



One Earth Solar Farm

Preliminary Environmental Information Report [EN010159]

Chapter 17: Human Health

May 2024

One Earth Solar Farm Ltd

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17. Health

Summary of Preliminary Likely Significant Effects

- 17.1. This Chapter sets out our preliminary assessment of the potential effects on human health as a result of our Project. There is the potential for significant positive effects during the construction and decommissioning phases of our Project due to opportunities related to education and training as well as increased employment and income. During the operational phase, there would likely be significant positive effects resulting from contributions towards climate change mitigation and adaptation as well as the energy infrastructure and economic development which society depends on. Whilst not identified as significant, there is potential for a range of other positive and adverse health effects. For certain members of the community there is the potential for adverse effects as a result of changes to the landscape and existing views that may negatively affect their mental wellbeing due to the loss of a sense of control with associated stress and anxieties. For the construction phase this will be short-term associated with the short construction programme (2 years) and therefore the effect will be temporary. Similarly, as the landscaping vegetation matures and our Project is screened from the public and green infrastructure provided, the impacts of our Project on anxieties to the community will be reduced. It will be important to continue open dialogue with local stakeholders to ensure adequate updates are provided and taking appropriate actions to address any concerns raised.
- 17.2. As part of preparing our DCO application, further design work will enable a more detailed assessment of the significance of these effects. The results of this will be detailed in our Environmental Statement (ES) submitted as part of the application.

Introduction

- 17.3. This Chapter of the PEIR has been prepared by Icen Projects and presents the likely significant environmental effects of our Project upon Human Health. It is based on the environmental information gathered to date (which is detailed in this Chapter), as well as the current description of our Project as set out in **Chapter 4: Our Project**. It also presents a summary of the information that is of relevance to health and wellbeing that is detailed within *Chapter 9: Land and Soils*, *Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual*, *Chapter 13: Transport and Access*, *Chapter 14: Air Quality*, *Chapter 16: Noise and Vibration* and *Chapter 18: Socio-Economics*.

This Chapter is supported by further detailed information in:

- > Appendix 17.1: Key Policy and Legislation

Current Health Conditions

Areas of Health Concern

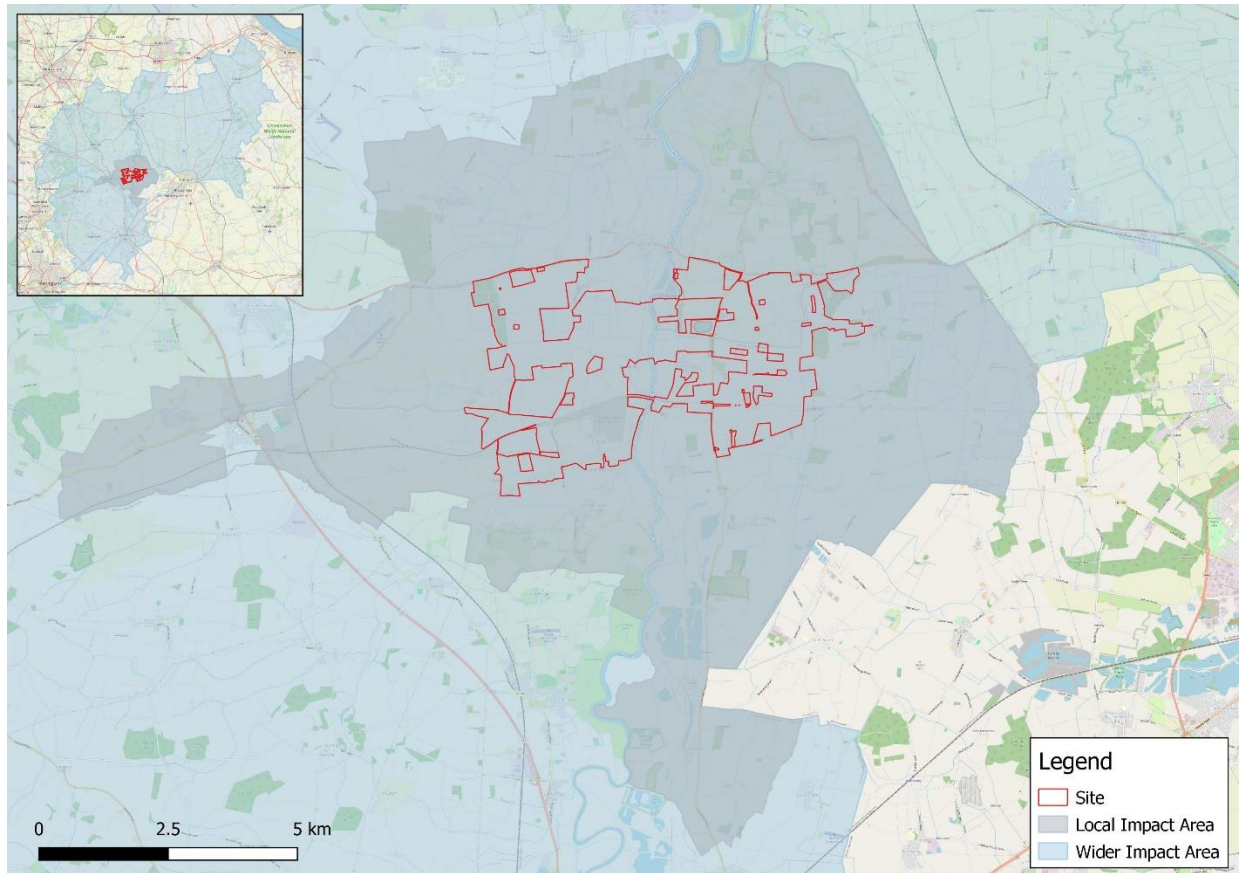
- 17.4. The best-known definition of health has been produced by the World Health Organisation (WHO): “Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity”.

- 17.5. Our Project is located within the counties of Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire. The Nottinghamshire Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2022-2026 sets out the factors which are having the greatest impact on people's health and wellbeing within the county, and which account for some of the biggest variations or inequalities. The key challenges and areas of focus are identified as (i) child health, (ii) mental health, (iii) good food, (iv) homelessness, (v) tobacco, (vi) reducing alcohol, (vii) domestic abuse, (viii) healthy weight and (ix) air quality.
- 17.6. The Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy for Lincolnshire (2023) outlines the priorities and areas which were highlighted as being the most important health and wellbeing issues facing the county. These are identified as (i) mental health and emotional wellbeing – children & young people, (ii) mental health – adults, (iii) carers, (iv) physical activity, (v) housing and health, (vi) healthy weight and (vii) dementia.

Study Area

- 17.7. It is likely that the most significant effects, particularly those concerning social infrastructure, will predominantly be felt close to our Site. Spatial characteristics, walking distances, socio-economic characteristics and the neighbourhood character area all indicate that the strongest functional relationships are most likely to be within our Site's immediate surrounding area or a distance of 800m (equivalent to a 10-minute walk).
- 17.8. When considering baseline health conditions and assessing the effects on health (including mental wellbeing and health inequalities), statistical data is usually presented for Lower Layer Super Output Areas ('neighbourhoods') which typically comprise between 400 and 1,200 households, and have a usual resident population of between 1,000 and 3,000 people. The four Lower Layer Super Output Areas where our Site is located (Bassetlaw 015D, Bassetlaw 015F, Newark and Sherwood 004C, West Lindsey 007C) are to form the 'Local Impact Area' for the assessment as this area represents the most appropriate statistical fit.
- 17.9. We acknowledge that some of the effects of our Project will be spread over a broader geographical area. For this reason, the wider local authority administrative areas of Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood and West Lindsey will be used as a 'Wider Impact Area' and aligns with **Chapter 18: Socio-Economics**. Comparisons with Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire and England may also be used in some instances.

