



Meridian Solar Farm

EN010169

Volume 6

Environmental Statement

6.3 ES Appendix 10-1:
Human Health Legislation,
Policy and Guidance

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)

Infrastructure Planning (Applications:
Prescribed Forms and Procedure)
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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 Meridian Solar Farm (hereafter referred to as 'the Scheme') with regards to human health. Policy and guidance is considered at both national and local levels.
- 1.1.2. This appendix does not assess the Scheme against legislation and policy, instead the purpose of considering legislation and policy in the EIA is twofold:
- To identify legislation and policy that could influence the sensitivity of receptors (and therefore the significance of effects) and any requirements for mitigation; and
 - To identify legislation and policy that could influence the methodology of the EIA and signposting where this is dealt with in the ES. For example, a policy may require the assessment of an impact or the use of a specific methodology.
- 1.1.3. Instead, policy compliance is assessed within the **Planning Statement** (Doc Ref. 7.1).
- 1.1.4. The following sections identify and describe the legislation, policy and supporting guidance considered specifically relevant to the human health assessment, which have been taken into account in preparing the ES.

2. Legislation

2.1. Health and Care Act 2022¹

2.1.1. The Health and Care Act sets out health reforms in England. This Act removes existing competition rules and formalises Integrated Care Systems (ICS) as the means of provision of healthcare services. Each ICS has an Integrated Care Board (ICB), of which there are 42 that cover England. Each ICB has been established with four strategic purposes:

- Improve population health and healthcare;
- Tackling unequal outcomes and access;
- Enhance productivity and value for money; and
- Helping the National Health Service (NHS) to support broader social and economic development.

2.2. Care Act 2014²

2.2.1. The Care Act 2014 provides a coherent approach to adult social care in England. It places duties on Local Authorities to promote wellbeing when making decisions about people's care and support needs. The Act is relevant as it establishes the principle of wellbeing as a key consideration in decision-making that affects vulnerable adults, which may include those potentially affected by the Scheme.

2.3. Equality Act 2010³

2.3.1. The Equality Act 2010 protects people from discrimination in the workplace and wider society, replacing previous anti-discrimination laws with a single Act. It requires equal treatment in access to employment as well as private and public services. The Act is relevant to the assessment as it establishes the framework for considering effects on protected characteristic groups, including

1 Legislation.gov.uk (2022) Health and Social Care Act 2022. Available at: [legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2022/31/contents](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2022/31/contents) [Accessed: 02 December 2025].

2 Legislation.gov.uk (2014) Care Act 2014. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/23/enacted/data.pdf> [Accessed: 02 December 2025].

3 Legislation.gov.uk (2010) Equality Act 2010. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/data.pdf> [Accessed: 02 December 2025].

age and disability, which may experience disproportionate health impacts from developments.

3. National Policy Statements

- 3.1.1. The EIA has been undertaken with reference to the following National Policy Statements (NPSs), which are relevant to the Scheme:
- Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (NPS EN-1)⁴;
 - National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy (NPS EN-3)⁵; and
 - National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (NPS EN-5)⁶.
- 3.1.2. The NPSs set out the Government's energy policy for the delivery of major energy infrastructure, along with the need for new infrastructure and guidance for determining applications for Development Consent Orders (DCOs). The NPSs provide specific guidance and criteria that applicants should cover when assessing the effects of their Scheme, and how the Secretary of State should consider these impacts and any mitigation measures applied.
- 3.1.3. The relevant NPS requirements for human health are provided in Table 3-1, along with an indication of where in the ES this information can be sourced.

⁴ DESNZ (2025). Overarching NPS for Energy (NPS EN-1). Available at: <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/695d1015f41883f4e50ed9ab/overarching-national-policy-statement-for-energy-en-1-web-accessible.pdf> [Accessed 09 January 2026]

⁵ DESNZ (2025). NPS for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (NPS EN-3). Available at: <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/695d1368b5c46330350ed9a2/national-policy-statement-for-renewable-energy-infrastructure-en-3-web-accessible.pdf> [Accessed 09 January 2026]

⁶ DESNZ (2025). NPS for Electricity Networks (NPS EN-5). Available at: <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/695d12e1b5c46330350ed9a1/national-policy-statement-for-electricity-networks-infrastructure-en-5-web-accessible.pdf> [Accessed 09 January 2026]

