



Environmental Statement

CHAPTER 16 – Cumulative Impacts

Langstone FCERM Scheme

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Langstone FCERM Scheme Environmental Statement

Chapter 16

Cumulative Impacts

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16. Cumulative Impacts

16.1 Introduction

The Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) considers the wider projects and activities, that in-combination, could result in additional impacts on the areas discussed within the ES. The scheme level Information for HRA and WFD assessment also consider in-combination impacts within them, and therefore the reader is requested to review these where appropriate (**Appendix C** and **Appendix D** respectively).

In line with agreed practice, this CIA is limited to plans and projects where there is sufficient information to allow consideration of the potential for a cumulative or in-combination impact to arise. In the absence of publicly available information (usually in form of a planning or marine licence application) or a defined scheme, it is not possible to undertake a full consideration of cumulative impacts (i.e., if proposals are speculative or where assumptions regarding potential impacts may be contentious).

16.2 Guidance

The Natural England (2014) and Marine Management Organisation (MMO) (2014) framework guidance has been used for the cumulative effects assessment in this EIA, with the first step being to determine the effects of the proposed scheme that have the potential to affect receptors in-combination with other proposed activities (i.e. the residual effects that are not significant 'alone'); the next being to determine the likely spatial and temporal overlaps of the plans and projects scoped into the assessment in order to determine where interactions could arise; and the final step being to determine the significance of any potential interactions/cumulative effects identified (together with relevant mitigation). The conclusion can then be determined as to whether or not there is a significant cumulative effect with other plans or projects.

16.3 Methodology for the CIA

The assessment of cumulative impacts can be split into two sections, one which examines the potential for cumulative impacts within the project and one which considers the potential for cumulative impacts with other projects. The impacts identified maybe additive, whereby similar types of impacts from the same or different developments affect the same receptor at the same time in a similar way. They may alternatively be synergistic whereby different types of impact affect a receptor and interact to combine their significance. Two types of cumulative impacts have been considered:

- Intra-project cumulative impacts; and
- Inter-project cumulative impacts.

Intra-project cumulative impacts refer to activities addressed in the various individual ES chapters, which when considered as part of the overall scheme have the potential to have an additive or interactive impact which is greater than when considered in isolation. Any intra-project cumulative impacts have been considered throughout this ES as part of the impact assessment. To avoid repetition, this information has not been repeated in this chapter. Please refer to **Chapters 8 to 15** of this ES for any intra project cumulative impacts identified.

Inter-project cumulative impacts refer to impacts identified from other projects that have the potential to interact with the proposed scheme on a temporal and/or spatial basis. Where available, details of each project have been collated to establish whether each plan or project is likely to have a cumulative impact with the proposed scheme and, if a significant cumulative effect is identified, additional avoidance / mitigation measures recommended to avoid / minimise the cumulative impact. Details of any inter-project cumulative impacts have been considered in **Section 8 of Chapters 8 to 15**. The methodology and a summary of the inter-project cumulative impacts are provided below.

16.3.1 Approach to inter-project cumulative impacts

The identification of projects is based on the:

- Temporal boundaries of the project; and
- Spatial boundaries of the project

Temporal boundaries provide the timescale over which a project is likely to occur. The temporal boundaries for the Langstone FCERM Scheme CIA include current plans or projects where impacts are still ongoing, projects where mitigation measures are still in progress, as well as foreseeable future plans / projects which have the potential to interact with the proposed scheme.

The spatial boundaries of the project are the geographic areas likely to be affected by the activities undertaken as part of the proposed works. For this CIA the study area includes any major schemes within 2km and any schemes that have the potential to affect the same internationally or nationally designated sites as the Langstone FCERM Scheme.

Based on the temporal and spatial boundaries established and as part of the initial environmental scoping exercise and consultation with the regulators and statutory consultees, a list of the relevant plans, projects and activities in the area has been collated.

Identification of projects

Relevant searches were undertaken on the MMO public register and the list of projects for inclusion in the CIA was agreed with the Local Planning Authority (PCC) during pre-application discussions.