Figure 17-1: Local and Wider Impact Areas



Collection of Health Data

17.10. Published health data within the public domain has been collated from the following sources:

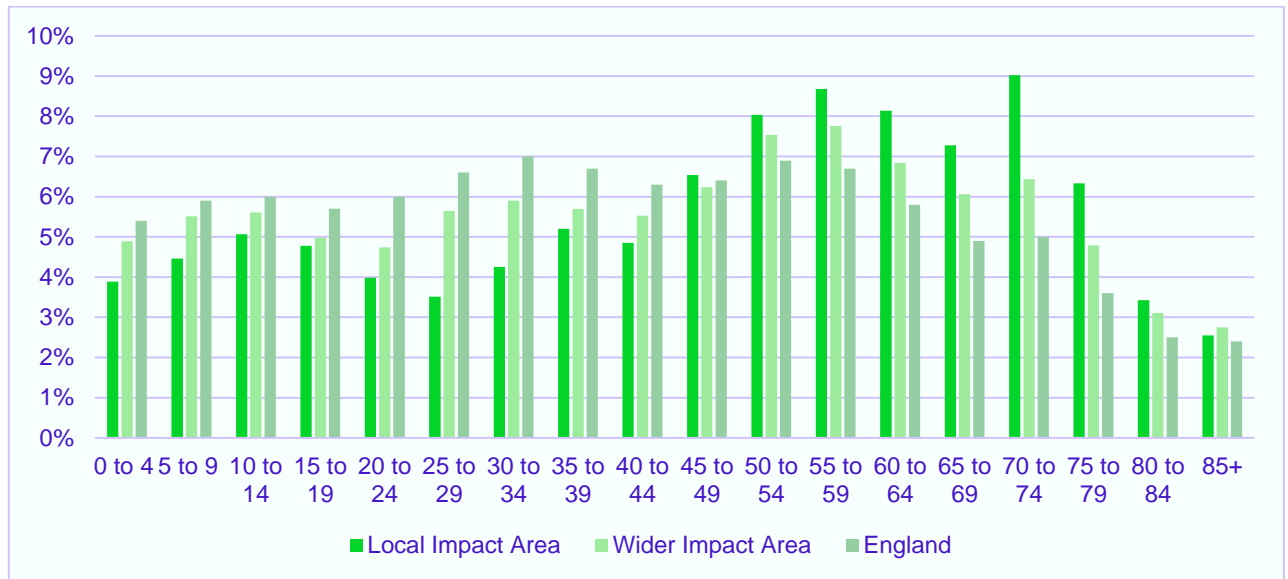
- > Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID);
- > Office for National Statistics (ONS);
- > NHS Digital;
- > Local and county authorities;
- > Community stakeholders.

Current Results

Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

17.11. Based on the Census 2021, the total population of the Local Impact Area is 5,911 people and the Wider Impact Area is 340,390 people. The Local Impact Area has a lower proportion of people aged below 45 and higher proportions aged 45+ compared to the Wider Impact Area and England.

Figure 17.2: Age Profile of Study Areas¹



- 17.12. The English Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) provides a ranking of neighbourhoods (LSOA) to compare levels of deprivation across the country. To calculate which rank an area is, seven domains - income, employment, education, health, crime, barriers to housing and living environment - are measured to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation.
- 17.13. **Table 17-1** provides a breakdown of each domain of deprivation score. A score of 1 equates to being within the 10% most deprived areas in the country, whereas a score of 10 is the least deprived. Compared with the rest of the country, the Local and Wider Impact Areas are not particularly deprived. However, in terms of the health domain, Bassetlaw is considered to be within the 30% most deprived authorities in England. This indicator measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality as well as poor physical and mental health.

Table 17-1: Indices of Multiple Deprivation²

Domain of Deprivation	Local Impact Area				Wider Impact Area		
	Bassetlaw 015D	Bassetlaw 015F	Newark & Sherwood 004C	West Lindsey 007C	Bassetlaw	Newark & Sherwood	West Lindsey
Income	8	7	8	7	4	6	5
Employment	6	7	7	6	3	4	4

¹ Census (2021) TS007A - Age by five-year age bands

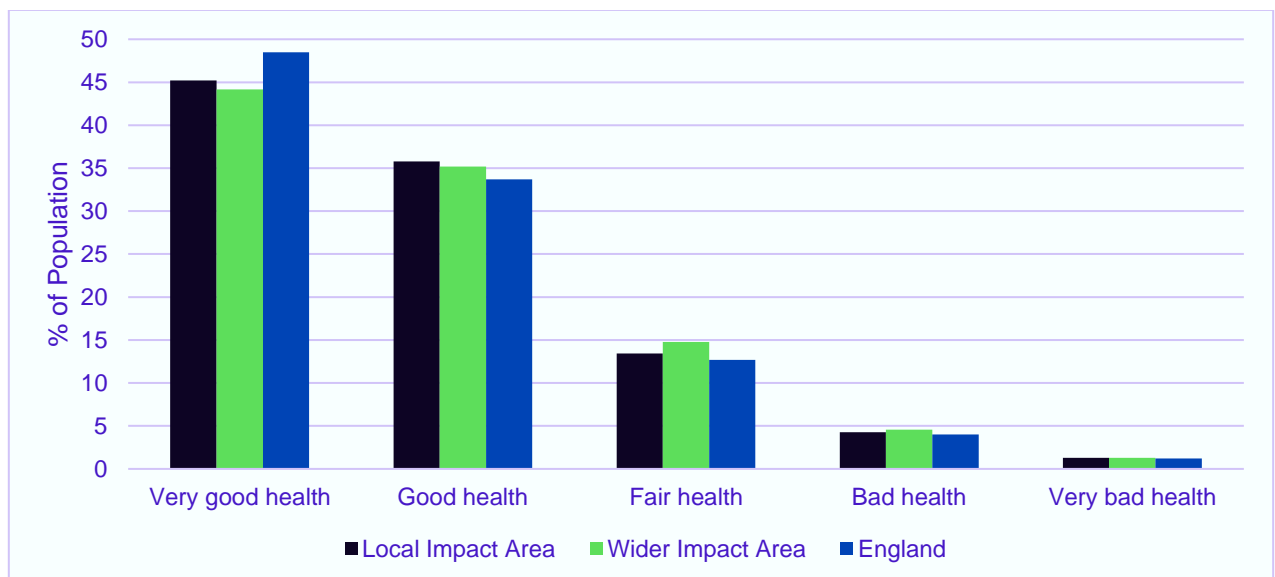
² Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019) English Indices of Deprivation

Education, Skills and Training	7	7	7	5	3	4	6
Health	6	4	7	6	3	5	5
Crime	8	8	8	8	5	7	9
Barriers to Housing and Services	3	1	1	1	6	6	5
Living Environment	3	3	1	2	8	7	5
Overall IMD	6	5	5	5	4	5	5

Health Profile

- 17.14. Census 2021 data provide estimates of usual residents by the state of their general health. 81% of residents consider themselves to have 'very good' or 'good' health in the Local Impact Area, compared to 79% in the Wider Impact Area and 82% in England. 6% of residents in the Local and Wider Impact Areas consider themselves to have 'very bad' or 'bad' health, compared to 5% in England.

