

**Tillbridge Solar Project
EN010142**

**Volume 6
Environmental Statement
Appendix 13-1: Noise and Vibration Legislation, Policy and
Guidance
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**Regulation 5(2)(a)
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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 Noise and Vibration.
- 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:
- To identify legislation and policy that could influence the sensitivity of receptors features (and therefore the significance of effects) and any requirements for mitigation; and
 - To identify legislation and policy that could influence the methodology of the EIA and signposting where this is dealt with in the Environmental Statement. 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 [EN/010142/APP/7.2]**. The following sections identify and describe the legislation, policy and supporting guidance considered specifically relevant to the Noise and Vibration assessment, which has been taken into account in preparing the ES.
- National Legislation, Policy and Guidance

1.2 National Legislation

Control of Pollution Act 1974

- 1.2.1 The Control of Pollution Act 1974 (CoPA) (Ref 1) requires that Best Practicable Means (BPM), as defined in Section 72 of the CoPA, are adopted to control construction noise on any given site. Sections 60 and 61 of the CoPA provide the main legislation regarding enabling works and construction site noise and vibration. If noise complaints are received, a Section 60 notice may be issued by the Local Authority imposing requirements as to the way in which the works are to be carried out.
- 1.2.2 Section 61 of the CoPA provides a means to apply for prior consent to carry out noise generating activities during construction and allows the Local Authority to attach conditions to the consent.

Environmental Protection Act 1990

- 1.2.3 The Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA) (Ref 2) prescribes a statutory nuisance as noise (and vibration) emitted from premises (including land) that is prejudicial to health or a nuisance.

- 1.2.4 Local Authorities are required to investigate any public complaints of noise, and if they are satisfied that a statutory nuisance exists, or is likely to occur or recur, they must serve a noise abatement notice. A notice is served on the person responsible for the nuisance. It requires either simply the abatement of the nuisance or works to abate the nuisance to be carried out, or it prohibits or restricts the activity.
- 1.2.5 In determining if a noise complaint amounts to a statutory nuisance the Local Authority can take account of various guidance documents and existing case law as no statutory noise limits currently exist for defining a statutory nuisance. Demonstrating the use of BPM to minimise noise levels is an accepted defence against failure to comply with a noise abatement notice.

1.3 National Policy Statements

- 1.3.1 The type of energy generating technology incorporated by the Scheme (solar photovoltaic generation), is specifically referenced within the following National Policy Statements (NPS), therefore the EIA takes these NPSs into account:
- a. Overarching National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy (EN-1) (Ref 3);
 - b. National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (Ref 4); and
 - c. National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (Ref 5).
- 1.3.2 The 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.
- 1.3.3 The relevant NPS requirements for noise and vibration are provided in **Table 1**, along with an indication of where in the ES this information can be sourced. Policy from NPS EN-1, NPS EN-3 and NPS EN-5 are included within **Table 1**.

Table 1: Relevant NPS Policy for Noise and Vibration

Relevant NPS Paragraph	Requirement of the NPS	Location of Information provided to address this
National Policy Statement for Energy EN-1		
Paragraph 4.7.3	Good design is also a means by which many policy objectives in the NPSs can be met, for example the impact sections show how good design, in terms of siting and use of appropriate technologies, can help mitigate adverse impacts such as noise	All reasonable steps taken to mitigate and minimise potential adverse noise and vibration effects on health and quality of life are covered in Section 13.7 and Section 13.9 of Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] .
Paragraph 5.12.4	Noise resulting from a proposed development can also have adverse impacts on wildlife and biodiversity. Noise effects of the proposed development on ecological receptors should be assessed by the Secretary of State in accordance with the Biodiversity and Geological Conservation section of this NPS at Section 5.4.	The potential for noise and vibration effects on cultural heritage and ecological receptors are covered in Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage of this ES and Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] .
Paragraph 5.12.6	<p>Where noise impacts are likely to arise from the proposed development, the applicant should include the following in the noise assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a description of the noise generating aspects of the development proposal leading to noise impacts, including the identification of any distinctive tonal, impulsive, low frequency or temporal characteristics of the noise if the noise is impulsive, whether the noise contains particular high or low frequency content or any temporal characteristics of the noise 	<p>A description of noise generating aspects of the Scheme, identification of noise sensitive receptors and identification of acoustic features are presented in Section 13.4, Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Noise sensitive receptors are identified in Section 13.4, Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] and the characteristics of the existing noise environment are identified in Section 13.6, Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p>

