



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

www.gov.uk/defra

Noise Action Plan: Agglomerations

**Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006,
as amended**

January 2014

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Formal adoption

I formally adopt this Noise Action Plan covering the 65 Environmental Noise Directive agglomerations as required by the Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006, as amended.



.....
Dan Rogerson MP, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, on behalf of the Secretary of State

30th January 2014

Version control

Version	Description	Date
1	Adopted Action Plan	30 th January 2014

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Executive summary

This Action Plan has been developed by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) as the Competent Authority for preparing and adopting this Action Plan under the terms of the Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006, as amended ('the Regulations'). The Regulations implement the Environmental Noise Directive (END) in England. The END requires, on a five year cycle:

- The determination, through noise mapping, of exposure to environmental noise from major sources of road, rail and aircraft noise and in urban areas (known as agglomerations)
- Provision of information to the public on environmental noise and its effects.
- Adoption of Action Plans, based upon the noise mapping results, which are designed to manage environmental noise and its effects, including noise reduction if necessary.
- Preservation of environmental noise quality where it is good, particularly in urban areas

This Action Plan applies to relevant authorities within the 65 END agglomerations¹ that were covered by the second round of strategic noise mapping, undertaken during 2012. It accompanies two additional Action Plans, which are being published at the same time, covering the management of noise from road and railway sources. Responsibility for preparing airport Action Plans rests with the relevant airport operators.

In line with the Government's policy on noise, this Action Plan aims to promote good health and good quality of life (wellbeing) through the effective management of noise. It is intended that this Action Plan will assist the management of environmental noise in the context of Government policy on sustainable development. This means that those authorities responsible for implementing this Action Plan will need to balance any potential action to manage noise with wider environmental, social and economic considerations, including cost effectiveness.

This Action Plan will be relevant to the various highway and rail authorities responsible for transport in the agglomerations, local authorities in agglomerations,

¹ An agglomeration is an urban area with a population in excess of 100,000 persons and a population density equal to or greater than 500 people per km².

including those with environmental, transport and planning responsibilities, and interested members of the public.

It has been estimated that the approximate number of people associated with the Important Areas identified through the process described in this Action Plan for the 65 agglomerations, with respect to road and rail noise, is just over 130,000. This is expected to correspond to just over 3,300 Important Areas. The equivalent figures covering Important Areas for major roads and major railways outside agglomerations can be found in the roads and railways Action Plans, which also describe the process used to identify them.

Glossary and definition of acronyms, abbreviations and terms

A glossary of acoustical and technical terms is at **Appendix A**.

Table 1: Glossary and definition of acronyms, abbreviations and terms

Term	Definition
Agglomeration	An area having a population in excess of 100,000 persons and a population density equal to or greater than 500 people per km ² and which is considered to be urbanised.
Competent Authority	Defra (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs)
END	Environmental Noise Directive (Directive 2002/49/EC)
First Round Agglomeration	An agglomeration but having a population in excess of 250,000 persons.
HA	Highways Agency
Noise Action Plan Support Tool (NAPST)	An online password protected tool to enable information exchange between Defra and local highway authorities, rail authorities and local authorities. It also allows local highway authorities and relevant rail authorities to set out the outcomes of their investigations of the Important Areas.
NPSE	Noise Policy Statement for England
Regulations	The Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006, as amended
Round 1	The noise mapping which took place in 2007 and the subsequent Action Plans that were adopted in 2010.
Round 2	The noise mapping which took place in 2012 and this Action Plan.
Round 3	The noise mapping that will take place in 2017 and the subsequent Action Plan revision.

Part A: General issues

1. Policy and legal context

1.1 This Noise Action Plan has been developed by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) as the Competent Authority for preparing and adopting this Action Plan under the terms of the Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006, as amended ('the Regulations'). The Regulations implement the Environmental Noise Directive (END) in England. Noise is a devolved matter and the END is implemented separately within the Devolved Administrations.

1.2 Noise is a natural consequence of a mature and vibrant society. Noise, however, can have major implications for quality of life (wellbeing), human health, economic prosperity and the natural environment.

1.3 The Government's policy on noise is set out in the Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE). The NPSE's vision is to:

“Promote good health and a good quality of life through the effective management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development.”

Its aims are to:

- avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life;
- mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and
- where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life.

1.4 The NPSE provides the policy framework to assist the implementation of the END and Regulations.

1.5 The END seeks to manage the impact of environmental noise through strategic noise mapping and the preparation and implementation of noise Action Plans. In particular the END requires, on a five year cycle:

- The determination, through noise mapping, of exposure to environmental noise from major sources of road, rail and aircraft noise and in urban areas (known as agglomerations).

- Provision of information to the public on environmental noise and its effects.
- Adoption of Action Plans, based upon noise mapping results, which are designed to manage environmental noise and its effects, including noise reduction if necessary.
- Preservation of environmental noise quality where it is good, particularly in urban areas

