

# Rampion 2 Wind Farm

## **Category 5: Reports**

## **Statutory Nuisance Statement**

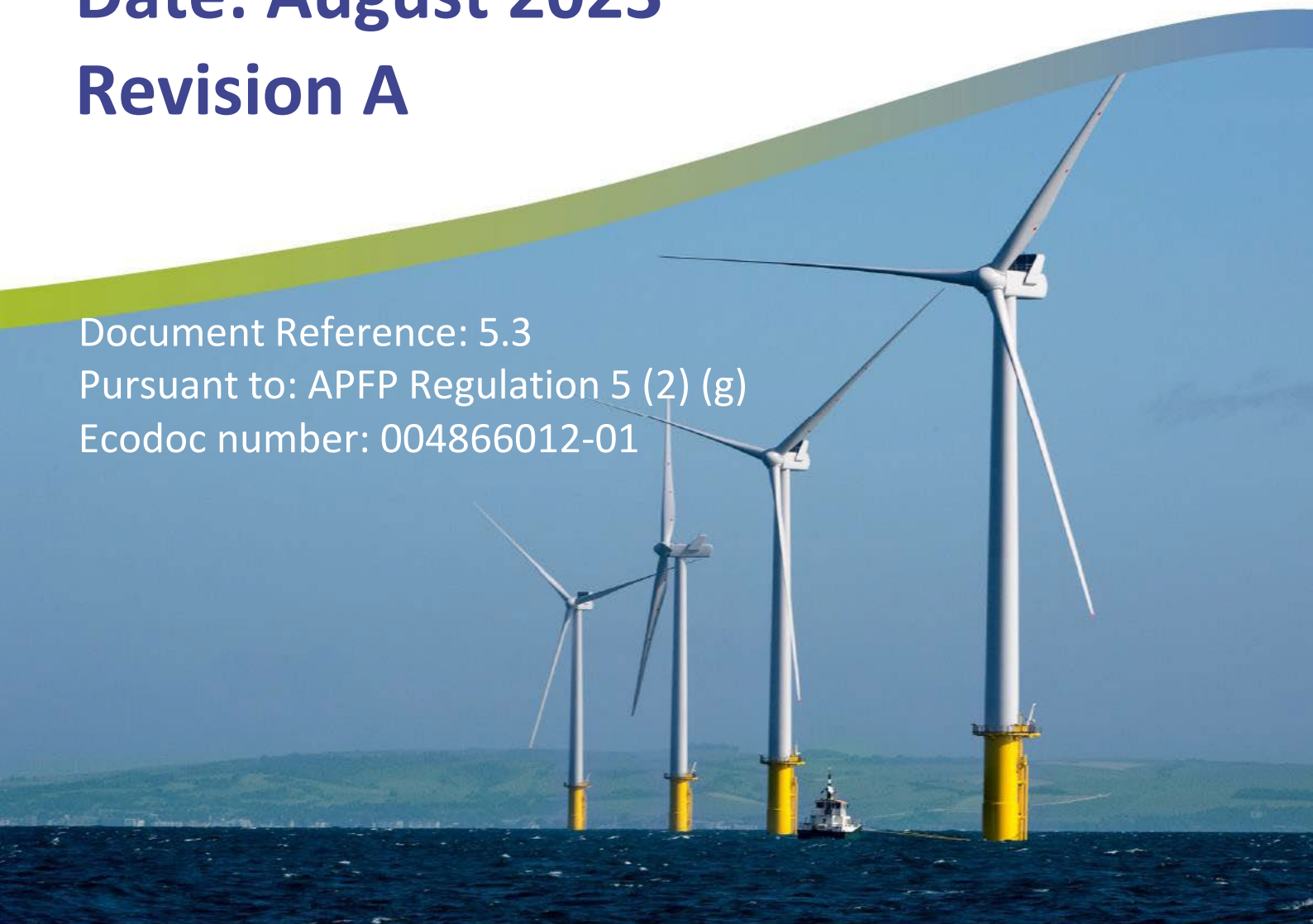
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# Executive Summary

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This Statutory Nuisance Statement has been prepared to identify whether the Proposed Development engages any form of statutory nuisance as outlined in Section 79(1) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA 1990).