Relevant NPS Paragraph

Requirement of the NPS

Location of Information provided to address this

- identification of noise sensitive receptors and noise sensitive areas that may be affected
- the characteristics of the existing noise environment
- a prediction of how the noise environment will change with the proposed development
 - in the shorter term, such as during the construction period
 - in the longer term, during the operating life of the infrastructure
 - at particular times of the day, evening and night (and weekends) as appropriate, and at different times of year
- an assessment of the effect of predicted changes in the noise environment on any noise-sensitive receptors, including an assessment of any likely impact on health and quality of life / well-being where appropriate, particularly among those disadvantaged by other factors who are often disproportionately affected by noise-sensitive areas
- if likely to cause disturbance, an assessment of the effect of underwater or subterranean noise
- all reasonable steps taken to mitigate and minimise potential adverse effects on health and quality of life.

An assessment of the effect of predicted changes to the noise environment at noise sensitive receptors during day and night periods of the construction (short-term) and operational (longer-term) phases is presented in Section 13.8, **Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. Noise predictions cover a reasonable worst-case and are assumed to be consistent for a times of day, week and year.

An assessment of underwater of subterranean noise is not relevant to the Scheme.

All reasonable steps taken to mitigate and minimise potential adverse noise and vibration effects on health and quality of life are covered in Section 13.7 and Section 13.9 of **Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Relevant NPS Paragraph	Requirement of the NPS	Location of Information provided to address this
Paragraph 5.12.7	The nature and extent of the noise assessment should be proportionate to the likely noise impact.	A Study Area has been defined within which noise effects have been assessed (see Section 13.4, Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration of this ES [EN010143/APP/6.1])
Paragraph 5.12.8	Applicants should consider the noise impact of ancillary activities associated with the development, such as increased road and rail traffic movements, or other forms of transportation.	An assessment of the noise impact of ancillary activities is scoped out. This approach was agreed with the planning inspectorate at ID3.8.1 of Appendix 1-2 of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.2]
Paragraph 5.12.9	Operational noise, with respect to human receptors, should be assessed using the principles of the relevant British Standards and other guidance. Further information on assessment of particular noise sources may be contained in the technology specific NPSs. In particular, for renewables (EN-3) and electricity networks (EN-5) there is assessment guidance for specific features of those technologies. For the prediction, assessment and management of construction noise, reference should be made to any relevant British Standards and other guidance which also give examples of mitigation strategies.	All relevant British Standards have been referenced in the assessment of construction, decommissioning and operational noise – see Section 13.4 of Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].
Paragraph 5.12.10	Some noise impacts will be controlled through environmental permits and parallel tracking is encouraged where noise impacts determined by an environmental permit interface with planning issues (i.e. physical design and location of development). The applicant should consult EA and/or the SNCB, and other relevant bodies, such as the MMO or NRW, as necessary, and in particular	The potential for noise and vibration effects on ecological receptors are covered in Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Relevant NPS Paragraph	Requirement of the NPS	Location of Information provided to address this
	<p>regarding assessment of noise on protected species or other wildlife. The results of any noise surveys and predictions may inform the ecological assessment. The seasonality of potentially affected species in nearby sites may also need to be considered.</p>	
<p>Paragraph 5.12.12</p>	<p>Applicants should submit a detailed impact assessment and mitigation plan as part of any development plan, including the use of noise mitigation and noise abatement technologies during construction and operation.</p>	<p>An assessment of the effect of predicted changes to the noise environment at noise sensitive receptors during day and night periods of the construction and operational phases is presented in Section 13.8, Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p> <p>All reasonable steps taken to mitigate and minimise potential adverse effects on health and quality of life are covered in Section 13.7 and Section 13.9 of Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p>
<p>Paragraph 5.12.13</p>	<p>The Secretary of State should consider whether mitigation measures are needed both for operational and construction noise over and above any which may form part of the project application. In doing so the Secretary of State may wish to impose mitigation measures. Any such mitigation measures should take account of the NPPF or any successor to it and the Planning Practice Guidance on Noise.</p>	<p>In line with national policy requirements, all reasonable steps taken to mitigate and minimise potential adverse effects from both operational and construction noise are covered in Section 13.7 and Section 13.9 of Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p>
<p>Paragraph 5.12.15</p>	<p>The project should demonstrate good design through selection of the quietest or most acceptable cost-effective plant available; containment of noise within buildings</p>	<p>In line with national policy requirements, all reasonable steps taken to mitigate and minimise potential adverse effects including in respect of the types and locations of</p>

