

**Tillbridge Solar Project
EN010142**

**Volume 6
Environmental Statement**
Appendix 11-1 Human Health Legislation, Policy and Guidance
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**Regulation 5(2)(a)
Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and
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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this Appendix

- 1.1.1 This Environmental Statement (ES) appendix identifies and describes the legislation, policy and supporting guidance considered relevant to the assessment of the likely significant effects of the Tillbridge Solar Project (hereafter referred to as 'the Scheme') on Human Health.
- 1.1.2 Legislation, policy and guidance are considered at national, regional and local levels.
- 1.1.3 This ES appendix does not assess the Scheme against legislation and policy instead the purpose of considering legislation and policy in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is twofold:
- a. To identify legislation and policy that could influence the sensitivity of receptors (and therefore the significance of effects) and any requirements for mitigation; and
 - b. To identify legislation and policy that could influence the methodology of the EIA and signposting where this is dealt with in the ES. For example, a policy may require the assessment of an impact or the use of a specific methodology.
- 1.1.4 Instead, the relevant legislation and policy will be assessed within the **Planning Statement [EN010142/APP/7.2]**. The following sections identify and describe the legislation, policy and supporting guidance considered specifically relevant to the human health assessment, which has been taken into account in preparing the ES.

2. National Legislation, Policy and Guidance

2.1 National Legislation

Infrastructure Planning (Environment Impact Assessment) Regulations (2017)

- 2.1.1 The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (Ref 1) require EIA for infrastructure projects to consider potential impacts on human health.

The Health Care Act (2022)

- 2.1.2 The Health and Care Act (Ref 2) was passed in April 2022.
- 2.1.3 The Act sets out health reforms in England and formalises Integrated Care Systems (ISCs). There are 42 ISCs across England and each has been established with four strategic purposes:
- Improve population health and healthcare;
 - Tracking unequal outcomes and access;
 - Enhance productivity and value for money; and
 - Helping the National Health Service (NHS) to support broader social and economic development.

2.2 National Policy Statements

- 2.2.1 The type of energy generating technology incorporated by the Scheme (solar photovoltaic generation), is specifically referenced within the following National Policy Statements (NPSs), therefore the EIA takes these NPSs into account:
- Overarching National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy (EN-1) (November 2023) (Ref 3)
 - National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (November 2023) (Ref 4)
 - National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (November 2023) (Ref 5)
- 2.2.2 The above NPSs were updated in November 2023, and came into effect on 17 January 2024. These NPSs set out the Government's energy policy infrastructure for delivery of major energy infrastructure, along with the need for new infrastructure and guidance for determining applications for Development Consent Orders (DCOs). The NPSs provide specific guidance and criteria that applicants should cover when assessing the effects of their Scheme, and how the Secretary of State should consider these impacts and any mitigation measures applied.
- 2.2.3 The relevant NPS requirements for Human Health are provided in **Table 1**, along with an indication of where in the ES this information can be sourced. NPS EN-3 does not contain any requirements relevant to the Scheme and

Human Health. Therefore, only requirements from NPS EN-1 and NPS EN-5 are considered in **Table 1**.

Table 1. Relevant NPS Policy for Human Health

Relevant NPS Paragraph Reference	Requirement of the NPS	Location of information provided to address this
National Policy Statement EN-1		
Paragraph 4.4.4	As described in the relevant sections of this NPS and in the technology specific NPSs, where the proposed project has an effect on humans, the ES should assess these effects for each element of the project, identifying any potential adverse health impacts, and identifying measures to avoid, reduce or compensate for these impacts as appropriate.	An assessment of likely impacts and effects for human health, along with any mitigation and enhancements, is set out in Chapter 11: Human Health of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].
Paragraph 4.4.5	The impacts of more than one development may affect people simultaneously, so the applicant should consider the cumulative impact on health in the ES where appropriate.	An assessment of cumulative effects is presented in Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].
Paragraph 4.4.6	Opportunities should be taken to mitigate indirect impacts, by promoting local improvements to encourage health and wellbeing, this includes potential impacts on vulnerable groups within society and impacts on those with protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010, i.e. those groups which may be differentially impacted by a development compared to wider society as a whole.	The assessment of likely impacts and effects for human health, along with any mitigation, is set out in Chapter 11: Human Health of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. The assessment considers the latest Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) guidance, Determining Significance for Human Health in EIA, which considers any potentially vulnerable sub-populations. A separate Equalities Impact Assessment