This Statutory Nuisance Statement identifies which of the statutory nuisances could potentially be engaged by the Proposed Development. It also includes topic specific embedded environmental measures to be implemented to avoid causing statutory nuisances. The Statutory Nuisance Statement has been developed alongside the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process and includes those measures derived from the assessment process and industry best practice.

With the proposed measures in place, it is not anticipated there will be any statutory nuisance arising during construction, operation and maintenance or decommissioning activities associated with the Proposed Development.

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# 1. Introduction

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- 1.1.1 Rampion Extension Development Limited (hereafter referred to as 'RED') (the Applicant) is developing the Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm Project (Rampion 2) located adjacent to the existing Rampion Offshore Wind Farm Project ('Rampion 1') in the English Channel.
- 1.1.2 Rampion 2 will be located between 13km and 26km from the Sussex Coast in the English Channel and the Offshore Array Area will occupy an area of approximately 160km<sup>2</sup>.
- 1.1.3 The key offshore elements of the Proposed Development will be as follows:
- up to 90 Offshore Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs) and associated foundations;
  - blade tip of the WTGs will be up to 325m above Lowest Astronomical Tide (LAT) and will have a 22m minimum air gap above Mean High Water Springs (MHWS);
  - inter-array cables connecting the WTGs to up to three offshore substations;
  - up to two offshore interconnector export cables between the offshore substations;
  - up to four offshore export cables each in its own trench, will be buried under the seabed within the final cable corridor; and
  - the export cable circuits will be High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC), with a voltage of up to 275kV.
- 1.1.4 The key onshore elements of the Proposed Development will be as follows:
- a single landfall site near Climping, Arun District, connecting offshore and onshore cables using Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) installation techniques;
  - buried onshore cables in a single corridor for the maximum route length of up to 38.8km using:
    - ▶ trenching and backfilling installation techniques; and
    - ▶ trenchless and open cut crossings.
  - a new onshore substation, proposed near Cowfold, Horsham District, which will connect to an extension to the existing National Grid Bolney substation extension, Mid Sussex, via buried onshore cables; and
  - extension to and additional infrastructure at the Existing National Grid Bolney substation compound, Mid Sussex District to connect Rampion 2 to the National Grid electrical network.

- 1.1.5 A full description of the Proposed Development is provided in **Chapter 4: The Proposed Development, Volume 2** of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.4).

## 1.2 Purpose

- 1.2.1 This Statutory Nuisance Statement is intended to confirm whether the Proposed Development engages any form of statutory nuisance, as outlined in Section 79(1) of the Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 1990. Where applicable, this Statutory Nuisance Statement outlines the strategies for mitigating or reducing any such potential statutory nuisances identified.
- 1.2.2 The impacts and embedded environmental measures within this report are informed by the outcomes of the topic specific environmental assessment reported in the **Environmental Statement (ES)**. It is noted that the offshore elements of the Proposed Development do not have the potential to cause a statutory nuisance and are not considered further here. This document should be read in conjunction with the following ES chapters:
- **Chapter 21: Noise and Vibration, Volume 2** of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.21);
  - **Chapter 19: Air Quality, Volume 2** of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.19); and
  - **Chapter 18 Landscape and Visual Impact, Volume 2** of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.18).
- 1.2.3 This Statutory Nuisance Statement interfaces with the following documents which support the Application for development consent (hereafter referred to as ‘the Application’) and should be read in conjunction with the following:
- the **Outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP)** (Document Reference 7.2) which sets out the embedded environmental measures to be applied during construction which is accompanied by topic specific plans providing further detail;
  - the **Design and Access Statement** (Document Reference 5.8) which provides details of the physical characteristics of the onshore Oakendene substation and the existing National Grid Bolney substation extension and design principles including control of operational noise;
  - the **Rampion 2 Commitments Register** (Document Reference 7.22) details the embedded environmental measures to be put in place to prevent, reduce, or avoid the likely **Significant** effects and the potential for statutory nuisances arising from the Proposed Development; and
  - the **draft Development Consent Order (DCO)** (Document Reference 3.1) contains a provision in Article 8 that will provide a defence, subject to certain criteria, to proceedings in respect of statutory nuisance related to noise from the Proposed Development.



