

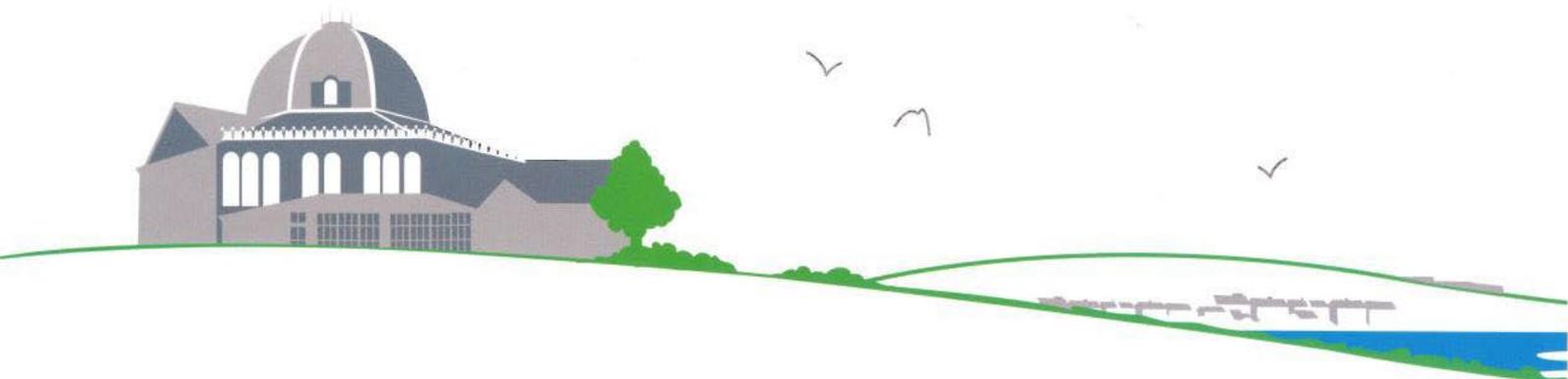


CANAL & RIVER TRUST

THE CONSTRUCTION OF A PERMANENT
VEHICULAR ACCESS TRACK LEGALLY
REQUIRED AS A MEASURE IN THE INTEREST
OF SAFETY UNDER THE RESERVOIRS ACT FOR
ESSENTIAL SAFETY WORKS, ONGOING
INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE, AND
EMERGENCY ACCESS AND THE ERECTION OF
FENCING AT MARCH HAIGH RESERVOIR

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

VOLUME 3: NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY



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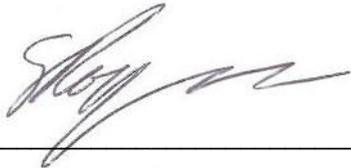
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April 2023

This project has been undertaken in accordance with PAA policies and procedures on quality assurance.

Signed: _____



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1. INTRODUCTION

Background

- 1.1 The Canal & River Trust (the 'Applicant') is seeking planning permission to construct an essential permanent access track from Blake Lea Lane to the spillway of March Haigh Reservoir (the 'Proposed Development'). The track will be used for surveillance, operation, maintenance and emergency response. March Haigh Reservoir is located approximately 3.5 km northwest of Marsden in the Metropolitan District of Kirklees, West Yorkshire at grid reference SE 016 093 (the 'Site').
- 1.2 As part of the full planning application an Environmental Impact Assessment¹ was undertaken. EIA is a formal procedure to assess and report on the environmental effects of certain types and scales of development. The purpose of EIA is to ensure that information about the environmental effects of the Proposed Development is available to the Local Planning Authority, in this case Kirklees Council as well as consultees to the planning process including members of the public.
- 1.3 The process of EIA identifies the environmental effects associated with the Proposed Development during construction and once it has been completed and identifies ways in which those effects can be mitigated to reduce, avoid or minimise any significant environmental effects.
- 1.4 The findings of the EIA process are presented in an Environmental Statement² which is submitted as part of the planning application. This report is a summary of the information contained in the ES and includes details about the Proposed Development and mitigation to address environmental effect. The report avoids the use of technical jargon so that the environmental effects of the Proposed Development can be readily understood by all.

The Project Team

- 1.1 The Applicant appointed a project team to manage and conduct the EIA process and prepare the ES to report on their findings. Details of the project team are given in Table 1 (below).

