



Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant

**Environmental Statement Volume 4: Cumulative Environmental Assessment
Chapter 26: Human Health**

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1. Introduction and Approach

1.1 Purpose of this chapter

- 1.1.1 This chapter of the Environmental Statement (ES) provides an assessment of the human health effects of the proposed development in combination with other relevant future development projects that have been scoped into the cumulative assessment.
- 1.1.2 In particular, this cumulative effects assessment (CEA) topic chapter:
- identifies the potential impact interactions of the proposed development in combination with other relevant future development projects;
 - identifies the receptors with the potential to be significantly affected by these potential impact interactions and characterises these receptors, including their sensitivity and any relevant environmental thresholds;
 - evaluates the likely significant cumulative effects on these key receptors as a result of the proposed development in combination with other development projects;
 - identifies any additional mitigation measures that are proposed to prevent, minimise, reduce or offset these significant cumulative effects; and
 - taking into account any proposed mitigation measures, evaluates the significance of predicted residual cumulative effects.
- 1.1.3 Other environmental topic areas that are relevant to aspects considered in this chapter are: Volume 4, Chapter 25: Air Quality; Chapter 24: Noise and Vibration; Chapter 23: Traffic and Transport; and Chapter 21: Land Use, Agriculture and Socio-Economics. The specific assessments of potential cumulative effects of these other environmental topics are provided in the relevant chapters of ES Volume 4.

1.2 Approach to cumulative assessment

- 1.2.1 The assessment of human health cumulative effects follows the approach set out in Section 3 of Volume 2, Chapter 4: Environmental Impact Assessment Methodology.

1.3 Study area

- 1.3.1 The zone of influence applied for the human health cumulative assessment will vary between each health determinant being assessed. On this basis, the cumulative study area will remain consistent with the technical disciplines which inform the Human Health chapter, namely: Air Quality; Noise and Vibration; Traffic and Transport; and Land Use, Agriculture and Socio-Economics.

1.4 Screening of cumulative developments

- 1.4.1 Volume 4, Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects Assessment Introduction and Screening identifies a short-list of potential cumulative developments that have been screened as potentially relevant to the CEA overall (i.e. for one or more topic areas). From this shortlist of cumulative development projects, Table 1.1 identifies those projects that fall within the zone of influence for human health and have the potential for cumulative effects that require assessment in this topic area.
- 1.4.2 Developments have been shortlisted in Table 1.1 where:
- the conclusions of the environmental assessments for those developments predicted significant effects on receptors within the zone of influence for the proposed Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant development; or
 - where there is considered to be potential for effects that were not predicted to be significant for those individual developments but that may become significant in the cumulative scenario; or
 - where environmental studies for those developments have not been published but there is sufficient information available about the development to both indicate the potential for cumulative effects and allow assessment.
- 1.4.3 Where sufficient information about a development to consider its potential for cumulative effects was not publicly available, the development has not been shortlisted.