Relevant NPS Paragraph	Requirement of the NPS	Location of Information provided to address this
	wherever possible, taking into account any other adverse impacts that such containment might cause (e.g. on landscape and visual impacts; optimisation of plant layout to minimise noise emissions; and, where possible, the use of landscaping, bunds or noise barriers to reduce noise transmission).	plant, among other measures are covered in Section 13.7 and Section 13.9 of Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] .
Paragraph 5.12.16	A development must be undertaken in accordance with statutory requirements for noise. Due regard must be given to the relevant sections of the Noise Policy Statement for England, the NPPF, and the government's associated planning guidance on noise. In Wales the relevant policy will be PPW and the TANs, as well as the Welsh Government's Noise and Soundscape Action Plan.	This Appendix covers statutory requirements for noise and gives due regard to relevant sections of the Noise Policy Statement for England, the NPPF, and the government's associated planning guidance on noise.
Paragraph 5.12.17	The Secretary of State should not grant development consent unless they are satisfied that the proposals will meet the following aims, through the effective management and control of noise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life from noise • mitigate and minimise other adverse impacts on health and quality of life from noise • where possible, contribute to improvements to health and quality of life through the effective management and control of noise 	Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] demonstrates that significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life are avoided (Section 13.10) and how adverse impacts on health and quality of life are mitigated and managed as far as reasonably practicable Section 13.7 and Section 13.9.

Relevant NPS Paragraph	Requirement of the NPS	Location of Information provided to address this
<hr/> National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure EN-3 <hr/>		
Paragraph 2.5.2	Proposals for renewable energy infrastructure should demonstrate good design, particularly in respect of landscape and visual amenity, opportunities for co-existence/co-location with other marine and terrestrial uses, and in the design of the project to mitigate impacts such as noise and effects on ecology and heritage.	All reasonable steps taken to mitigate and minimise potential adverse effects on health and quality of life are covered in Section 13.7 and Section 13.9 of Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].
Paragraph 2.10.162	The Secretary of State is unlikely to give any more than limited weight to traffic and transport noise and vibration impacts from the operational phase of a project.	An assessment of the noise impact from operational traffic and transport noise is scoped out. This approach was agreed with the planning inspectorate at ID3.8.1 of Appendix 1-2: EIA Scoping Opinion of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.2]
<hr/> National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) <hr/>		
Paragraph 2.11.7	The Secretary of State should ensure that appropriate assessment methodologies have been used in the evidence presented to it, and that the appropriate mitigation options have been considered and adopted. Where the applicant can demonstrate that appropriate mitigation measures will be put in place, the residual noise impacts are unlikely to be significant.	All relevant British Standards have been referenced in the assessment of construction, decommissioning and operational noise – see Section 13.4 of Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. All reasonable steps taken to mitigate and minimise potential adverse effects on health and quality of life are covered in Section 13.7 and Section 13.9 of Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

1.4 National Planning Policy

National Planning Policy Framework

- 1.4.1 The 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 NSIPs, the NPPF is still relevant when considering the determination of DCOs. Therefore the EIA for the Scheme has taken the NPPF into account.
- 1.4.2 Relevant NPPF requirements, along with an indication of where this information is located within the ES to address these requirements, are provided in **Table 2**.