Table 1 The Project Team

Project Team	Role
Canal & River Trust	The Applicant, Project Manager and Planning Manager
Arcadis	Engineer and Design
JN Bentley Ltd	Main Contractor
Penny Anderson Associates ³ Ltd	Co-ordination of EIA Ecology Consultant Peat Consultant Access and Recreation Consultant
Chris Burnett Associates Ltd	Landscape Consultant

¹ EIA

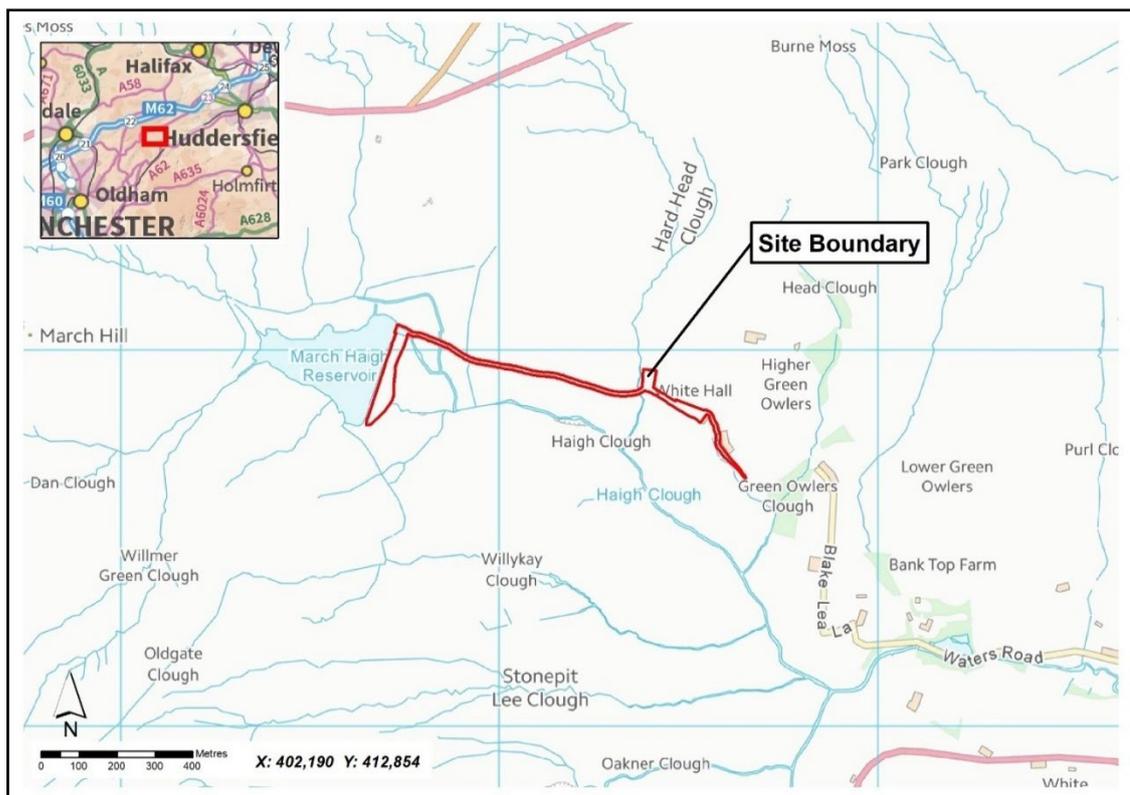
² ES

³ PAA

2. INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 March Haigh reservoir is located approximately 1.6km north-west of the town of Marsden, in the Metropolitan Borough of Kirklees, West Yorkshire. The proposed access track begins at the access track to White Hall Farm just off Blake Lea Lane and runs towards the reservoir spillway before turning south along the reservoir dam. An indicative Site location is presented at Figure 1 (below).