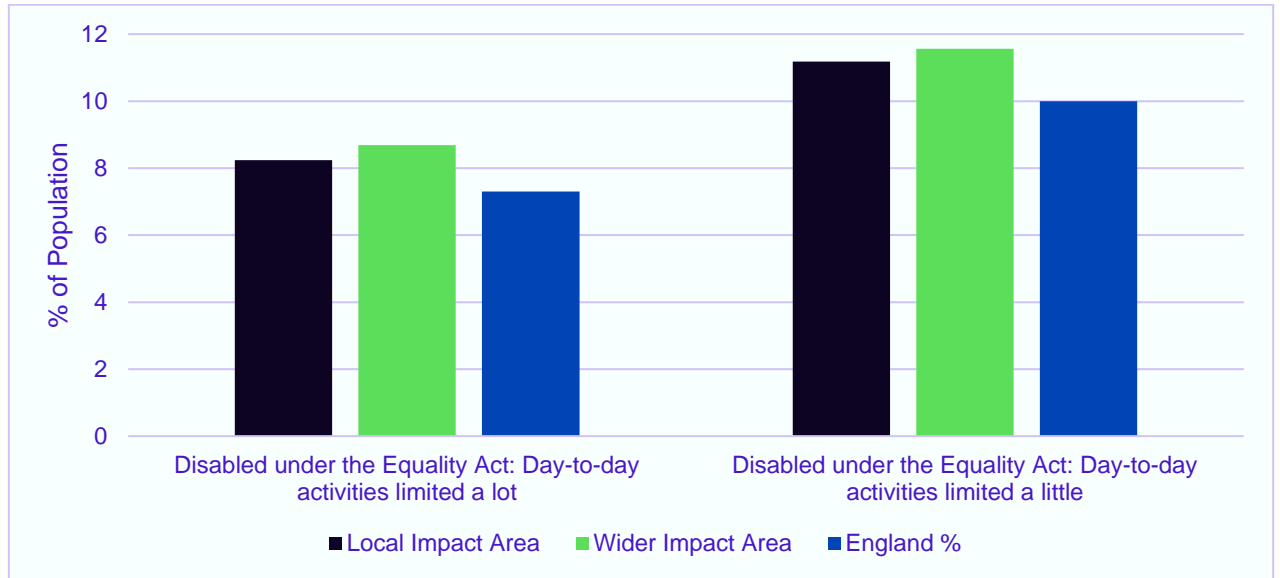
Figure 17-3: General Health of Population³



³ Census (2021) TS037 – General Health

17.15. According to the Census 2021, 19% of residents in the Local Impact Area have their day-to-day activities limited by long-term physical or mental health conditions or illnesses and are therefore considered disabled. This compares to 20% in the Wider Impact Area and 17% in England.

Figure 17-4: Long-Term Physical and Mental Health⁴



17.16. Public health data provided by the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities, compares the health of the residents in a certain area with trends across England for a range of indicators. Data is not available for each village in the Local Impact Area due to the small population and need to maintain confidentiality. As such, the electoral wards of Tuxford & Trent, Torksey and Collingham have been considered.

Table 17-2: Public Health Indicators⁵

Health Indicator	Local Impact Area			Wider Impact Area			England
	Tuxford & Trent	Collingham	Torksey	Bassetlaw	Newark & Sherwood	West Lindsey	
Male life expectancy (years)	80.8	79.4	81.1	78.8	79.7	79.7	79.5
Female life expectancy (years)	82.6	83.0	88.3	82.1	82.8	83.5	83.2

⁴ Census (2021) TS038 - Disability

⁵ OHID (2024) Public Health Data for Small Geographic Areas

All deaths from circulatory diseases (SMR ⁶)	115.9	81.8	73.1	103.1	98.4	109.2	100.0
All deaths from respiratory diseases (SMR)	68.6	68.7	83.3	101.0	97.3	83.5	100.0
Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm (SAR)	58.8	50	N/A	98.0	104.7	71.3	100.0
Reception: Prevalence of obesity (%)	9.1	7.1	N/A	11.0	10.1	10.9	9.9
Year 6: Prevalence of obesity (%)	22.6	22.1	N/A	24.2	20.5	18.8	21.6

- 17.17. Where health data is available, the Local Impact Area is generally better or not significantly worse than England. However, the rate of deaths caused by circulatory disease are significantly worse in the Tuxford & Trent Ward (SMR of 116 compared to 100 nationally). Circulatory diseases are typically caused by a combination of genetic, behavioural, and environmental factors including physical inactivity. The prevalence of obesity in Year 6 pupils is also slightly higher than the national rate.
- 17.18. The Office for Health Improvement and Disparities also publishes data on wider determinants of health, which encompass a broad range of factors beyond individual behaviours and genetics that influence health outcomes and well-being. As can be seen in the table below, violent crime and access to healthy assets & hazards is lower in the Wider Impact Area compared to national rates. Conversely fuel poverty is slightly higher.

⁶ Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) and Standardised Admission Ratio (SAR) are statistical measures to compare the mortality and admission rates in a specific population to a standard population. England has an SMR and SAR of 100, indicating that the observed number of deaths or admissions is exactly what would be expected based on the standard population. A ratio greater than 100 suggests that the observed rate in the study population is higher than expected, while a ratio less than 100 suggests lower rates than expected.

Table 17-3: Public Health Indicators⁷

Wider Determinant	Wider Impact Area			England
	Bassetlaw	Newark & Sherwood	West Lindsey	
Average Weekly Earnings (£)	414.7	449.0	500.0	496.0
Pupil Absence (%)	8.7	7.5	7.6	7.6
Violent Crime (offences per 1,000 population)	29.2	24.0	25.3	34.4
Fuel Poverty (%)	14.2	13.5	14.4	13.1
People in Employment (%)	78	77.9	82.3	75.6
AHAH Index (%) ⁸	12.3	6.6	N/A	22.6

- 17.19. Mental wellbeing is difficult to capture and is poorly measured at a local level. However, the OHID's Public Mental Health Dashboard⁹ provides data on mental health and wellbeing at higher levels.

Table 17-4: Public Mental Health Indicators

Measurement	Wider Impact Area			Nottinghamshire	Lincolnshire
	Bassetlaw	Newark & Sherwood	West Lindsey		
Proportion reporting high anxiety score (2020/21)	-	-	-	25.9%	24.5%

⁷ OHID (2024) Wider Determinants of Health

⁸ The Access to Healthy Assets & Hazards (AHAH) Index is comprised of four domains: access to retail services, access to health services, the physical environment and air pollution. Using the percentage of the population living in LSOAs in the worst quintile as the indicator focusses on the people exposed to the most health demoting environments.

⁹ OHID (2022) Public Mental Health Dashboard

Proportion reporting low happiness score (2020/21)	-	-	-	10.2%	6.2%
Prevalence of depression (18+) (2020/21)	-	11.1%	14.3%	11.7%	13.4%
Prevalence of common mental disorders (16+) (2017)	-	16.1%	15.5%	16.2%	15.8%
Estimated incident rate of new psychosis cases	-	16.9 per 100,000	15.3 per 100,000	17.8 per 100,000	17.4 per 100,000

Source: OHID (2024) Wider Determinants of Health – note that a dash indicates no data presented

17.20. In Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire, approximately 1 in 4 people report a high anxiety score. Where data is available most measurements are similar to the national average. In terms of happiness, Lincolnshire ranks better than the national average and in terms of common mental disorders, West Lindsey ranks better than nationally.