Noise Policy Statement for England (2010)

- 1.4.3 The Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE) (Ref 7) seeks to clarify the underlying principles and aims in existing policy documents, legislation, and guidance that relate to noise. The statement applies to all forms of noise, including environmental noise, neighbour noise and neighbourhood noise.
- 1.4.4 The NPSE sets out the long-term vision of the government's noise policy, which is to "promote good health and a good quality of life through the effective management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development".
- 1.4.5 This long-term vision is supported by three aims: "Through the effective management and control of environmental, neighbour and neighbourhood noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development:
- "Avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life;*
 - Mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and*
 - Where possible, contribute to the improvements of health and quality of life."*
- 1.4.6 The 'Explanatory Note' within the NPSE provides further guidance on defining 'significant adverse effects' and 'adverse effects' using the concepts:
- No Observed Effect Level (NOEL) – the level below which no effect can be detected. Below this level, there is no detectable effect on health and quality of life due to noise;
 - Lowest Observable Adverse Effect Level (LOAEL) - the level above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected; and
 - Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level (SOAEL) - the level above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur.
- 1.4.7 With reference to the SOAEL, the NPSE states:
- "It is not possible to have a single objective noise-based measure that defines SOAEL that is applicable to all sources of noise in all situations. Consequently, the SOAEL is likely to be different for different noise sources, for different receptors and at different times. It is acknowledged that further research is required to increase our*

understanding of what may constitute a significant adverse impact on health and quality of life from noise. However, not having specific SOAEL values in the NPSE provides the necessary policy flexibility until further evidence and suitable guidance is available.”

- 1.4.8 For situations where noise levels are between the LOAEL and SOAEL, all reasonable steps should be taken to mitigate and minimise the effects. However, this does not mean that such adverse effects cannot occur.
- 1.4.9 Some effects might not be significant in EIA noise terms, but may be in health/policy terms if they are at or above SOAEL (i.e. where there may be “*significant adverse effects on health and quality of life*”). Where exceedances of LOAEL have been identified (i.e. where “*adverse effects on health and quality of life*” can be detected), mitigation measures are proposed to reduce noise as far as reasonably practicable.
- 1.4.10 Further consideration of health effects and the interaction of noise with other effects (e.g. land quality, transport, and landscape and visual amenity) is presented in **Chapter 11: Human Health** and **Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects and Interactions** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Table 2: Relevant NPPF Policy for Noise and Vibration

Relevant NPPF Paragraph Reference	Requirement of the NPPF	Location of Information provided to address this
Paragraph 180	<p>Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(e) 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. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans;</p>	<p>No unacceptable level of noise pollution at sensitive receptors are identified in Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p>
Paragraph 191	<p>Planning policies and decisions should also ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment, as well as the potential sensitivity of the site or the wider area to impacts that could arise from the development. In doing so they should:</p> <p>a) mitigate and reduce to a minimum potential adverse impacts resulting from noise from new development – and avoid noise giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and the quality of life;</p> <p>b) identify and protect tranquil areas which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason; and</p> <p>c) limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation</p>	<p>Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] demonstrates that significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life are avoided (Section 13.10) and how adverse impacts on health and quality of life are mitigated and managed as far as reasonably practicable Section 13.7 and Section 13.9. No tranquil areas were identified that may be affected by noise.</p>

1.5 National Planning Practice Guidance – Noise

1.5.1 The National Planning Practice Guidance concerned with noise (NPPG) (Ref 8) advises that:

“Noise needs to be considered when development may create additional noise, or would be sensitive to the prevailing acoustic environment (including any anticipated changes to that environment from activities that are permitted but not yet commenced)”.