Figure 1 General Site Location

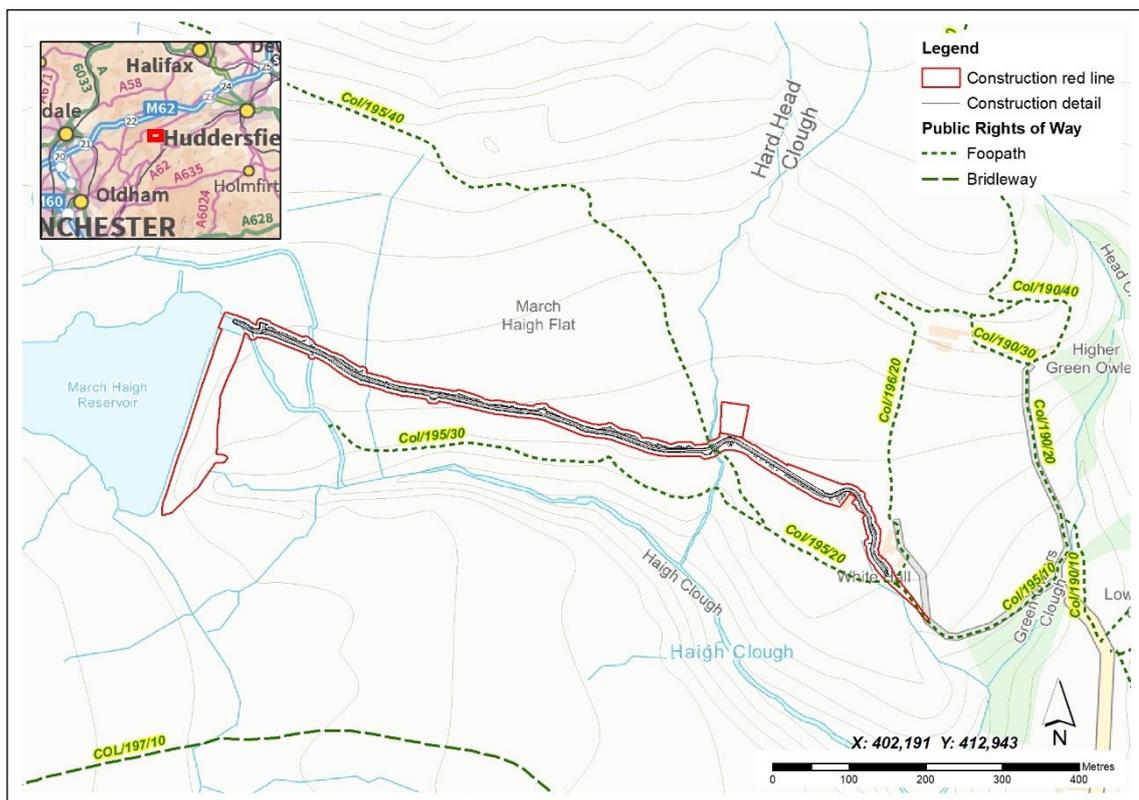


- 2.2 The area within which the Site is located is subject to a number of landscape and nature conservation designations reflecting the sensitive nature of the location.
- 2.3 The primary land uses are sheep farming on the in-by-land at the moorland edge, with nature conservation, recreation and water supply the main forms of land use on the open moorland areas. There is a dwelling and farmstead at the eastern end of the Site, accessed off Blake Lea Lane, comprising White Hall Farm. Other properties access off Blake Lea Lane and include Blake Lea Lane Cottage and Bank Top Farm.
- 2.4 The Site falls within catchment of March Haigh Reservoir which is owned and managed by the Applicant to provide drinkable water to Yorkshire Water's supply network. The Applicant currently visits the Site to inspect the reservoir up to three times a week, on foot.
- 2.5 Moorland on either side of the Site (to the north and south) falls within the Marsden Estate owned and managed by the National Trust. This land is subject to an on-going programme of restoration in partnership between the National Trust and Yorkshire Water.

3. THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 3.1 The Proposed Development is described as:
- ‘The construction of a permanent vehicular access track legally required as a Measure in the Interest of Safety under the Reservoirs Act for essential safety works, ongoing inspection, maintenance, and emergency access and the erection of fencing at March Haigh Reservoir’*
- 3.2 The Proposed Development consists of a 4.0m wide access track with passing places and will follow the same alignment as an earlier temporary track. Where possible, the Proposed Development will reuse the stone that remains in place to provide additional foundation support. This will minimise the impact on the environment by reducing the need to construct on undisturbed land.
- 3.3 Construction is programmed to take place between October 2023 and February 2024.
- 3.4 This description of the Proposed Development and the following paragraphs form the basis of the assessments presented in the technical Chapters of this ES.
- 3.5 The proposed route and nearby footpaths to provide context is presented in Figure 2 (below).

Figure 2 The Proposed Route



- 3.6 The proposed access track begins on an existing track just off Blake Lea Lane (grid reference SE 0259 1272) and runs towards the reservoir spillway (grid reference SE 0172 1305 and in part crosses the open moorland area of March Haigh that forms part of the South Pennines Moors.
- 3.7 A section of the Proposed Development then diverts south over the spillway and along the base of the existing reservoir embankment for approximately 180m (grid reference SE 0171 1287).

