

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Calderdale Energy Park

7 April 2026

Volume 1, Chapter 6 : Legislative and Planning Policy Context

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Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations
2009 – Reg 5 (2) (a).



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6 Legislative and Planning Policy Context

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 As set out in **Chapter 1: Introduction**, as the Proposed Development is to be considered under the Nationally Significant Infrastructure Planning (NSIP) regime, the primary legislation applicable to the Proposed Development is the Planning Act 2008¹ and The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations². In addition, The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009³ (the ‘APFP Regulations’) are also relevant. Alongside this legislation is a framework of national and local planning policy against which decisions can be made.
- 6.1.2 This Chapter presents a summary of the key national and local planning policy relevant to energy development (and therefore the Proposed Development), which has and will continue to inform the EIA process. Further information on planning policy where it is specific to a particular technical aspect, is provided in **Chapters 8 – 23**, where applicable. Further details of the EIA Regulations are set out within **Chapter 2: Environmental Impact Assessment**.
- 6.1.3 A review of planning policy relevant to each aspect is included within this Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) (see **Chapters 8 – 23**) and this will be further developed for the Environmental Statement (ES). The weight to be given to certain planning policies can inform the assessment of effects and will depend on whether the policy is determinative (i.e. within the relevant National Policy Statement (NPS) (see defined below)) or an important and relevant consideration (i.e. the case for local policies). The weight to be given to draft planning policy will vary, depending on the stage it has reached.
- 6.1.4 Although adherence to planning policy (and the weight given to certain policies) will, where relevant, inform the assessment of effects (e.g. in terms of the significance of an effect or assessment methodology), compliance of the Proposed Development with relevant planning policies will be set out in the Planning Statement which will also accompany the Development Consent Order (DCO) Application, separate to the ES.

¹ Planning Act 2008 c. 29. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/29/contents>.

² The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 No. 572. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/572/contents>.

³ The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 No. 2264. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/2264/contents/made>.

Planning Act 2008 and National Policy Statements

- 6.1.5 Where a NPS has effect, under Section 104(2) of the Planning Act 2008, the Secretary of State (SoS) is required to consider any NPS when deciding whether to grant a DCO. Under the Planning Act 2008 regime, NPSs provide the policy framework from which the SoS examines and makes its decision in relation to NSIP applications. The Proposed Development is a NSIP, under Section 14 of the Planning Act 2008.
- 6.1.6 For the purpose of Section 104(2)(a), the following NPSs are relevant to the Proposed Development:
- Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)⁴;
 - National Policy Statement for renewable energy infrastructure (EN-3)⁵; and
 - National Policy Statement for electricity networks infrastructure (EN-5)⁶.
- 6.1.7 An overview of the current and draft NPSs that have been and will continue to be considered from a planning policy perspective as part of undertaking the EIA are set out in the text below.

National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)

- 6.1.8 The Overarching NPS for Energy (EN-1), published by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero in January 2026, sets out the policy for delivering nationally significant energy infrastructure in England and Wales. NPS EN-1 has effect in combination with the relevant technology specific NPSs, e.g. the National Policy Statement for renewable energy infrastructure (NPS EN-3) and the National Policy Statement for electricity networks infrastructure (NPS EN-5), and together they provide the primary basis for the Examining Authority's recommendation to the SoS and decisions made by the SoS to grant or refuse Development Consent for nationally significant energy infrastructure.
- 6.1.9 The relevant parts of NPS EN-1 to the Proposed Development are summarised in **Table 6-1**.

⁴ Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2024) Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (NPS EN-1)

⁵ Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2024) National Policy statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (NPS EN-3)

⁶ Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2024) National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (NPS EN-5) (designated in January 2024)