Table 1.1: Shortlist of relevant cumulative developments

ID	Development	Potential cumulative impacts (construction)	Potential cumulative impacts (operation and maintenance)	Potential cumulative impacts (decommissioning)	Receptor(s) affected
005	Redevelopment of an area of previously developed land towards the southern boundary of Thames Industrial Estate to provide 50 dwellings, together with an associated financial commitment towards the repair, upkeep and stewardship of surrounding former factory buildings (some of which are listed), improved access arrangements and the creation of an area of public open space along the site frontage.	Adverse contribution to changes in environmental health determinants (i.e. air quality, noise exposure, traffic). Positive contribution to socio-economic health determinants (i.e. employment opportunities). Positive contribution to access to access to physical activity through provision of public open space.	Introduction of new sensitive receptors closer to Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant.	n/a	Residential and community; recreational resources; and individuals looking for employment.
006	The construction of a temporary load out and storage area and access to Station Road to enable removal of Pulverised Fuel Ash (PFA).	Adverse contribution to changes in environmental health determinants (i.e. air quality, noise exposure, traffic). Positive contribution to socio-economic health determinants (i.e. employment opportunities). The removal of PFA would occur in combination with restoration associated with the land raising operation which includes provision of a footpath leading from the coastline to Walton Common. The Main Development Site would extend to the point where the footpath is designed to end.	n/a	n/a	Residential and community; recreational resources; and individuals looking for employment.
012	Application for outline planning permission with some matters (appearance, landscaping, layout and scale) reserved: Proposed development of up to 1,000 dwellings (Use Class C3), a new local road network including a vehicular / pedestrian railway crossing, a new single form entry primary school, local centre including provision for a maximum of 750 sq.m. Use Class A1 (shops) / Use Class A3 (food and drink) / Use Class D1 (non-residential institutions) floorspace, and new areas of open space, including formal recreation.	Adverse contribution to changes in environmental health determinants (i.e. air quality, noise exposure, traffic). Positive contribution to socio-economic health determinants (i.e. employment opportunities). Positive contribution to access to access to physical activity through provision of public open space.	Introduction of new sensitive receptors closer to Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant.	n/a	Residential and community; recreational resources; and individuals looking for employment.
014	Outline application for proposed residential redevelopment, with all matters reserved apart from principle and access (Indicative layout provided indicates up to 203 dwellings).	Adverse contribution to changes in environmental health determinants (i.e. air quality, noise exposure, traffic). Positive contribution to socio-economic health determinants (i.e. employment opportunities).	Introduction of new sensitive receptors closer to Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant.	n/a	Residential and community; and individuals looking for employment.
034	Outline application (with all matters reserved for a subsequent application) for proposed residential redevelopment of land between 39 and 41 St John's Road consisting of up to 43 dwellings, landscaping and new access.	Adverse contribution to changes in environmental health determinants. Positive contribution to socio-economic health determinants (i.e. employment opportunities).	Introduction of new sensitive receptors closer to Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant.	n/a	Residential and community; recreational resources; and individuals looking for employment.

ID	Development	Potential cumulative impacts (construction)	Potential cumulative impacts (operation and maintenance)	Potential cumulative impacts (decommissioning)	Receptor(s) affected
042	Tilbury2: A new port facility acting alongside the existing Port of Tilbury. This will involve the extension of existing jetty facilities and the dredging of berth pockets in the River Thames, and land works and facilities for: a "Roll-On / Roll-Off" (Ro-Ro) terminal for importing and exporting containers on road trailers; a facility for importing and processing bulk construction materials; and areas of external storage for a variety of goods such as imported cars. The project also involves the construction of road and rail links to the site from adjacent networks.	<p>It is predicted that Tilbury2 will be operational (Q1 2021) by the time Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant is predicted to commence construction (Q2 2021).</p> <p>As such, there is potential for cumulative impacts associated with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adverse contribution to changes in environmental health determinants; and • positive contribution to socio-economic health determinants (i.e. employment opportunities). <p>Realistically, there could be some degree of overlap between the two construction periods. However, the relevant health determinants would remain the same.</p>	<p>Tilbury2 and Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant will both be operational at the same time.</p> <p>As such, there is potential for cumulative impacts from adverse contributions to changes in environmental health determinants.</p>	n/a	Residential and community; and individuals looking for employment.
058	The Lower Thames Crossing will be a new road crossing connecting Essex and Kent. Located east of Gravesend and Tilbury, this new crossing will offer the improved journeys, new connections and network reliability, and economic benefits that only a new, alternative crossing, away from Dartford, can provide.	<p>It is predicted that enabling works for the Lower Thames Crossing would commence in Q1 2021 and end in Q4 2027.</p> <p>As such, there is potential for cumulative impacts associated with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adverse contributions to changes in environmental health determinants; • positive contributions to socio-economic health determinants (i.e. employment opportunities); and • permanent loss of a large quantity of open space due to large footprint of proposed development. 	<p>The Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant has the potential to become operational in either 2022 or 2027 (depending on construction period).</p> <p>Using predicted timescales for the Lower Thames Crossing, it is predicted that the Lower Thames Crossing would be operational during the operation of Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant.</p> <p>As a result, there is the potential for cumulative impacts from adverse contributions to changes in environmental health determinants.</p>	n/a	Residential and community; recreational resources; and individuals looking for employment.
063	Outline planning permission with all matters (except for access) reserved for the demolition, phased remediation and redevelopment of 167 hectares of former Coryton Oil Refinery to provide up to 480,000 sq. m of commercial development including a Food Park (Use Class B2/B8); Energy & Waste related facilities (Use Class Sui Generis/B2/B8); A Central Hub incorporating a range of active uses (office, leisure, education, hotel and conferencing facilities) (Use Classes B1; D1; D2; C1) and ancillary retail/leisure/community facilities (Use Classes A1, A3, A4, A5, D2 & Sui Generis), as well as additional land set aside for a Rail Freight Terminal; 4.1 Hectares of Open Storage (Use Class B8); Lorry Parking Facilities; structural landscaping; car parking, new road and access facilities; vehicular crossing over Shellhaven Creek; pedestrian crossing facilities to existing and proposed estate roads; retention of existing jetties; and associated infrastructure works.	<p>Construction-related activities associated with the redevelopment of the former Coryton Oil Refinery were predicted to begin in 2018 and to finish in 2031.</p> <p>As such, there is the potential for cumulative impacts associated with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adverse contributions to changes in environmental health determinants; and • positive contributions to socio-economic health determinants (i.e. employment opportunities). 	<p>As construction-related activities associated with the redevelopment of the former Coryton Oil Refinery are predicted to complete in 2031, there is potential for construction periods to overlap.</p> <p>As such, there is the potential for cumulative impacts from adverse contributions to changes in environmental health determinants.</p>	n/a	Residential and community; and individuals looking for employment.
064	Canal Basin Regeneration Area: Gravesend Local Plan Core Strategy Policy CS04 for mixed-use development of around 650 dwellings and 4,650 sq m of B1a and B1c employment floorspace.	<p>Adverse contribution to changes in environmental health determinants.</p> <p>Positive contribution to socio-economic health determinants (i.e. employment opportunities).</p>	Introduction of new sensitive receptors closer to Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant.	n/a	Residential and community; and individuals looking for employment.

