Chapter 13:

Interaction of the Foregoing

13 INTERACTION OF THE FOREGOING

The preceding Chapters 4 to 12 of this EIS identify the potential environmental impacts that may occur in terms of Human Beings, Flora and Fauna, Soils and Geology, Water - Hydrology and Hydrogeology, Air and Climate / Noise and Vibration, Landscape, Cultural Heritage, Traffic & Transport and Material Assets, as a result of the proposed development. All of the potential impacts of the proposed development and the measures proposed to mitigate them have been outlined in the preceding sections of this report. However, for any development with the potential for significant environmental impact there is also the potential for interaction amongst these impacts. The result of interactive impacts may either exacerbate the magnitude of the impact or ameliorate it.

The following paragraphs detail the instances where there is or was an interaction between the impacts in the various sections and how any resultant adverse impacts have been averted.

13.1 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Human Beings and Material Assets

The construction phase of the project will give rise to road closures and restrictions of traffic movements at times, and will create some short-term inconvenience for road users. By ensuring that these impacts occur at times and locations provided for in a traffic management plan, this will be mitigated in so far as is possible.

Flora & Fauna and Water - Hydrology & Hydrogeology

Site activities during the construction phase have the potential to give rise to some water pollution, and consequential impacts on flora and fauna that use that water within the same catchment. Extensive mitigation is proposed to minimise the potential for water pollution arising from the works which also minimises the potential for this interacting impact.

Flora & Fauna and Air & Climate/Noise & Vibration

Site activity during the construction phase could give rise to noise that could be a nuisance for fauna. All construction activities will be temporary in nature and will progress across the works area of the entire scheme, minimizing the duration of works in any one area.

Flora & Fauna and Landscape

The removal of some vegetation within the development footprint and surrounding areas will result in a change to the visual landscape during the construction phase, which will become part of the normal landscape of the wider area for the duration of the operational phase.

Soils & Geology and Water - Hydrology & Hydrogeology

The movement and removal of soils, overburden and rock during the construction phase has the potential to give rise to impact on water quality. The excavation of roads and other works areas has the potential to intercept larger volumes of drainage water that will require management.

Soils & Geology and Air & Climate/Noise & Vibration

The movement and removal of soils, overburden and rock during the construction phase has the potential to give rise to noise and dust impacts.

Air & Climate/Noise & Vibration and Material Assets

The movement of construction vehicles both within and to and from the site has the potential to give rise to noise and dust nuisance impacts during the construction phase.

13.2 MITIGATION

Where any potential interactive negative impacts have been identified in the above, a full suite of appropriate mitigation measures have already been included in the relevant sections (Sections 4-12) of the EIS.