Social Infrastructure

17.21. Access to social infrastructure including education, health provision, community facilities, play space, open-space and sports and recreational facilities can have a significant impact on the health and well-being of the population. Strong, vibrant, sustainable and cohesive communities require good quality, accessible social and community infrastructure.

17.22. Primary schools, sports pitches, churches and community halls are located within the villages within the Local Impact Area. The nearest hospitals with Accident & Emergency departments are Lincoln County Hospital located 11 miles (18km) east and Bassetlaw Hospital located 15 miles (24km) northwest. As outlined in the table below, the nearest GP facilities to our Site are located just beyond the Local Impact Area. Both are currently operating below the nationally recognised benchmark of 1 GP per 1,800 patients¹⁰.

¹⁰ Benchmark as set by the Royal College of General Practitioners.

Table 17-5: General Practice Facilities

GP Facility	Distance from Site	Number of GPs (FTE)	Number of Patients	GP to Patient Ratio	Accepting New Patients?
Tuxford Medical Centre	3.8km west	4	5,857	1:1,464	Yes
Hounsfield Surgery	4km south	2.9	4,468	1:1,551	Yes

Source: NHS Digital (2023)

17.23. In terms of Public Rights of Way (PRoW) which provide a recreational and amenity resource, several pass through or close to our Site as set out in **Chapter 18: Socio-Economics**.

Further Data Collection

17.24. Further qualitative data on potential health and wellbeing impacts will be collected from stakeholders through forthcoming community consultation events and exercises such as meetings with local residents, parish councils, local authority officers.

Future Health Conditions

17.25. Predicting the future health of a population is complex and dependent upon numerous factors such as advances in medical technology, lifestyle trends, socioeconomic factors, and public health policies. Without the implementation of our Project, a key trend likely to continue in the surrounding area is a growing demographic shift towards an aging population, along with an increased prevalence of age-related conditions such as dementia, osteoporosis, and cardiovascular diseases. However, it should be noted that developments such as our Project are not linked to these wider demographic trends and the assessment does not consider this future scenario.

Environmental Measures

17.26. Our Project incorporates the adoption of an Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and an Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) to minimise sources of environmental pollution and potential for disruption during the construction and decommissioning works (see **Chapter 4: Our Project** for details relating to these management plans, **Appendix 4-2 in Chapters 1-6** for specific environmental measures to be included during construction and **Chapter 13: Transport and Access** for details on environmental measures relating to highways). These documents include good design and best practice measures to ensure that adverse impacts to air quality, noise and traffic are avoided, reduced or mitigated.

Stakeholder Consultation

- 17.27. As outlined in **Chapter 2: Environmental Impact Assessment**, an initial period of ‘early engagement’ was conducted, followed by a round of consultation including meetings with members of the community and a survey. The key health and wellbeing concerns most frequently raised to date in the feedback include:
- > Disruption of walking, horse riding, dog walking and cycling routes;
 - > Landscape and views;
 - > Biodiversity and the environment;
 - > Protection of agricultural land and workers;
 - > Safety, security and fire risk;
 - > Noise;
 - > Electromagnetic fields;
 - > Traffic;
 - > Electricity costs;
 - > Stress and mental wellbeing.
- 17.28. An opinion on the scope of the EIA was published in December 2023 by the Planning Inspectorate, which included feedback from a range of consultees. A meeting was also held with public health officers at Lincolnshire County Council on 11th December 2023. The responses and feedback are presented in **Volume 2: Scoping Consultation** and have been taken into account in the preparation of this Health Chapter.

Potential Likely Significant Effects Scoped Out of the Health Chapter

- 17.29. **Table 17-6** presents the elements which we have scoped out from the Health Chapter as it is considered no likely significant effects will occur as set out in the EIA Scoping Opinion, or because the effects are considered in a separate chapter.

Table 17-6: Effects Scoped Out of the Health Chapter

Effects Scoped Out	Justification
Health related behaviours – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • risk taking behaviours; and • diet and nutrition. 	During all phases, all people based on our Site will be professional workers and all contractors and operators on Site will enforce strict health and safety protocols.

As our Site represents less than 0.0001% of the UK's Utilised Agricultural Area¹¹ it is unlikely to significantly affect the availability and affordability of food. Impacts on best and most versatile agricultural land are assessed in **Chapter 9: Land and Soils**.

Social environment –

- housing and access to good quality affordable housing;
- relocation;
- community safety;
- community cohesion, social participation, interaction and support; and
- community severance and community engagement.

The Landscape and Visual Chapter assesses the impacts on perception of the landscape and views.

Our Project will not result in the loss, relocation or provision of any dwellings, with the vast majority of the workforce expected to be existing residents of the East Midlands region.

Our Site will be secured with fencing and monitoring systems to prevent unauthorised access, and ensure safety. A list of measures to which will be implemented to avoid adversely impacting amenity or the environment in the surrounding area is outlined in the Environmental Register.

Our Project is unlikely to significantly affect how people in surrounding communities know or trust their neighbours, and existing communities will remain connected to others through physical access routes and digital connectivity.

Social environment –

- Access and connections to local public and key services and facilities
- Access and connections to the natural environment, open space, leisure and play
- Transport modes, access and connections, as well as links between communities

The Transport and Access Chapter assesses the effects on local roads, PROW routes and modes of transport for local residents during the construction phase, as well as any appropriate measures such as temporary diversions to minimise disruption. A Construction Traffic Management Plan has been prepared to ensure access routes are well managed to the benefit of all users.

During operation there will be no effect on the existing transport modes, access and connections. Effects on landscape amenity and associated enjoyment are considered in the Landscape and Visual Chapter. Users of the PROWs are also considered as a receptor in the Socio-Economics Chapter.

¹¹ Defra (2022) Agriculture in the United Kingdom

	<p>Notwithstanding, these effects will be assessed further in the ES.</p>
<p>Economic environment –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • employment and income (on the general population); • local business activity; and • education and training. 	<p>The impact on the general population will be scoped out, albeit the assessment is to consider the impact on the priority groups identified above.</p> <p>This is because our Project is not expected to significantly affect family structures, roles or relationships, by operating appropriate equal employment policies. The supply chain would also be expected to operate appropriate policies related to equality and health and safety, for both workers and the general population.</p> <p>As there would be no change in population, there is unlikely to be any significant health impact on schools and educational providers, and these issues would be scoped out. Our Project would support a significant number of jobs during the construction phase with a range of business, education and training opportunities as outlined in the Socio-Economics Chapter. Notwithstanding, these effects will be assessed further in the ES.</p>
<p>Economic environment –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regeneration; • connections to jobs; and • tourism and leisure industries. 	<p>Cross-references will be made in the ES to the Transport and Access Chapter which will assess the impacts on transport connections, and to the Socio-Economics Chapter which will assess the impacts on the economic environment (including visitor attractions).</p>
<p>Bio-physical environment –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • water quality or availability; • land quality and use; • noise and vibration; and • air quality. 	<p>Cross-references will be made in the ES to the Hydrology and Hydrogeology Chapter which will assess the impacts on water resources, to the Land and Soils Chapter which will assess the impacts on land quality, to the Noise and Vibration Chapter which considers the local sound environment and to the Air Quality Chapter which will assess the impacts of emissions. No likely significant effects have been identified in these PEIR chapters.</p>

Institutional and built environment–

- health and social care services; and
- quality of built environment and natural environment.