Relevant NPS Paragraph Reference	Requirement of the NPS	Location of information provided to address this
Paragraph 4.4.7 and 4.4.8	Generally, those aspects of energy infrastructure which are most likely to have a significantly detrimental impact on health are subject to separate regulation (for example for air pollution) which will constitute effective mitigation of them, so that it is unlikely that health concerns will either by themselves constitute a reason to refuse consent or require specific mitigation under the PA 2008. However, not all potential sources of health impacts will be mitigated in this way and the Secretary of State may want to take account of health concerns when setting requirements relating to a range of impacts such as noise.	has also been submitted with the DCO application [EN010142/APP/7.15] . Section 11.8, Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects, of Chapter 11: Human Health of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] considers the outcomes of other technical chapters relevant to human health, including air quality and noise. Mitigation with respect to human health is set out within Section 11.7.
National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks EN-5		
Paragraph 2.9.46	All overhead power lines produce Electric and Magnetic Fields (EMFs). These tend to be highest directly under a line and decrease to the sides at increasing distance. Although putting cables underground eliminates the electric field, they still produce magnetic fields, which are highest directly above the cable. EMFs can have both direct and indirect effects on human health, aquatic and terrestrial organisms.	An assessment of the effects of the Scheme on Electric and Electro-Magnetic Fields is included in Chapter 17: Other Environmental Topics (section 17.9 Electric and Electro-Magnetic Fields) of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] .

2.3 National Planning Policy Framework

- 2.3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ref 6) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. Paragraph 5 outlines that while the NPPF does not contain specific policies for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs), the NPPF is still relevant when considering the determination of DCOs. Therefore, the EIA for the Scheme has taken the NPPF into account.
- 2.3.2 Paragraph 8 defines three overarching objectives within the NPPF, which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways:
- a. An economic objective: to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure;
 - b. A social objective: to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering well-designed and safe places with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being; and
 - c. An environmental objective: to contribute to protecting and enhancing the natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, improving biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.
- 2.3.3 Section 8 of the NPPF 'promoting healthy and safe communities' sets out the need for planning policies to promote healthy, inclusive and safe places. This includes provision of social, recreational and cultural facilities which the community needs. The NPPF recognizes the importance of high-quality open spaces and opportunities for sport for the health and wellbeing of communities. Furthermore, the NPPF states that planning policies should protect and enhance Public Rights of Way (PRoW) and access, including provision of better facilities for users. Section 9 also expects planning policies to provide for walking and cycling facilities and encourage sustainable transport solutions.
- 2.3.4 Section 15 relates to the need for planning policies and decisions to contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment. It states that this should be done through "recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland", and "preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability" (paragraph 180).

2.3.5 Relevant NPPF requirements relating to Human Health, along with an indication of where this information is located within the ES to address these requirements, are provided in **Table 2**.

Table 2. Relevant NPPF Policy for Human Health

Relevant NPPF Paragraph	Requirement of the NPPF	Location of information provided to address this
Paragraph 102	<p>Access to a network of high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity is important for the health and well-being of communities, and can deliver wider benefits for nature and support efforts to address climate change. Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the need for open space, sport and recreation facilities (including quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses) and opportunities for new provision. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sport and recreational provision is needed, which plans should then seek to accommodate.</p>	<p>Access to open space and prioritisation of travel by walking and cycling is considered in Section 11.8, Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects, of Chapter 11: Human Health of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p>
Paragraph 104	<p>Planning policies and decisions should protect and enhance public rights of way and access, including taking opportunities to provide better facilities for users, for example by adding links to existing rights of way networks including National Trails.</p>	<p>The impact of the Scheme on PRoW is considered throughout Section 11.8, Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects, of Chapter 11: Human Health of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. Further detail regarding PRoW can be found in Chapter 14: Socio-Economics and Chapter 16: Transport and Access of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1], as well as the Framework PRoW Management Plan [EN010142/APP/7.16].</p>

2.4 National Guidance

National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)