## 2. Identification and assessment of statutory nuisance

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### 2.1 Legislative framework

2.1.1 The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations (2009), regulation 5(2)(f), requires the Applicant for a DCO to state whether the proposal engages one or more of the matters set out in Section 79(1) (statutory nuisance and inspections therefor) of the EPA 1990. If so, the Applicant is required to indicate how it proposes to mitigate or limit such nuisances.

2.1.2 Section 79(1) (in respect of statutory nuisances) provides the following detail:

*“(1) ...the following matters constitute “statutory nuisances” for the purposes of this part (1990 Act) that is to say: -*

*(a) any premises in such a state as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance;*

*(b) smoke emitted from premises so as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance;*

*(c) fumes or gases emitted from premises so as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance;*

*(d) any dust, steam, smell or other effluvia arising on industrial, trade or business premises and being prejudicial to health or a nuisance;*

*(e) any accumulation or deposit which is prejudicial to health or a nuisance;*

*(f) any animal kept in such a place or manner as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance;*

*(fa) any insects emanating from relevant industrial, trade or business premises and being prejudicial to health or a nuisance;*

*(fb) artificial light emitted from premises so as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance;*

*(g) noise emitted from premises so as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance;*

*(ga) noise that is prejudicial to health or a nuisance and is emitted from or caused by a vehicle, machinery, or equipment in a street; and*

*(h) any other matter declared by enactment to be a statutory nuisance”.*

### 2.2 Assessment of significance

2.2.1 The ES for the Proposed Development considers the likelihood of **Significant** effects arising. The effects assessed could also engage a statutory nuisance, as

outlined in Section 79(1) of the EPA 1990. The provisions that could potentially be engaged on Rampion 2 are:

*“(d) Any dust, steam, smell or other effluvia arising on industrial, trade or business premises and being prejudicial to health or a nuisance;*

*(e) Any accumulation or deposit which is prejudicial to health or a nuisance;*

*(fb) Artificial light emitted from premises so as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance;*

*(g) Noise emitted from premises so as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance; and*

*(ga) Noise that is prejudicial to health or a nuisance and is emitted from or caused by a vehicle, machinery or equipment in a street.”*

2.2.2 The ES provides an assessment of the potential effects on receptors as negligible, minor, moderate, or major. Moderate and major effects are considered to be **Significant** for the purposes of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

2.2.3 The construction elements of the Proposed Development which have the potential to engage a statutory nuisance under the EPA 1990 as addressed in the ES are as follows:

- construction works for the onshore cable corridor, joint bays (JBs), link boxes and transition joint bay (TJB) and associated onshore works for the connection of the offshore transmission cables;
- Temporary construction access routes, temporary construction compounds, compounds for trenchless crossings, cable stringing out areas and soil storage areas; and
- construction of the onshore substation and permanent access at Oakendene and the existing National Grid Bolney substation extension.

2.2.4 The operational elements of the Proposed Development addressed by EPA 1990 addressed in the ES are as follows:

- operation of the onshore substation.

## 3. Potential effects and statutory nuisances

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### 3.1 Noise and vibration

- 3.1.1 The potential impacts and mitigation for this nuisance have been informed by the noise and vibration impact assessment which is presented in **Chapter 21: Noise and vibration, Volume 2** of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.21).
- 3.1.2 The ES considers the impacts that could lead to potential **Significant** noise effects arising from:
- noise emissions from the construction and operation of temporary construction compounds;
  - noise emissions from construction of landfall Transition Joint Bay and trenchless crossings;
  - noise emissions from onshore substation and the existing National Grid Bolney substation extension during construction and operation; and
  - noise emissions from trenched onshore cable routing.
- 3.1.3 The ES concludes that **No Significant** effects will arise from the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of the Proposed Development, as a consequence of the embedded environmental measures provided in the **Commitments Register** (Document Reference 7.22). Therefore, with these measures in place a statutory nuisance will not arise as a result of the Proposed Development.