Our Project will not result in the loss or provision of any dwellings and associated population which would impact health and social care services.

The location of our Site is within a rural and semi-rural setting, although the electricity generated by Our Project will predominantly be used to provide power for the built environment. Cross-references will be made to the Landscape and Visual Chapter which will assess the impacts on the natural environment.

Preliminary Environmental Assessment

Approach

- 17.30. As there is no consolidated methodology for assessing health effects, this PEIR is based on the wider determinants and assessment criteria set out in the NHS HUDU's Rapid Health Impact Assessment Tool; WHIASU's Health Impact Assessment - A Practical Guide; the NMWIADU's Mental Wellbeing Impact Assessment Toolkit and Central Lincolnshire's Health Impact Assessment for Planning Applications Guidance Note (2023).
- 17.31. Only the criteria relevant to the wider determinants which are scoped in from the PINs Scoping Opinion are considered. Both direct and indirect effects as well as physical and mental health effects are considered across the construction and decommissioning phases, and the operational phase of our Project.
- 17.32. The specific location of the BESS and substations do not impact this assessment, as such different options in this respect have not been assessed. In terms of the cable route crossing of the River Trent, only the option for crossing the river via the existing Fledborough Viaduct has been assessed because of the potential for EMF effects. Where there is other optionality or flexibility in the design and layout of our Project, this is not relevant for the purposes of this assessment and therefore this has not been taken into account.
- 17.33. Both assumptions and limitations are highlighted where relevant throughout this assessment, with references to the sources being used. Government and Local Authority data has been used to inform this assessment. While the latest available data and statistics have been used, it should be noted that many data sources are frequently updated and could be subject to change. It should be noted that the boundaries of the impact areas may be adjusted for certain receptors depending on the availability of data, to align with other technical assessments or where alternative boundaries would be more appropriate.

Receptors and Receptor Sensitivity

- 17.34. For each determinant, the potential effects are considered on the populations of the Local Impact Area and Wider Impact Area as shown above in **Figure 17-1**.

- 17.35. The baseline analysis above enables vulnerable or priority groups to be identified. **Appendix 2** of the WHIASU's guidance¹² provides a non-exhaustive list of suggested vulnerable groups who may be more disadvantaged including age related groups, income related groups, groups who suffer discrimination or other social disadvantage and geographical groups. These priority groups are likely to be more sensitive to changes to health determinants and are identified as follows:
- > Older People – The Local Impact Area has higher proportions of older people compared to the Wider Impact Area and England as a whole, and this is particularly pronounced in the 65-79 age cohorts. The Parish Council of Dunham with Ragnall, Fledborough and Darlton identified dementia as a key issue to be considered. Whilst age is a significant risk factor for dementia, it should be noted that genetics and lifestyle can also play a role in its development.
 - > Unemployed People – The Wider Impact Area is more deprived in terms of employment.
 - > People with circulatory disease – There are significantly higher rates in the Tuxford and Trent Ward. Additionally, obesity is a significant risk factor for circulatory disease, and the prevalence of obesity in year 6 pupils is higher in the Local Impact Area compared to national rates.
 - > People with poor mental or physical health – There are higher proportions of people with long-term physical and mental health conditions living within the Local Impact Area compared to England. The Parish Council of Dunham with Ragnall, Fledborough and Darlton identified mental health as a key issue to be considered.
- 17.36. Depending on the determinant, these Priority Groups have been considered and are deemed sensitive for the purpose of the assessment given they are more sensitive to change and have less capacity to adapt to change.

Defining Impacts

- 17.37. As per IEMA's 'Determining Significance For Human Health In Environmental Impact Assessment' (2022), the significance of an effect is usually a matter of expert professional judgements informed by reference to an evidence base and to practitioner guidance. Analysis draws on qualitative and quantitative inputs and evidence, including from other topic chapters. The assessment of significance can be highly contextual and requires the assimilation and consideration of a range of information, such as:
- > Scientific or academic literature;
 - > baseline conditions for the population;
 - > health priorities in the jurisdiction;
 - > consultation for the project;

¹² WHIASU (2012) Health Impact Assessment A Practical Guide

- > regulatory standards in the jurisdiction; and
- > health policy context in the jurisdiction.

17.38. For the purposes of this PEIR, the significant effects are defined in the table below.

Table 17-7: Significance of Effects

Significance	Definition of Significance
Not Significant	No significant effect to an environmental resource or receptor.
Significant Positive	Advantageous or beneficial significant effect to an environmental resource or receptor.
Significant Adverse	Detrimental or negative significant effect to an environmental resource or receptor.

Preliminary Assessment

17.39. The tables below list out the wider determinants of health which have been scoped into the assessment. It then considers the potential effects on health and wellbeing during the relevant phases, as well as associated evidence to assess the significance. This draws upon the design of our Project, professional judgement, and the findings of the other technical chapters. The assessment is, as is appropriate at this stage, preliminary and based on information known to date.

Construction and Decommissioning Phases

Table 17-8: Potential Construction and Decommissioning Phase Effects

Wider determinants of health	Consideration and Evidence	Environmental Measures	Significance of Effect
Health related behaviours			
Physical activity (including opportunities for access by walking and cycling)	<p>As outlined in the Transport and Access Chapter, works during these phases may temporarily disrupt the use of public rights of way, and therefore opportunities for physical activity. However, if necessary appropriate measures will be in place such as temporary diversions to minimise disruption.</p> <p>Given the positive health benefits associated with active lifestyles, this is particularly important for the identified priority groups of people with circulatory disease and those with poor mental or physical health.</p> <p>The presence of additional HGV traffic on local roads may discourage some cyclists from undertaking usual trips by cycle. However, the magnitude of change is expected to be low and will be short-term.</p> <p>On balance the effects are not considered to be significant following the implementation of the environmental measures.</p>	<p>Construction Environment Management Plan will be secured.</p> <p>Decommissioning Environment Management Plan will be secured.</p> <p>Such measures are included in Appendix 4-2: Environmental Register.</p>	Not Significant
Social environment			



Community identity, culture, resilience and influence

A sense of community inclusion is important for general wellbeing. Our Project will not result in any demographic changes which would strongly influence community identity, nor will it result in long-term changes to lighting, overshadowing or reflections; and the attractiveness of public spaces and buildings.

However, there will be a key change to the visual landscape of the area, during the short-term as outlined in **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual**. This could exacerbate community anxiety and stress. A key issue is the sense of control within the community and how this can affect anxieties. The impact on mental wellbeing has been raised during the extensive programme of community engagement. This is particularly important given that people with poor mental health have been identified as a priority group. A key measure to alleviate these issues is for the construction contractors to maintain open dialogue with the local community, ensure adequate updates are provided and taking appropriate actions to address any concerns raised. It is noted the construction phase is short-term, being only 2 years, and therefore the effect will be temporary.

A list of measures to which will be implemented to avoid adversely impacting amenity or the environment in the surrounding area is outlined in the Environmental Register. On balance the adverse effects are not considered to be significant following the implementation of the environmental measures.

Planting and Landscape Management Plan to be secured.

Continued stakeholder engagement with detailed information as the design progresses.

Environmental measures included in **Appendix 4-2: Environmental Register** to be secured.

Not Significant

Economic environment

Employment and income (for the Priority Groups)

Construction of a solar park development involves a wide range of trades and sub-sectors. This will support employment opportunities for the priority group of people who are unemployed as outlined in the Socio-Economics Chapter which has identified this as a significant positive effect. Unemployment can have significant impacts on mental wellbeing due to a variety of interconnected factors such as financial stress, social isolation and negative self-esteem. As such, there is potential for positive effects.