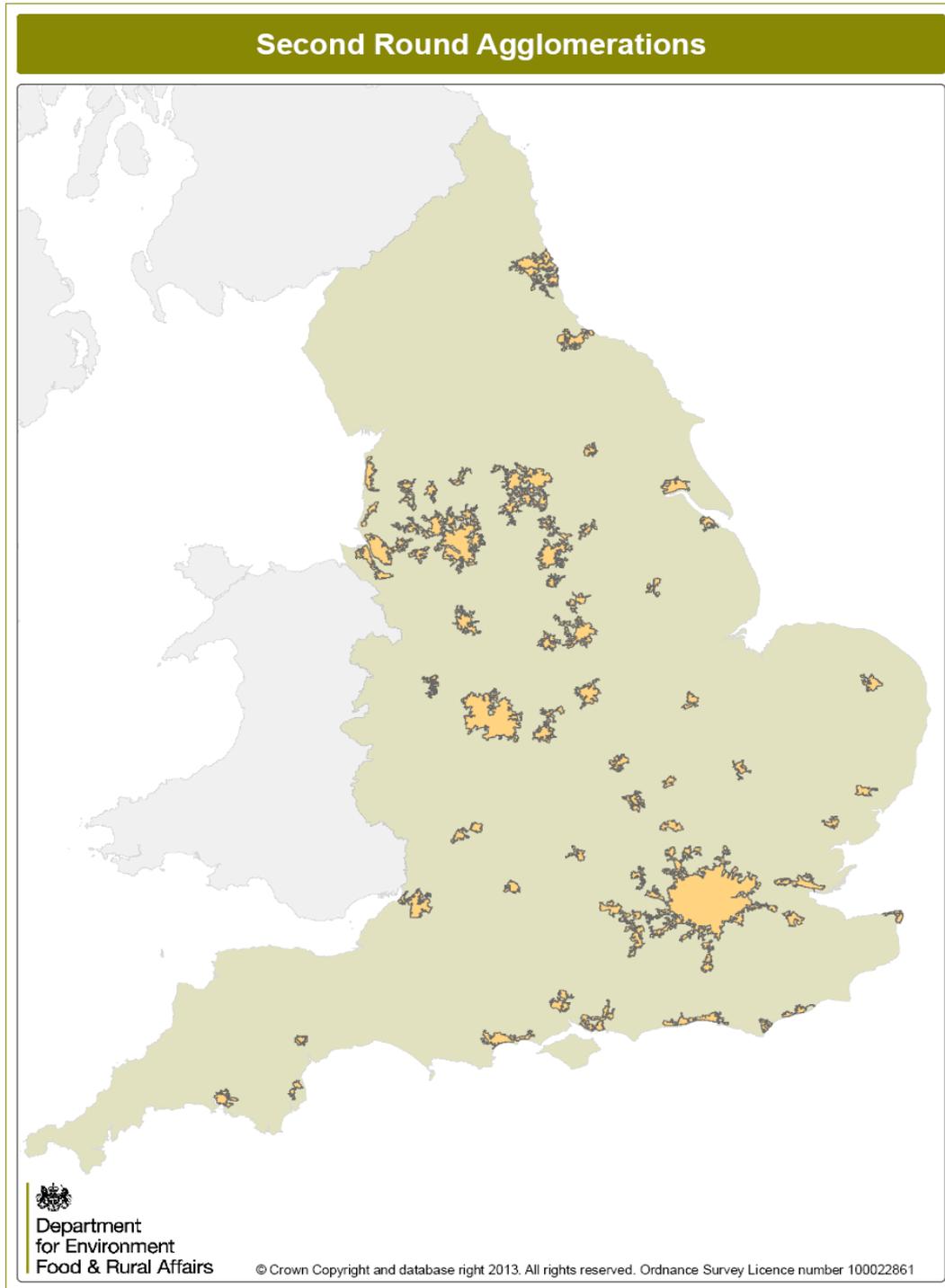
1.6 Under the terms of the END, Defra has recently completed the second round of strategic noise mapping, the results of which underpin this Action Plan. Table 2 below lists the 65 agglomerations.

Table 2: The 65 agglomerations in England, to which this Action Plan applies

Agglomeration name	
Aldershot Urban Area	Mansfield Urban Area
Basildon/North Benfleet	Milton Keynes Urban Area
Bedford/Kempston	Northampton Urban Area
Birkenhead Urban Area	Norwich Urban Area
Blackburn/Darwen	Nottingham Urban Area
Blackpool Urban Area	Nuneaton Urban Area
Bournemouth Urban Area	Oxford
Brighton/Worthing/Littlehampton	Peterborough
Bristol Urban Area	Plymouth
Burnley/Nelson	Portsmouth Urban Area
Cambridge Urban Area	Preston Urban Area
Cheltenham/Charlton Kings	Reading/Wokingham

Chesterfield/Staveley	Sheffield Urban Area
Colchester	Slough Urban Area
Coventry/Bedworth	Southampton Urban Area
Crawley Urban Area	Southend Urban Area
Dearne Valley Urban Area	Southport/Formby
Derby Urban Area	St Albans/Hatfield
Doncaster Urban Area	Sunderland Urban Area
Eastbourne	Swindon
Exeter	Teesside
Gloucester Urban Area	Telford Urban Area
Greater London Urban Area	Thanet
Greater Manchester Urban Area	The Medway Towns Urban Area
Grimsby/Cleethorpes	The Potteries
Hastings/Bexhill	Torbay
High Wycombe Urban Area	Tyneside
Ipswich Urban Area	Warrington Urban Area
Kingston upon Hull	West Midlands Urban Area
Leicester Urban Area	West Yorkshire Urban Area
Lincoln Urban Area	Wigan Urban Area
Liverpool Urban Area	York
Luton/Dunstable	

Figure 1: Map showing the approximate location of END agglomerations



1.8 Figure 1 shows the approximate location of the agglomerations. Appendix B lists the local authorities falling wholly or partly within each agglomeration.

- 1.9 Two complementary Action Plans are being published covering the management of noise from road and railway sources².

2. Scope of this Action Plan

- 2.1 This Noise Action Plan is designed to address the management of noise issues and effects from road and railways in the 65 agglomerations in England under the terms of the Regulations.
- 2.2 This Action Plan covers those roads and railways in the 65 agglomerations that were included in the Round 2 noise mapping. It also provides further detail about the process to be followed to enable the formal identification of quiet areas in the agglomerations. Information about noise from industry and aircraft can be found in Parts D and E respectively.
- 2.3 When identifying possible actions, account should be taken of the principles that already exist in current legislation and guidance.
- 2.4 This Action Plan replaces the 23 Agglomeration Noise Action Plans previously adopted. Unlike those plans, this plan does not describe in detail measures to address the management of noise from road and rail sources. That information may be found in the corresponding Noise Action Plans for roads and railways.
- 2.5 A glossary of acoustical and technical terms can be found at **Appendix A**.

3. Implementing this Action Plan

- 3.1 The responsibility for the management of noise from road and railway sources lies with various authorities including the Department for Transport and the relevant transport authorities. The implementation of this Action Plan forms part of their existing responsibilities in this area.

² The 'Noise Action Plan: Roads (Including Major Roads)' and 'Noise Action Plan: Railways (Including Major Railways)' can be viewed at www.gov.uk/defra.

4. Monitoring and review

- 4.1 Defra will monitor the progress of this Action Plan through liaison with the relevant authorities and will provide periodic updates on progress. As required by the Regulations, this Action Plan will be reviewed at least once every five years³.

5. Financial information

- 5.1 Defra undertook an informal evaluation to determine the likely costs of the proposals in this Action Plan. As this Action Plan describes a framework for the management of noise the process does not impose any additional material costs on the relevant transport authorities or local authorities. Instead it enables the relevant authorities to target action to the worst affected areas and to develop proposals for assisting the management of noise as appropriate including taking account of budgetary and other considerations. Any specific action identified will be based on local decisions - taking into account costs and benefits.