Table 6-1: Relevant parts of NPS EN-1 to the Proposed Development

NPS Reference and Text		Relevance to the Proposed Development
4.1 General Policies and Considerations		
4.1.1	<i>“This part of EN-1, Assessment Principles, sets out the general policies for the submission and assessment of applications relating to energy infrastructure.”</i>	The Proposed Development is an energy-sector NSIP. The policies from the relevant NPSs have and will continue to guide the EIA process.
4.1.2	<i>“The Clean Power 2030 Action Plan, Energy White Paper and British Energy Security Strategy all emphasis the importance of the government’s net zero commitment and efforts to fight climate change, as well as the need to maintain a secure and reliable energy system. The Levelling Up White Paper calls on the government to ensure investment in the transition to Net Zero benefits less well-performing parts of the UK, reducing emissions, facilitating economic development and the creation of jobs.”</i>	As a wind farm, the Proposed Development will make a contribution to the government’s net zero commitments and the Clean Power 2030 Action plan, which seeks to deliver a clean power system by 2030 and maintain a robust pipeline of projects beyond 2030 to keep the power system clean.
4.1.3	<i>“Given the level and urgency of need for infrastructure of the types covered by the energy NPSs set out in Part 3 of this NPS, the Secretary of State will start with a presumption in favour of granting consent to applications for energy NSIPs. That presumptions applies unless any more specific and relevant policies set out in the relevant NPSs clearly indicate that consent should be refused.”</i>	The Proposed Development is of a type included within Part 3 of the NPS (i.e. an onshore wind farm with capacity >100MW). An assessment against the relevant policies in the NPSs will be provided as part of the Planning Statement submitted with the DCO Application.
Weighing impacts and benefits		

NPS Reference and Text		Relevance to the Proposed Development
4.1.5	<i>“In considering any proposed development, in particular when weighing its adverse impacts against its benefits, the Secretary of State should take into account: Its potential benefits including its contribution to meeting the need for the Clean Power 2030 Mission and net zero, energy infrastructure, job creation, reduction of geographical disparities, environmental enhancements, and any long-term or wider benefits; Its potential adverse impacts, including on the environment, and including any long-term and cumulative adverse impacts, as well as any measures to avoid, reduce, mitigate or compensate for any adverse impacts, following the mitigation hierarchy.”</i>	A preliminary assessment of beneficial and adverse impacts is presented in this PEIR. The mitigation hierarchy has been and will continue to be applied through the EIA process to avoid, reduce and compensation for adverse impacts. The wider benefits case ⁷ for the Proposed Development will be set out within the Planning Statement that will be submitted with the DCO Application.
4.1.6	<i>“In this context, the Secretary of State should take into account environmental, social and economic benefits and adverse impacts, at national, regional and local levels. These may be identified in this NPS, the relevant technology specific NPS, in the application or elsewhere (including in local impact reports, marine plans, and other material considerations as outlined in Section 1.1).”</i>	
4.1.7	<i>“Where this NPS or the relevant technology specific NPSs require an applicant to mitigate a particular impact as far as possible, but the Secretary of</i>	CNP applies to the Proposed Development. In relation to the EIA process being undertaken, a

⁷ Note that the urgent need for energy infrastructure demonstrated by the Government in paragraphs 1.1.1, 3.3.58 and 3.3.63 of NPS EN-1.

NPS Reference and Text		Relevance to the Proposed Development
	<p><i>State considers that there would still be residual adverse effects after the implementation of such mitigation measures, the Secretary of State should weigh those residual effects against the benefits of the proposed development. For projects which qualify as CNP [Critical National Priority] Infrastructure, it is likely that the need case will outweigh the residual effects not capable of being addressed by the application of the mitigation hierarchy, in all but the most exceptional cases. This presumption, however, does not apply to residual impacts which present an unacceptable risk to, or interference with, human health and public safety, defence, or irreplaceable habitats. Further, the same exception applies to this presumption for residual impacts which present an unacceptable risk to, or unacceptable interference offshore to navigation, or onshore to flood and coastal erosion risk. See paragraph 4.2.27 of this NPS for further detail.”</i></p>	<p>preliminary assessment of beneficial and adverse impacts is presented within the EIA in this PEIR. The final assessment of impacts will be presented within the ES that will be submitted with the DCO Application. The mitigation hierarchy has been, and will continue to be, applied through the EIA process to avoid, reduce and compensation for adverse impacts.</p>
Early engagement		
4.1.20	<p><i>“Early engagement both before and at the formal pre-application stage between the applicant and key stakeholders, Statutory Consultees (including Statutory Nature Conservation Bodies (SNCBs)), and those likely to have an interest in a proposed energy infrastructure application, is strongly encouraged in line with the government’s pre-application guidance. This means only</i></p>	<p>This is the responsibility of the Applicant in carrying out the EIA process, and documents like this PEIR assist in ensuring that the available preliminary environmental information is clear for statutory advisors and the public. Engagement with stakeholders, including Natural England (as the</p>