### Construction noise and vibration mitigation

- 3.1.4 The **Outline Code of Construction Practice (Outline CoCP)** (Document Reference 7.2) and **Commitments Register** (Document Reference 7.22) include noise and vibration embedded environmental measures related to noise and vibration. **Table 3-1** includes a summary of the relevant commitments.
- 3.1.5 A Noise Management Plan (NMP) will be included in the stage specific detailed CoCP. The NMP will apply throughout construction and will detail the objectives for managing and minimising construction noise and vibration on site for the relevant stage and at the nearest noise sensitive receptors (NSRs).
- 3.1.6 The NMP will detail the design of onshore assets and will incorporate Best Practicable Means (BPM) (as defined by the Control of Pollution Act (1974)) to minimise any associated noise impacts.
- 3.1.7 The NMP will be developed on the basis of the confirmed list of plant and equipment proposed by the Contractor(s) prior to construction. Development of the NMP will include a review of construction activities proposed by the Contractor(s) and the identification of the stage specific NSRs.

- 3.1.8 In accordance with the above and the commitments in **Table 3-1**, noise and vibration arising the construction of the Proposed Development will not cause a statutory nuisance.
- 3.1.9 The **draft DCO** (Document Reference 3.1) requires submission of an onshore Decommissioning Plan within six months of the cessation of commercial operation of the connection works. This will include the appropriate equivalent controls in line with legislation and BPM at the time.

## Operational noise and vibration mitigation

- 3.1.10 Operational noise emissions are anticipated during the operation of the proposed onshore substation. Further details of the assessment of effects are provided in **Chapter 21: Noise and Vibration, Volume 2** of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.21).
- 3.1.11 The assessment includes embedded environmental measures to reduce the operational noise from the onshore substation including acoustic enclosures of the transformers. The commitments are shown in **Table 3-1** and the measures are secured in the **Design and Access Statement** (Document Reference 5.8).
- 3.1.12 The **draft DCO** (Document Reference 3.1) includes a requirement for the provision of an Operational Noise Management Plan prior to commissioning of the onshore substation which includes the provision of the detail of the noise attenuation and embedded environmental measures to meet noise limits.
- 3.1.13 The existing National Grid Bolney substation extension will not introduce any additional sources of noise that could affect sensitive receptors. The equipment associated with the switchgear is the only potential source of noise, this is limited to a ‘click’ noise during the switching process. The switching process occurs infrequently and is unlikely to be audible outside of the existing National Grid Bolney substation.
- 3.1.14 In accordance with the above, the operational noise arising from the Proposed Development will not cause a statutory nuisance.

**Table 3-1 Rampion 2 noise and vibration commitments**

<b>Commitment reference</b>	<b>Embedded environmental measure proposed</b>
<b>C-10</b>	No blasting is anticipated to be required and trenchless crossings will be undertaken by non-impact methods.
<b>C-22</b>	Core working hours for construction of the onshore components will be 07:00 to 19:00 Monday to Friday, and 08:00 to 13:00 on Saturdays, apart from specific circumstances to be set out and agreed in the <b>Outline CoCP</b> (Document Reference 7.2).
<b>C-26</b>	Where noisy activities are planned and may cause disturbance, the use of mufflers, acoustic barriers (or shrouds) and other suitable solutions will be applied.

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## Commitment reference    Embedded environmental measure proposed

For HDD work sites near to noise sensitive receptors where predicted levels may exceed the BS 5228 thresholds of significance, mud pumps that operate overnight will be shrouded and the drill will be fitted with acoustic (for example high mass) panelling and louvres as well as engine silencers where diesel powered drills are used.

### C-231

The detailed substation design will be built and operated such that the Rating levels (noise emissions plus any character correction) do not exceed the following noise levels at the private amenity space associated with the closest residential receptors:

- Southlands, Kent Street, RH13 8BA (assessment location at OSGB East 523168.9635, North 122661.931): Daytime limit of 38 dB(A), night-time limit of 35 dB(A);
  - Westridge, Kent Street, RH13 8BB (assessment location at OSGB East 523193.0601, North 122661.931): Daytime limit of 35 dB(A), night-time limit of 35 dB(A);
  - Taintfield Farmhouse, Kings Lane, RH13 8BD (assessment location at OSGB East 522570.7123, North 122015.784): Daytime limit of 35 dB(A), night-time limit of 35 dB(A); and
  - Oakendene Manor, Bolney Road, RH13 8AZ (assessment location at OSGB East 522771.0714, North 122524.3422): Daytime limit of 39 dB(A), night-time limit of 35 dB(A).
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## 3.2 Air quality

3.2.1 There is the potential for air quality impacts to arise during the construction period. Further details of these effects are provided in [Chapter 19: Air quality Volume 2](#) of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.19). The potential sources have been identified as:

- emissions of air pollutants from construction traffic on roads;
- emissions of air pollutants from construction equipment on site;
- emissions of dust from construction; and
- emissions of odour from construction.

