















# GATWICK AIRPORT NORTHERN RUNWAY PROJECT

PLANNING INSPECTORATE'S REFERENCE: TR020005

# LEGAL PARTNERSHIP AUTHORITIES ISSUE SPECIFIC HEARING 8 POST-HEARING SUBMISSION ON AGENDA ITEM 6: NOISE

**DEADLINE 6: WEDNESDAY 26 JUNE 2024** 

Crawley Borough Council (GATW-AFP107)

Horsham District Council (20044739)

Mid Sussex District Council (20044737)

West Sussex County Council (20044715)

Reigate and Banstead Borough Council (20044474)

Surrey County Council (20044665)

East Sussex County Council (20044514)

Tandridge District Council (GATW-S57419)

## **ISSUE SPECIFIC HEARING 8 ("ISH8")**

**AGENDA ITEM 6: NOISE** 

### POST HEARING SUBMISSIONS INCLUDING WRITTEN SUMMARY OF THE LEGAL PARTNERSHIP AUTHORITIES' ORAL CASE

**Note:** The Legal Partnership Authorities are comprised of the following host and neighbouring Authorities who are jointly represented by Michael Bedford KC and Sharpe Pritchard LLP for the purposes of the Examination:

- Crawley Borough Council
- Horsham District Council
- Mid Sussex District Council
- West Sussex County Council
- Reigate and Banstead Borough Council
- Surrey County Council
- · East Sussex County Council; and
- Tandridge District Council.

In these submissions, the Legal Partnership Authorities may be referred to as the "Legal Partnership Authorities", the "Authorities", the "Joint Local Authorities" ("JLAs") or the "Councils". Please note that Mole Valley District Council are also part of the Legal Partnership Authorities for some parts of the Examination (namely, those aspects relating to legal agreements entered into between the Applicant and any of the Legal Partnership Authorities).

# **Purpose of this Submission**

The purpose of these post-hearing submissions is to provide a written summary of the Legal Partnership Authorities' positions on the agenda Item specified above. This includes both a summary of the Legal Partnership Authorities oral representations on this agenda item and, in some cases, further comments on the oral representations made by the Applicant at the hearing. Whilst the structure of these submissions follows the order of the agenda items, they do not include all of the Legal Partnership Authorities' concerns in relation to each Agenda Item as not all of these positions were rehearsed orally at ISH8 due to the need to keep oral representations succinct. The Legal Partnership Authorities would also be happy to provide answers in writing to any specific further questions which the Examining Authority ("ExA") may have.

**Attendance:** ISH8 was attended by Michael Bedford KC and Dr Lois Lane for the Legal Partnership Authorities, instructed by Emyr Thomas and Alastair Lewis of Sharpe Pritchard LLP. The hearing was attended by various other representatives from the Legal Partnership Authorities, some of whom made oral representations as identified in the post-hearing submissions below.

No.	ExA's question / Agenda Item	Summary of Oral Representations at ISH8 and Post-Hearing Submissions
6. NO	DISE	
6.1	The ExA will ask the Applicant and other IPs about the use of noise envelopes to regulate aviation noise in the context of relevant policies and guidance. This would include reference to the Environmental Statement Appendix 14.9.7: The Noise Envelope [APP-177] and include:  • Stakeholder engagement in the development of the Applicant's proposal;  • Proposed scope, values, parameters, times of day, times of year;  • Roles and responsibilities and the use of leading or lagging indicators in their enforcement and review; and  • Additional and alternative aviation noise control mechanisms.	Initial Response to Applicant's Revised Position on Noise Envelope Following the Applicant's summary of its revised position on the noise envelope and the appropriate fleet transition case to underpin the scale of the envelope, which the Authorities understand will result in the noise levels not being allowed to exceed the 2019 levels in the day or the night – the Authorities await further information from the Applicant at deadline 6 in order to provide a substantive response.  The Authorities were surprised that there was no forewarning from the Applicant of their revised position prior to ISH8. From a practical perspective, the Authorities note that the timing of the Applicant's change in position means that the Authorities will not be able to respond to the revised position until deadline 7 on 15 July 2024.  Louise Congdon, Managing Partner of York Aviation LLP, made the following further comments on behalf of the Authorities by way of initial response to the Applicant's revised position at ISH8:  • The Authorities very much welcome that the Applicant has accepted the view put forward by the Authorities at Deadline 5 on the extent to which their revised central case fleet mix was effectively an alternative slow transition case rather than a central case.  • However, the Authorities would like to flag that there are still forecasting issues related to the setting of those noise envelope levels that go beyond simply the fleet mix. These issues manifest in two significant ways that need to be taken into account:  • Firstly, there is the general point about the rate of build-up of demand on the north runway once it is opened. The Authorities believe this build-up will be considerably slower than the Applicant assumes, even if it could eventually reach the levels of throughput they assert.  • Secondly, the discussion about winter versus summer peaks is pertinent. Further work on the baseline and the question of peak spreading indicates that the actual peak in summer may well be substantially higher than the Appli