³ The Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 (SI 2006/2238) Regulation 17(3)(b)

Part B: Noise from road traffic

6. Summary of the results of the noise mapping, including an evaluation of the estimated number of people exposed to noise from road traffic

6.1 For road traffic noise, the Regulations required that noise level information be determined in terms of several noise indicators⁴ (key information is presented in **Appendix A**). These were:

- L_{den}
- L_{day}
- $L_{evening}$
- L_{night}
- $L_{A10,18h}$
- $L_{Aeq,16h}$

6.2 For the roads in agglomerations covered by the Round 2 mapping, the estimated number of people⁵ (rounded to the nearest thousand) located in agglomerations and falling within various noise level bands⁶ from the strategic mapping of **noise from those roads alone** are shown in Tables 3 – 5 below.

⁴ The Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 (SI 2006/2238) Regulation 4(2) and Schedule 3(2)

⁵ The number of people has been determined by assigning population information from the 2011 census to residential building locations and rounded to the nearest 1,000.

⁶ The noise levels throughout this document refer to free-field levels at a height of 4m at the facades of dwellings.

Table 3: Estimated number of people in agglomerations above various noise levels due to noise from roads, L_{den}

Noise Level (L_{den}) (dB)	Number of People
≥55	7,401,000
≥60	3,717,000
≥65	2,325,000
≥70	1,122,000
≥75	135,000

Table 4: Estimated number of people in agglomerations above various noise levels due to noise from roads, L_{night}

Noise Level (L_{night}) (dB)	Number of People
≥50	4,909,000
≥55	2,658,000
≥60	1,280,000
≥65	173,000
≥70	6,000

Table 5: Estimated number of people in agglomerations above various noise levels due to noise from roads, $L_{A10,18h}$

Noise Level ($L_{A10,18h}$) (dB)	Number of People
≥55	5,700,000
≥60	3,356,000
≥65	2,371,000
≥70	1,391,000
≥75	321,000

- 6.3 For more detail about individual agglomerations, please see Appendix B. For the results for roads outside agglomerations and other information regarding the management of road traffic noise, please see the 'Noise Action Plan: Roads (Including Major Roads)'.

7. Identification of Important Areas

- 7.1 Information about the process used for identifying Important Areas with regard to road traffic noise in agglomerations can be found in the 'Noise Action Plan: Roads (Including Major Roads)'.
- 7.2 It has been estimated that the number of people immediately associated with the Important Areas identified through this process for roads inside agglomerations is just over 119,000. This is expected to correspond to just under 2,700 Important Areas.

Long term strategy

- 7.3 The Round 1 Noise Action Plans set out the long term strategy regarding the management of road noise. An update can be found in Part E of the 'Noise Action Plan: Roads (including Major Roads)'.

Part C: Noise from railways

8. Summary of the results of the noise mapping, including an evaluation of the estimated number of people exposed to noise from railways

8.1 For railway noise, the Regulations required that noise level information be determined in terms of several noise indicators⁷ (key information is presented in **Appendix A**). These were:

- L_{den}
- L_{day}
- $L_{evening}$
- L_{night}
- $L_{Aeq,16h}$
- $L_{Aeq,18h}$
- $L_{Aeq, 6h}$

8.2 For the railways in agglomerations covered by the Round 2 mapping, the estimated number of people⁸ (rounded to the nearest thousand) located in agglomerations and falling within various noise level bands⁹ from the strategic mapping of **noise from those railways alone** are shown in Tables 6 – 8 below:

⁷ The Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 (SI 2006/2238) Regulation 4(2) and Schedule 3(3)

⁸ The number of people has been determined by assigning population information from the 2011 census to residential building locations and rounded to the nearest 1,000.

⁹ The noise levels throughout this document refer to free-field levels at a height of 4m at the facades of dwellings.

Table 6: Estimated number of people in agglomerations above various noise levels due to noise from railways, L_{den}

Noise Level (L_{den}) (dB)	Number of People
≥55	1,001,000
≥60	559,000
≥65	268,000
≥70	96,000
≥75	22,300

Table 7: Estimated number of people in agglomerations above various noise levels due to noise from railways, L_{night}

Noise Level (L_{night}) (dB)	Number of People
≥50	737,000
≥55	385,000
≥60	163,000
≥65	49,000
≥70	9,000

Table 8: Estimated number of people in agglomerations above various noise levels due to noise from railways, $L_{Aeq,18h}$

Noise Level ($L_{Aeq,18h}$) (dB)	Number of People
≥55	641,000
≥60	321,000
≥65	119,000
≥70	32,000
≥75	4,000

- 8.3 For more detail about individual agglomerations, please see Appendix B. For the results for railways outside agglomerations and other information regarding the management of railway noise, please see the 'Noise Action Plan: Railways (Including Major Railways)'.

9. Identification of Important Areas

- 9.1 Information about the process used for identifying Important Areas with regard to railway noise in agglomerations can be found in the 'Noise Action Plan: Railways (Including Major Railways)'.
- 9.2 It has been estimated that the number of people immediately associated with the Important Areas identified through this process for railways inside agglomerations is just over 11,000. This is expected to correspond to just under 650 Important Areas.

Long term strategy

- 9.3 The Round 1 Noise Action Plans set out the long term strategy regarding the management of railway noise. An update can be found in Part E of the 'Noise Action Plan: Railways (Including Major Railways)'.

Part D: Noise from industry

10. Noise from industrial sources in the agglomerations: current approach to noise management

10.1 Noise from industrial sources is currently managed through three parallel and complimentary regimes. These are:

- development control through land use planning;
- control through the Environmental Permitting Regulation process; and
- control through the use of Statutory Nuisance legislation.

11. Noise from industrial sources in agglomerations: summary of the results of the noise mapping, including an evaluation of the estimated number of people exposed to noise

11.1 The Regulations required that noise level information from industrial sources be determined in terms of several noise indicators¹⁰. These included:

- L_{den}
- L_{night}

11.2 The estimated number of people exposed above various noise levels from the strategic mapping of industrial noise in each agglomeration will be available on the maps and charts page of the Defra website.

¹⁰ The Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 (SI 2006/2238) Regulation 4(2) and Schedule 3(5)

12. Noise from industrial sources in END agglomerations: identification of problems and situations that need to be investigated

12.1 It is considered that the existing noise management regime as outlined in Paragraph 10.1 above provides suitable mechanisms for the proactive and reactive management of noise issues from the industrial sources mapped in END agglomerations.