3.2.2 The ES concludes that through the implementation of embedded environmental measures proposed in the [Outline CoCP](#) (Document Reference 7.2) with respect to dust and air pollutants, and in consideration of the assessed maximum traffic flows during the construction phase, any impact will be no greater than negligible, and as such there will not be any **Significant** effects on air quality, dust or odour that will constitute a statutory nuisance.

- 3.2.3 It is noted that assessment of emissions of air pollutants, dust and odour were scoped out of the assessment due to there being **No Significant** sources arising from the Proposed Development.

## Construction air quality mitigation

- 3.2.4 The **Outline CoCP** (Document Reference 7.2) provides specific embedded environmental measures to be applied for construction dust management based on the Institute of Air Quality Management Guidance (2014) The landfall and construction of the onshore Oakendene substation are classed as having medium dust risk and therefore all measures provided in **Section 5.3** of the **Outline CoCP** (Document Reference 7.2) apply and will require provision of location specific Dust Management Plan (DMP) as part of the stage specific CoCP to be submitted for approval by the relevant planning authority.
- 3.2.5 The onshore cable corridor and trenchless crossings are considered low dust risk while the existing National Grid Bolney substation extension works are considered to have negligible dust risk, the works will be subject to the embedded environmental measures as per the **Outline CoCP** (Document Reference 7.2). The commitments relating to air quality are shown in **Table 3-2**.
- 3.2.6 Appropriate equivalent controls relating to dust in line with legislation and good practice at the time will be in place during decommissioning and included in the Onshore Decommissioning Plan to be provided as per the **draft DCO** (Document Reference 3.1).

**Table 3-2 Rampion 2 air quality commitments**

Commitment ID	Embedded environmental measure proposed
<b>C-24</b>	Best practice air quality management measures will be applied as described in Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) (2016) guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction 2016, version 1.1.
<b>C-133</b>	Stockpiles will be present for the shortest practicable timeframe, with stockpiles being reinstated as the construction work progresses in order to minimise areas of exposed soil and any associated silt laden run-off. Stockpiles which are anticipated to remain for more than six months will be seeded to encourage stabilisation.
<b>C-158</b>	The proposed heavy goods vehicle (HGV) routing during the construction period to individual accesses will avoid the Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) in Cowfold where possible.

## 3.3 Artificial lighting

- 3.3.1 Artificial lighting (as assessed in **Section 18.7** of **Chapter 18 Landscape and Visual Impact, Volume 2** of the ES (Document Reference 6.2.18) will be required

during normal working hours in poor light conditions and where continuous working is required (for example for trenchless crossing). The assessment has identified potential artificial lighting impacts from:

- construction of the onshore Oakdene substation and existing National Grid Bolney substation extension;
- landfall and onshore cable corridor including the presence of cranes, other machinery, vehicle movements, Contractor(s) facilities and site access;
- during reinstatement of the onshore cable corridor; and
- security lighting at the onshore substation and Existing National Grid Bolney substation extension works.

3.3.2 The assessment considers lighting within the overall envelope of landscape and visual assessment and identifies some **Significant** effects at construction and operation. However, with the embedded environmental measures outlined below for the construction and operation of the Proposed Development, it is considered that impacts of lighting in isolation will be controlled so as not to constitute a statutory nuisance.

## Construction lighting mitigation

3.3.3 The **Outline CoCP** (Document Reference 7.2) provides specific embedded environmental measures related to lighting and relevant commitments are included in **Table 3-3**. Construction work will usually be scheduled during daylight hours. At the main temporary construction compounds and specific locations where continuous working is required (for example for trenchless crossings), or in poor light conditions during normal working hours, directional lighting and portable lighting units will be used where necessary to ensure safe working and/or site security.