NPS Reference and Text		Relevance to the Proposed Development
	<i>applications which are fully prepared and comprehensive can be accepted for examination, enabling them to be properly assessed by the Examining Authority and leading to a clear recommendation report to the Secretary of State.”</i>	SNCB) has, and continues to be underway.
4.1.21	<i>“This is particularly so in the case of HRA [Habitats Regulation Assessment] matters covered in paragraphs 5.4.26 to 5.4.32 below, which explain the onus is on the applicant to submit sufficient information to enable the Secretary of State to conduct an Appropriate Assessment if required.”</i>	An assessment under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 ⁸ (the ‘Habitats Regulations’) is being undertaken separately to the EIA process, albeit the processes are coordinated as required by the EIA Regulations.
4.2 The critical national priority for low carbon infrastructure		
Environmental Statements		
4.2.13	<i>“Applicants and their consultants and advisors must ensure that their applications are clear and accessible to both the public and decision makers. Applicants should be proportional, clear and focussed in order to ensure the planning process can move at the pace required to meet the Clean Power 2030 Mission. Applicants must ensure their applications are concise whilst still containing the necessary, high quality, information the Examining Authority, statutory consultees and the Secretary of State expect to see in order to make an informed decision. The ES should</i>	This is the responsibility of the Applicant in carrying out the EIA process, and documents like this PEIR assist in ensuring that the available preliminary environmental information is clear for statutory advisors and the public.

⁸ His Majesty’s Office (HMSO). The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.

NPS Reference and Text		Relevance to the Proposed Development
	<i>therefore be proportionate and focused, with just the sufficient detail required to clearly identify the likely significant effects from the proposal.”</i>	
Applicant’s assessment		
4.2.23	<i>“Applicants for CNP infrastructure must continue to show how their application meets the requirements in this NPS and the relevant technology specific NPS, applying the mitigation hierarchy, as well as any other legal and regulatory requirements.”</i>	The documents that will be submitted with the DCO Application will show how the Proposed Development meets the requirements in NPS-EN1. In relation to the EIA process being undertaken, the mitigation hierarchy has been, and will continue to be, applied through the EIA process to avoid, reduce and compensation for adverse impacts.
4.2.24	<i>“Applicants must apply the mitigation hierarchy and demonstrate that it has been applied. They should also seek the advice of the appropriate SNCB or other relevant statutory body when undertaking this process. Applicants should demonstrate that all residual impacts are those that cannot be avoided, reduced or mitigated. Measures that result in significant reduction capacity for CNP infrastructure are unlikely to be considered to be appropriate as mitigation. There may be exceptional circumstances where the mitigation could have a significant benefit and warrant a small reduction in generation capacity. In these circumstances, the Secretary of State may decide that the benefits of the mitigation to reduce the effects outweigh the marginal loss of function.”</i>	
4.2.25	<i>“Compensation, by definition, does not reduce an adverse</i>	Where compensation measures have been

NPS Reference and Text		Relevance to the Proposed Development
	<i>effect resulting from a development. However, applicants should set out how residual impacts will be compensated for as far as possible. Applicants should also set out how any mitigation or compensation measures will be monitored and reporting agreed to ensure success and that action is taken. Changes to measures may be needed e.g. adaptative management. The cumulative impacts of multiple developments with residual impacts should also be considered.”</i>	identified to date through the preliminary assessments, these are presented in this PEIR. Details on all required compensation measures will be provided within the final ES. A preliminary assessment of cumulative effects with other developments (inter-project effects) is set out within this PEIR. A final assessment of inter-project effects will be set out within the final ES.
4.2.26	<i>“Where residual impacts relate to HRA or MCZ sites then the applicant must provide a derogation case, if required, in the normal way in compliance with the relevant legislation and guidance.”</i>	An assessment under the Habitats Regulations is being prepared separate to the EIA process, albeit the processes are coordinated as required by the EIA Regulations.
Non-HRA and non-MCZ residual impacts of CNP infrastructure		
4.2.28	<i>“Where residual non-HRA or non-MCZ impacts remain after the mitigation hierarchy has been applied, these residual impacts are unlikely to outweigh the urgent need for this type of infrastructure. Therefore, in all but the most exceptional circumstances, it is unlikely that consent will be refused on the basis of these residual impacts. The exception to this presumption of consent are residual impacts onshore and offshore which present an unacceptable risk to, or unacceptable interference with, human health and public safety, defence, or irreplaceable habitats. Further, the same</i>	The preliminary assessment of residual impacts is presented across Chapters 8 – 23 . Further assessment and mitigation measures will be provided within the ES. This PEIR, and the ES, will set out measures designed to follow the Biodiversity Mitigation Hierarchy process in relation to the peat bog habitat; and will assess any flood risk and any subsequent mitigation measures required for the immediate and wider relevant catchment(s).