ID	Development	Potential cumulative impacts (construction)	Potential cumulative impacts (operation and maintenance)	Potential cumulative impacts (decommissioning)	Receptor(s) affected
065	<p>Outline application for a mixed development and comprising up to 532 Homes, related car parking and landscaping (C3); up to 46,000 sq m Employment Floorspace, related car parking, servicing and landscaping (B1/B2/B8); Mixed Use Neighbour Centre comprising mix of: up to 850 sq m retail/cafe/takeaway floor space (A1/A2/A3/A5); residential uses (C3); community centre (D1); up to 1,000 sq m clinic/health centre (D1) and related car parking and landscaping; Riverside Food and Drink Uses comprising up to 500 sq m of pub or food and drink uses (A3/A4); Public Open Space including riverside promenade, public park with equipped play areas and playing field with shared public/school use and wildlife corridors; Fastrack Link to provide a segregated link across the site along with Fastrack stops; Street and Footpath Network to provide access to development and maintain and enhance existing public rights of way, including a bridge link between Hive Lane and Factory Road; Access Improvement to Grove Road/The Creek and The Shore/Crete Hall Road and associated highway improvements; Supporting Services and Infrastructure including new utilities, enhanced flood defences and providing for access to cliffs and tunnels; Ground re-grading to create efficient development and open space platforms and to raise land to address flood risk; and Other Minor Works and development ancillary to the main proposals including the principle of relocating the Scout Hut within the site and the retention of tunnels and facing walls adjacent to Lawn Road.</p>	<p>Adverse contribution to changes in environmental health determinants. Positive contribution to socio-economic health determinants (i.e. employment opportunities).</p>	<p>Introduction of new sensitive receptors closer to Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant.</p>	n/a	<p>Residential and community; recreational resources; and individuals looking for employment.</p>
067	<p>Part full and part outline planning application comprising: (1) full planning application for the erection of 628 residential dwellings including affordable housing; retail floorspace (Use Classes A1, A2 and/or A3); amendments to existing highway access and realignment of Crete Hall Road; demolition of rear WT Henley Building; provision of open spaces, equipped areas of play and landscaping; and associated internal accesses/roads, parking, infrastructure, attenuation features and earthworks, and (2) outline planning application (with all matters except access reserved) for a two form entry primary school and for the refurbishment, change of use (for Use Classes A1/A2/A3/B1(a)/C3/D1) and demolition of the boundary wall and rear portion of the WT Henley Building.</p>	<p>Adverse contribution to changes in environmental health determinants. Positive contribution to socio-economic health determinants (i.e. employment opportunities). Positive contribution to access to access to physical activity through provision of public open space.</p>	n/a	n/a	<p>Residential and community; recreational resources; and individuals looking for employment.</p>

