the quarries in the locality with the potential to generate cumulative effects in combination with Tytherington Quarry as follows:
- Chipping Sodbury Quarry;

- Wickwar Quarry; and
- Cromhall Quarry.

15.6.6 **Table 15-4** also details other substantial developments proposed within close proximity of Tytherington Quarry. Given their current status (either not approved, constructed or close to having been constructed) the majority are not considered to be relevant to this assessment.

15.6.7 The proposed new business units at Tytherington Road Nursery have been considered in the noise assessment, as it was thought that this scheme could have the potential to give rise to cumulative effects in respect of noise. However, this would be limited to the construction phase only, and during the construction phase it would be likely that the construction of the building would exceed quarry noise levels at the nearest receptors. On this basis, it is considered that the potential for cumulative noise effects with this scheme is negligible. It was not considered to be relevant to any of the other technical assessments. None of the other developments were considered within any of the assessments.

15.6.7.1 Assessment

15.6.8 Both Chipping Sodbury Quarry and Wickwar Quarry are currently in operation. The ongoing effects of these active operations has therefore been considered as part of the 'baseline conditions' for each of the technical assessments in the ES. In this regard, the cumulative working of Tytherington Quarry alongside existing operations is integrated into, and an implicit part, of the individual technical assessments.

15.6.9 In respect of Cromhall Quarry, whilst information provided as part of the new Local Plan consultation indicates that mineral working may take place at the site again, operations at the quarry were suspended by the operators in June 1992. There have also been several planning applications at the quarry for a change of use including for a diving/climbing centre, for the parking of HGV vehicles/storage of waste metal, and most recently for the siting of 50 no. shipping containers for a battery testing facility (P22/05069/F). A decision notice approving the battery testing facility was issued on 25 October 2022, with a condition limiting the use of the land for 10 years from the date of the consent. As such, it is considered unlikely that operations will resume in the short term, and this quarry has accordingly not been considered as part of the baseline conditions.

15.6.10 Given the above, it is considered that in every technical chapter of the ES, it has been demonstrated that no significant 'in-combination' effects are anticipated in respect of any environmental topic, with any of the operational or dormant quarries.

15.6.11 Furthermore, the Proposed Scheme only seeks a minor increase in the footprint of the quarry (into an area approved for soil storage) and provides a progressive and final restoration scheme for the site in line with existing extant consents. As has been reflected in the technical assessments of this ES, the only significant adverse effects that are predicted are limited to GHG emissions from the site itself. The majority of these GHG emissions will result indirectly from the transportation of quarried material by HGVs and rail. Since the Proposed Scheme is not expected to significantly increase emissions from vehicle movements and as the anticipated additional vehicle activity over the three years of extended activity (if the Proposed Scheme is approved) is unlikely to substantially increase current emissions, it is therefore considered that no significant cumulative effects would occur with other similar sites in the area.

15.7 SUMMARY

15.7.1 The assessment of cumulative effects has been carried out in accordance with the provisions of existing national and local policy guidance. Specifically, this has looked at:

- In combination effects on receptors of the individual environmental effects of the Proposed Scheme itself; and
- In combination effects on receptors with other similar sites and development proposals in the vicinity of the Proposed Scheme.

15.7.2 In all cases it has been concluded that no significant long-term cumulative effects would occur.

15.8 REFERENCES

- Legislation.gov.uk (2017) The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. [online] Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/571/contents/made> [Accessed March 2024]
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