- 2.4.1 Accompanying the NPPF, the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) (Ref 7) provides guidance on planning and provides a web-based resource in support of the NPPF. The PPG offers guidance on health and wellbeing in planning and planning obligations, and covers:
- a. The role of health and wellbeing in planning; and
 - b. The links between health and wellbeing and planning
- 2.4.2 The PPG suggests that local authority planners should consult with the Director of Public Health on mitigation measures for any planning applications that are likely to have an impact on the health and wellbeing of the local population or particular groups.
- 2.4.3 The PPG states that: *“[s]trategic policy-making authorities can work with public health leads and health organisations to understand and take account of the current and projected health status and needs of the local population, including the quality and quantity of, and accessibility to, healthcare and the effect any planned growth may have on this. Authorities will also need to assess the quality and quantity of, and accessibility to, green infrastructure, education, sports, recreation and places of worship including expected future changes, and any information about relevant barriers to improving health and well-being outcomes”* (See ‘Plan-Making’ Guidance, Paragraph 46).
- 2.4.4 The PPG for Healthy and safe communities (Ref 8) covers the role of positive planning on healthier communities and how the design and use of the built and natural environments, including green infrastructure, are major determinants of health and wellbeing. The guidance states that “planning and health need to be considered together in two ways: in terms of creating environments that support and encourage healthy lifestyles, and in terms of identifying and securing the facilities needed for primary, secondary and tertiary care, and the wider health and care system”.
- 2.4.5 The PPG for open space, sports and recreation facilities, PRoW and local green space (Ref 9) provides additional guidance on those designation and how they should be taken into consideration in planning. The guidance mentions that planning should consider proposals that may affect existing open space as they provide health and recreational benefits to people living and working nearby. It is for local planning authorities to assess the need for open space and, when doing so, should have regard to the duty to cooperate where open space serves a wider area.
- 2.4.6 Additionally, the Defra Rights of Way circular (1/09) (Ref 10) gives advice to local authorities on recording, managing and maintaining, protecting and changing public rights of way contains guidance on the consideration of rights of way in association with development. The Circular also covers the statutory procedures for diversion or extinguishment of a public right of way.

IEMA Guide to Effective Scoping of Human Health in Environmental Impact Assessment (2022)

- 2.4.7 The IEMA Guide to Effective Scoping of Human Health in Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) (Ref 11) was published in November 2022.
- 2.4.8 The guide provides clarifying information on determining the relevant health issues that should be included in EIAs by those responsible for the commissioning, conducting or reviewing or EIAs.
- 2.4.9 The guide emphasises the need to take a holistic approach to health, considering physical, mental and social dimensions of health, as well as health inequalities.

IEMA Guide to Determining Significance for Human Health in EIA (2022)

- 2.4.10 The IEMA guidance on Determining Significance For Human Health in Environmental Impact Assessment (Ref 12) was published in November 2022.
- 2.4.11 The guide presents a framework that should be used by EIA practitioners to identify, describe and assess the direct and indirect significant effects of a proposed development on human health. It defines significance as “informed expert judgement of the importance, desirability or acceptability of a change”, which must be evidence-based and explained within context.
- 2.4.12 In particular, the guidance highlights the need to consider the significance of human health effects in relation to vulnerable groups.

NHS Healthy Urban Development Unite (HUDU) Rapid HIA Assessment Tool (2019)

- 2.4.13 NHS England developed the HUDU Rapid Health Impact Assessment (HIA) Tool (Ref 13) identifies eleven broad determinants of health that are likely to be influenced by specific development proposals and can be influenced through design and management measures. It provides an assessment checklist against which the likely impacts of new developments can be assessed.

Public Health England (PHE) Spatial Planning for Health: An evidence resource for planning and designing healthier places (2017)

- 2.4.14 In 2017, PHE published ‘Spatial Planning for Health: An evidence resource for designing healthier places’ (Ref 14).
- 2.4.15 The review provided public health planners and local communities with evidence informed principles for designing healthy places. The review addresses the relationship which exists between public health and the built environment. It identifies five aspects of the built and natural environment which can be influenced by local planning policy:

- a. Neighbourhood design;
 - b. Housing;
 - c. Healthier food;
 - d. Natural and sustainable environment; and
 - e. Transport.
- 2.4.16 For each aspect identified above, the review provides the evidence base underpinning why they are important determinants of public health. It also sets out principles which public health professionals and planners should follow to ensure healthier places.
- 2.4.17 The three aspects deemed most relevant to the Scheme are ‘neighbourhood design’, ‘natural and sustainable environment’, and ‘transport’.
- 2.4.18 For ‘neighbourhood design’, the review states that *“[n]eighbourhoods are places where people live, work, and play and have a sense of belonging. The design of a neighbourhood can contribute to the health and well-being of the people living there. Several aspects of neighbourhood design (walkability and mixed land use) can also maximise opportunities for social engagement and active travel. Neighbourhood design can impact on our day-to-day decisions and therefore have a significant role in shaping our health behaviours”*. (PHE, Spatial Planning for Health 2017, pg. 11).
- 2.4.19 For the ‘natural and sustainable environment’, the review states *“[t]here is a very significant and strong body of evidence linking contact and exposure to the natural environment with improved health and wellbeing. For the purpose of this review, the natural and sustainable environment is comprised of neighbourhood ecosystems and the resulting co-benefits between the environment and health. Protecting the natural environment is essential to sustaining human civilization”*. (PHE, Spatial Planning for Health 2017, pg. 38.) For ‘transport’, the review states *“transportation plays an important role in supporting daily activities. Active travel (cycling, walking and use of public transport) can increase physical activity levels and improve physical and mental wellbeing. Prioritisation of active travel can also reduce over reliance on motorised transport, contributing to improved air quality and a reduction in road injuries”*. (PHE, Spatial Planning for Health 2017, pg. 52.)