3.3.4 The following embedded environmental measures will be secured through the **Outline CoCP** (Document Reference 7.2) to mitigate any effects caused by construction lighting.

3.3.5 Lighting will be designed and positioned to:

- provide the necessary light levels for safe working;
- minimise light spillage outside of the construction works area and/or light pollution;
- avoid disturbance to nearby residents / occupiers of buildings; and
- minimise the impact of lighting on ecological receptors (for example crepuscular and nocturnal wildlife, such as bats) and sensitive habitats including Ancient Woodland.

3.3.6 Site and welfare cabins, equipment and lighting will be sited to minimise visual intrusion as far as is consistent with the safe and efficient operation of the work site. Site lighting will be positioned and directed to minimise glare and nuisance to residents, walkers and to minimise distraction or confusion to passing drivers on railways or nearby public highways.



- 3.3.7 The following standards and guidance will be complied with as far as reasonably practicable and applicable to construction works:
- British Standard (BS) EN 12464-2:2014 Light and lighting. Lighting of work places. Outdoor work places;
  - Institution of Lighting Professionals, (2021). Guidance Note 1 for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light;
  - Chartered Institute of Building Services Engineers (CIBSE), (2018). Society of Light and Lighting Guide 1: The Industrial Environment;
  - CIBSE Society of Light and Lighting, (2016). Guide 6: The Exterior Environment; and
  - Bat Conservation Trust and Institution of Lighting Professionals (2018) Bats and artificial lighting in the UK. Bats and the Built Environment Series – Guidance Note 08/18.
- 3.3.8 Further details regarding lighting design during the construction phase will be provided by the Contractor(s) in the stage specific detailed CoCP. Appropriate equivalent controls in line with legislation and good practice at the time will be in place during the decommissioning phase.

### Operational lighting mitigation

- 3.3.9 The assessment has identified the following which have the potential to cause impacts during the operational phase:
- operation of the onshore substation and Existing National Grid Bolney substation extension works.
- 3.3.10 Permanent light fittings will be installed around and within the proposed onshore substation and the extension works. Under normal operating conditions the sites will not be illuminated at night. Lighting will be used only when required for maintenance outages or emergency repairs occurring at night. The lights will be directed downward and shielded to reduce glare outside the facility.
- 3.3.11 As per the **draft DCO** (Document Reference 3.1) requirements an Operational Light Emissions Management Plan including measures to minimise light pollution and the hours of lighting will be produced for approval of the relevant planning authorities.

**Table 3-3 Rampion 2 commitments relevant to lighting**

Commitment ID	Embedded environmental measure proposed
<b>C-105</b>	A lighting design of all temporary and permanent lighting will be developed once Contractor(s) are appointed; however, the principles of lighting design will be detailed at the time of the Application and informed by the joint guidance provided by the Bat Conservation Trust and Institution of Lighting Professionals (2018). The lighting design will



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**Commitment ID**    **Embedded environmental measure proposed**

account for the potential effects on biodiversity by taking measures to minimise lighting usage, minimise light spill, use most appropriate wave lengths of light and locate lighting in the most appropriate locations – this is to decrease the potential displacement effects on light sensitive fauna such as bats.

**C-200**    Where required, construction lighting will be limited to directional task lighting positioned to minimise impacts to residents and walkers within the South Downs National Park and informed by BS EN 12464-2:2014 Lighting of outdoor workplaces and guidance provided by the CIBSE Society of Light and Lighting, The Bat Conservation Trust and the Institution of Lighting Professionals.

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### **3.4 Other matters**

3.4.1    No other matters are considered to be a potential statutory nuisance associated with the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. It is noted that the offshore elements of the Proposed Development do not have the potential to cause a statutory nuisance.

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## 4. Conclusion

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- 4.1.1 This Statutory Nuisance Statement identifies the matters set out in Section 79(1) of the EPA 1990 in respect of statutory nuisance and considers whether the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning of Rampion 2 could cause a statutory nuisance.
- 4.1.2 With the proposed mitigation in place, as described in **Section 3**, it is not anticipated there will be any statutory nuisance arising during construction, operation and maintenance or decommissioning activities associated with the Proposed Development.
- 4.1.3 Whilst it is not anticipated that the Proposed Development will give rise to statutory nuisance, the **draft DCO** (Document Reference 3.1) contains a provision in Article 8 that will provide a defence, subject to certain criteria, to proceedings in respect of statutory nuisance in relation to noise and vibration.