13. Noise from industrial sources in the END agglomerations: actions which Defra intends to take

13.1 It is proposed that the existing noise management regime should continue and no new specific initiatives are to be adopted regarding the management of noise from industrial sources mapped in agglomerations.

14. Noise from industrial sources in the END agglomerations: long term strategy

14.1 Defra will encourage the relevant authorities to review current policy and practice for the management of noise from industrial sources, as required. This would include:

- the procedures for responding to complaints; and
- the arrangements for liaison between the planning and environmental health functions of local authorities and the Environment Agency regarding the noise management of current and new industrial development.

14.2 Defra will continue to liaise with BSI over the current revision of BS4142: Method for rating industrial noise affecting mixed residential and industrial areas¹¹.

14.3 Defra will continue to monitor community response to noise from industrial sources.

¹¹ BS 4142:1997, Method for Rating industrial noise affecting mixed residential and industrial areas

- 14.4 Defra will continue to engage pro-actively with the European Commission regarding any review of procedures and requirements concerning the future of industrial noise mapping.
- 14.5 Defra will review the issues raised in this Section when the third round of action planning occurs.

Part E: Noise from aircraft

15. The management of the impact of aircraft noise in agglomerations

- 15.1 This section applies to agglomerations affected by noise from the operations at airports covered by the Regulations.
- 15.2 As outlined in the regulations, the relevant Airport Operators are the Competent Authorities for development of the Action Plan for their airport.
- 15.3 The Regulations required that noise level information from aircraft (air noise)¹² be determined in terms of several noise indicators¹³. These include:
- L_{den}
 - L_{night}
- 15.4 The estimated total number of people and dwellings exposed above various noise levels from the strategic mapping of noise from aircraft using these airports will be available on the Defra website.

¹² The Regulations require that only air noise be mapped; that is the noise from the moment that the aircraft is about to move down the runway at take-off (known as start of roll) to the moment after landing and just before it turns off the runway to taxi to the stand.

¹³ The Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 (SI 2006/2238) Regulation 4(2) and Schedule 3(4)

- 15.5 The relevant airports are either revising their existing Noise Action Plans or preparing an Action Plan if none already exists. The Airport Action Plans will be published on the websites of the relevant Airports.
- 15.6 For the purposes of this Noise Action Plan, only the noise impact from those airports for which noise mapping was required to be carried out according to the Regulations has been considered. Some agglomerations are not affected by noise from any of those airports. A list of agglomerations affected by aircraft noise covered by the Regulations is shown in Appendix C, along with links to the relevant airport Action Plans.

16. Noise from aircraft in agglomerations: identification of problems and situations that need to be investigated

- 16.1 Defra prepared guidance for airport operators regarding the preparation of their Action Plans. It included the following:
- As a first priority, consider what further measures should be taken in areas shown by the noise maps to have residential premises exposed to more than 69 dB $L_{Aeq,16h}$ according to the results of the strategic noise mapping;
 - Consider what further measures should be taken to assist the management of aircraft noise affecting noise sensitive buildings, such as schools and hospitals, in the light of the policy in the Aviation Policy Framework; and
 - More generally, examine the day, evening and night results produced from the noise mapping and consider whether there are any features of the noise impact from departing or arriving aircraft that might be managed further.

17. Noise from aircraft in agglomerations: actions that Defra intends to take

- 17.1 Defra will review the draft Noise Action Plans prepared or revised by the various airport operators to be satisfied that the requirements of the regulations have been met and the action planning guidance followed. The

Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs is responsible for formally adopting the airport Noise Action Plans.

- 17.2 An airport operator will need to consider whether any element of their proposed airport Action Plan might conflict with any formally identified quiet areas. In order to avoid any such conflict arising, Defra will liaise with airport operators whose operations affect an agglomeration and inform them of any quiet areas.

18. Noise from aircraft in agglomerations: long term strategy

- 18.1 Defra will continue to encourage any development of future policy on aviation and sustainable transport to reflect any emerging scientific knowledge or trends in community response to noise from aircraft.
- 18.2 Defra will continue to liaise with the Department for Transport regarding the establishment of reliable data on the community response to noise from aircraft.
- 18.3 Defra will continue to develop, agree and disseminate good practice approaches and methodologies through the Interdepartmental Group on Costs and Benefits noise subject group (IGCB(N)) to support the policy appraisal of noise. Further information is available from www.defra.gov.uk/evidence/economics/igcb.

Part F: Quiet areas

19. Policy and legal requirements

- 19.1 The Regulations require that Action Plans for agglomerations include provisions that aim to protect existing quiet areas from an increase in noise. The Round 1 Agglomerations Action Plans outlined a high-level approach for the identification and management of quiet areas and described their anticipated attributes.
- 19.2 This Action Plan provides additional information on the process and criteria for identifying such quiet areas, which Defra has designed in consultation with other Government departments. The approach has been developed to support eligible local authorities (those with land falling within agglomeration boundaries) that are considering, on a voluntary basis, proposing spaces to be formally identified as quiet areas. Additional information and criteria are attached at Appendix D. Eligible local authorities should refer to this information before completing the quiet areas application form (draft also attached at Appendix D).

20. Process for identification of quiet areas

- 20.1 Defra will invite eligible local authorities ('applicants')¹⁴, to nominate a small number of their approved Local Green Spaces delineated in Local or Neighbourhood Plans, for formal identification as END quiet areas. It is anticipated that relevant local authority partners may need to liaise when preparing a quiet area application.
- 20.2 Applicants within the London agglomeration will, in addition to their Local Green Spaces, be able to nominate small areas of land that have been designated in the relevant Local Plan as Metropolitan Open Land for formal identification as quiet areas.

¹⁴ We anticipate that applications would usually be prepared by the relevant local planning authorities, who are responsible for preparing Local Plans and designating Local Green Spaces, in liaison with other relevant departments. This does not preclude other relevant departments within an eligible local authority from submitting an application to nominate a space for formal identification as an END quiet area.

- 20.3 Nominations will be submitted to Defra using an application form that will be hosted on the Noise Action Plan Support Tool (NAPST)¹⁵ and assessed by Defra on at least an annual basis using the criteria in Appendix D of this Action Plan. The application form will request information about the location of the proposed quiet area, as well as details regarding the attributes of the space and how the local authority intends to maintain the quietness.
- 20.4 Defra will review applications on at least an annual basis and will formally identify a selection of the nominated spaces as quiet areas, as long as the relevant criteria have been met.
- 20.5 Defra will then review the existing Agglomerations Noise Action Plan, updating it to list the formally identified quiet areas. Defra will also publish details of any quiet areas that have been formally identified in an appropriately accessible format.