Table 3-1: Relevant NPS Policy for Human Health

Relevant NPS Paragraph	Requirement of the NPS	Location of information provided to address this
Overarching NPS for Energy EN-1		
4.4.4	As described in the relevant sections of this NPS and in the technology specific NPSs, where the proposed project has an effect on humans, the ES should assess these effects for each element of the project, identifying any potential adverse health impacts, and identifying measures to avoid, reduce or compensate for these impacts as appropriate.	An assessment of likely impacts and effects for human health (Section 10.8 Assessment of Potential Impacts and Likely Significant Effects), along with any mitigation (Section 10.7 Embedded Mitigation), is set out in ES Chapter 10: Human Health (Doc Ref. 6.1).
4.4.5	The impacts of more than one development may affect people simultaneously, so the applicant should consider the cumulative impact on health in the ES where appropriate.	An assessment of cumulative effects is presented in Section 10.11 Cumulative Effects of ES Chapter 10: Human Health (Doc Ref. 6.1).
4.4.6	Opportunities should be taken to mitigate indirect impacts, by promoting local improvements to encourage health and wellbeing, this includes potential impacts on vulnerable groups within society and impacts on those with protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010, i.e. those groups which may be differentially impacted	An assessment of likely impacts and effects for human health (Section 10.8 Assessment of Potential Impacts and Likely Significant Effects), along with any mitigation (Section 10.7 Embedded Mitigation), is set out in ES Chapter 10: Human Health (Doc Ref. 6.1).

Relevant NPS Paragraph	Requirement of the NPS	Location of information provided to address this
	by a development compared to wider society as a whole.	
4.4.7	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 consent or require specific mitigation under the Planning Act 2008.	Section 10.8 Assessment of Potential Impacts and Likely Significant Effects of ES Chapter 10: Human Health (Doc Ref. 6.1) considers the outcomes of other technical chapters relevant to human health, including air quality and noise. Embedded mitigation with respect to human health is set out within Section 10.7 Embedded Mitigation of ES Chapter 10: Human Health (Doc Ref. 6.1).
4.4.8	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.	
NPS for Renewable Energy EN-3		
The NPS for Renewable Energy EN-3 does not contain provisions specific to the assessment of human health within the context of the Scheme. However, it references relevant environmental impacts that can affect health, such as noise from		

Relevant NPS Paragraph	Requirement of the NPS	Location of information provided to address this
<p>construction activities. This policy is relevant as it provides the specific policy context for solar developments and their potential environmental and health impacts.</p>		
<p>NPS for Electricity Networks Infrastructure EN-5</p>		
<p>2.9.47</p>	<p>All overhead power lines produce EMFs. These tend to be highest directly under a line and decrease to the sides at increasing distance. Although putting cables underground eliminates the electric field, they still produce magnetic fields, which are highest directly above the cable. EMFs can have both direct and indirect effects on human health, aquatic and terrestrial organisms.</p>	<p>An assessment of the effects of the Scheme on electric and magnetic fields (EMF) is included in ES Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics (Doc Ref. 6.1) and EMF Compliance Report (Doc Ref. 7.8).</p>

4. National Planning Policy Framework⁷

- 4.1.1. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) outlines the Government's planning policies for England and provides guidance on their implementation. Paragraph 5 outlines that while the NPPF does not contain specific policies for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs), the NPPF is still relevant when considering the determination of DCOs. As a result, the EIA is taking the NPPF into account.
- 4.1.2. Relevant NPPF requirements relating to human health, along with an indication of where the information is located within the ES to address these requirements, are provided in Table 4-1.

⁷ National Planning Policy Framework (2025). Available at: <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/675abd214cbda57cacd3476e/NPPF-December-2024.pdf> [Accessed 10 October 2025]

Table 4-1: Relevant NPPF Requirements for Human Health

Relevant NPPF Paragraph	Requirement of the NPPF	Location of information provided to address this
103	<p>Access to a network of high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity is important for the health and well-being of communities, and can deliver wider benefits for nature and support efforts to address climate change. Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the need for open space, sport and recreation facilities (including quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses) and opportunities for new provision. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sport and recreational provision is needed, which plans should then seek to accommodate.</p>	<p>Access to open space and prioritisation of travel by walking and cycling is considered in Section 10.8 Assessment of Potential Impacts and Likely Significant Effects of ES Chapter 10: Human Health (Doc Ref. 6.1).</p>
105	<p>Planning policies and decisions should protect and enhance public rights of way and access, including taking opportunities to provide better facilities for users, for example by adding links to existing rights of way networks including National Trails.</p>	<p>The impact of the Scheme on public rights of way (PRoW) is considered throughout Section 10.8 Assessment of Potential Impacts and Likely Significant Effects of ES Chapter 10: Human Health (Doc Ref. 6.1). Further detail regarding PRoW can be found in ES Chapter 14: Socio-</p>

Relevant NPPF Paragraph	Requirement of the NPPF	Location of information provided to address this
		<p>Economics and Land Use (Doc Ref. 6.1) and ES Chapter 15: Traffic and Access (Doc Ref. 6.1), as well as the Outline PRow Management Plan (Doc Ref. 7.15).</p>

5. Other National Policies and Guidance

5.1. National Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)⁸

- 5.1.1. The PPG provides detailed guidance on how national planning policy should be interpreted and applied. The PPG advises on how planning can promote healthy communities and support appropriate health infrastructure. The following guidance is relevant as it informs the assessment methodology for considering health impacts within the planning system.