NPS Reference and Text	Relevance to the Proposed Development
<p><i>exception applies to this presumption for residual impacts which present an unacceptable risk to, or unacceptable interference offshore to navigation, or onshore to flood and coastal erosion risk.”</i></p>	

6.1.10 In addition to the above, Part 5 of NPS EN-1 sets out requirements with regard to the following technical aspects relevant to the Proposed Development:

- Air quality and emissions;
- Greenhouse gas emissions;
- Biodiversity and geological conservation;
- Civil and military aviation defence interests;
- Dust, odour, artificial light, smoke, steam, and insect infestation;
- Flood risk;
- Historic environment;
- Landscape and visual;
- Land use, including open space, green infrastructure and green belt;
- Noise and vibration;
- Socio-economic impacts;
- Traffic and transport;
- Resource and waste management; and
- Water quality and resources.

6.1.11 How the Proposed Development relates to the relevant parts of these sections of NPS EN-1 will be set out within the documents that accompany the DCO Application.

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

- 6.1.12 The NPS for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) was published by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero in November 2025 and designated in December 2025 forms part of the suite of energy NPSs and is to be read in conjunction with the Overarching NPS for Energy (EN-1).
- 6.1.13 The relevant parts of NPS EN-3 to the Proposed Development are set out in **Table 6-2**.

Table 6-2: Relevant parts of NPS EN-3 to the Proposed Development

NPS Reference and Text		Relevance to the Proposed Development
2.3 Factors including site selection and design		
National designations		
2.3.6	<i>“When considering applications for CNP Infrastructure in sites with nationally recognised designations (such as SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, National Parks, the Broad, National Landscapes, Registered Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments, designated Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and World Heritage Sites), the Secretary of State will take as the starting point that the relevant tests in Sections 5.4 and 5.10 of EN-1 have been met, and any significant adverse effects on the qualities for which the area has been designated are clearly outweighed by the urgent need for this type of infrastructure.”</i>	The Proposed Development lies within a number of nationally recognised designations (including the South Pennines Moors SAC, South Pennines Moors Phase 2 SPA and South Pennine Moors SSSI). The preliminary assessment upon the qualities of such designations is presented within this PEIR within Chapter 8: Ornithology and Chapter 9: Biodiversity .
2.3.7	<i>“The Secretary of State should have regard to the aims, goals and targets (including targets set under the Environment Act 2021) of the government’s</i>	The requirement of the Environment Act 2021, including Biodiversity Net Gain, have been and will continue to be considered

NPS Reference and Text		Relevance to the Proposed Development
	<i>Environmental Improvement Plan , and other existing and future measures and targets in England, as well as Welsh Policy...</i>	within the EIA process and documents being prepared for the DCO Application.
2.3.8	<i>“In considering the impact on the historic environment as set out in Section 5.9 of EN-1 and whether the Secretary of State is satisfied that the substantial public benefits would outweigh any loss or harm to the significance of a designated heritage assets, the Secretary of State should take into account the positive role that large-scale renewable projects play in the mitigation of climate change, the delivery of energy security, and the urgency of meeting the Clean Power 2030 Mission and net zero target.”</i>	A preliminary assessment of the impacts on the historic environment is presented in Chapter 13: Historic Environment of this PEIR.
2.4 Climate change adaptation and resilience		
Onshore wind		
2.4.13	<i>“Onshore wind farms will be in the windiest available locations, and in particular, applicants should set out how the proposal would be resilient to increased storms”.</i>	Consideration of climate change resilience (in particular to high winds and storms) is provided within Chapter 11: Carbon and Climate Change .
2.4.14	<i>“Projects may be proposed in high lying exposed sites that are unlikely to be affected by flooding, but where there is potential risk, applicants should set out how the layout of the infrastructure has been designed to be resilient.”</i>	
2.5 Consideration of good design for energy infrastructure		