21. Expected characteristics

- 21.1 The nominated spaces should be quiet or relatively quiet, and generate significant benefits (in terms of health, wellbeing, and quality of life) for the communities they serve because of their quietness. Applicants will need to describe these benefits when completing the application form.
- 21.2 It is anticipated that a range of spaces might be nominated for identification as quiet areas; based on local characteristics and circumstances. Candidate spaces might include areas within city parks, urban squares that provide a tranquil oasis, and public gardens (this list is not exhaustive).
- 21.3 Defra does not intend to set noise thresholds to steer the consideration of proposed quiet areas; determining the 'quietness' or 'relative quietness' of these spaces and associated benefits is a matter for local discretion. However, applicants will need to support their application with evidence of actual or perceived noise levels within and surrounding the space and describe the approaches taken to determine this evidence.
- 21.4 In order to be considered as a potential quiet area, a nominated space will first need to have been designated as a Local Green Space in the relevant Local or Neighbourhood Plan, with tranquillity being a factor in its designation. This is because Local Green Spaces are green areas that have already been identified as demonstrably special to the local community. The

¹⁵ The NAPST is an online password protected facility designed to assist with implementing road and rail noise action plans and, in particular, the investigation of Important Areas (noise 'hotspots').

space will therefore already need to have met the policy set out in the National Planning Policy Framework. The Department for Communities and Local Government will be publishing guidance on Local Green Space designation in the new web-based National Planning Practice Guidance suite. In addition, the space will need to meet the criteria set out in Appendix D of this document.

- 21.5 In the case of the London agglomeration, the nominated space will either need to have first been designated, in the relevant Local or Neighbourhood Plan, as a Local Green Space, or as Metropolitan Open Land in the relevant Local Plan. This is intended to streamline the process for London applicants, as Metropolitan Open Land is strategically important and is already afforded the same level of protection as land designated as Local Green Spaces.
- 21.6 It is expected that only a small subset of Local Green Spaces will ultimately be formally identified as END quiet areas. These spaces will need to be outstanding in the context of other Local Green Spaces, and be particularly valued by the communities they serve for their quietness; with their value extending beyond their immediate locality. For example we anticipate that they will be located close to urban centres, or have good transport links.
- 21.7 Likewise, with regards to Metropolitan Open Land, it is expected that only small areas of the total designated land will be nominated for formal identification as quiet areas.

22. Management of quiet areas

- 22.1 Identified quiet areas will become a material consideration in planning decisions. Relevant local authorities will be expected to implement measures to preserve the quietness or relative quietness of the spaces. In particular, local authorities should aim to protect them from an increase in noise from transport and industrial sources arising both within and outside the site and which would result in a loss of the perceived sense of quietness.
- 22.2 Local approaches to the management of quiet areas should be integrated with wider policies for securing Government policy on sustainable development. The aim should be to realise the benefits of quiet areas and their contribution to quality of life in ways consistent with meeting community needs for affordable homes, jobs and regeneration.
- 22.3 Defra will keep the process for identifying quiet areas under review.

Part G: Consultation

23. Informal consultation

23.1 During the development of this Action Plan, Defra held informal discussions with various bodies including:

- The Highways Agency;
- Representatives of the rail industry;
- Transport for London;
- Relevant government departments;
- Various individual local highway authorities and local authorities; and
- Relevant stakeholders

24. Formal public consultation

24.1 The formal public consultation was open for 14 weeks and closed on the 29th October 2013.

25.2 A total of 23 responses were received from local authorities, transport authorities, private individuals, and other interested parties. The various responses were reviewed and amendments have been made to this Action Plan where appropriate. A document has been published summarising the responses to this consultation. It can be found at www.gov.uk/defra.

Appendices

Appendix A: Glossary of acoustic and technical terms

Term	Definition
Agglomeration	An area having a population in excess of 100,000 persons and a population density equal to or greater than 500 people per km ² and which is considered to be urbanised
dB(A)	A measure of sound pressure level ("A" weighted) in decibels as specified in British Standard BS EN 61672-2:2003
L _{Aeq,T}	The A-weighted equivalent continuous sound pressure level which is a notional continuous level that, at a given position and over the defined time period, T, contains the same sound energy as the actual fluctuating sound that occurred at the given position over the same time period, T
L _{day}	The L _{Aeq} over the period 0700 – 1900, local time (for strategic noise mapping this is an annual average)
L _{evening}	The L _{Aeq} over the period 1900 – 2300, local time (for strategic noise mapping this is an annual average)
L _{night}	The L _{Aeq} over the period 2300 – 0700, local time (for strategic noise mapping this is an annual average)
L _{Aeq,16h}	The L _{Aeq} over the period 0700 – 2300, local time (for strategic noise mapping this is an annual average)
L _{den}	The L _{Aeq} over the period 0000 – 2400, but with the evening values (1900 – 2300) weighted by the addition of 5 dB(A), and the night values (2300 – 0700) weighted by the addition of 10 dB(A) (for strategic noise mapping this is an annual average)
L _{Aeq,18h}	The L _{Aeq} over the period 0600 – 2400, local time (for strategic noise mapping this is an annual average)
L _{Aeq,6h}	The L _{Aeq} over the period 0000 – 0600, local time (for strategic noise mapping this is an annual average)
L _{A10,18h}	The noise level exceeded for 10% of the time averaged hourly over the period 0600-2400.

Appendix B: Detailed Agglomeration Data

See separate document on www.gov.uk/defra.

Appendix C: Agglomerations in England affected by aircraft noise

The table below lists the agglomerations in England, to which this Action Plan applies, and which are affected by noise from airports covered by the Directive and Regulations.

