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# EAST YORKSHIRE SOLAR FARM

**East Yorkshire Solar Farm**

**EN010143**

**Environmental Statement Volume 6.2**

**Appendix 14-1: Legislation, Policy and Guidance for Human Health**

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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 Scheme on human health.
- 1.1.2 Legislation and policy are considered at national and local levels.
- 1.1.3 This appendix does not assess the Scheme against legislation and policy instead the purpose of considering legislation and policy 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 within the ES assessment which will be presented 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. 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 Legislation

- 2.1.1 There is no legislation of relevance to the assessment of human health effects.

### 2.2 Policy

#### National Policy

- 2.2.1 The Scheme's proposed energy generating technology is not currently specifically referenced by a National Policy Statement (NPS). However, the EIA takes account of the following NPSs, which are considered to be matters that will be important and relevant to the Secretary of State's decision as to whether to grant a DCO for the Scheme:
  - a. Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (Ref. 1)
  - b. National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (Ref. 2), and
  - c. National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (Ref. 3).

- 2.2.2 The NPSs set out the Government's energy policy, the need for new infrastructure and guidance for determining an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO). The NPSs include specific criteria and issues which should be covered by applicants in their assessments of the effects of their scheme, and how the decision maker should consider these impacts and mitigation measures.
- 2.2.3 The relevant NPS requirements, together with an indication of where in the ES the information is provided to address these requirements, are provided in **Table 1**.

**Table 1. Relevant NPS requirements for the human health assessment**

<b>Relevant NPS paragraph reference</b>	<b>Requirement of the NPS</b>	<b>Location of information provided to address this</b>
NPS EN-1		
Paragraph 4.13.1	Energy production has the potential to impact on the health and well-being (“health”) of the population. Access to energy is clearly beneficial to society and to our health as a whole. However, the production, distribution and use of energy may have negative impacts on some people’s health.	Addressed in section 14.7 - Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects of <b>Chapter 14: Human Health, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]</b> .
Paragraph 4.13.2	...where the proposed project has an effect on human beings, the ES should assess these effects for each element of the project, identifying any adverse health impacts, and identifying measures to avoid, reduce or compensate for these impacts as appropriate. The impacts of more than one development may affect people simultaneously, so the applicant and the [Secretary of State] should consider the cumulative impact on health.	Addressed in section 14.7 - Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects of <b>Chapter 14: Human Health, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]</b> .
Paragraph 4.13.3	The direct impacts on health may include increased traffic, air or water pollution, dust, odour, hazardous waste and substances, noise, exposure to radiation, and increases in pests.	Addressed in section 14.7 –Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects of <b>Chapter 14: Human Health, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]</b> .
Paragraph 4.13.4	New energy infrastructure may also affect the composition, size and proximity of the local population, and in doing so have indirect health impacts, for example if it in some way affects access to key public services, transport or the use of open space for recreation and physical activity.	Addressed in section 14.7 –Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects) of <b>Chapter 14: Human Health, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]</b> .
Paragraph 4.13.5	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	Addressed in section 14.7 - Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects of <b>Chapter 14:</b>

<b>Relevant NPS paragraph reference</b>	<b>Requirement of the NPS</b>	<b>Location of information provided to address this</b>
	mitigation of them, so that it is unlikely that health concerns will either constitute a reason to refused consents or require specific mitigation under the Planning Act 2008. However, the [Secretary of State] will want to take account of health concerns when setting requirements relating to a range of impacts such as noise.	<b>Human Health, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</b>
Paragraph 5.10.2	The Government's policy is to ensure there is adequate provision of high quality open space (including green infrastructure) and sports and recreation facilities to meet the needs of local communities. Open spaces, sports and recreational facilities all help to underpin people's quality of life and have a vital role to play in promoting healthy living. Green infrastructure in particular will also play an increasingly important role in mitigating or adapting to the impacts of climate change.	Addressed in section 14.7 - Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects of <b>Chapter 14: Human Health, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</b>

