

Energy

Policy Principles

Policy Intent:

To encourage, promote and facilitate all forms of renewable energy development onshore and offshore. This includes energy generation, storage, new and replacement transmission and distribution infrastructure and emerging low-carbon and zero emissions technologies including hydrogen and carbon capture utilisation and storage (CCUS).

Policy Outcomes:

- Expansion of renewable, low-carbon and zero emissions technologies.

Local Development Plans:

LDPs should seek to realise their area's full potential for electricity and heat from renewable, low carbon and zero emission sources by identifying a range of opportunities for energy development.

Policy 11

- a) Development proposals for all forms of renewable, low-carbon and zero emissions technologies will be supported. These include:
- wind farms including repowering, extending, expanding and extending the life of existing wind farms;
 - enabling works, such as grid transmission and distribution infrastructure;
 - energy storage, such as battery storage and pumped storage hydro;
 - small scale renewable energy generation technology;
 - solar arrays;
 - proposals associated with negative emissions technologies and carbon capture; and
 - proposals including co-location of these technologies.
- b) Development proposals for wind farms in National Parks and National Scenic Areas will not be supported.

- Development proposals will only be supported where they maximise net economic impact, including local and community socio-economic benefits such as employment, associated business and supply chain opportunities.
- Development proposals that impact on international or national designations will be assessed in relation to Policy 4.
- In addition, project design and mitigation will demonstrate how the following impacts are addressed:
 - impacts on communities and individual dwellings, including, residential amenity, visual impact, noise and shadow flicker;
 - significant landscape and visual impacts, recognising that such impacts are to be expected for some forms of renewable energy. Where impacts are localised and/or appropriate design mitigation has been applied, they will generally be considered to be acceptable;
 - public access, including impact on long distance walking and cycling routes and scenic routes;
 - impacts on aviation and defence interests including seismological recording;
 - impacts on telecommunications and broadcasting installations, particularly ensuring that transmission links are not compromised;
 - impacts on road traffic and on adjacent trunk roads, including during construction;
 - impacts on historic environment;
 - effects on hydrology, the water environment and flood risk;
 - biodiversity including impacts on birds;
 - impacts on trees, woods and forests;
 - proposals for the decommissioning of developments, including ancillary infrastructure, and site restoration;
 - the quality of site restoration plans including the measures in place to safeguard or guarantee availability of finances to effectively implement those plans; and
 - cumulative impacts.