Agglomeration	Airport
Aldershot Urban Area	
Basildon/North Benfleet	
Bedford/Kempston	
Birkenhead Urban Area	Liverpool
Blackburn/Darwen	
Blackpool Urban Area	Blackpool
Bournemouth Urban Area	Bournemouth
Brighton/Worthing/Littlehampton	Shoreham
Bristol Urban Area	Bristol
Burnley/Nelson	
Cambridge Urban Area	Cambridge
Cheltenham/Charlton Kings	
Chesterfield/Staveley	
Colchester	
Coventry/Bedworth	
Crawley Urban Area	London Gatwick

Dearne Valley Urban Area	
Derby Urban Area	
Doncaster Urban Area	
Eastbourne	
Exeter	
Gloucester Urban Area	
Greater London Urban Area	London Heathrow; London City
Greater Manchester Urban Area	Manchester
Grimsby/Cleethorpes	
Hastings/Bexhill	
High Wycombe Urban Area	Wycombe Air Park
Ipswich Urban Area	
Kingston upon Hull	
Leicester Urban Area	
Lincoln Urban Area	
Liverpool Urban Area	Liverpool
Luton/Dunstable	London Luton
Mansfield Urban Area	
Milton Keynes Urban Area	
Northampton Urban Area	

Norwich Urban Area	
Nottingham Urban Area	
Nuneaton Urban Area	
Oxford	
Peterborough	
Plymouth	
Portsmouth Urban Area	
Preston Urban Area	
Reading/Wokingham	
Sheffield Urban Area	
Slough Urban Area	London Heathrow
Southampton Urban Area	Southampton
Southend Urban Area	Southend
Southport/Formby	
St Albans/Hatfield	
Sunderland Urban Area	
Swindon	
Teesside	
Telford Urban Area	
Thanet	Manston

The Medway Towns Urban Area	
The Potteries	
Torbay	
Tyneside	Newcastle
Warrington Urban Area	
West Midlands Urban Area	Birmingham International
West Yorkshire Urban Area	Leeds Bradford
Wigan Urban Area	
York	

Appendix D: Quiet areas: criteria, draft application form and other information

D1. Introduction

Why are quiet areas important?

D1.1 People in urban areas value the ability to enjoy areas of quiet or relative quiet, away from the sounds of urban life¹⁶. There is evidence to suggest that quiet (or the absence of unnecessary or inappropriate sounds) has a number of important and often co-related benefits to human wellbeing - including improved creativity, problem solving, mental health, concentration and undisturbed sleep¹⁷.

D1.2 Access to quiet areas could also offer other economic and social benefits including impacts on property values (people generally prefer to live in quiet neighbourhoods) and benefits to the wider community, including for children and elderly people. Consequently, there is a desire to protect areas of quiet and relative quiet to support health, wellbeing and quality of life.

D1.3 This ambition is supported by the Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE), which sets out the Government's policy on noise. Its vision is to:

“Promote good health and a good quality of life through the effective management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development.”

Its aims are to:

- avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life;
- mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and

¹⁶ In the Defra 2011 survey of public attitudes and behaviours towards the environment, 26% of respondents stated that one of the top three reasons for spending time in public gardens, parks, commons or other green spaces was for tranquillity, <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130123162956/http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/files/Statistical-Release-13-April-2011-biodiversity1.pdf>.

¹⁷ URS Scott Wilson, 'The economic value of quiet areas', March 2011, <http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Default.aspx?Menu=Menu&Module=More&Location=None&ProjectID=17600>

- where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life.
- D1.4 The third aim seeks, where possible, to improve health and quality of life through the pro-active management of noise while also taking into account the guiding principles of sustainable development¹⁸, recognising that this will deliver potential benefits to society. The protection of quiet places and quiet times as well as the enhancement of the acoustic environment will assist with delivering this aim.
- D1.5 This information has been developed by the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra) as the Government Department responsible for the UK's compliance with the Environmental Noise Directive (END)¹⁹. It is designed to support eligible local authorities (those with land falling within an END agglomeration boundary) that are considering, on a voluntary basis, applying to Defra for the identification of a space as a quiet area under the terms of the END.
- D1.6 This information sets out the associated process and criteria (see Annex A for criteria) to steer the consideration of END quiet areas and should be read by eligible local authorities ('applicants')²⁰ before completing the quiet areas application form (see draft form at Annex B).
- D1.7 It is anticipated that relevant local authority partners may need to liaise when preparing a quiet area application.
- D1.8 Once identified by Defra, local authorities will be expected to implement measures to preserve their quiet areas and aim to protect them from an increase in noise arising from sources covered by the END. The END

¹⁸ Sustainable development means encouraging economic growth while protecting the environment and improving our quality of life - all without affecting the ability of future generations to do the same.

¹⁹ Environmental Noise Directive: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2002:189:0012:0025:EN:PDF>

²⁰ We anticipate that applications would usually be prepared by the relevant local planning authority, which is responsible for preparing Local Plans and designating Local Green Spaces, in liaison with other relevant departments. This does not preclude other relevant departments within an eligible local authority from submitting an application to nominate a space for formal identification as an END quiet area.

applies to environmental noise generated by transport (road, rail, aviation) and industrial sources.

D2. Legal and policy context

- D2.1 The Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006, as amended ('the Regulations'), as translated into policy through Noise Action Plans, place a responsibility on the Government to identify and aim to protect quiet areas in our largest cities covered by the terms of the Directive, (referred to as 'agglomerations')²¹, from an increase in noise from transport and industrial sources, which would result in a loss of the perceived sense of quietness.
- D2.2 The END specifically requires that the Noise Action Plans prepared by Member States include actions that the Competent Authorities intend to take in the next five years, including any measures to preserve quiet areas. The Action Plans for English agglomerations, which were adopted following the first round of strategic noise mapping, outlined an approach to identifying and managing quiet areas, as well as the anticipated attributes of a quiet area. Further details are provided here to facilitate the identification and preservation of such areas.
- D2.3 Separately, in 2011 the Natural Environment White Paper committed the Government to "work with local authorities to establish mechanisms for formally identifying and protecting urban Quiet Areas, so that people living in cities can benefit from access to areas of relative quiet for relaxation and contemplation"²².
- D2.4 Since the publication of the White Paper, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) has been published²³. The NPPF introduced a new Local Green Space designation, which allows local authorities and communities to protect 'demonstrably special' spaces on a number of grounds, including tranquillity, which enable them to rule out new development within these designations, other than in very special circumstances.

²¹ An agglomeration is an urban area with a population in excess of 100,000 persons and a population density equal to or greater than 500 people per km².