## Draft National Policy Statements

- 2.2.4 The Government is currently reviewing and updating the Energy NPSs. It is doing this in order to reflect its policies and strategic approach for the energy system that is set out in the Energy White Paper (December 2020), and to ensure that the planning policy framework enables the delivery of the infrastructure required for the country's transition to net zero carbon emissions. As part of the Energy NPS review process, the Government published a suite of Draft Energy NPSs for consultation on 30<sup>th</sup> March 2023. These include the following Draft NPSs:
- a. Draft Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (Draft NPS EN-1) (Ref. 4),
  - b. Draft National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (Draft NPS EN-3) (Ref. 5), and
  - c. Draft National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (Draft NPS EN-5) (Ref. 6).
- 2.2.5 The consultation on the details of these provisions closed on 23 June 2023, but the documents have not yet been designated.
- 2.2.6 The transitional provisions in the draft EN-1 state that the suite of NPS will only have effect once designated in relation to those applications that are accepted for examination after the date of designation. The date for submission of the Application may mean that there is no NPS specifically in relation to ground mounted solar, but the draft NPS are "important and relevant" matters, as defined in S.105 (2)(c) of the 2008 Act, and are matters which the Secretary of State should have regard to and place significant weight on.
- 2.2.7 Given the importance of these NPSs, the EIA approach takes account of the draft NPSs and any subsequent formal adoption of new NPSs for energy infrastructure will be considered where relevant during the production of the ES. Where the relevant Draft NPS contain requirements that differ from the requirements of the NPSs, **Table 2** indicates where the information to address these requirements is provided within the ES.



**Table 2. Relevant Draft NPS requirements for the human health assessment**

<b>Relevant Draft NPS paragraph reference</b>	<b>Requirement of the NPS</b>	<b>Location of information provided to address this</b>
<b>Draft NPS EN-1</b>		
Paragraph 4.3.4	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.	Addressed in section 14.7 Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects in <b>Chapter 14: Human Health, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]</b> .
Paragraph 4.3.5	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	Addressed in section 14.10 Cumulative Effects in <b>Chapter 14: Human Health, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]</b> .
Paragraph 4.3.6	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, i.e. those groups which may be differentially impacted by a development compared to wider society as a whole	Addressed in section 14.6 Embedded Mitigation and Section 14.8 Additional Mitigation and Enhancement Measures in <b>Chapter 14: Human Health, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]</b> .
Paragraph 4.3.7	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	Addressed in section 14.7 Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects in <b>Chapter 14: Human Health, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]</b> . Human health interfaces with many other topics and as such, should be considered alongside <b>Chapter 9: Flood Risk, Drainage and Water Environment, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.1]</b> , <b>Chapter 10: Landscape</b>

**Relevant Draft Requirement of the NPS  
NPS  
paragraph  
reference**

**Location of information provided to address this**

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	consent or require specific mitigation under the Planning Act 2008.	<b>and Visual Amenity, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1], Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1], Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1], Chapter 13: Transport and Access, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] and Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] (including Air Quality).</b>
Paragraph 4.3.8	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.	Addressed in section 14.7 Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects in <b>Chapter 14: Human Health, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]</b> .

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## **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**

- 2.2.8 The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied (Ref. 7).
- 2.2.9 The relevant National Planning Policy (NPPF) paragraphs, together with an indication of where in the ES the information is provided to address these requirements, are provided in **Table 3**.

**Table 3. Relevant NPPF requirements for the human health assessment**

<b>Relevant NPPF paragraph reference</b>	<b>Requirement of the NPPF</b>	<b>Location of information provided to address this</b>
Paragraph 92	<p>Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote social interaction, including opportunities for meetings between people who might not otherwise come into contact with each other – for example through mixed-use developments, strong neighbourhood centres, street layouts that allow for easy pedestrian and cycle connections within and between neighbourhoods, and active street frontages;</li> <li>• Are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion – for example through the use of attractive, well-designed, clear and legible pedestrian and cycle routes, and high-quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas; and</li> <li>• Enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs – for example through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure, sports facilities, local shops, access to healthier food, allotments and layouts that encourage walking and cycling.</li> </ul>	<p>Addressed in section 14.7 – Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects of <b>Chapter 14: Human Health, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]</b>.</p>
Paragraph 93	<p>To provide the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies and decisions should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take into account and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all sections of the community;</li> <li>• Guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community’s ability to meet its day-to-day needs</li> </ul>	<p>Addressed in section 14.7 – Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects in <b>Chapter 14: Human Health, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]</b>.</p>

<b>Relevant NPPF paragraph reference</b>	<b>Requirement of the NPPF</b>	<b>Location of information provided to address this</b>
Paragraph 98	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	Addressed in section 14.7 – Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects of <b>Chapter 14: Human Health, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]</b> .
Paragraph 100	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.	Addressed in section 14.7 – Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects of <b>Chapter 14: Human Health, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]</b> .