Along this stretch is where the associated permanent stock fencing is proposed to provide protection of the dam embankment from grazing cattle on the wider moorland.

- 3.8 Associated upgrades to the section of the existing track just off Blake Lea Lane that runs below the farm buildings and corresponds with the proposed new track alignment will be required, to accommodate access by the necessary vehicles.
- 3.9 The track will be 4m wide and constructed of free-draining stone to allow water to drain through the track. The stone will be of a suitable type to match the existing geology. The characteristics and sensitivity of the peat habitat at this location preclude the potential for cutting into the ground, hence it is proposed to lay material onto the existing surface. Snow poles would be installed at appropriate locations along the track. The snow poles would comprise 1m timber posts driven into the ground, painted green with a reflective road stud at the top. There will be three passing places to allow for vehicles to pass each other. Metal railings painted in green would be positioned where the track crosses over the larger watercourses to provide a vehicle restraint at the edge of the track.
- 3.10 The works compound will be located in a farmer's field east of Hard Head Clough and will be used for parking, temporary works cabins and welfare facilities and for the temporarily storage of materials. The field will be reinstated back to agricultural use on completion.
- 3.11 During the construction phase, the track will be used by 4x4 personnel transports, 17-tonne excavators and 20-tonne dumpers.
- 3.12 Once the track has been completed it will initially be used for the construction maintenance works at March Haigh Reservoir and subsequently for surveillance, maintenance, operation and inspection as well as all major maintenance (construction) and emergency works.
- 3.13 During construction the Contractor will use 'banksmen' (a person responsible for directing the movement of vehicles and plant on or around a site) and temporary signage and safety barriers at points where the track crosses Public Rights of Way. Once the track is operational, padlocked gates will be provided to replace the existing gates at White Hall Farm to prevent unauthorised vehicle use. Beyond White Hall Farm the track will not be fenced and will be open to the adjoining moorland.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The EIA was undertaken in accordance with the relevant legislation for EIA, namely the Town and Country Planning Act (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017, otherwise known as the 'EIA Regulations'.
- 4.2 At an early stage in the EIA process a 'Scoping Study' was prepared by the Applicant to identify the environmental effects that might arise from the Proposed Development. The findings of the Scoping Study were presented in a Scoping Report that was submitted to Kirklees Council in November 2022.
- 4.3 The scope of the EIA was agreed with Kirklees Council via their formal 'Scoping Opinion' which was issued by Kirklees Council in January 2023.
- 4.4 The Scoping Opinion confirmed the environmental topics that the Peak District National Park Authority⁴ required to be addressed in the EIA.
- 4.5 These are:
- Landscape and Visual Impact;
 - Ecology;
 - Peat Soils and Hydrology; and
 - Access and Recreation.
- 4.6 Natural England was also consulted on the proposals at the pre-application stage.
- 4.7 Each environmental topic was assessed in detail with the findings presented in individual topic chapters within the ES, in accordance with the relevant best practice guidance for that topic.
- 4.8 Each chapter sets out the methodology that was followed for that topic and describes the main considerations. For example, the Ecology chapter describes the habitats and species that are likely to be affected. The chapter sets out in detail the likely impacts of the Proposed Development for that topic and describes the effect of any impact in terms of its 'significance'. Mitigation measures are identified to avoid, reduce or minimise any adverse effects that are deemed to be 'significant'. Any beneficial effects of the Proposed Development on the environment are also described.
- 4.9 Where mitigation measures are an inherent part of the design, for example the use of stone to allow water to percolate through the track to minimise disruption of the local hydrology, this is clearly stated.
- 4.10 It is assumed that all standard best practice measures, for example, measures to prevent accidental pollution of the water environment, would be adopted as standard. Any additional mitigation, over and above that which is an inherent part of the design is identified.
- 4.11 Finally, any residual environmental effects, i.e. those which remain once all mitigation has been taken into account, are clearly identified. For each topic, an assessment of the cumulative effects of the Proposed Development alongside any other plans or projects in the vicinity of the Proposed Development is also carried out. In this case, due to the remote location there are no other plans or project in the vicinity which are likely to act cumulatively with the Proposed Development.