### Post-hearing update on stakeholder engagement in the development of the Applicant's proposal

In addition to comments made by the Authorities at the hearing regarding their surprise at the lack of advance notice from the Applicant regarding changes to the noise envelope, the Authorities wish to reiterate previously expressed concerns regarding the manner in which the noise envelope was developed. This has been documented within the comments on the Adequacy of Consultation including AoC-003 (Crawley Borough Council), AOC-020 for various authorities and in particular detail AoC-013 for Mole Valley District Council and in the Authorities' response to EXQ1 in REP 3-135 at p.78.

The unanimous view of the authorities was that the procedure did not follow best practice, in that a model was presented by the Applicant which practically changed very little and did not engage stakeholders. The late changes to the noise envelope during the Examination process and continuing dispute as to the appropriate regulator reflect the shortcomings in the consultation process.

### Proposed Scope, Values, Parameters, Times of Day, Times of Year

The impact of night noise has been an ongoing concern for the Authorities throughout the Examination. As the ExA will recall, the Authorities discussed the issue of night noise at ISH5 and clarified that the DfT night flight regime controlled noise only during a 6.5 hour period and not the full 8 hour night period over which health effects occur. The authorities confirmed that it was in the 'shoulder' periods (the uncontrolled period of the core night) where the Applicant was seeking to increase flights and this was of significant concern.

The Authorities also raised the issue of the increases in additional aviation noise induced awakenings. These are not currently included even as secondary metrics within the noise envelope. The Authorities contend that noise induced awakenings ought to be a primary metric.

In addition to its submissions in ISH-08, the Authorities would draw the attention of the ExA to the fact that the science supports a SOAEL value of one additional noise induced awakening per night (including CAP 2251 and research by Basner et al), as highlighted by the Authorities in REP5-094 at para 8.17, p. 10. This is the threshold above which significant health effects are likely to occur.

For more information on this subject matter the Authorities hope the ExA find Deadline 5 Submission - The requirement for an Environmentally Managed Growth Framework [REP5-093] - informative and would be pleased to respond to any questions on the significance of this metric at EXQ2.

# Roles and responsibilities and the use of leading or lagging indicators in their enforcement and review

The Applicant's comments regarding the use of leading or lagging indicators in enforcement under this agenda item pertain to the requirement for an Environmentally Managed Growth Framework, as previously submitted by the Authorities at Deadline 5. The core distinction between the positions of the parties is as follows: the Applicant proposes that additional capacity should not be declared if an anticipated breach occurs or is forecast to occur, whereas the Authorities are promoting a preventative approach, consistent with

national policy, adopting formalised management systems that would provide assurance that the limits would not be breached and action would be taken to manage growth where environmental standards are not being met.