The construction activities associated with our Project will support the peak approximately 750 jobs¹³, and includes some specialist skills and occupations, providing opportunities for people employed in the sector to move into higher skilled positions. It is assumed that this would also apply to decommissioning. There will be educational opportunities through apprenticeships and training. We are committed to and working with local educational institutions to identify how our Project can invest and provide suitable skilled training opportunities.

It can be expected that our Project will therefore help support existing local trades and contractors and will help to build the skill base in an increasingly important sector of the national economy. This is an important factor as specialist skills will be required to achieve the Government's objectives to expand the adoption of renewable energy to achieve net zero carbon.

Balancing these effects together, the overall outcome for the Priority Groups is anticipated to be significant positive.

Implementation of an Outline Skills, Supply Chain and Employment Plan

Significant Positive

¹³ This is based on an estimate of "peak" construction jobs, so the number of construction workers on the Site at any one time is typically likely to be less than this.



Bio-physical environment			
Climate change mitigation and adaption	Our Project would be actively contributing to addressing the challenges of climate change during the operational phase. Embodied carbon and other emissions from construction and decommissioning are not expected to be of a scale to have a health impact.	None	Not significant
Radiation	Our Project will not be generating electricity or exporting electricity to the grid during these phases. As such, the effects of electro-magnetic fields would be very limited.	None	Not significant
Institutional and built environment			
Wider societal infrastructure and resource	Our Project would be actively contributing towards clean and resilient electricity infrastructure once it is operational. Notwithstanding, the construction and decommissioning phases will provide contributions to society in terms of economic development (investment in the economy and supporting employment).	None	Not significant
Health and social care services	There would be a larger workforce on our Site to facilitate the construction and decommissioning works. Whilst the vast majority are expected to be drawn from the existing labour catchment area and already be residents of the East Midlands region with existing access to healthcare, some may want to temporarily register with local GP facilities.	None	Not significant

The nearest GP facilities to our Site are operating below national benchmark ratios for the number of registered patients per GP. These facilities are also currently registering new patients. Impacts on GP capacity would be more important for the majority of identified priority groups, who often require more frequent visits to the GP compared to the general population.

Operational Phase

Table 17-9: Potential Operational Phase Effects

Wider determinants of health	Consideration and Evidence	Environmental Measures	Significance of Effect
Health related behaviours			
Physical activity (including opportunities for access by walking and cycling)	During operation our Project will not reduce any land currently used for physical activity. However, there will be additional opportunities for physical activity through the provision of new permissive routes for physical activity and dog walking. This has been a key recommendation raised during the community consultation process. It would have the greatest effect for Newton on Trent which does not currently have any PROWs but would be connected southwards to the route along the disused Lancashire, Derbyshire and East Coast Railway. Whilst the provision of new routes will bring benefits for physical activity, on balance this is not considered to be significant due to the current opportunities through the existing provision of PROWs.	None	Not significant

Social environment

<p>Community identity, culture, resilience and influence</p>	<p>Our Project will not result in any demographic changes which would strongly influence community identity, nor will it result in long-term changes to lighting, overshadowing and reflections; and the attractiveness of public spaces and buildings.</p> <p>However, there will be a key change to the visual landscape of the area, as outlined in Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual. Another issue is the sense of control within the community and how this can affect anxieties. The impact on mental wellbeing is a key concern raised during the extensive programme of community engagement. This is particularly important given that people with poor mental health have been identified as a priority group. However, with time, as the landscaping vegetation matures and the solar farm is screened from the public and green infrastructure provided, the impacts of our Project on anxieties to the community will be reduced. As shown in Chapter 12, with time the impacts at key viewpoints are reduced. Another key measure to alleviate these issues is for the operator to maintain open dialogue with the local community, ensure adequate updates are provided and taking appropriate actions to address any concerns raised. On balance the adverse effects are not considered to be significant following the implementation of the environmental measures.</p>	<p>Landscape and Ecology Management Plan</p> <p>Continued stakeholder engagement</p>	<p>Not Significant</p>
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Economic environment



Employment and income (for the Priority Groups)

Operation of a solar and battery park involves a wide range of trades and sub-sectors. This will include roles such as consultants, engineers, security and landscape maintenance. It is expected that a proportion of the roles will be occupied by the local labour force as they are less specialised than those involved at the construction stage (except engineers for example). As outlined in **Chapter 18: Socio-Economics**, there will be educational opportunities through apprenticeships and training. We are committed to and working with local educational institutions to identify how our Project can invest and provide suitable skilled training opportunities.

None

Not Significant

This could support employment opportunities for the priority group of people who are unemployed. Unemployment can have significant impacts on mental wellbeing due to a variety of interconnected factors such as financial stress, social isolation and negative self-esteem. As such, there is potential for positive effects albeit this would not be considered significant given there would be a minor increase in opportunities during this stage.

It can be expected that our Project will therefore help support existing local trades and contractors and will help to build the skill base in an increasingly important sector of the national economy. This is an important factor as specialist skills will be required to achieve the Government's objectives to expand the adoption of renewable energy to achieve net zero carbon.

Bio-physical environment



Climate change mitigation and adaption	During the operational phase the renewable energy generated will assist in transitioning towards net zero. The provision of 1,007 megawatts (740 megawatts AC) is a significant contribution towards national targets and is enough to power 200,000 UK homes. Chapter 15: Carbon and Climate Change has identified this as a significant benefit. In terms of mental wellbeing, the operational phase could contribute towards a positive effect on climate anxiety experienced by the population.	None	Significant Positive
Radiation	With regards to the impact of Electromagnetic Fields (EMF), the National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) ¹⁴ uses health protection guidelines from the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) ¹⁵ . The defined guidelines for EMF public exposure are 100 microteslas and 5 kilovolts per metre for magnetic and electric fields respectively, when measured at 1m above ground level. The only cables running above ground will be the connections between the individual solar panels on each array and potentially crossing the River Trent via the existing Fledborough Viaduct. All other cable routes will run underground which eliminates any external electric fields through sheathing and infilling. However, magnetic fields would still be produced by the underground cables, albeit these would be significantly below the ICNIRP guidelines. Even the highest 400 kilovolt cables directly buried (the separate cores of the cable are laid directly in the ground, typically 1m below ground and 0.3-0.5m apart) would produce a	Non-technical information on the safety of EMFs to be provided through the community engagement process	Not significant

¹⁴ Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (2023) National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5)

¹⁵ ICNIRP (1998) Guidelines for Limiting Exposure to Time-Varying Electric, Magnetic and Electromagnetic Fields (Up To 300 GHz)

maximum 96.17 microteslas at the centreline¹⁶. This is below the 100 microteslas ICNIRP guideline. The strength of electromagnetic fields reduce rapidly with distance, and at 20 metres the magnetic field would typically be 0.23 microteslas for an underground 400 kilovolt cable. As such, users of the Public Rights of Way which cross near our Site and cable route would experience short-term and transient magnetic field strengths similar to that of household appliances.

Additionally, the substations and battery storage systems are designed and located at least 300 metres away from any residential buildings, so that the strengths of EMFs will be significantly below the ICNIRP guidelines.

Notwithstanding the above, large-scale energy can generate community anxieties due to fears that EMFs can cause cancers and other diseases or that they disrupt the operation of pacemakers. In this regard, there may be worsened negative effects on mental wellbeing considering the higher proportions of older people in the Local Impact Area (who are more likely to have pacemakers implanted).