ID	Development	Potential cumulative impacts (construction)	Potential cumulative impacts (operation and maintenance)	Potential cumulative impacts (decommissioning)	Receptor(s) affected
078	Request for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Screening Opinion - Proposed construction of up to 161 new dwellings (C3) with vehicular access from Churchill Road; construction of 7,650 sqm (GEA) of flexible employment floorspace (B1c/B2/B8) with vehicular access from Thurrock Park Way; provision of open space including landscaping and drainage measures; new pedestrian/cycle links; and associated parking and access.	Adverse contribution to changes in environmental health determinants (i.e. air quality, noise exposure, traffic). Positive contribution to socio-economic health determinants (i.e. employment opportunities). Positive contribution to access to access to physical activity through provision of public open space.	Introduction of new sensitive receptors closer to Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant.	n/a	Residential and community; recreational resources; and individuals looking for employment.

1.5 Identifying cumulative developments affecting each receptor

1.5.1 Table 1.2 to Table 1.4 summarise the cumulative developments that have the potential to cause cumulative effects at each identified receptor, the sensitivity of that receptor to cumulative impacts, and the starting position for the cumulative effects assessment, which is the predicted residual effect of Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant alone during construction, operation and decommissioning (as established in ES Volume 3).

Table 1.2: Summary of cumulative developments affecting each receptor (construction).

Receptor affected	Sensitivity of receptor to cumulative effects	Standalone effect of Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant on receptor	Cumulative development(s) with the potential to affect this receptor
Residential and community (e.g. schools)	High	The effect of which is reported consistently as minor adverse (not significant) for all relevant environmental determinants (air quality, noise and transport)	All
Recreational resources	High	Minor beneficial (not significant)	005, 006, 012, 058, 067, 078
Individuals looking for employment	High	Minor beneficial (not significant)	All

Table 1.3: Summary of cumulative developments affecting each receptor (operation and maintenance).

Receptor affected	Sensitivity of receptor to cumulative effects	Standalone effect of Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant on receptor	Cumulative development(s) with the potential to affect this receptor
Residential and community (e.g. schools)	High	The effect of which is reported consistently as minor adverse (not significant) for all relevant environmental determinants (air quality and noise)	005, 012, 014, 034, 042, 058, 063, 064, 065, 078

Table 1.4: Summary of cumulative developments affecting each receptor (decommissioning).

Receptor affected	Sensitivity of receptor to cumulative effects	Standalone effect of Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant on receptor	Cumulative development(s) with the potential to affect this receptor
Residential and community (e.g. schools)	High	The effect of which is reported consistently as minor adverse (not significant) for all relevant environmental determinants (air quality and noise)	n/a
Individuals looking for employment	High	Minor beneficial (not significant)	n/a

2. Assessment of Cumulative Effects

2.1 Construction phase of Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant

Residential and community

- 2.1.1 The construction of Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant is anticipated to commence in Q2 2021 and last between 12 and 24 months (depending on construction intensity), or up to six year period (to 2027) if a phased approach is taken. For all construction scenarios, the environmental determinants with the potential to influence human health would remain the same (i.e. changes to air quality, changes in noise exposure, and changes in transport nature and flow rate), albeit with varying levels of effect on residents and the community which would be directly associated with the intensity of construction works.
- 2.1.2 It is anticipated that all relevant cumulative developments shortlisted in Table 1.1 (whether undergoing construction or operation) would contribute to the same environmental determinants of health associated with construction of Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant (i.e. air quality, noise and traffic). However, where cumulative developments are under construction, it is anticipated that construction mitigation measures (similar to those that would be implemented for Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant) would limit cumulative contributions as far as reasonably practicable – thereby working to preclude adverse cumulative human health effects to residents and the community.
- 2.1.3 Where cumulative developments are operational, changes to transport nature and flow rate would be the environmental determinant primarily affected (with associated air quality and noise impacts). This assumption is on the basis that the majority of cumulative developments shortlisted in Table 1.1 are either residential in nature, major transport infrastructure or port related. If the capacity of a road network is not sufficient to meet predicted demands associated with increased transport movements, or where transport nature changes sufficiently, it is expected that appropriate mitigation would be provided to lessen these impacts and any potential consequent human health effects. In addition, the provision of the Lower Thames Crossing would contribute to the increase in road capacity in the local area with associated benefits as well as impacts.
- 2.1.4 Overall, for all scenarios, it is expected that appropriate mitigation would reduce the potential for cumulative adverse human health effects as far as reasonably practicable for each project. As a result, the magnitude is considered to remain **minor**.