1.5.2 It also provides guidelines that are designed to assist with the implementation of the NPPF.

1.5.3 The NPPG states that local planning authorities should take account of the acoustic environment and in doing so consider:

- a. *“whether or not a significant adverse effect is occurring or likely to occur;*
- b. *whether or not an adverse effect is occurring or likely to occur; and*
- c. *whether or not a good standard of amenity can be achieved.”*

1.5.4 Factors to be considered in determining whether noise is a concern are identified including the absolute noise level of the source, the existing ambient noise climate, time of day, frequency of occurrence, duration, character of the noise, and cumulative effects.

1.5.5 Further details on the hierarchy of noise effects are presented in **Table 3**, which has been reproduced from NPPG.

Table 3: Planning Practice Guidance Noise Exposure Hierachy

Perception	Examples of Outcomes	Increasing Effect Level	Action
No Observed Effect Level			
Not Present	No effect	No Observed Effect	No specific measures required
No Observed Adverse Effect Level			
Present and not intrusive	Noise can be heard, but does not cause any change in behaviour, attitude or other physiological response. Can slightly affect the acoustic character of the area but not such that there is a change in the quality of life	Observed Adverse Effect	No specific measures required

Perception	Examples of Outcomes	Increasing Effect Level	Action
Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level			
Present and intrusive	Noise can be heard and causes small changes in behaviour, attitude or other physiological response, e.g. turning up volume of television; speaking more loudly; where there is no alternative ventilation, having to close windows for some of the time because of the noise. Potential for some reported sleep disturbance. Affects the acoustic character of the area such that there is a small actual or perceived change in the quality of life	Observed Adverse Effect	Mitigate and reduce to a minimum
Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level			
Present and disruptive	The noise causes a material change in behaviour, attitude or other physiological response, e.g. avoiding certain activities during periods of intrusion; where there is no alternative ventilation, having to keep windows closed most of the time because of the noise. Potential for sleep disturbance resulting in difficulty in getting to sleep, premature awakening and difficulty in getting back to sleep. Quality of life diminished due to change in acoustic character of the area	Significant Observed Adverse Effect	Avoid
Present and very disruptive	Extensive and regular changes in behaviour, attitude or other physiological response and/or an inability to mitigate effect of noise leading to psychological	Unacceptable Adverse Effect	Prevent

Perception	Examples of Outcomes	Increasing Effect Level	Action
	stress, e.g. regular sleep deprivation/awakening; loss of appetite, significant, medically definable harm, e.g. auditory and non-auditory		

2. Local Policy and Guidance

2.1 Local Planning Policy

2.1.1 Local planning policy documents concerning noise and vibration that are relevant to the Scheme, have been outline below and policy relevant to these documents further considered within **Table 4**.

Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (2023)

2.1.2 The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (Ref 9) 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.

2.1.3 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)

2.1.4 The Bassetlaw Core Strategy (Ref 10) 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.

2.1.5 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)

2.1.6 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 in 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 11) was published in August 2023.

- 2.1.7 Once adopted, the Local Plan will replace the Bassetlaw Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD 2011.

Neighbourhood Plans

- 2.1.8 The following Neighbourhood Plans provide relevant policy and guidance on noise and vibration and are considered further in **Table 4**.
- a. **The Sturton by Stow and Stow Neighbourhood Plan** (Ref 12), formally adopted on the 4 July 2022.