Projects in the CIA must be:

- Reasonably foreseeable.
- There must be a degree of confidence that the development will proceed.
- There is sufficient information available regarding the spatial and temporal limits of the development.
- There is adequate information about the potential effects of the project.

Where the plan or project is part of an overarching strategy or plan which has yet to be developed or where the project is at an early pre-planning stage and sufficient information is not available, they have been scoped out from further assessment.

There are a number of projects that have been identified as having the potential to cause cumulative effects on environmental receptors with the proposed Langstone FCERM Scheme, and have therefore been included in this CIA. These projects are listed in **Table 16.1**.

Figure 16.1: Plans and Projects to be considered for cumulative impacts.

Plans and Projects to be considered for cumulative impacts	
1	The North Solent Shoreline Management Plan
2	Havant Borough Local Plan – The Core Strategy (2011) and The Allocations Plan (2014)
3	Havant Borough Regeneration Strategy
4	Hayling Island Coastal Management Strategy
5	Portchester to Emsworth FCERM Strategy
6	South Hayling Beach Management Plan
7	North Portsea Island FCERM Scheme
8	King Charles III England Coast Path: Portsmouth to South Hayling Stretch
9	King Charles III England Coast Path: South Hayling to East Head Stretch
10	Langstone Technology Park, Langstone Road, Havant. Application for part demolition and reconfiguration of building 1000, reconfiguration of car park layout and new industrial units. APP 19/00703. Plus an Outline Planning Permission for Phased demolition of existing buildings and the erection of new flexible use employment floorspace and ancillary uses and associated works. APP/22/00172.
11	Land Adjacent to Bosmere Medical Centre, Solent Way, Havant. Proposal for new headquarters building for Portsmouth Water. APP/21/00601
12	Land at Kingscroft Farm, Meryrick Road, Havant. Proposed development of land at Kingscroft farm for up to 120 dwellings. APP/22/00669
13	Northney Marina maintenance dredging. Case ref: MLA/2014/00288/1. Licence ref: L/2014/00368/2 and application to continue works Case ref: MLA/2024/00113
14	Rook farm – development of up to 300 dwellings. APP/21/01434
15	Southern Water 10-year marine licence application for minor maintenance works on their coastal outfalls (MMO reference MLA/2019/00027)
16	Farlington Marshes Coastal Defence and Regulated Tidal Exchange (RTE) scheme (22/00006/EIASCO)
17	Land to the rear of 49 - 71, Fathoms Reach, Hayling Island. Development of 51 dwellings. APP/22/00001
18	Land north of Oysters, Station Road, Hayling Island. Development of 29 dwellings and associated highway works. APP/21/01350
19	Land south of Saltmarsh Lane, Hayling Island. Development of up to 60 dwellings and associated landscape and highway works. APP/21/01351
20	Land south of the Mallards and west of Langstone Road, Havant. Development of 65 dwellings. APP/21/00647
21	Partial Reinstatement and Repair of existing sea wall to a height of 1.4m and Creation of an inner bund with a maximum height of 2.25m to protect habitat for wintering bird populations. Northney Farm, St Peters Road, Hayling Island. APP/23/00507
22	Redevelopment of a brownfield site to include the provision of 4No. Apartment blocks comprising of 90No. residential dwellings, parking, public open space, landscaping and other associated works, including demolition of existing buildings on site, with access from Palk Road. APP/22/01231

Table 16.2 provides a summary of the findings of the assessments for a visual overview of potential cumulative impacts.

The matrix summarises the potential for cumulative impacts using the key below:

N	NO potential for cumulative impacts OR INSIGNIFICANT cumulative impacts OR Insufficient information, unclear cumulative impacts
Y	YES, potential for cumulative impacts

Table 16.2 highlights potential for cumulative impacts across a very limited number of projects and receptors.

Chapter 8 (Marine Ecology) identifies the highest potential for cumulative effects from intertidal habitat loss across five projects, recognising the cumulative negative impact of coastal squeeze and direct habitat footprint loss locally however these losses will be added to the HCRP if not assessed already for compensation.