Planning Practice Guidance for Healthy and safe communities (2022)⁹

- 5.1.2. The PPG for ‘Healthy and safe communities’ covers the role of positive planning on healthier communities and how the design and use of the built and natural environments, including green infrastructure, are major determinants of health and wellbeing. The guidance states:

“Planning and health need to be considered together in two ways: in terms of creating environments that support and encourage healthy lifestyles, and in terms of identifying and securing the facilities needed for primary, secondary and tertiary care, and the wider health and care system (taking into account the changing needs of the population)” (paragraph 001).

Planning Practice Guidance for Open space, sports and recreation facilities, public rights of way and local green space (2014)¹⁰

- 5.1.3. The PPG for ‘Open space, sports and recreation facilities, public rights of way and local green space’ provides additional guidance on those designations and how they should be taken into consideration in planning. The guidance outlines that planning should consider proposals that may affect existing open space as they provide health and recreational benefits to people living and working nearby.

⁸ Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities and Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2024) National Planning Practice Guidance. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-practice-guidance>. [Accessed: 02 December 2025].

⁹ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2022) Planning Practice Guidance: Healthy and safe communities. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/health-and-wellbeing> [Accessed: 02 December 2025].

¹⁰ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2014) Planning Practice Guidance: Open Space, sports and recreation facilities, public rights of way and local green space. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/open-space-sports-and-recreation-facilities-public-rights-of-way-and-local-green-space> [Accessed: 02 December 2025].

Planning Practice Guidance for Plan-making (2025)¹¹

- 5.1.4. The PPG for Plan-making provides guidance on plan-making, relevant to the human health assessment. The PPG states that:

“Strategic policy-making authorities can work with public health leads and health organisations to understand and take account of the current and projected health status and needs of the local population, including the quality and quantity of, and accessibility to, healthcare and the effect any planned growth may have on this. Authorities will also need to assess the quality and quantity of, and accessibility to, green infrastructure, education, sports, recreation and places of worship including expected future changes, and any information about relevant barriers to improving health and well-being outcomes. Strategic policy-making authorities may consult any relevant Health Impact Assessments to consider their use as a tool for assessing the impact and risks of development proposals.” (paragraph 46).

5.2. NHS 10 Year Health Plan for England: Fit for the Future (2025)¹²

- 5.2.1. The NHS 10 Year Health Plan for England sets out a ten-year programme of transformational change for the NHS. It aims to reduce health inequalities through stronger community-based and neighbourhood care models and emphasises prevention and population health. This includes new public health measures such as making healthier choices in more deprived communities.

5.3. Public Health England (2017) Spatial Planning for Health – An Evidence Resource for Designing Healthier Places¹³

- 5.3.1. Public Health England ‘Spatial Planning for Health – An evidence resource for designing healthier places’ (2017) outlines ways in which the built and natural environment influences health outcomes. It identifies five key aspects of the built and natural environment that can be influenced by planning: neighbourhood design, housing, healthier food, natural and sustainable environment, and transport. The guidance is relevant as it provides an

¹¹ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2025) Planning Practice Guidance: Plan-making. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/plan-making> [Accessed: 02 December 2025].

¹² NHS England (2025) 10 Year Health Plan for England: Fit for the Future. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/10-year-health-plan-for-england-fit-for-the-future> [Accessed: 02 December 2025].

¹³ Public Health England (2017) Spatial Planning for Health – An evidence resource for planning and designing healthier places. Available at: [Spatial Planning for Health: an evidence resource for planning and designing healthier places](#). [Accessed: 02 December 2025].

evidence-based framework for assessing how the Scheme may impact these health-determining environmental factors.

5.4. Public Health England Strategy¹⁴

5.4.1. The Public Health England (PHE) Strategy 2020 to 2025 was published in 2019 and states PHE's objectives over the five-year period. Note, in 2021 PHE was replaced by the UK Health Security Agency and Office for Health Improvement and Disparities.