Table 4: Relevant Local Policy and Guidance with respect to Noise and Vibration

Relevant Document	Relevant Policies	Location of information provided to address this
<p>Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (2023)</p>	<p>Policy S14: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy relates to the transition to low carbon and states <i>“states that “proposals for renewable energy schemes, including ancillary development, will be supported where the direct, indirect, individual and cumulative impacts on the following considerations are or will be made, acceptable”</i>. To determine whether it is acceptable the following tests will have to be met:</p> <p><i>iii. Impacts assessed should include those on the amenity of sensitive neighbouring uses (including local residents) by virtue of matters such as noise, dust, odour, shadow flicker, air quality and traffic.</i></p> <p>Policy S14 also states that <i>“Proposals for solar thermal or photovoltaics panels and associated infrastructure to be installed on existing property will be under a presumption in favour of permission unless there is clear and demonstrable significant harm arising.</i></p> <p><i>Proposals for ground based photovoltaics and associated infrastructure, including commercial large scale proposals, will be under a presumption in favour unless:</i></p> <p>...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• There is clear and demonstrable significant harm arising”</i> 	<p>An assessment of the effect of predicted changes to the noise environment at noise sensitive receptors during day and night periods of the construction and operational phases is presented in Section 13.8, Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. This confirms there are no clear or demonstrable significant harms arising in respect of noise from the Scheme.</p>
	<p>Policy 53: Design and Amenity states that <i>“All development... must achieve high quality sustainable design that contributes</i></p>	<p>All reasonable steps taken to mitigate and minimise potential adverse effects on health and quality of life are covered in Section 13.7</p>

Relevant Document	Relevant Policies	Location of information provided to address this
	<p><i>positively to local character, landscape and townscape, and supports diversity, equality and access for all”.</i></p>	<p>and Section 13.9 of Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p>
<p>Bassetlaw Core Strategy (2011)</p>	<p>Policy DM10: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy states: <i>“Proposals for renewable and low carbon energy infrastructure will also need to demonstrate that they: [...] will not result in unacceptable impacts in terms of visual appearance; noise; shadowflicker; watercourse engineering and hydrological impacts; pollution; or traffic generation”.</i></p>	<p>An assessment of the effect of predicted changes to the noise environment at noise sensitive receptors during day and night periods of the construction and operational phases is presented in Section 13.8, Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. No significant adverse effects are identified.</p>
<p>Draft Bassetlaw Local Plan Main Modifications (2023)</p>	<p>Policy 48: Protecting Amenity states that: <i>“Proposals for development should be designed and constructed to avoid and minimise impacts on the amenity of existing and future users, individually and cumulatively, within the development and close to it. As such, proposals will be expected to:</i></p> <p>...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>not have a significant adverse effect on the living conditions of existing and new residents and future occupiers of the proposed development through loss of privacy, excessive overshadowing or overbearing impact; and</i> • <i>not generate a level of activity, noise, light, air quality, odour, vibration or other pollution which cannot be mitigated to an appropriate standard.”</i> 	<p>An assessment of the effect of predicted changes to the noise environment at noise sensitive receptors during day and night periods of the construction and operational phases is presented in Section 13.8 with residual effects identified in Section 13.10, Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]. No significant adverse effects are identified.</p> <p>All reasonable steps taken to mitigate and minimise potential adverse effects on health and quality of life are covered in Section 13.7 and Section 13.9 of Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].</p>

Relevant Document	Relevant Policies	Location of information provided to address this
Sturton by Stow and Stow Neighbourhood Plan (2022)	Policy 5: Delivering Good Design states that development proposals will be supported if it is demonstrated that their design solutions: <i>“apply principles of good design to ensure that both neighbouring users and occupiers of the proposed development will benefit from reasonable standards of... noise and other forms of disturbance”</i> .	All reasonable steps taken to mitigate and minimise potential adverse effects on health and quality of life are covered in Section 13.7 and Section 13.9 of Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

3. References

- Ref 1 Her Majesty's Stationery Office (1974); Control of Pollution Act. Available at <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1974/40> [Accessed 16 January 2024]
- Ref 2 Her Majesty's Stationery Office (1990); Environmental Protection Act. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/43/contents> [Accessed 16 January 2024]
- Ref 3 Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2024) Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1). Available at: <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/655dc190d03a8d001207fe33/overarching-nps-for-energy-en1.pdf> [Accessed 17 January 2024]
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