²² Natural Environment White Paper:
<http://www.officialdocuments.gov.uk/document/cm80/8082/8082.pdf>

²³ National Planning Policy Framework: <https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/making-the-planning-system-work-more-efficiently-and-effectively/supporting-pages/national-planning-policy-framework>

- D2.5 The NPPF, through the Local Green Space designation, has thereby enabled the Government to fulfil the commitment made in the White Paper by providing a mechanism for local authorities to protect quiet, or tranquil, spaces. The Department for Communities and Local Government will be publishing guidance on Local Green Space designation in the new web-based National Planning Practice Guidance suite.
- D2.6 This Appendix on quiet areas supports the process to facilitate the formal identification of END quiet areas within agglomerations.
- D2.7 It is expected that any spaces that are identified as END quiet areas will be particularly valued by the communities they serve for their quietness - generating health, wellbeing, or quality of life benefits because of their quietness or relative quietness; with their value extending beyond their immediate locality. For example we anticipate that they will be located close to urban centres, or have good transport links.
- D2.8 In order to preserve their quietness, END quiet areas will become a material consideration in planning decisions and local authorities will need to implement measures to aim to protect them from an increase in environmental noise arising both inside and outside the space.

D3. Scope

- D3.1 This information is provided for any local authority in England with land falling wholly or partly within an END agglomeration boundary that is considering, on a voluntary basis, applying to Defra for the formal identification of one or more END quiet area.
- D3.2 Where a local authority boundary falls partly inside and partly outside an agglomeration boundary, the process will only apply to that portion of land falling inside the boundary. In order for a space to be identified as an END quiet area, the space itself will need to fall entirely within an agglomeration boundary²⁴.

²⁴ A map of England showing the locations of the 65 END agglomerations can be found in Part A of the Agglomerations Action Plan. Appendix B of the Agglomerations Action Plan lists the local authorities falling wholly or partly within each agglomeration.

D4. Process for identifying END quiet areas

- D4.1 In summary, eligible local authorities will be invited to nominate a small number of their approved Local Green Spaces delineated in Local or Neighbourhood Plans, for identification as END quiet areas. Applicants within the London agglomeration will, in addition to their Local Green Spaces, be able to nominate small areas of land that have been designated in the relevant Local Plan as Metropolitan Open Land for identification as END quiet areas. This is to streamline the process for London applicants because land designated as Metropolitan Open Land already has the same level of protection as Local Green Spaces and is regarded as strategically important.
- D4.2 Nominations will be submitted to Defra using an application form that will be hosted on the Noise Action Plan Support Tool (NAPST)²⁵ and assessed by Defra on at least an annual basis using the criteria in Annex A. Defra intends to identify a selection of these spaces as END quiet areas. The steps in this process are outlined below in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Summary of process for identifying an END quiet area

Activity
Defra invites eligible local authorities ('applicants') to nominate, on a voluntary basis, a small number of their Local Green Spaces or small areas of appropriate Metropolitan Open Land as candidate Environmental Noise Directive quiet areas.
Applicants undertake local consultation to decide which, if any, of these spaces they wish to nominate for identification as END quiet areas, ensuring that each space meets the criteria set out in Annex A.
Applicants complete a separate application form for each candidate quiet area (see draft form at Annex B), and submit completed forms to Defra using the NAPST.
Defra reviews applications (on at least an annual basis) in accordance with the criteria in Annex A and decides which spaces to identify as END quiet areas.
Any identified END quiet areas will be a material consideration in planning decisions. When local authorities update their Local Plans they should include details of any

²⁵ The NAPST is an online password protected facility designed to assist with implementing road and rail noise action plans and, in particular, the investigation of Important Areas (noise 'hotspots').

identified END quiet areas.
Defra reviews the existing Agglomerations Noise Action Plan, updating it to list the END quiet areas that have been identified.
Defra publishes details of the quiet areas that have been identified.
Local authorities implement measures to preserve the quietness of these spaces and aim to protect them from an increase in noise from transport and industrial sources arising both within and outside the site.

D5. Sources of noise covered

D5.1 Once identified, local authorities will aim to protect quiet areas from an increase in noise arising from sources covered by the END, which applies to environmental noise generated by transport and industrial sources.

D6. Characteristics of nominated spaces

‘Types’ of space

D6.1 We anticipate that a range of spaces might be nominated for identification as END quiet areas; to be determined by local characteristics and circumstances. Candidate spaces might include areas within city parks, urban squares that provide a tranquil oasis, and public gardens (this list is not exhaustive).

D6.2 The nominated spaces should be quiet or relatively quiet²⁶, and generate particular benefits (in terms of health, wellbeing, and quality of life) for local communities because of their quietness. Applicants will need to describe these benefits when completing the application form.

D6.3 In order to be considered as a potential END quiet area, a nominated space will first need to have been designated as a Local Green Space in the relevant Local or Neighbourhood Plan, with tranquillity being a factor in its designation. This is because Local Green Spaces are green areas that have already been identified as demonstrably special to the local community. The space will therefore already need to have met the policy set out in the NPPF. In addition, the space will need to meet the criteria set out in Annex A.

²⁶ We expect that quiet areas will be quiet in the context of the surrounding area.

- D6.4 In the case of the London agglomeration, the nominated space will either need to have first been designated, in the relevant Local or Neighbourhood Plan, as a Local Green Space, or as Metropolitan Open Land in the relevant Local Plan. This is intended to streamline the process for London applicants, as Metropolitan Open Land is strategically important and is already afforded the same level of protection as Local Green Spaces.
- D6.5 It is expected that only a small subset of Local Green Spaces will ultimately be identified as END quiet areas. These spaces will need to be outstanding in the context of other Local Green Spaces, and be particularly valued, by the communities they serve, for their quietness - generating health, wellbeing, or quality of life benefits because of their quietness or relative quietness; with their value extending beyond their immediate locality.
- D6.6 Likewise, with regards to Metropolitan Open Land, it is expected that only small areas of the total designated land will be nominated for identification as END quiet areas and that the nominated spaces will be of a high quality.

Noise levels

- D6.7 The process does not set absolute noise limits for END quiet areas; determining the 'quietness' or 'relative quietness' of these spaces and associated benefits will be a matter for local discretion. However, applicants will need to support their application with evidence of actual or perceived noise levels within and surrounding the candidate quiet area and describe the approaches taken to assess this. A non-exhaustive list of techniques is provided below:
- Taking noise measurements inside and outside the nominated space.
 - Use of strategic noise maps to identify relatively quiet spaces.
 - Assessment of the soundscape and acoustic environment.
 - Community surveys and consultation (on-site and online), undertaken to determine why a space is perceived to be quiet and why it is regarded as particularly special.