PHE Strategy

- 2.4.20 The PHE Strategy 2020 to 2025 (Ref 15) was published in 2019 and states PHE’s objectives over the five-year period. Note, in 2021 PHE was replaced by the UK Health Security Agency and Office for Health Improvement and Disparities.
- 2.4.21 Relevant priorities within the strategy include:
- a. Healthier diets, healthier weights: help make the healthy choice the easy choice to improve diets and rates of childhood obesity;
 - b. Cleaner air: develop and share advice on how best to reduce air pollution levels and people’s exposure to polluted air; and

- c. Better mental health: promote good mental health and contribute to the prevention of mental illness.

The Marmot Review: Fair Society, Healthy Lives (2010)

- 2.4.22 The Marmot Review (Ref 16) argued that serious avoidable health inequalities exist across England and shows these inequalities to be determined by a wide range of socio-economic factors.
- 2.4.23 The Review identifies policy objectives including the following of relevance to the Scheme:
 - a. Create fair employment and good work for all;
 - b. Ensure a healthy standard of living for all;
 - c. Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities; and
 - d. Strengthen the role and impact of ill health prevention.

Health Equity in England: The Marmot Review 10 years on (2020)

- 2.4.24 Ten years following the original review, the follow up Marmot Review, Health Equity 10 Years On (Ref 17) was published in February 2020.
- 2.4.25 The report highlighted the growth in health inequality over the preceding 10 years, especially for those living in more deprived districts and regions.
- 2.4.26 The report calls upon the Government to make health and wellbeing a central policy goal which will in turn create a better society, with better health and health equity.

Build Back Fairer: The Covid-19 Marmot Review (2020)

- 2.4.27 An update to the Marmot Review 10 Years on report, Build Back Fairer: The Covid-19 Marmot Review (Ref 18) was published in December 2020 to investigate how the pandemic has affected health inequalities in England. The Covid-19 pandemic exposed and amplified some of the inequalities highlighted in the Marmot Review 10 Years On report.

NHS Long Term Plan (2019)

- 2.4.28 The NHS Long Term Plan 2019 (Ref 19) sets out a ten-year programme of phased improvements to the NHS. The plan outlines how the NHS will attempt to reduce health inequalities through wider preventative action in deprived areas and improved integrated community-based care systems. This includes funding support to programmes which help to reduce obesity and air pollution in vulnerable communities.

3. Local Policy and Guidance

3.1 Local Planning Policy

- 3.1.1 Local planning policy documents concerning human health that are relevant to the Scheme, have been outline below and policy relevant to these documents further considered within **Table 3**.

Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (2023)

- 3.1.2 The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (Ref 20) was adopted in April 2023 and is a revision of the previous Central Lincolnshire Plan that was adopted in 2017. Following approval by the Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee at the end of February 2022, consultation on the plan ran between March and May 2022.
- 3.1.3 The Local Plan contains planning policies and allocations for the growth and regeneration of Central Lincolnshire over the next 20 years. The Local Plan was revised to ensure it remains current and consistent with latest national guidelines and local circumstances.

Adopted Bassetlaw District Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Development Plan Documents (DPD) (2011)

- 3.1.4 The Bassetlaw Core Strategy (Ref 21) is the key Local Development Framework (LDF) document and provides the overarching framework for all other documents that may be produced. It sets out a vision for change in Bassetlaw to 2028, along with place-specific policy approaches taken in order to achieve this vision.
- 3.1.5 The Core Strategy was adopted on 22 December 2011 and sets out a vision of change in Bassetlaw to 2028.