While both approaches involve a degree of prediction, the Authorities contend, as detailed in [REP5-094], that a system of thresholds and limits should be established. When thresholds are exceeded en route to a limit, there should be an appropriate proportionate management response. Growth should be restricted within the permitted capacity if the agreed noise metrics are likely to be or are not being met. Therefore, the central issue is one of timing and sequencing: mitigation should be implemented proportionately and progressively to minimise the risk of an exceedance and adverse effects being experienced, ensuring there is no delay in addressing adverse impacts from noise.

Louise Congdon, Managing Partner of York Aviation LLP, made the following further comments on behalf of the Authorities on the issue of enforcement and indicators:

- Considering the practicalities of the situation and having listened to the Applicant's comments at the hearing, a critical issue arises regarding whether there is a forecasted or an actual breach. By the time such a breach is identified, following the commencement of operations on the northern runway, capacity will already have been declared. Declaring capacity involves specifying the annual and hourly movement limits that the runway can accommodate. It is important to note that this declared capacity is not always precisely correlated with actual movements at the airport. There will be periods with more available capacity than is utilized by airlines. If a breach or a forecasted breach is identified after the northern runway opens in 2029, it would likely not be until 2030 that this breach is recognized. By this time, the capacity for 2031 will already have been fully declared. Consequently, the earliest opportunity to halt further capacity declarations would be in 2032.
- If the Applicant's projections on the rate of demand buildup for the northern runway are correct—although the Authorities do not concede this point—then all slots would have been allocated by this time. This situation would present significant challenges in retracting slots from airlines that have acquired rights.
- Therefore, the Authorities propose the implementation of thresholds that allow for proactive measures. These thresholds would enable a halt in capacity declarations, or a retention of some undeclared capacity, when approaching potential breaches.
- Additionally, forward-looking QC (Quota Count) budgets should be established, particularly for noise control purposes, to
  reduce the likelihood of exceeding noise limits. There is no apparent risk in adopting forward-looking QC budgets, as a similar
  mechanism is already used for the 6.5-hour night period. In the Authorities view, extending this approach to cover the entire
  day and night periods would provide greater certainty and mitigate the risk of exceedances.

The Authorities maintain that QC budgets are forward looking tools. Even where an airport operator has the best intentions – having put in place mechanisms to prevent exceedance – breaches can still occur. Having considered submissions made by parties at the Luton Airport DCO examination, the Authorities have resolved that measures must go further than forward forecasting and retrospective controls to be robust, given the finality of declarations of capacity and the timings of the same.

### Monitoring of the Noise Envelope

On the issue of monitoring and the role of the Civil Aviation Authority ("CAA"), the Authorities remain concerned that the Applicant has determined that they should not be afforded a monitoring role or included in any way whatsoever with the operation of the noise envelope.

There has been extensive exchange of representations regarding the role of competent authorities under <u>EU Regulation 598/2014</u> ("regulation 598") and Article 6.3 of that regulation, along with the domestic implementing regulations: <u>The Airports (Noise-related Operating Restrictions)</u> (England and Wales) Regulations 2018 (the "Implementing Regulations")

In its Deadline 3 representation (REP3-106), the Applicant cited Recital 13 of the regulation 598 as evidence suggesting that we are not qualified to act as a "competent authority". The Authorities disagree with this interpretation for several reasons. However, it is important to note that the cited text is from a recital, which does not have direct legal force.

The Authorities question whether the Applicant is challenging the lawfulness of the Implementing Regulations, which in Regulation 4(1) in the specific case of DCOs designate local planning authorities as competent authorities for monitoring noise restriction or operating restrictions under Article 6.3, subject to a power in Regulation 4(2) for the Secretary of State to make a direction reserving that task to the Secretary of State. The default position is, however, that the responsibility rests with the local planning authorities. Additionally, the Applicant omitted the final sentence of Recital 13 in its REP3 submission, which states that member states are not required to modify their administrative structures or decision-making procedures.

In summary, the Authorities believe that local authorities are competent authorities for the purposes of monitoring operating restrictions. As the Authorities consider the noise envelope to be an operating restriction, or at least to contain them, we assert that local authorities should have a role in monitoring the noise envelope.