⁴ PDNPA

- 4.12 An assessment of any interactions between different topics, for example between Landscape and Visual effects and Access and Recreational amenity is also carried out to identify where these topics might act together to result in a greater environmental effect than would occur if that topic were considered in isolation.
- 4.13 Each chapter concludes by stating whether any residual effects, once mitigation has been taken into account, are deemed to be 'significant' for the environment or not.
- 4.14 Significant effects on the environment are likely to be a key factor in the planning decision making process.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AND PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

- 5.1 A summary of the environmental effects on each topic is given below, split into construction phase whilst the track is being built, followed by consideration of any effects at the completed Development phase, once the track is operational.
- 5.2 Those effects which are deemed to be 'significant', i.e. effects which are likely to be a key factor in the planning decision making process, are described, along with a summary of the mitigation measures that have been incorporated to avoid, reduce or minimise those effects.
- 5.3 Any significant effects which remain once mitigation has been taken into account are set out below.

Landscape and Visual Effects

- 5.4 This part of the EIA deals with the impact of the Proposed Development on the overall landscape character as well as short, medium and long-distance views (described as 'visual effects'). The assessment of visual effects was informed by photographs taken from 14 viewpoints on public footpaths and other locations. The photographs were used to develop photomontages to illustrate what the track would look like from these viewpoints. The location of the viewpoints was agreed with Kirklees Council.

During Construction

- 5.5 An effect of moderate significance was identified in relation to landscape and visual receptors at the construction stage but the effects of construction would be minor and short-lived. There would be significant, albeit short term visual effects from two viewpoints located on public footpaths that are in close proximity to the track. These are footpath number COL/195/20 as well as from the dam of March Haigh Reservoir.

Completed Development

- 5.6 Due to the inherently remote landscape at this location, there is limited ability to accommodate the Proposed Development without some harm to the landscape. Although tracks are a feature of this landscape, equally they are relatively limited in nature and extent and not common at all on open moorland. However, this landscape does not fall into the category of the most highly protected landscapes in the UK, for example; it is not designated as a National Park or an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.
- 5.7 Every effort has been made to reduce the effects on the landscape and visual amenity, for example by keeping the track width to the minimum possible width and using the route of a former, temporary track that is still visible in the landscape and snow poles and railings will be painted in 'invisible green' to reduce their appearance within the landscape as far as possible.
- 5.8 Whilst the track cannot be regarded as a landscape improvement or enhancement measure and it introduces a man-made feature into an unsettled, open and semi-natural landscape, the overall effect is deemed not to be significant in landscape terms.
- 5.9 The use of photomontages has identified that short-distance visual effects will be significant from two viewpoints. These are footpath number COL/195/20) as well as from the dam of March Haigh Reservoir. The visual effects are significant because the 'receptor' i.e. the people viewing the track are likely to be focussed on the landscape, and the track will feature prominently within the landscape at these locations. However, from the other 12 viewpoints the visual effects would be neutral or minor at worst, and not significant.

- 5.10 The usual mitigation measures deployed to mitigate development of this nature, such as large-scale linear tree planting or earthworks, would be inappropriate in these circumstances as the prevailing landscape character is open moorland and any such measures would end up drawing attention to the Proposed Development rather than ameliorating it.
- 5.11 It is concluded that introducing a permanent access track into an open landscape that is used by people with a particular focus on the landscape without incurring significant damage is challenging. Whilst every effort has been made to minimise these effects with careful route selection and design, there will be a significant visual effect from two viewpoints that cannot be fully mitigated. However, the overall effect on the landscape itself in terms of landscape character is not significant because this location does not fall into the highest category of protected landscape.

Ecology

- 5.12 This part of the EIA deals with the assessment of the effects of the Proposed Development on ecology. This involved consideration of the effects on the Proposed Development on the South Pennine Moors Site of SSI, the South Pennine Moors SAC and the South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA, and on the habitats and protected species within these designated sites as well as areas outside of the designated sites. The main habitats and species of interest are blanket bog habitat and moorland birds.
- 5.13 The assessment has been informed by ecology survey work including habitat surveys, breeding bird survey and protected species surveys. A biodiversity net gain assessment was also completed to measure the change in habitat value before and after Proposed Development.