NPS Reference and Text		Relevance to the Proposed Development
2.5.1	<i>“Section 4.7 of EN-1 sets out the criteria for good design that should be applied to all energy infrastructure.”</i>	Principles that have guided the design process for the Proposed Development are set out within Chapter 5: Alternatives and Design Evolution .
2.5.2	<i>“Proposals for renewable energy infrastructure should demonstrate good design, particularly in respect of landscape and visual amenity, opportunities for co-existence/co-location with other marine and terrestrial uses, and in the design of the project to mitigate impacts such as noise and effects on ecology and heritage.”</i>	
2.6 Flexibility in the project details		
2.6.1	<i>“Where details are still to be finalised, applicants should explain in the application which elements of the proposal have yet to be finalised, and the reason why this is the case.”</i>	A description of the Proposed Development as known at this point in time is provided in Chapter 4: The Proposed Development . Where elements are under development, this is clearly identified. A ‘realistic’ worst-case preliminary assessment has been made, where possible and is reported within this PEIR.
2.6.2	<i>“Where flexibility is sought in the consent as a result, applicants should, to be best of their knowledge, assess the likely worst-case environmental, social and economic effects of the proposed development to ensure that the impacts of the project as it may be constructed have been properly assessed.”</i>	

6.1.14 In addition to the above, Part 2.12 of NPS EN-3 sets out requirements with regard to onshore wind, including:

- Factors influencing site selection by applicant;
- Technical considerations (specific to onshore wind);

- Impacts (across technical aspects specific to onshore wind);
- Mitigation; and
- Framework for Secretary of State decision-making.

6.1.15 How the Proposed Development relates to these sections of NPS EN-3 will be set out within the documents that accompany the DCO Application.

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

6.1.16 The NPS for electricity networks infrastructure (EN-5) was published by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero in November 2025 and designated in December 2025 forms part of the suite of energy NPSs and is to be read in conjunction with the Overarching NPS for Energy (EN-1).

6.1.17 NPS EN-5 recognises that new electricity networks required for electricity generation, storage and interconnection infrastructure are vital to achieving the nation's transition to Net Zero. NPS EN-5 acknowledges that the siting of new electricity transmission infrastructure is determined by "*the location of new generating stations or other infrastructure requiring connection to the network, and/or system capacity and resilience requirements determined by the NESO*" (paragraph 2.2.2). However, it is noted that applicants retain control in managing the identification of routing and site selection between the identified initiating and terminating points of such new infrastructure (paragraph 2.2.5). It is therefore anticipated that, where possible, applicants may choose to minimise the effects of routing grid connection infrastructure for their schemes. This is reinforced at 2.10.1, which states that "*The applicant should consider and address routing and avoidance/minimisation of environmental impacts both onshore and offshore at an early stage in the development process*".

6.1.18 While the Bradford West Cable Corridor is underground, the following parts of EN-5, technology-specific considerations in Part 2 of NPS EN-5 are considered relevant, in addition to those impacts covered in EN-1 (e.g. for Biodiversity and Geological Conservation).

6.2 National Planning Policy

6.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (2024)⁹ (NPPF) sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The NPPF

⁹ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2024). National Planning Policy Framework. [Online]. [Accessed: 19 September 2025]. Available at:

does not contain specific policies for NSIPs as these are determined in accordance with the decision-making framework in the Planning Act 2008 and any relevant NPSs, but it will still be an important and relevant matter for the purposes of the SoS's decision-making when determining the DCO Application. The NPPF also provides relevant context for individual technical aspects and this is set out in more detail within the respective technical aspect **Chapters 8 – 23**.

6.2.2 The paragraphs in the NPPF of particular relevance to the Proposed Development are as follows:

- Paragraph 8: *“Achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has three overarching objectives, which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways (so that opportunities can be taken to secure net gains across each of the different objectives):*
- *a) an economic objective – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure;*
- *(b) a social objective – to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering well-designed, beautiful and safe places, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities’ health, social and cultural well-being; and*
- *c) an environmental objective – to protect and enhance our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, improving biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.”*
- Paragraph 161: *“The planning system should support the transition to net zero by 2050 and take full account of all climate impacts including overheating, water scarcity, storm and flood risks and coastal change. It should help to: shape places in ways that contribute to radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimise vulnerability and improve resilience; encourage the reuse of existing resources, including the conversion of existing buildings; and support renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure.”*

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf

- Paragraph 165: *“To help increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy and heat, plans should:...b) consider identifying suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources, and supporting infrastructure, where this would help secure their development.”*