2.1.5 As described in Volume 3, Chapter 13: human Health, it is not possible to allocate a fair or accurate sensitivity classification to a sub-population. On this basis, the sensitivity of all residential receptors to human health effects is considered to be **high**.

2.1.6 It is predicted that minor magnitude of impact on the high sensitivity receptor would result in a **minor** adverse effect, which is not significant in EIA terms.

Recreational resources

- 2.1.7 The construction of Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant will include the permanent loss of common land at Walton Common (up to 10.10 ha) and temporary disruption to access to a small section of Tilbury Green (up to 0.08 ha). This loss of land is proposed to be mitigated by providing 11.6 ha of replacement land which will be contiguous with the remaining areas of The Green, Hall Hill, Fort Road, Parsonage and Walton Common to the north. In addition, access on foot will be improved through the creation of a new permissive path from Fort Road.
- 2.1.8 Some cumulative developments which are residential in nature would positively contribute to the benefits associated with replacement land provided by Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant by providing additional areas of publicly accessible open space, equipped areas of play, formal recreation land and new pedestrian cycle links (e.g. 005, 012, 067 and 078).
- 2.1.9 Conversely, the Lower Thames Crossing (058) will lead to the permanent loss of a large quantity of open space (e.g. Thames Chase Forest and Orsett Fen) and footpaths due to the substantive construction footprint. However, the negative impacts are likely to be mitigated and work is underway for that project to identify exchange land and opportunities for enhancement where necessary. In addition, the permanent loss of land is unlikely to have a material cumulative impact on human health as comparable and accessible alternative open spaces exist in the locality (including the replacement land associated with Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant) and therefore, there is no removal of the opportunity for recreation and physical activity.
- 2.1.10 Cumulative development 006 (i.e. construction of a temporary load out/storage area and access to enable removal of PFA) would occur in combination with restoration associated with the land raising operation which includes provision of a future footpath leading to Walton Common. The Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant would extend to the point where the future footpath is designed to end, ultimately acting as a barrier to the benefit the provision of this footpath would create.
- 2.1.11 Taking the positive and negative cumulative impacts into consideration, the magnitude of impact on human health would remain **minor**.

2.1.12 The sensitivity of residential receptors to human health effects is considered to be **high**.

2.1.13 It is predicted that minor magnitude of impact on recreational resources for the high sensitivity receptor would result in a **minor** beneficial effect, which is not significant in EIA terms.

Individuals looking for employment

2.1.14 The construction of all developments in unison would offer more construction-related jobs at any one point in time, potentially to the extent that the local construction workforce would not be able to meet the construction job demand. In this instance, construction workers would have to be sourced from further afield which could have adverse impacts on healthcare capacity. In this instance, the cumulative human health effects are predicted to be primarily of a regional extent and short term duration. It is predicted that the impact will affect individuals looking for employment indirectly, and has the potential to affect a number of factors underlying existing burdens of poor health.

2.1.15 On the other hand, the construction of all developments in a staggered manner would offer more in the way of a sustained socio-economic benefits and job retention for locally based construction workers who could move from one development to the other (i.e. a lower magnitude of demand for a longer duration). In this case, the cumulative human health effects are predicted to be primarily of a local extent and long term duration. It is predicted that the impact will affect individuals looking for employment indirectly and has the potential to affect a number of factors underlying existing burdens of poor health.