During Construction

- 5.14 The Proposed Development would result in the unavoidable, permanent loss of 0.5189ha of degraded blanket bog and acid flush habitat within the footprint of the track. This is an internationally important habitat associated with areas of moorland and often supporting vegetation such as heather (*Calluna vulgaris*⁵), cottongrass species (*Eriophorum* sp.) and *Sphagnum* mosses. Mitigation has been incorporated into the track design from the outset to minimise harm to the blanket bog habitat, especially to reduce disruption to the movement of water through the blanket bog habitat by using free-draining stone.
- 5.15 Nevertheless, there will be small loss of blanket bog and acid flush habitat, both irreplaceable habitats, of which cannot be mitigated. To compensate for this loss, a habitat compensation scheme will be implemented at a site location owned and managed by the National Trust, where 3.5ha of existing moorland habitat will be enhanced.
- 5.16 Additional measures to reduce risk of harm to blanket bog habitats during construction will include the use of heather bales and coir rolls to slow the flow of water at stream crossing points, which might otherwise result in erosion of the blanket bog habitat.
- 5.17 Construction is programmed to take place between October 2023 and February 2024 and would, therefore, avoid the bird breeding season. If there are any delays to construction beyond February 2024, additional mitigation would be used to avoid disturbance to nesting birds such as ecological monitoring and supervision and use of temporary screening.

⁵ Botanical species names follow Stace, C., 2019. *New Flora of the British Isles. Fourth Edition. C & M Floristics.*

- 5.18 An additional measure will be incorporated to benefit twite (*Linaria flavirostris*, a rare moorland bird species) by using a suitable seed mix to create feeding habitat along the edges of the track and in the farmer's field once the Site compound has been dismantled.
- 5.19 Disturbance to other species such as common lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*) will be avoided with the use of ecological supervision and checks prior to the start of works.

Completed Development

- 5.20 Once the track is in place, there is a risk of long-term changes to the flow of water through the blanket bog habitat. This could result in the build-up of water along the northern edge of the track if water is unable to flow underneath and drying out of the blanket bog habitat on the southern side. These potential long-term effects will be avoided by using free-draining stone so that that water is able to flow beneath the track. With these measures in place there would be no significant long-term effects on the blanket bog habitat.
- 5.21 In addition, the off-site habitat compensation works to be carried out on National Trust land will be managed in perpetuity for nature conservation.
- 5.22 To avoid any long-term effects on moorland birds, the Proposed Development will incorporate padlocked gates at White Hall Farm to prevent unauthorised vehicle use of the track. Routine vehicle movements along the track will be limited to two visits per week, except when construction or maintenance works are required, and it is not expected that this would have a significant effect on nesting birds.
- 5.23 It is difficult to predict if there will be an increase in recreational use with the track in place which could result in disturbance to nesting birds and the moorland habitats, but this will be monitored by the Applicant and additional measures put in place in partnership with the National Trust and others, if necessary. For example, this could include additional signage and litter picking. With such measures in place, it is expected that there would not be significant increased disturbance in relation to moorland birds. There would also be a permanent loss of habitat for moorland breeding birds, albeit small in extent, which cannot be mitigated for on site. The compensatory habitat to be provided on land owned by the National Trust will also provide suitable habitat for birds.

Peat Soils and Hydrology

- 5.24 This part of the EIA deals with the assessment of the effects of the Proposed Development on peat soils and hydrology, which overlap considerably with the Ecology chapter. The assessment of peat soils and hydrology has involved consideration of the effects on the Proposed Development on the peat resource and its associated hydrology, as well as other watercourses and drains. Water quality effects are also considered. A peat carbon assessment has also been undertaken.

During Construction

- 5.25 The Proposed Development would result in the unavoidable, permanent loss of peat underlying 0.5959ha of habitats (degraded blanket bog, acid flush and acid grassland) within the footprint of the track. The peat soils are an essential component of the internationally important blanket bog habitat vegetation. Mitigation has been incorporated into the track design from the outset to minimise the loss of peat and to reduce disruption to the movement of water through the peat by using free-draining stone. As far as possible, all peat removed from the route of the track will be re-used on Site. Nevertheless, there will be permanent loss of peat resource within the footprint of the track which cannot be avoided or mitigated. This will be a significant environmental effect.
- 5.26 The use of a suitable stone type to match the local geology will ensure that there is no impact on water quality. A Construction Environment Management Plan will be implemented to prevent

accidental pollution of the water environment, and heather bales and coir rolls will be used during construction to prevent erosion downstream of stream crossing points.