5.4.2. Relevant priorities within the strategy include:

- Healthier diets, healthier weights: help make the healthy choice the easy choice to improve diets and rates of childhood obesity;
- Cleaner air: develop and share advice on how best to reduce air pollution levels and people's exposure to polluted air; and
- Better mental health: promote good mental health and contribute to the prevention of mental illness.

5.5. Institute of Health Equity (2010) Fair Society, Healthy Lives: The Marmot Review¹⁵

5.5.1. The Marmot Review (2010) presents evidence on health inequalities in England and proposes strategies to address them. It emphasises social determinants of health and how they contribute to health inequalities. This review is relevant to the assessment as it provides context for understanding how the Scheme might differentially affect various socioeconomic groups and potentially influence health inequalities in the area.

¹⁴ Public Health England. (2019). PHE Strategy 2020 to 2025. Available at:<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/phe-strategy-2020-to-2025> [Accessed 15 October 2024]

¹⁵ Institute of Health Equity (2010) Fair Society, Healthy Lives: The Marmot Review. Available at: <https://www.instituteoftheequity.org/resources-reports/fair-society-healthy-lives-the-marmot-review/fair-society-healthy-lives-full-report-pdf.pdf>. [Accessed 02 December 2025].

5.6. Health Equity in England: The Marmot Review 10 years on (2020)¹⁶

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

5.7. Build Back Fairer: The Covid-19 Marmot Review (2020)¹⁷

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

5.8. National Highways (2020) Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB), LA 112, Population and Human Health¹⁸

- 5.8.1. National Highways 'Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB), LA 112, Population and Human Health' (2020) provides guidance on the assessment of impacts on population and human health for highway projects. While specifically developed for road schemes, it offers a structured approach to health assessment that can be adapted for other infrastructure projects. The guidance establishes a methodology for considering both direct and indirect effects on human health, including changes to environmental and socioeconomic determinants of health. It is relevant to this assessment as it provides established methods for assessing health impacts related to environmental changes such as air quality, noise, and accessibility.

¹⁶ Institute of Health Equity and commissioned by the Health Foundation, (2020), Health Equity in England: The Marmot Review 10 Years On. Available at: <https://www.instituteofhealthequity.org/resources-reports/marmot-review-10-years-on> [Accessed: 02 December 2025].

¹⁷ Institute of Health Equity (2020); Build Back Fairer: The COVID-19 Marmot Review. The Pandemic, Socioeconomic and Health Inequalities in England. Available at: <https://www.instituteofhealthequity.org/resources-reports/build-back-fairer-the-covid-19-marmot-review> [Accessed: 02 December 2025].

¹⁸ Standards for Highways (2025) DMRB. Available at: <https://www.standardsforhighways.co.uk/dmrb> [Accessed: 02 December 2025].

5.9. Institute of Sustainability and Environmental Professionals (ISEP) (formerly known as the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA)) (2022) Guide to Effective Scoping of Human Health in Environmental Impact Assessment¹⁹

5.9.1. ISEP 'Guide to Effective Scoping of Human Health in Environmental Impact Assessment' (2022) guidance provides a framework for scoping health in EIA, including identifying relevant health determinants, vulnerable populations, and appropriate geographical scope. It emphasizes the importance of proportionality and focusing on likely significant effects that are directly attributable to the development. The guidance is directly relevant as it has informed the scoping process for the human health assessment and ensures that all potential health pathways are considered.

5.10. ISEP (2022) Guide to Determining Significance for Human Health in Environmental Impact Assessment²⁰

5.10.1. The ISEP 'Guide to Determining Significance for Human Health in Environmental Impact Assessment' (2022) guidance provides a methodology for determining the significance of health effects in EIA. It outlines approaches to assessing sensitivity, magnitude, and significance, with consideration of population vulnerability and health inequalities. The guide emphasizes the importance of sensitivity analysis for different population groups and provides a structured framework for evaluating the significance of health effects. This guidance is directly relevant as it provides the methodological framework for the assessment of health impacts presented in this chapter.

¹⁹ IEMA (2022) Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) *Guide to: Effective Scoping of Human Health in Environmental Impact Assessment*. Available at: <https://www.iema.net/media/s35fughe/iema-eia-guide-to-effective-scoping-of-human-health-nov-2022.pdf>. [Accessed: 02 December 2025].

²⁰ IEMA (2022) Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) *Guide to: Determining Significance for Human Health in Environmental Impact Assessment*. Available at: <https://www.iema.net/media/ylib2nbs/iema-eia-guide-to-determining-significance-for-human-health-nov-2022.pdf>. [Accessed: 02 December 2025].

6. Local Policy and Guidance

6.1.1. Local policy and guidance relevant to the human health assessment comprise:

- Lincolnshire County Council Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2024)²¹;
- South East Lincolnshire Local Plan (SELLP) 2011-2036 (2019)²²; and
- South Holland Climate Change Strategy (2022)²³.