6.2.3 While the local planning authority is not the determining authority for the application for development consent, paragraph 168 of the NPPF states that when determining planning applications for all forms of renewable and low carbon developments and their associated infrastructure, local planning authorities should *“(a) not require applicants to demonstrate the overall need for renewable or low carbon energy, and give significant weight to the benefits associated with renewable and low carbon energy generation and the proposal’s contribution to a net zero future.”*

6.2.4 It is noted that a consultation on revisions to the NPPF was launched by the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government on 16 December 2025¹⁰. This contains the draft W3: Renewable and low carbon energy development and electricity network infrastructure, which notes that:

“1....substantial weight should be given to:

- *The benefits of such development for improving energy security, supporting economic development and moving to a net zero future...*

2. Applicants should not be required to demonstrate the need for renewable or low carbon energy development and electricity network infrastructure. Where proposals for this form of development come forward outside areas which have been identified as suitable for them they should be acceptable when assessed against the national decision-making policies in this Framework, taken as a whole.

3. Where development is expected to be time-limited, applications should be accompanied by proposals for decommissioning and site restoration, including details of how these measures are expected to be implemented.”

6.3 Local Planning Policy

6.3.1 The relevant Local Development Plans for the area do not carry the same weight under the Planning Act 2008 in respect of decision making on NSIPs, as they do with determining planning applications under the Town Country Planning Act 1990. The NPSs are the primary consideration for NSIP applications. Nevertheless, the

¹⁰ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2025). Proposed reforms to the National Planning Policy Framework and other changes to the planning system. [Online]. [Accessed: 16

¹⁶ December 2025]. Available at: [National Planning Policy Framework: proposed reforms and other changes to the planning system](#)

Development Plan is still a matter which is a material consideration and relevant in deciding an application for a DCO, although in the event of any conflict, the NPS prevails.

- 6.3.2 The following text sets out details of the Local Development Plans relevant to the 'host' local authorities within which the Proposed Development, as defined in **Chapter 4: The Proposed Development**, is situated. Should components that are still under development (e.g. the potential ecological compensation) of the Proposed Development be located in any other administrative authority, the relevant local planning policy will be considered and detailed in the ES.

Calderdale Council Local Plan 2018/19 to 2032/33

- 6.3.3 On 22 March 2023, Calderdale Council adopted the Calderdale Local Plan¹¹. The Plan includes policies that guide investment and development, while safeguarding the natural/historic environment, enabling adaptation to climate change and helping secure high-quality design.

Bradford Council Core Strategy Development Plan Document 2017-2030

- 6.3.4 The Core Strategy was adopted by Bradford Council on 18 July 2017¹², and forms part of the statutory Development Plan for the Bradford District and will be used in determining planning applications alongside other adopted Local Plan documents. Policy EN6: Energy is applicable to the Proposed Development which states *"proposals for renewable and low carbon generation must include full assessment of the environmental, economic and social impacts and, where assessment shows that potential adverse impacts can be managed, the integration of measures to minimise such impacts."*
- 6.3.5 The Replacement Unitary Development Plan (RUDP) also forms part of the statutory Development Plan for the Bradford District. It was adopted by Bradford Council on 15 October 2005. Some of the policies in the RUDP have now been replaced by policies in the Core Strategy and others have been 'saved'. Bradford Council will continue to have regard to these 'saved' policies until the new Local Plan is adopted.

¹¹ Calderdale Council (2023). The Calderdale Local Plan. Available at: <https://new.calderdale.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/local-plan> [Accessed September 2025].

¹² Bradford Council (2017) Local Plan for the Bradford District. Core Strategy Development Plan. Available at: <https://www.bradford.gov.uk/Documents/planningStrategy/10/Adopted%20core%20strategy//1%20Core%20Strategy%20full%20document.pdf> [Accessed September 2025].

- 6.3.6 Bradford Council is also in the process of updating its Local Plan with consultation scheduled on the publication draft (Regulation 19) in Summer 2026.

Pendle Local Plan 4th Edition

- 6.3.7 The Local Plan 4th Edition, sets out the strategic planning policies that Pendle Council will use to help guide development to the most sustainable places over the 15-year plan period (2015-2030). The policy supports the strategy for promoting the generation of energy from renewable and low-carbon sources in Pendle, whilst setting a broad framework for the protection and enhancement of the natural and historic environment.