Completed Development

- 5.27 Once the track is in place, there is a risk of long-term changes to the flow of water through the peat, but this will be avoided by using free-draining stone so that that water is able to flow beneath the track.
- 5.28 Pipes and culverts will be used to carry the track over existing watercourses such as Hard Head Clough. This would be coupled with regular monitoring and track maintenance to address any impacts as they arise such as unblocking of pipes. This will avoid any significant environmental effect in the long-term.

Access and Recreation

- 5.29 This part of the EIA dealt with the effects of the Proposed Development on access and recreation resources and involved the identification of recreational opportunities that may be affected including Public Rights of Way and Open Access Land/Common Land, the consideration of different types and levels of use and potential impacts such temporary disturbance and loss of visual amenity.

During Construction

- 5.30 The key effect during construction would be the loss of visual amenity to people making use of Public Rights of Way and Open Land/Common Land associated. This is because the users of these footpaths/Open Access Land are likely to have a particular focus on the landscape at this location. Loss of visual amenity during the construction phase will be temporary and will extend from October 2023 to February 2024. The loss of visual amenity will be significant from footpaths in close proximity to the track and when the track is viewed from the dam of March Haigh Reservoir.
- 5.31 There would also be some temporary impacts on two footpaths, which would be crossed by construction traffic. These footpaths can be seen in Figure 2 (page 3 of this report) are footpath number COL/195/40, which the track will cross at Hard Head Clough, and footpath number COL/195/20, which is located at the end of Blake Lea Lane. A banksman will be used at points where footpaths are crossed by construction traffic, with temporary signage and safety barriers, to allow people to cross safely, so this disturbance will not be significant. There will be no impact on existing parking provision for public use, and the route of the track will not be fenced off during construction (except where it is already fenced through White Hall Farm).

Completed Development

- 5.32 In the long-term, the track would not result in a significant effect on the landscape itself, but there would be a significant visual effect on the amenity of recreational users who are likely to be focussed on the landscape. The effects have been limited and reduced to an absolute minimum by selecting a route that uses an existing track and with use of stone that matches the local geology. The effect will be significant from two viewpoints which are located on a footpath and from the dam of March Haigh Reservoir.
- 5.33 The completed track would provide some potential benefit for recreational use as it will be open to the adjacent Open Access Land, but the extent of use is difficult to predict. Padlocked gates will be installed to replace existing gates at White Hall Farm to prevent unauthorised vehicle use. Recreational use of the track will be monitored by the Applicant and if there is evidence of any adverse effects arising from recreational use, including unauthorised vehicle use, the Applicant will work with the National Trust and other partners to put additional mitigation measures in place. For example, this might include additional signage and litter picking.

6. SUMMARY

- 6.1 The EIA process has identified that the Proposed Development would result in a number of significant environmental effects which cannot be mitigated, primarily due to the inherently sensitive character of the location and the permanent loss of a small extent of blanket bog habitat and associated peat soils. A summary of the significant residual effects for each topic is given below.

Landscape Character and Visual Effects

- 6.2 Significant visual effects are expected at two locations from which the track will be most visible. These locations are associated with a footpath towards the eastern end of the track (footpath number COL/195/20) as well as from the dam of March Haigh Reservoir.

Ecology

- 6.3 The track location and design has aimed to reduce impacts on ecology as far as possible, but there remains a permanent (albeit small) loss of blanket bog habitat of 0.5056ha plus 0.0133ha loss of acid flush. Blanket bog is an internationally important habitat which cannot be recreated. This effect is significant and cannot be mitigated. Acid flush habitats are also considered irreplaceable. To compensate for the loss of blanket bog habitat and associated breeding bird habitat, a habitat compensation scheme will be implemented on land owned and managed by the National Trust, where existing moorland habitat will be enhanced.

Peat Soils and Hydrology

- 6.4 The track construction will result in the permanent loss of a small volume of the peat resource within the scheme footprint which cannot be avoided or mitigated, as well as indirect effects on peat hydrology. These effects will be a significant, albeit small in magnitude.

Access and Recreation

- 6.5 Significant effects on visual amenity are expected at two locations from which the track will be most visible during construction stage and once the track has been completed. This is due to the inherently inherent high value of the 'receptor' i.e. the use of these footpaths are likely to have a particular focus on the landscape. Although every effort has been made to select a route to minimise visual impact the track will be highly visible from these two locations.