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## 5. Glossary of terms and abbreviations

**Table 5-1 Glossary of terms and abbreviations**

<b>Term (acronym)</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>AQMA</b>	Air Quality Management Area. If a Local Authority identifies any locations within its boundaries where the air quality objectives are not likely to be achieved, it must declare the area as an AQMA. The area may encompass just one or two streets, or it could be much bigger. The Local Authority is subsequently required to put together a plan to improve air quality in that area — a Local Air Quality Action Plan.
<b>BPM</b>	Best Practicable Means
<b>Code of Construction Practice (CoCP)</b>	The code sets out the standards and procedures to which developers and Contractor(s) must adhere to when undertaking construction of major projects. This will assist with managing the environmental impacts and will identify the main responsibilities and requirements of developers and Contractor(s) in constructing their projects.
<b>Contractor(s)</b>	Any Contractor(s) working on the construction of the Proposed Development.
<b>DCO Application</b>	An application for development consent to undertake a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project made to the Planning Inspectorate who will consider the application and make a recommendation to the Secretary of State, who will decide on whether development consent should be granted for the Proposed Development.
<b>Decommissioning</b>	The period during which a development and its associated processes are removed from active operation.
<b>Development Consent Order (DCO)</b>	This is the means of obtaining permission for developments categorised as Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects, under the Planning Act 2008.
<b>DMP</b>	Dust Management Plan
<b>Embedded environmental measures</b>	Equate to 'primary environmental measures' as defined by Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (2016). They are measures to avoid or reduce environmental effects that are directly incorporated into the preferred masterplan for the Proposed Development.

Term (acronym)	Definition
<b>Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)</b>	The process of evaluating the likely significant environmental effects of a proposed project or development over and above the existing circumstances (or 'baseline').
<b>Embedded environmental measures</b>	Equate to 'primary environmental measures' as defined by Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (2016). They are measures to avoid or reduce environmental effects that are directly incorporated into the design of the Proposed Development.
<b>Environmental Statement (ES)</b>	The written output presenting the full findings of the Environmental Impact Assessment.
<b>EPA 1990</b>	Environmental Protection Act 1990
<b>Impact</b>	The changes resulting from an action.
<b>Harmonic filters</b>	Harmonic filters are used to eliminate harmonic distortion caused by excess currents in and out of appliances.
<b>HGV</b>	Heavy Goods Vehicle
<b>HVAC</b>	High Voltage Alternating Current
<b>Horizontal Directional Drill (HDD)</b>	An engineering technique avoiding open trenches.
<b>kV</b>	Kilovolt
<b>MHWS</b>	Mean High Water Springs
<b>Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP)</b>	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects are major infrastructure developments in England and Wales which are consented by DCO. These include proposals for renewable energy projects with an installed capacity greater than 100MW.
<b>NMP</b>	Noise Management Plan
<b>NSR</b>	Noise Sensitive Receptor
<b>Proposed Development</b>	The development that is subject to the application for development consent, as described in <a href="#">Chapter 4: The Proposed Development, Volume 2</a> of the ES (Document Reference: 6.2.4).

**Receptor**

These are as defined in Regulation 5(2) of The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 and include population and human health, biodiversity, land, soil, water, air, climate, material assets, cultural heritage

<b>Term (acronym)</b>	<b>Definition</b>
	and landscape that may be at risk from exposure to direct and indirect impacts as a result of the Proposed Development.
<b>Sensitivity</b>	A term applied to specific receptors, combining judgements of the susceptibility of the receptor to the specific type of change or development proposed and the value associated to that receptor.
<b>SDNPA</b>	South Downs National Park Authority
<b>Significance</b>	A measure of the importance of the environmental effect, defined by criteria specific to the environmental aspect.
<b>The Applicant</b>	Rampion Extension Development Limited (RED)
<b>WTG</b>	Wind turbine generator





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## 6. References

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