Notwithstanding this debate, the Authorities are representative of the local communities (but independent from them in both law and fact) and are best placed to determine local priorities both of which are consistent with aviation policy. Furthermore they have wide ranging experience in regulation and are recognised within the UK as being competent.

- The ExA will ask the Applicant and other IPs about the use of the proposed noise insulation scheme as a form of receptor-based mitigation. This would include reference to the Environmental Statement Appendix 14.9.10: Noise Insulation Scheme [REP4-017] and include:
  - How the mitigation is secured, initiated, designed, implemented and maintained;

### **Topic Working Group Proposals**

The Authorities cautiously welcome the proposed topic working group and would be happy to engage in principle. However, they highlight concerns that previous working group meetings have not resulted in any of the concerns raised by stakeholders being meaningfully addressed. Therefore, the Authorities also consider that the ExA would benefit from a written response from the Applicant to the points raised in the Authorities submission, REP5-094, at Section 3.

The Authorities will not go through the full, detailed list of their concerns here, as they are comprehensively set out in that section. However, the Authorities will highlight a few key points:

	<ul> <li>Efficacy of the mitigation in terms of the avoidance of likely significant effects; and</li> <li>Extension to non-residential receptors.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The Authorities believe there that there is merit in using single-mode contours to determine the extent of the qualifying contours.</li> <li>The Authorities suggest determining the extent of qualification of the insulation scheme based on pragmatic community boundaries rather than somewhat abstract polygons on a map. This will avoid situations where parts of a community might not qualify despite experiencing very similar effects.</li> <li>It is imperative to protect health that the noise insulation scheme includes the area within the one additional awakening contour as the inner zone.</li> <li>The inner zone must commence at 60dB LAeq 16hr (day) and not 63 dB. This approach aligns with the recommendations in Aviation 2050 (paragraph 3.122), where the government is signalling that 60dB merits noise insulation schemes.</li> <li>The night metrics need to taper beyond the inner zone to mitigate the total adverse effects</li> <li>The reliance on the day outer zone to provide mitigation for night time effects appears to have been suggested at ISH8 and this is inappropriate as the mitigation for such effects is different. Therefore, the insulation offer needs to be improved for the night.</li> <li>These are the Authorities' primary concerns at a high level, and they hope to see some movement on these points in the current scheme.</li> <li>There was a discussion regarding what appears to be a satisfaction survey with the existing scheme. We look forward to receiving a copy of this at D6. The Authorities wish to emphasise to the ExA of the need for the Applicant to undertake detailed assessment of the appropriateness and long-term effectiveness of the future scheme on an ongoing basis. The information derived is to provide detailed feedback and result in adjustment of the scheme to continually improve it.</li> </ul>
6.3	The ExA would like to hear from the Applicant and other Interested Parties about noise effect thresholds following submissions made since ISH5.	This question was not addressed during ISH-08, but the Authorities provide brief comments in writing as requested by the ExA.  Since ISH5 the Authorities have submitted their local impact reports that set out their position in relation to appropriate metrics and effect thresholds to identify when areas may be considered to be within LOAEL and SOAEL ranges West Sussex Joint LIR [REP1-068] Appendices [REP1-069] and the Surrey joint LIR [REP1-097].  The Authorities continue to believe that appropriate primary metrics include averaged equivalent sound level metrics during the day and night and event based metrics, including one additional awakening.  The Authorities considers that maximum protection for noise insulation should be afforded at:  • 60 dB LAeq 16 hour (day)  • 55 dB LAeq 8 hour (night) (although within the LIRs, two authorities advocated 48 LAeq 8 hour (night) based on the exposure response function in the SoNA Further analysis and the work of Smith et al 2022. A third authority found the proposition attractive but did not pursue it)  • One additional noise induced awakening

Other metrics that can be taken into consideration and would more accurately reflect those locations that are not regularly overflown and would not be within the LAeq contours include a daytime event based N65 (N above) metric.
The Authorities have set out their concerns over the limitations of the SoNA work and await the outcome of the further studies with interest.