## 2.3 Guidance

- 2.3.1 The assessment presented in **Chapter 14: Human Health, ES Volume 6.1** is based upon the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment's (IEMA) 'Guide to Determining Significance for Health' published in November 2022 (Ref. 8). The guidance (developed by IEMA and specialists in the human health field) provides a methodology for determining the significance of health effects. Previous to the guidance being issued there was no guidance which provided a justified definition of, or methodology for, determining the significance for health effects.
- 2.3.2 The NHS Long Term Plan (Ref. 9) 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 smoking, obesity and air pollution in vulnerable communities. There will be a focus on population health which involves a new system hierarchy involving primary care networks, local authorities and larger integrated care systems. The NHS Long Term Plan stresses the importance of the NHS and the built environment sector continuing to work together to improve health and wellbeing.
- 2.3.3 In 2017, Public Health England published 'Spatial Planning for Health: An evidence resource for designing healthier places' (Ref. 10). 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
  - e. Transport
- 2.3.4 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.
- 2.3.5 The two aspects deemed most relevant to the Scheme are 'neighbourhood design' and 'natural and sustainable environment'. For 'neighbourhood design', the review states that "*Neighbourhoods 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.”*

- 2.3.6 For the ‘natural and sustainable environment’, the review states *“there 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.”*
- 2.3.7 In 2020, Public Health England published the ‘Public Health England Strategy 2020 to 2025 (Ref. 11) which states their objectives over the next five years. The document also states the importance of planning in healthy communities and references the Spatial Planning and Health document described above in providing an evidence base for this.
- 2.3.8 Accompanying the NPPF (Ref. 7), the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) (Ref. 12) provides guidance on planning and provides a web-based resource in support of the NPPF. The NPPG 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.
- 2.3.9 The NPPG suggests a health impact assessment is a useful tool to use when assessing expected significant impacts. The guidance states that: *“plan-making authorities may work with public health leads and health organisations to understand and take account of the health status and needs of the local population, including the quality, quantity of and accessibility to healthcare and the effect any planned growth may have on this. Authorities should also assess quality, quantity of and accessibility to green infrastructure, sports, recreation and places of worship including expected future changes, and any information about relevant barriers to improving health and well-being”* (See ‘Plan-Making’ Guidance, Paragraph 46) (Ref. 12).

## **3. Local Policy and Guidance**

### **3.1 Policy**

- 3.1.1 The Scheme lies within the administrative areas of East Riding of Yorkshire Council and the newly formed Unitary Authority of North Yorkshire Council. North Yorkshire Council was formed on 1 April 2023 by the merger of the administrative areas of North Yorkshire County Council and its six constituent District Councils. Therefore prior to the merger and the formation of the Unitary Authority the Scheme was located in the administrative areas of Selby District Council and North Yorkshire County Council. It is expected that over time a new Local Plan for North Yorkshire Council will be prepared, however this will not be in place (either adopted or at draft review stage) within the timescale of the DCO Application and that the planning policy for

Selby District Council and North Yorkshire County Council, as described within this Appendix, along with that for the East Riding of Yorkshire will continue to be the relevant local planning policy for the Scheme.

- 3.1.2 The following local policy (**Table 4.**) is relevant to the assessment of the effects of the Scheme on human health.