Draft Bassetlaw Local Plan Main Modifications (2023)

- 3.1.6 The Draft Bassetlaw Local Plan is being produced to help guide development in Bassetlaw over the plan period from 2020 to 2038. It sets out the Council's development strategy, planning policies and proposal, including site allocations, to guide land use and planning decisions within the district up to 2038. As part of the Local Plan examination process, the independent Local Plan Inspectors have identified Main Modifications they consider necessary to ensure the Plan is legally compliant and sound. The Main Modifications document (Ref 22) was published in August 2023.
- 3.1.7 Once adopted, the Local Plan will replace the Bassetlaw Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD 2011.

Neighbourhood Plans

- 3.1.8 The following Neighbourhood Plans provide relevant policy and guidance on human health and are considered further in **Table 3**.

- a. **Corringham Neighbourhood Plan** (Ref 23), formally adopted on the 22 January 2022.
- b. **Glentworth Neighbourhood Plan** (Ref 24), formally adopted on the 4 November 2019.
- c. **The Sturton by Stow and Stow Neighbourhood Plan** (Ref 25), formally adopted on the 4 July 2022.
- d. **Treswell and Cottam Neighbourhood Plan** (Ref 26), formally adopted on 21 February 2019.
- e. **Treswell and Cottam Neighbourhood Plan, Submission Draft (2024)** (Ref 27).

Table 3. Relevant Policy and Guidance with respect to Human Health

Relevant Document	Relevant Policies	Location of information provided to address this
Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (2023)	<p>Policy S50: Community Facilities relates to community facilities and highlights the importance of community facilities in achieving healthy, sustainable and inclusive places. As such, the policy sets out that, where possible, the loss of community facilities due to developments will not be supported.</p> <p>Policy S54: Health and Wellbeing states that <i>“the potential for achieving positive mental and physical health outcomes will be taken into account when considering all development proposals. Where any potential adverse health impacts are identified, the applicant will be expected to demonstrate how these will be addressed and mitigated”</i>.</p>	<p>There are no community facilities within the Order limits, thus there would be no loss of such facilities. However, community connectivity including access to services, facilities (including open space) and employment is considered in Section 11.8, Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects, of Chapter 11: Human Health of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Health and wellbeing impacts and mitigation are considered throughout in Section 11.7, 11.8 and 11.9 of Chapter 11: Human Health of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p>
Draft Bassetlaw Local Plan Main Modifications (2023)	<p>Policy ST44: Promoting Healthy, Active Lifestyles highlights that proposals should work <i>“in partnership with the health authorities to maintain and, where practicable, improve access to the full range of health services for residents”</i>.</p>	<p>Access to healthcare services is assessed under community connectivity including access to services, facilities (including open space) and employment, in Section 11.8, Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects, of Chapter 11: Human Health of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p>

Relevant Document	Relevant Policies	Location of information provided to address this
Corringham Neighbourhood Plan (2022)	Policy CNP10: Existing Open Spaces and Recreation Facilities highlights that all open spaces and recreation facilities should be protected from development which would unacceptably detract from their recreational use, landscape value and the views.	The effects of the Scheme on open spaces and community facilities are considered under community connectivity including access to services, facilities (including open space) and employment in Section 11.8 of Chapter 11: Human Health of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].
	Policy CNP14: Community Buildings and Facilities sets out that all community facilities in Corringham Parish will be protected and the loss of such facilities will not be supported except in specific circumstances.	The effects of the Scheme on community facilities are considered under community connectivity including access to services, facilities (including open space) and employment in Section 11.8 of Chapter 11: Human Health of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].
	Policy CNP16: Transport and Active Travel states that <i>“proposed developments that would generate additional traffic movement which would contribute towards evidenced traffic hazards should be supported by relevant measures to maintain highway safety and avoid vehicular/pedestrian conflict”</i> . It also highlights that development proposals should protect existing Public Rights of Way and the network of rural lanes and, where appropriate, incorporate them into their design and layouts.	The effect of the Scheme on traffic generation is considered in Section 16.8 of Chapter 16: Transport and Access of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. The effect of the Scheme on Public Rights of Way is considered in Section 11.8 of Chapter 11: Human Health of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Relevant Document	Relevant Policies	Location of information provided to address this
Glentworth Neighbourhood Plan (2019)	<p>Policy 4: Community Facilities states that development proposals that negatively impact identified community facilities including the Village Hall and St Michael’s Church will not be supported, except in very special circumstances.</p>	<p>There are no community facilities within the Order limits, thus there would be no loss of such facilities. However, community connectivity including access to services, facilities (including open space) and access to employment, which considers community facilities, is assessed in Section 11.8, Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects, of Chapter 11: Human Health of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p>
Sturton by Stow and Stow Neighbourhood Plan (2022)	<p>Policy 8: Community Facilities states that the retention and development of local services and community facilities, including social, recreational, cultural and health services, should be facilitated and improved.</p> <p>Policy 10: Local Green Space recognises green spaces that should be protected for their environmental value, community and health importance, and their historical and beautiful value.</p>	<p>There are no community facilities within the Order limits, thus there would be no loss of such facilities. However, community connectivity including access to services, facilities (including open space) and access to employment, which considers community facilities, is assessed in Section 11.8, Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects, of Chapter 11: Human Health of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Impacts on local open space is considered throughout Chapter 11: Human Health and Chapter 14 Socio-</p>