2.1.16 Where cumulative developments are operational during the construction of Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant, the type of skills required for the operational job would differ to the type of skills required to work on construction of Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant. As such, it is reasonable to assume that both types of employment opportunity would be drawing from different labour pools and would lead to a higher magnitude of overall job creation in the local area.

2.1.17 All scenarios are positive, with the variation relating to the distribution and type of employment opportunities provided. Overall, the magnitude of impact on human health would remain **minor**.

2.1.18 The sensitivity of employment-age population receptors to human health effects is considered to be **high**.

2.1.19 It is predicted that minor magnitude of impacts of employment on the high sensitivity receptor would result in a **minor** beneficial effect, which is not significant in EIA terms.

Further mitigation or enhancement

2.1.20 No significant adverse effects have been predicted and no further mitigation is considered to be required.

Residual effects

2.1.21 The residual effect following no mitigation or enhancement is predicted to remain **minor** adverse (for residents and community), **minor** beneficial (for recreation resources) and **minor** beneficial (for individuals looking for employment), which are not significant in EIA terms.

2.2 Operation and maintenance phase of Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant

Residential and community

2.2.1 Where a cumulative development is residential in nature, it is likely that these developments would be operational during the operation of Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant, which would be 35 years in duration. Where this is the case, some cumulative developments would introduce new sensitive receptors closer to Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant (e.g. 005, 012, 014, 034, 064, 065 and 078). Due to the closer proximity, these sensitive receptors are more likely to be exposed to changes in environmental determinants with the potential to influence human health associated with Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant. However, the predicted changes in environmental determinants are not expected to be significant and would thereby have limited opportunity to influence the health of these new receptors.

2.2.2 While all developments will contribute to environmental determinants of health to some extent, there are three cumulative developments which would have the most significant contribution due to their size (i.e. 042, 058 and 063). All are likely to generate substantial cumulative impacts on transport nature and flow rate, with associated impacts on changes in air quality and noise exposure. The contribution to these environmental health determinants from Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant would be comparatively small on the basis that operational vehicle movements will be irregular and low and are significantly under thresholds on which assessment is required for traffic.

2.2.3 Overall, due to the size of some cumulative developments, the magnitude of impact is considered to be at most **moderate**.

2.2.4 The sensitivity of residential receptors to human health effects is considered to be **high**.

2.2.5 It is predicted that moderate magnitude of impact on the high sensitivity residential and community receptor could result in a **moderate** operational adverse effect, which is significant in EIA terms. However, the contribution of Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant itself to the cumulative effect would be small and is considered unlikely to be material.

Further mitigation or enhancement

2.2.6 No significant cumulative adverse effects attributable to the proposed development have been predicted and no further mitigation is considered to be required.

Residual effects

2.2.7 The residual effect following no mitigation or enhancement is predicted to be **moderate** adverse (for residents and community) and **minor** beneficial (for individuals looking for employment), with the contribution of the proposed development not being significant in EIA terms.

2.3 Decommissioning phase of Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant

2.3.1 As shown in Table 1.1, there are no cumulative developments which are anticipated to have a cumulative impact on human health during the decommissioning of Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant (if it were to occur after 35 years of operation). As a result, no further cumulative assessment is considered necessary.

2.4 Conclusions

2.4.1 During construction of Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant, there is potential for adverse cumulative impacts on residents and the community; however, it is expected that mitigation measures on all sites would work to reduce cumulative impacts. Conversely, there would be beneficial cumulative impacts on individuals looking for employment – although various scenarios would alter the geographic spread of these benefits. Regarding cumulative impacts on the availability of recreational resources for physical activity, there would be a mixture of adverse and beneficial impacts with, on balance, an overall impact which would remain beneficial. Overall, none of the adverse or beneficial cumulative impacts as a result of construction on any receptor during the construction of Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant would be significant.

2.4.2 In operation, due to the substantial size of some relevant cumulative developments, it is likely that residential and community receptors would experience moderate adverse cumulative human health effects, due to the size of some of the other schemes. However, the contribution to environmental determinants of health from Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant would be small and not material. The cumulative impact on individuals looking for employment during the operation of Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant would be beneficial, but not significant. Similarly, the contribution to socio-economic determinants of health from Thurrock Flexible Generation Plant would be small.