**Table 4. Relevant local policy and guidance**

<b>Relevant Document</b>	<b>Relevant policies</b>
East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan (2016) (Ref. 13) and	Policy S2: Addressing Climate Change Policy ENV1: Integrating High Quality Design Policy ENV5: Strengthening Green Infrastructure Policy EC5: Supporting the Energy Sector Policy C2: Supporting Community Services and Facilities Policy C3: Providing Public Open Space for Leisure and Recreation
East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan Update (2021) (Ref. 14)	Policy S2: Addressing Climate Change Policy ENV1: Integrating High Quality Design Policy C2: Supporting Community Services and Facilities Policy C3: Providing Public Open Space for Leisure and Recreation Policy S9: Strengthening Blue/Green Infrastructure
Selby District Local Plan 2005 (Ref. 15)	Policy CS6: Developer Contributions to Infrastructure and Community Facilities
Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan (2013) (Ref. 16)	Policy SP12: Access to Services, Community Facilities and Infrastructure Policy SP15: Sustainable Development and Climate Change SP17: Low-Carbon and Renewable Energy SP18: Protecting and Enhancing the Environment
Selby District Publication Version Consultation Local Plan (2022) (Ref. 17)	Policy SG9: Design Policy SG10: Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Policy IC3: Protection and Creation of New Open Space, Sport and Recreation Provision Policy IC7: Public Rights of Way



<b>Relevant Document</b>	<b>Relevant policies</b>
	Policy NE1: Protecting and Enhancing Green and Blue Infrastructure Policy NE7: Air Quality

## **East Riding Local Plan (2016)**

3.1.3 The East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan adopted in 2016 (Ref. 13) and the Draft Local Plan Strategy Document Update (2021) (Ref. 14) makes reference to health in the following policies:

- a. Policy S2: Addressing Climate Change: this states that development proposals will be considered more favourably if they support a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions;
- b. Policy ENV1: Integrating High Quality Design: this states that high quality design should include regard to healthy lifestyles and contribute to improving healthy lifestyles and reducing health inequalities;
- c. Policy ENV5: Strengthening Green Infrastructure: this states that authorities should aim to maintain and improve green infrastructure;
- d. Policy EC5: Supporting the Energy Sector: this states that proposals for development of the energy sector will be supported where benefits outweigh any adverse impacts and adverse impacts are satisfactorily addressed;
- e. Policy C2: Supporting Community Services and Facilities: this states that all development proposals should recognise community facilities as an integral component in achieving sustainable, well-integrated and inclusive development and that the loss of health, education and other services and facilities will only be permitted in very specific cases; and
- f. Policy C3: Providing Public Open Space for Leisure and Recreation: this states that proposals should maintain or enhance the quantity, quality and accessibility of open space provision.

## **East Riding Local Plan Update (2022)**

3.1.4 East Riding of Yorkshire's Local Plan Strategy Update (Ref. 14), published for examination in 2023, makes reference to health in the following policies:

- a. Policy S2: Addressing Climate Change: this states that Development proposals will be supported where they contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and incorporate adaptation to the expected impacts of climate change;
- b. Policy ENV1: Integrating High Quality Design: this states that high quality design should have regard to healthy lifestyles;

- c. Policy S9: Strengthening Blue/Green Infrastructure: this states that design should be underpinned by its consideration of existing and new blue/green infrastructure feature;
- d. Policy C2: Supporting Community Facilities and Services: this states that all development proposals should retain and improve access to services for residents and that the loss of health, education and other services and facilities will only be permitted in very specific cases; and
- e. Policy C3: Providing Public Open Space for Leisure and Recreation; this states that proposals should maintain or enhance the quantity, quality and accessibility of open space provision.

### **Selby District Local Plan (2005)**

- 3.1.5 Selby District's Local Plan adopted in February 2005 (Ref. 15) makes reference to health in Policy CS6: Developer Contributions to Infrastructure and Community Facilities: this states that developers should provide infrastructure and community facilities that are directly related to a development, and to ensure that measures are incorporated to mitigate or minimise the consequences of that development.

### **Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan (2013)**

- 3.1.6 Selby's Core Strategy Policies adopted in 2013 (Ref. 14) makes reference to health in the following policies:
- a. Policy SP12: Access to Services, Community Facilities and Infrastructure: this states that all opportunities to protect, enhance and better join up existing and new green infrastructure are encouraged;
  - b. Policy SP15: Sustainable Development and Climate Change: this states that development will be directed to sites which achieve sustainable development, incorporating renewable energy generation where possible;
  - c. SP17: Low-Carbon and Renewable Energy: this states that the Council will support low carbon energy resources and supporting infrastructure where it can meet the following criteria: it is designed and located to protect the environment and local amenity, it can demonstrate that wider environmental, economic and social benefits outweigh any harm caused to the environment and local amenity and it can ensure that impacts on local communities are minimised; and
  - d. SP18: Protecting and Enhancing the Environment: this states that the quality and distinctiveness of the natural and man-made environment in the area should be sustained where possible.