Chapters 13 (Traffic & Access) and 15 (Amenity, Recreation & Socio-economics) identify potential for cumulative impacts on the King Charles III England Coast Path, highlighting these as beneficial impacts due to footpath and cycleway improvement.

16.4 Conclusion

There are limited inter-project cumulative impacts identified. The most significant negative impact is permanent loss of intertidal habitat (see **Chapter 8**), and the most significant beneficial impact is footpath improvement.

Figure 16.2: Matrix of plans and projects to be considered for cumulative impacts alongside high level assessment of any potential interactions/effects identified.

	Plans and Projects to be considered for cumulative impacts	Chapter 8 Marine Ecology	Chapter 9 Terrestrial Ecology	Chapter 10 Ornithology	Chapter 11 Historic Environment	Chapter 12 Landscape & Seascape	Chapter 13 Traffic & Access	Chapter 14 Noise & Vibration	Chapter 15 Amenity & Recreation
1	The North Solent Shoreline Management Plan	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
2	Havant Borough Local Plan – The Core Strategy (2011) and The Allocations Plan (2014)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
3	Havant Borough Regeneration Strategy	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
4	Hayling Island Coastal Management Strategy	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
5	Portchester to Emsworth FCERM Strategy	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
6	South Hayling Beach Management Plan	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
7	North Portsea Island FCERM Scheme	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
8	King Charles III England Coast Path: Portsmouth to South Hayling Stretch	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
9	King Charles III England Coast Path: South Hayling to East Head Stretch	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
10	Langstone Technology Park, Langstone Road, Havant. Application for part demolition and reconfiguration of building 1000, reconfiguration of car park layout and new industrial units. APP 19/00703. Plus an Outline Planning Permission for Phased demolition of existing buildings and the erection of new flexible use employment floorspace and ancillary uses and associated works. APP/22/00172.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
11	Land Adjacent to Bosmere Medical Centre, Solent Way, Havant. Proposal for new headquarters building for Portsmouth Water. APP/21/00601	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
12	Land at Kingscroft Farm, Meryrick Road, Havant. Proposed development of land at Kingscroft farm for up to 120 dwellings. APP/22/00669	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
13	Northney Marina maintenance dredging. Case ref: MLA/2014/00288/1. Licence ref: L/2014/00368/2 and application to continue works Case ref: MLA/2024/00113	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
14	Rook farm – development of up to 300 dwellings. APP/21/01434	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
15	Southern Water 10-year marine licence application for minor maintenance works on their coastal outfalls (MMO reference MLA/2019/00027)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
16	Farlington Marshes Coastal Defence and Regulated Tidal Exchange (RTE) scheme (22/00006/EIASCO)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
17	Land to the rear of 49 - 71, Fathoms Reach, Hayling Island. Development of 51 dwellings. APP/22/00001	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
18	Land north of Oysters, Station Road, Hayling Island. Development of 29 dwellings and associated highway works. APP/21/01350	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
19	Land south of Saltmarsh Lane, Hayling Island. Development of up to 60 dwellings and associated landscape and highway works. APP/21/01351	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
20	Land south of the Mallards and west of Langstone Road, Havant. Development of 65 dwellings. APP/21/00647	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
21	Partial Reinstatement and Repair of existing sea wall to a height of 1.4m and Creation of an inner bund with a maximum height of 2.25m to protect habitat for wintering bird populations. Northney Farm, St Peters Road, Hayling Island. APP/23/00507	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
22	Redevelopment of a brownfield site to include the provision of 4No. Apartment blocks comprising of 90No. residential dwellings, parking, public open space, landscaping and other associated works, including demolition of existing buildings on site, with access from Palk Road. APP/22/01231	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

16.5 References

Marine Management Organisation (2014) A strategic framework for scoping cumulative effects. A report produced for the Marine Management Organisation, pp 224. MMO Project No: 1055. ISBN: 978-1-9094. Available at:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5a7d6db6e5274a7b50ccee2/MMO1055_Report_Final.pdf (Last accessed January 2024).

Natural England (2014) Development of a generic framework for informing cumulative impact assessments (CIA) related to marine protected areas through evaluation of best practice. Natural England Commissioned Report. NECR147. Available online

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