Institutional and built environment

¹⁶ EMFs.info (2024) [Electric and magnetic fields and health](#)



<p>Wider societal infrastructure and resource</p>	<p>The operational phase of our Project will significantly contribute towards a clean, reliable, and resilient electricity infrastructure; to generate 1,007 megawatts (740 megawatts AC) of the electricity which society depends on for good population health. A reliable supply of energy is required in relation to numerous societal factors such as food production and safety, thermal comfort, healthcare, education, income generation and socialising. As such, it could provide significant contributions in terms of economic development, climate change mitigation; and protection or enhancement of the natural environment (e.g. biodiversity, access to natural spaces and habitats).</p> <p>Our Project is unsubsidised which can generate electricity at cheaper rates and help to reduce energy costs for consumers. Updated costs from the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero¹⁷ confirms large-scale solar as one of the cheapest sources of power. Detailed analysis shows that by 2030 ground-mounted solar farms have potential to put £425 million back in consumers’ pockets through reduced energy costs¹⁸ and solar on farmland could save households between around £100 and £180 per year (compared to gas and dependent on future power prices)¹⁹. Lower consumer electricity bills are particularly important given the higher rates of fuel poverty in the Wider Impact Area. It can also provide more disposable income for consumers to spend in the broader economy, which also gives rise to induced employment impacts.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Significant Positive</p>
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¹⁷ The Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2023) [Electricity generation costs 2023](#)

¹⁸ CEBR (2014) [Solar powered growth in the UK – The macroeconomic benefits for the UK of investment in solar PV](#)

¹⁹ ECIU (2023) [Blocking new solar farms could cost bill payers around £5bn a year](#)



Health and social care services	As there will be a low number of staff on our Site at any one time during the operational phase, there will not be any significant effect on health and social care services in the Local or Wider Impact Areas.	None	Not significant
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Next Steps

- 17.40. The magnitude and sensitivity of impacts on health will be quantified and the significance of effects will be determined according to the criteria set out in Table 16-4 of our Scoping Request.
- 17.41. Environmental measures appropriate to the outcomes of the assessment will be embedded to ensure that the level and extent of negative effects are as limited as possible, and any positive effects are maximised.

Conclusions

- 17.42. **Table 17-10** presents a summary of the preliminary likely significant effects, with further information. It also includes the next steps to be undertaken as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment.

Table 17-10: Preliminary Likely Significant Effects

Wider Determinant	Preliminary Likely Significant Effect	Further Information	Next Steps
Construction and Decommissioning Phases			
Employment and income (on the Priority Groups)	Significant Positive	A significant number of jobs will be supported.	A detailed assessment of the significance of effect will be presented in our ES.
Operational Phase			
Climate change mitigation and adaption	Significant Positive	The provision of 1,007 megawatts (740 megawatts AC) is a significant contribution towards national targets. This could contribute towards a positive effect on climate anxiety experienced by the population.	Potential effects from Chapter 15: Carbon and Climate Change will be used for a detailed assessment of the significance of effect, which will be presented in our ES.

<p>Wider societal infrastructure and resource</p>	<p>Significant Positive</p>	<p>Unsubsidised solar farms provide reliable, secure energy and can generate electricity at cheaper rates. This helps to reduce energy costs for consumers.</p>	<p>A detailed assessment of the significance of effect will be presented in our ES.</p>
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Appendices

Appendix 17-1: Human Health Legislation and Policy

Appendix 17-1: Human Health Legislation and Policy

Review of Policy, Legislation and Relevant Guidance

Legislation, planning policy and guidance relating to Human Health, and pertinent to the Proposed Development comprises:

Legislation

The Planning Act 2008

This Act introduced a new development consent regime for major infrastructure projects that are deemed to be above a derived nationally significant threshold, in the energy, transport, water, wastewater and waste sectors. This regime is known as a Development Consent Order (DCO).

The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017

This regulation is the latest iteration of transposed EU directives in relation to the Environmental Impact Assessment regime in the UK. Following on from the previous EIA directive transposed in 2019, changes to the regime include updates in regard to nationally significant infrastructure projects, to which specific legislation is required. Regulation 5(2) requires EIAs to identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner, in light of each individual case, the direct and indirect significant effects of the proposed development on human health.

National Planning Policy

Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (2023)

This provides specific policy on energy NSIPs, and the way in which any impacts and mitigation measures will be considered. Part 4, Section 4.4 of this policy statement specifically relates to health.

Paragraph 4.4.4 states that *“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.”*

National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy EN-3 (2023)

This provides specific policy on energy NSIPs, and the way in which any impacts and mitigation measures will be considered. This NPS provides the primary basis for decisions on renewable energy DCO applications. Section 3.10 provides the primary basis for decisions on solar photovoltaic DCO applications.

National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure EN-5 (2023)

This NPS is part of a suite of energy infrastructure NPSs and is to be considered in conjunction with EN-1 and EN-3. It covers electricity transmission and distribution systems.

National Planning Policy Framework (2023)

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is an overarching document which sets out government planning policy for development outside of the NSIP regime in England, and how this is expected to be applied by local authorities and developers. The NPPF can be an important and relevant consideration for NSIPs as well, but in the event of any conflict, the NPS policy prevails. The NPPF provides a framework for local sustainable development via local plans. Specific extracts relating to our Project are as follows:

Paragraph 96 states that “*Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places and beautiful buildings which:*

- a) 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;*
- b) 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 beautiful, 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*
- c) 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.”*

Local Planning Policy

Local planning policy relevant to our Site is set out below. Local policies can be an important and relevant consideration for NSIPs as well, but in the event of any conflict, the NPS policy prevails.

Newark and Sherwood District Council (2023), Local Development Framework, Allocations and Development Management, Development Plan Document (AADMDPD)

This amended local Development Plan Document (DPD) has been compiled to ensure that the wider development framework within Newark and Sherwood District Council sufficiently allocates land for development to meet the needs of the area, up until 2033. The document includes *“new and amended Housing and Affordable Housing Policies which replace those included in the Amended Core Strategy and new Gypsy Roma Traveller policies and allocations. The document also sets out amendments to urban boundaries and village envelopes, retail boundaries as well as sites requiring continued protection from development (open space and green infrastructure designations). It also includes a suite of Development Management policies to provide greater direction, help deliver specific allocations and assist in the day-to-day assessment of planning applications.”* This DPD is currently under examination via the Secretary of State with an independent planning inspector.

Specific policies within the AADMDPD relevant to the Proposed Development include Policy DM4 *“Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation”* which states that “

In order to achieve the commitment to carbon reduction set out in Core Policy 10, planning permission will be granted for renewable and low carbon energy generation development, as both standalone projects and part of other development, its associated infrastructure and the retro-fitting of existing development, where its benefits are not outweighed by detrimental impact from the operation and maintenance of the development and through the installation process upon:

- 1. The landscape character or urban form of the district or the purposes of including land within the Green Belt arising from the individual or cumulative impact of proposals;*
- 2. Southwell Views as defined in Policy So/PV or the setting of the Thurgarton Hundred Workhouse, as defined in Policy So/Wh;*
- 3. Heritage Assets and or their settings;*
- 4. Amenity, including noise pollution, shadow flicker, and electro-magnetic interference;*
- 5. Highway safety;*
- 6. The ecology of the local or wider area; or*
- 7. Aviation interests of local or national importance.”*

Newark and Sherwood District Council (2019), Amended Core Strategy Development Plan

The Amended Core Strategy for Newark and Sherwood District is part of the Local Development Framework for the area. This strategy outlines the overarching issues and objectives to address over a 20-year period, contextualising this into wider vision, series of objectives and core policies toward delivery.

Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (2023)

The Local Plan for the central Lincolnshire area sets out the approach to planning policy and overarching development allocations to drive growth in the area over a 20-year period. The Local Plan is contextualised into a wider vision, series of objectives and core policies toward delivery.

Specific policies detailed in the Local Plan and are relevant to the Proposed Development, as below.

Policy S54 “Health and Wellbeing” states that:

“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.

The Central Lincolnshire authorities will expect development proposals to promote, support and enhance physical and mental health and wellbeing, and thus contribute to reducing health inequalities. This will be achieved by:

- a) Seeking, in line with the Central Lincolnshire Developer Contributions SPD, developer contributions towards new or enhanced health facilities from developers where development results in a shortfall or worsening of provision, as informed by the outcome of consultation with health care commissioners.*
- b) in the case of development of 150 dwellings or more, or 5ha or more for other development, developers submitting a fit for purpose Health Impact Assessment (HIA) as part of the application or master planning stage where applicable, and demonstrating how the conclusions of the HIA have been taken into account in the design of the scheme. The HIA should be commensurate with the size of the development;*
- c) development schemes safeguarding and, where appropriate, creating or enhancing the role of allotments, orchards, gardens and food markets in providing access to healthy, fresh and locally produced food; and*
- d) Ensuring quality green infrastructure provides adequate access to nature for its benefits to mental and physical health and wellbeing and potential to overcome health inequalities.*

Proposals for new health care facilities

Proposals for new health care facilities should relate well to public transport services, walking and cycling routes and be easily accessible to all sectors of the community. Proposals which utilise opportunities for the multi-use and co-location of health facilities with other services and facilities, and thus co-ordinate local care and provide convenience for the community, will be particularly supported.”

Bassetlaw District Council (2010) Local Development Framework, Publication Core Strategy and Development Management Policies

The Core Strategy for the Bassetlaw District sets out the overarching vision for the area up until 2026, including the policy approach to deliver this.

Policy DM10 “*Renewable and Low Carbon Energy*” is related to the Proposed Development and states:

“The Council will be supportive of proposals that seek to utilize renewable and low-carbon energy to minimize CO2 emissions. Such proposals will be expected to demonstrate regard to the Council’s Energy Opportunities Diagram and Renewable and Low-Carbon Energy Study (or subsequent replacement) when identifying options for achieving CO2 emission reductions. Proposals for renewable and low-carbon energy infrastructure will need to demonstrate that they:

- Are compatible with policies to safeguard the built and natural environment, including heritage assets and their setting;*
- Will not lead to the loss of or damage to high-grade agricultural land;*
- Are compatible with tourism and recreational facilities;*
- Will not result in unacceptable impacts in terms of visual appearance, landscape character, noise, shadow-flicker, watercourse engineering and hydrological impacts, pollution, traffic generation, or loss of features of recognized importance for biodiversity;*
- Will not result in an unacceptable cumulative impact in relation to the factors above.*

Large-scale renewable and low-carbon energy proposals must provide full details of arrangements for decommissioning and reinstatement of the site if/when it ceases to operate.

B. District Heating and Co-location

Proposals for new development in District Heating Opportunity Areas (as identified on the Energy Opportunities Diagram) will, where the scale of the proposal permits, be expected to demonstrate consideration of District Heating as a means of achieving carbon compliance. District Heating opportunities include those supplied by heat from waste management sites, power stations, coal mine methane facilities or new standalone infrastructure. Applicants will be expected to engage with the Council at pre-application stage to assess the feasibility of achieving this objective. Where District Heating Networks are established, all subsequent new development close enough to connect to such a network will be expected to do so where there are no barriers to this connection. Proposals for heat-producing development will be expected to demonstrate consideration of the feasibility of utilizing its waste heat for heat-consuming development. Support will be given to proposals that will ensure the co-location of compatible heat-producing and heat-consuming development.

C. Site Allocations

Allocations made in the Site Allocations DPD will be expected to deliver specific low-carbon and renewable energy infrastructure in line with assessments of feasibility and overall viability.

D. Community Energy Schemes

Planning Inspectorate Scheme Ref: EN010159

Support will be given to community-led energy schemes in line with the Council's Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Study (or subsequent replacement), on exception sites, if necessary, where strong local support is demonstrated."

Draft Bassetlaw Local Plan 2020 – 2038 Main Modifications (2023)

This Local Plan sets out Bassetlaw District's planning and policy framework, development strategy and site allocations to inform effective delivery of the overall vision up until 2038.

Policies set out in the Local Plan relate to the Proposed Development.

Policy ST44 "*Promoting Health, Active Lifestyles*" states that:

"The Council will, with its partners, create an environment which supports healthy, active, inclusive and safe communities. Healthy, active, and safe lifestyles will be enabled by:

- a) working in partnership with the health authorities to maintain, and where practicable, improve access to the full range of health services for residents, including through the co-location of health facilities with other community facilities, open space and sports facilities, through multi-purpose buildings and sites;*
- b) facilitating access to a range of high quality, well-maintained and accessible open space and play areas, woodland, blue infrastructure, leisure, and cultural facilities;*
- c) improving the quantity, quality, and accessibility to playing pitches and sports facilities;*
- d) supporting initiatives which improve access to locally grown food at, for example, allotments or community gardens;*
- e) creating high quality, inclusive environments that incorporate active design principles and where practicable, increase opportunities for movement through a network of well-connected sustainable travel routes, public rights of way and towpaths to everyday shops and services*
- f) supporting energy efficient design of development, where practicable;*
- g) ensuring that the current air quality in the District is maintained and, where possible improved;*
- h) minimising and mitigating against potential harm from risks such as pollution and other environmental hazards and climate change; and*
- i) facilitating the provision of optimal digital infrastructure in accordance with Policy ST57 to allow reliable connection to a range of online services.*

All proposals or 50 or more dwellings will be required to submit a Rapid Health Impact Assessment Matrix as part of the planning application. The Council will recognise high performing schemes through Healthy Bassetlaw – a health accreditation scheme for well-designed healthy development proposals.

National Guidance

Planning Practice Guidance (2023)

This guidance sets out the key issues in implementing the policies which protect and enhance the natural environment, also taking into consideration any local requirements. This guidance gives further specific information on land and soil of environmental value, green infrastructure, biodiversity (including geodiversity and ecosystems) and landscape considerations. It also provides further guidance on promoting health and safe communities and mentions health impact assessments as a useful tool to use where there are expected to be significant impacts.

IEMA Determining Significance for Human Health in Environmental Impact Assessment (2022)

This document provides guidance on consideration of health as a topic within EIA, more specifically on ensuring that health is seen as an environmental outcome of a project. This document gives steer on what constitutes as 'significant' for human health within EIA, factors which influence health, and the application of effects across wider health determinants.

Local Guidance

Central Lincolnshire Health Impact Assessment for Planning Applications Guidance Note (2023)

This guidance note provides information on the implementation of Policy S54 of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan. It provides advice on completing impact assessments for health, in the context of development proposals. Importantly, the guidance aims to inform developments at early pre-application stages so as to embed this as an early consideration within the planning process. This guidance is to be utilised by local authorities and developers.



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