### **Selby District Local Plan Publication Version (2022)**

- 3.1.7 Selby's draft publication local plan (Ref. 17), published for consultation in October 2022, makes reference to health in the following policies:
- a. SG9: Design: this states that developments should respond to their location in terms of the natural, historic and built environment and should facilitate social inclusion, promote active travel and healthy

- lifestyles through the promotion of walking and cycling and provide connections to existing open spaces and PRow;
- b. SG10: Low Carbon and Renewable Energy: this states that proposals for low carbon and renewable energy storage will be supported where possible and that appropriate weight and consideration given to factors including living conditions and amenity nearby and the safe condition of the site;
  - c. IC3: Protection and Creation of New Open Space, Sport and Recreation Provision: this states that the Council will seek to protect all open space and a development which involves the whole loss of open space will only be supported in specific cases;
  - d. IC7: Public Rights of Way: this states that development which may have an impact on PRow will only be supported where it can be demonstrated that satisfactory and alternative routes are provided and all reasonable enhancement opportunities have been taken up, including new or improved links to existing PRow network and the provision of improved facilities to make routes more accessible or attractive;
  - e. NE2: Protecting and Enhancing Green and Blue Infrastructure: this states that the Council will seek to protect, maintain, enhance and restore Selby's green and blue infrastructure assets for the benefit of nature, people's health and well-being and the economy; and
  - f. NE7: Air Quality: this states that developments will only be permitted if the impact on air quality is acceptable and mechanisms are in place to mitigate adverse impacts and prevent further exposure to poor air quality to protect human health.

## 3.2 Guidance

- 3.2.1 The role of the East Riding of Yorkshire Health and Wellbeing Board includes the promotion of integrated health and care services, identifying local health needs and priorities, and the development of a Health and Wellbeing Strategy (Ref. 19). The Health and Wellbeing Board have identified four key health priorities through which they aim to improve health outcomes and reduce health inequalities throughout the area. These key priority outcomes are:
- a. Children and young people in the East Riding enjoy good health and wellbeing;
  - b. Working age adults reduce their risk of ill health;
  - c. East Riding residents achieve healthy, independent aging; and
  - d. Health inequalities in the East Riding are reduced.
- 3.2.2 The North Yorkshire Health and Wellbeing Board includes the promotion of integrated health and care services, identifying local health needs and priorities, and the development of a North Yorkshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy (Ref. 20). The vision of the North Yorkshire Health and Wellbeing Board is that "*We want North Yorkshire to be a place where communities*

*flourish, people shape services and have control of their lives*". The five key themes they have identified are as follows:

- a. Theme 1: Connected communities;
- b. Theme 2: Start well;
- c. Theme 3: Live well;
- d. Theme 4: Age well;
- e. Theme 5: Dying well.

3.2.3 The North Yorkshire Health and Adult Services 2022 to 2025 plan (Ref. 20) sets out the directorate's plan for Health and Adult Services in North Yorkshire. The plan details North Yorkshire's three priorities:

- a. Opportunities for everyone, everywhere;
- b. My time and experiences are valued; and
- c. My home, my community, my choice.

## 4. References

- Ref. 1 Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) (2011). Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1). Available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/47854/1938-overarching-nps-for-energy-en1.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/47854/1938-overarching-nps-for-energy-en1.pdf). [Accessed 09 August 2023]
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## 5. Abbreviations

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>DCO</b>	Development Consent Order
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<b>ES</b>	Environmental Statement
<b>ICS</b>	Integrated Care Systems
<b>IEMA</b>	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
<b>NHS</b>	National Health Service
<b>NPPF</b>	National Planning Policy Framework
<b>NPPG</b>	National Planning Policy Guidance
<b>NPS</b>	National Policy Statement
<b>ES</b>	Environmental Statement