6.1.2. The relevant considerations are summarised within Table 6-1.

²¹ Lincolnshire County Council (2024) Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy. Available at: <https://lhh.org.uk/joint-health-and-wellbeing-strategy/> [Accessed: 02 December 2025].

²² Lincolnshire County Council (2019) *South East Lincolnshire Local Plan 2011-2036*. Available at: <https://southeastlincslocalplan.org/media/21941/South-East-Lincolnshire-Local-Plan-2011-2036/pdf/Local-Plan-text-March-2019.pdf?m=1720710748483>. [Accessed 10 October 2025]

²³ South and East Lincolnshire Councils Partnerships (2022) *South Holland Climate Change Strategy*. Available at: <https://www.sholland.gov.uk/ClimateChangeStrategy>. [Accessed: 02 December 2025].

Table 6-1: Relevant Local Policy and Guidance with respect to Human Health

Relevant Document	Relevant Policies	Location of information provided to address this
<p>Lincolnshire County Council Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2024)</p>	<p>The role of Lincolnshire’s Health and Wellbeing Board is to bring together key people from the health and care system to work together to reduce inequalities and improve the health and wellbeing of the people of Lincolnshire²⁴.</p> <p>Lincolnshire Health and Wellbeing Board has identified a number of common aims to support “<i>the people of Lincolnshire to have the best start in life, and be supported to live, age, and die well</i>”. Of relevance to this ES, Lincolnshire County Council Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2024) sets out the following relevant objectives to improve mental health, healthy weight, and physical activity in Lincolnshire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy weight: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provide services and support to help families with children identified as being 	<p>This is considered in ES Chapter 10: Human Health (Doc Ref. 6.1).</p>

²⁴ Lincolnshire County Council. Health and Wellbeing Board. Available at: <https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/health-wellbeing/health-wellbeing-board> [Accessed: 01 July 2025].

Relevant Document	Relevant Policies	Location of information provided to address this
	<p>overweight or obese as part of the National Child Measurement Programme;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ensure everyone who wants to lose weight can access services that can help; ○ Reduce inequalities by working to lower barriers to accessing services in areas of higher need; ○ Develop a ‘whole systems approach’ by working with partners to address the factors that make it easier to gain weight; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mental health: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support children and young people to have good mental health and wellbeing through a focus on mental health promotion; ○ Increase access to timely and effective advice in schools and communities; ○ Improve the range of community-based provision for adult mental health and wellbeing services and ensure care is provided as close to home as possible. 	

Relevant Document	Relevant Policies	Location of information provided to address this
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Develop positive experiences for children and young people to be active, working with the sport and physical activity sector, community organisations, families, and education; ○ Work together with system partners to reduce barriers and the inequalities that exist in the provision of activities for children; ○ Embed physical activity options into health and care pathways and touch points, in workplace environments and in environmental policies and planning; ○ Develop the sport and physical activity workforce to respond to and reflect the characteristics and needs of the people it serves; ○ Advocate for the whole system approach by working with partners to address the 	

Relevant Document	Relevant Policies	Location of information provided to address this
	<p>barriers to enabling people to be more active in their daily lives;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Focus on those experiencing the greatest inequalities, protected characteristics, and deprivation; ○ Advocate for social change that seeks to reduce ageism and recognises a personalised and strengths-based approach; and ○ Support the sport and physical activity workforce with skills and innovation to meet the needs of older adults. 	
<p>SELLP 2011-2036 (2019)</p>	<p>The SELLP 2011-2036 is centred on sustainable socio-economic growth, strategic development, and environmental stewardship. It includes policies promoting healthy communities, protecting residential amenity, and enhancing access to open spaces. Policy 28 (The Natural Environment) and Policy 2 (Development Management) are particularly relevant to health assessment as they aim to protect environmental quality and ensure development does not adversely affect residential amenity or health. The</p>	<p>This is considered in ES Chapter 10: Human Health (Doc Ref. 6.1).</p>

Relevant Document	Relevant Policies	Location of information provided to address this
	SELLP provides the local policy context for assessing health impacts within South Holland District.	
South Holland Climate Change Strategy (2022)	The South Holland Climate Change Strategy (2022) outlines the district's approach to addressing climate change, including the transition to renewable energy. It recognises the co-benefits of climate action for public health, such as improved air quality and increased physical activity. The strategy is relevant as it provides local context for understanding how the Scheme may contribute to climate resilience and associated health benefits in South Holland.	This is considered in ES Chapter 10: Human Health (Doc Ref. 6.1).