Effect Interactions

- 6.6 The significant residual effects of the Proposed Development, once all possible mitigation has been taken into account, have been considered together to identify if there would be any interaction between them. At the construction phase, this would comprise both the permanent loss of 0.5056ha of blanket bog and 0.0133ha acid flush (to the track construction and the peat re-use along the batter),, and the peat resource on which this habitat depends. This effect is significant.
- 6.7 Once the track is in place, there would be a significant effect the visual amenity of recreational users, from two particular viewpoints which are located on a public footpath and from the dam of March Haigh Reservoir.
- 6.8 Overall, the consideration of effect interactions has not identified any additional significant affects resulting from the different disciplines acting in combination.

Cumulative Effects

- 6.9 There are three other developments or projects in the vicinity of the Proposed Development which could act cumulatively with the Proposed Development. The only other known development are

the proposed reservoir works at March Haigh Reservoir, which would take place from February 2024 onwards once the track is in place. The other two projects are nature conservation schemes involving tree planting along March Haigh Clough by the National Trust, and a programme of moorland restoration across the wider National Trust Marsden Moor Estate.

- 6.10 The works at March Haigh Reservoir would extend the duration of loss of amenity due to noise and visual disturbance from construction works. These visual effects are already considered to be significant in terms loss of amenity for recreational users and would not be any greater in magnitude than for the track construction. The effects would be temporary, with no long-term visual effects anticipated. Similarly, no significant additional effects are anticipated on the landscape due to the relatively small scale of works at the reservoir which would be consistent and compatible with the existing reservoir infrastructure.
- 6.11 There would be some additional impact on breeding birds due to the reservoir works, which will take place during the bird nesting season in 2024. The works would be relatively localised in extent and any disturbance would be mitigated, for example, with ecological monitoring and supervision and use of temporary screens. With mitigation in place, the potential cumulative effect on breeding birds is unlikely to be significant.
- 6.12 The proposed tree planting in March Haigh Clough to be implemented by the National Trust would provide a beneficial cumulative effect. Over time the planting will have a dramatic effect on the landscape as the Clough becomes woodland. It will also have an equally dramatic cumulative effect on the Proposed Development, which will become much less prominent as the trees mature and from some viewpoints the views of the track are likely to be obscured entirely.
- 6.13 It is not anticipated that there would be any cumulative effect between the Proposed Development and the on-going programme of moorland restoration being carried out in partnership between the National Trust and Yorkshire Water in the wider area.

7. WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

- 7.1 Following the submission of the full planning application there will be an opportunity for any interested parties to comment on the proposals. The full ES and all supporting planning application documents are available for comment on the Kirklees Council planning portal⁶ which can be searched using the site address, planning reference number or applicant details.

⁶ <https://www.kirklees.gov.uk/beta/planning-applications/search-for-planning-applications/default.aspx>

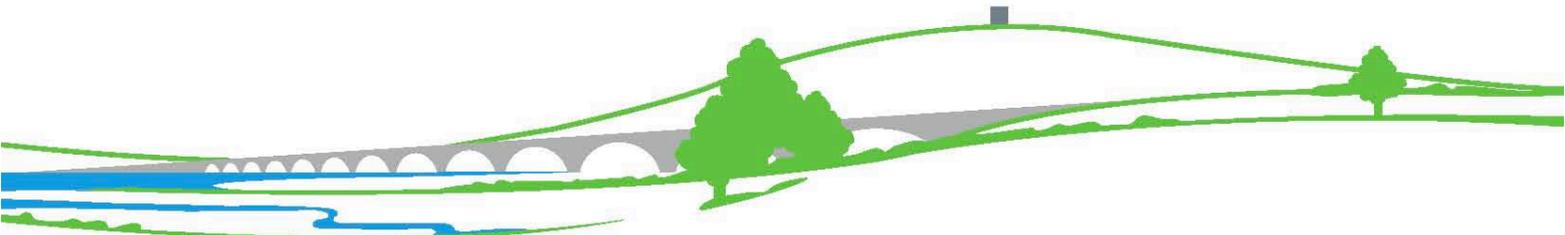
8. REFERENCE

Stace, C., 2019. *New Flora of the British Isles. Fourth Edition.* C & M Floristics.

9. ABBREVIATIONS

EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ES	Environmental Statement
PAA	Penny Anderson Associates
PDNPA	Peak District National Park Authority

Penny Anderson
Associates Ltd
CONSULTANT ECOLOGISTS



Park Lea, 60 Park Road, Buxton, Derbyshire SK17 6SN