Relevant Document	Relevant Policies	Location of information provided to address this
Treswell and Cottam Neighbourhood Plan (2019)	<p>Policy 1: Development in Treswell and Cottam states that all development should be <i>“designed having regard to the policies and supporting evidence set out in this Neighbourhood Plan and will be located to ensure that the development does not significantly and adversely affect the... amenity of nearby residents”</i>.</p>	<p>economics of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <hr/> <p>Amenity impacts are considered throughout the Environmental Statement and specifically in Chapter 14 Socio-economics [EN010142/APP/6.1]. In terms of Human Health, Section 11.8, Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects, of Chapter 11: Human Health of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] considers impacts on Air Quality, Noise and Vibration and Landscape and Visual Amenity.</p>
Treswell and Cottam Neighbourhood Plan, Submission Draft (2024)	<p>Policy 7: Protecting Existing Communities states that proposals to redevelop or change the use of an existing community facility will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances.</p>	<p>The effects of the Scheme on community facilities are considered under community connectivity including access to services, facilities (including open space) and employment in Section 11.8 of Chapter 11: Human Health of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p>
	<p>Policy 8: Local Green Space sets out that developments will not be supported/permitted on designated local green spaces.</p>	<p>The effects of the Scheme on open spaces and PRoW are considered under community connectivity including access to services, facilities (including open space) and employment, and b.</p>

Relevant Document

Relevant Policies

Location of information provided to address this

Prioritisation of travel by walking and cycling, in Section 11.8 of **Chapter 11: Human Health** of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

The effect of the Scheme on biodiversity is considered in Section 9.8 of **Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation** of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

3.2 Local Planning Guidance

Lincolnshire Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2022)

- 3.2.1 The role of the Lincolnshire's Health and Wellbeing Board (Ref 28) is to bring together key stakeholders from the health and care system to work together to reduce inequalities and improve the health and wellbeing of the people of Lincolnshire.
- 3.2.2 The Health and Wellbeing Board has identified a number of aims which have emerged through a prioritisation and engagement process. These include the need for the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy to:
- a. Have a strong focus on prevention and early intervention;
 - b. Ensure a focus on issues and needs which will require partnership and collective action across a range of organisations to deliver;
 - c. Deliver transformational change through shifting the health and care system towards preventing rather than treating ill health and disability; and

Focus on tackling inequalities and equitable provision of services that support and promote health and wellbeing.

Central Lincolnshire Health Impact Assessments (HIAs) for Planning Applications: Guidance Note (2023)

- 3.2.3 The Central Lincolnshire HIA Guidance Note (Ref 29) provides advice and guidance for undertaking HIA for development proposals within Central Lincolnshire, supporting the implementation of policy S54 Health and Wellbeing in the adopted Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (April 2023).

Nottinghamshire Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2022)

- 3.2.4 The Nottinghamshire Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (Ref 30) prepared by the Nottinghamshire Health and Wellbeing Board, outlines four key ambitions:
- a. Give every child the best chance of maximising their potential;
 - b. Create healthy and sustainable places;
 - c. Everyone can access the right to improve their health; and
 - d. Keep our communities safe and healthy.
- 3.2.5 Ensuring good air quality is also referenced as an area of focus and is of relevance to the health and wellbeing assessment.

4. References

- Ref 1 Her Majesty's Stationery Office (HMSO) (2017) The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (as amended by The Town and Country Planning and Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Amended) Regulations 2018). Available at: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2017/572/pdfs/ukxi_20170572_en.pdf and http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2018/695/pdfs/ukxi_20180695_en.pdf. [Accessed 04 January 2024]
- Ref 2 HMSO (2022). Health and Care Act 2022. Available at <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2022/31/contents/enacted>. [Accessed 04 January 2024]
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