D7. Measures to preserve END quiet areas

- D7.1 Once identified, local authorities will be expected to implement measures to preserve their quiet areas, and prevent any deterioration of the existing 'quietness'. This could include:

- Appropriate signage
- Installing sound barriers / green barriers
- Measures to improve the soundscape or acoustic environment of the space
- Restriction of certain noise-making activities
- Consideration of quiet areas within planning / development decisions

D8. What is the difference between the protection conferred on Local Green Space designations and END quiet areas?

D8.1 Local Green Spaces are given Green Belt level protection from on-site development and therefore any associated environmental impacts, including noise. In order to preserve their quietness, END quiet areas will need to be given additional protection, by relevant local authorities, from environmental noise arising from sources both inside and outside the space.

D9. How to address an increase in noise in an END quiet area

D9.1 The 'quietness' of the END quiet area will be deemed to have been maintained unless:

- The local authority itself becomes aware, for example by taking measurements or through observation, that noise levels have increased; or
- The local authority is alerted, for example by complaints from users of the space, to a deterioration of the acoustic environment or quietness within the space (remembering that some sounds may be regarded as desirable).

D9.2 In these circumstances, the local authority will be expected to respond to these concerns, by identifying the noise source(s) and implementing appropriate noise management measures to address the issue(s). These could include relevant measures set out in paragraph D7.1 above.

D9.3 It is anticipated that revocation of a formally identified END quiet area will only be considered in very special circumstances; for example, when a

major development occurs affecting the existing noise situation and it is no longer feasible to continue to preserve the quiet area.

- D9.4 Local authorities wishing to revoke a formally identified END quiet area should consider whether an alternative Local Green Space or small area of Metropolitan Open Land could be nominated as a replacement. The alternative space would need to meet the criteria in Annex A.
- D9.5 In these circumstances the relevant local authority will need to inform Defra in writing, setting out a justification to support the revocation of the space's formally identified quiet area status and providing details of any alternative Local Green Spaces, or appropriate areas of Metropolitan Open Land that they wish Defra to consider identifying as a replacement END quiet area.
- D9.6 The Environmental Noise Directive²⁷ and the Regulations contain provisions enabling Member States to review their Action Plans, and to revise them if necessary when a major development occurs affecting the existing noise situation. Therefore, in exceptional circumstances, for example to accommodate a nationally significant infrastructure project, it may be deemed necessary to revoke the status of a formally identified END quiet area.
- D9.7 The Regulations also require that Defra keep the identification of quiet areas under review and make revisions where considered appropriate. To meet this requirement, Defra will revise the existing Agglomerations Action Plan to reflect any change in the status of an END quiet area.
- D9.8 The local authority would then need to remove the quiet area designation from the relevant Local Plan at the next appropriate review point.

D10. Further information

- D10.1 If you have any questions relating to the process or require further information, please contact Defra at: Noise@defra.gsi.gov.uk.

²⁷ The END, Article 7: The action plans shall be reviewed, and revised if necessary, when a major development occurs affecting the existing noise situation, and at least every five years after the date of their approval.

Annex A

Identification of END quiet areas: criteria

A1. Introduction

A1.1 This Annex sets out criteria to support the identification of quiet areas under the terms of the Environmental Noise Directive (END). Defra will assess all proposed quiet areas using these criteria, and therefore recommend that local authorities ('applicants')²⁸ refer to this document when preparing their applications.

A1.2 Applicants should demonstrate a selective approach when considering which spaces to nominate for identification as END quiet areas. All nominated quiet areas should clearly meet the criteria below. It is expected that any spaces that are identified as END quiet areas will be outstanding in the context of other Local Green Spaces or areas of Metropolitan Open Land, and be particularly valued by the communities they serve for their quietness; with their value extending beyond their immediate locality.

A2. Geographic criteria

A2.1 In identifying a candidate quiet area, applicants must confirm that the space:

- a. falls wholly within an END agglomeration^{29 30}; and
- b. has been designated as a Local Green Space, or falls within an area that has been designated as Metropolitan Open Land, in the relevant Local or Neighbourhood Plan.

²⁸ We anticipate that applications would usually be prepared by the relevant local planning authority, which is responsible for preparing Local Plans and designating Local Green Spaces, in liaison with other relevant departments. This does not preclude other relevant departments within an eligible local authority from submitting an application to nominate a space for formal identification as an END quiet area.

²⁹ An agglomeration is an urban area with a population in excess of 100,000 persons and a population density equal to or greater than 500 people per km².

³⁰ A map of England showing the locations of the 65 END agglomerations can be found in Part A of the Agglomerations Action Plan. Appendix B lists the local authorities falling wholly or partly within each agglomeration.

A2.2 Defra will require applicants to provide details relating to the ownership, management, size and location of the nominated space. It is expected that nominated quiet areas will be relatively small in size.

A3. Local engagement

A3.1 When selecting candidate quiet areas, we expect that applicants will have undertaken meaningful engagement and / or consultation with local groups and communities. This may be most appropriately and cost-effectively achieved as part of other relevant consultations; for example when Local Plans are reviewed.

A4. Sustainable development considerations

A4.1 The location and size of the candidate quiet area will need to be consistent with current and proposed development (including any infrastructure development that may be consented under the Planning Act 2008); and consistent with policies and development allocations in the relevant Local and, if applicable, Neighbourhood Plan. Consideration should also be given to any proposed developments in emerging Local and Neighbourhood Plans.

A5. Perceived quiet

A5.1 The candidate quiet area must be quiet, or relatively quiet compared to its surroundings. In nominating a space, applicants should take account of the results of strategic noise mapping and support their application with evidence of the actual or perceived quietness within the space and its surrounding area, describing the approach(es) taken to assess this. A non-exhaustive list of techniques is provided below:

- Taking noise measurements inside and outside the nominated space
- Use of strategic noise maps to identify relatively quiet spaces
- Assessment of the soundscape and acoustic environment
- Community surveys and consultation (on-site and online), undertaken to determine why a space is perceived to be quiet and why it is regarded as particularly special

A5.2 The nominated quiet area must provide significant and important benefits (in terms of health, wellbeing, quality of life) because of its quietness. As the space will already have been designated as a Local Green Space, it is expected that it will already be regarded as “demonstrably special”, or will,

in the case of Metropolitan Open Land, be of strategic importance. For any nominated Local Green Space, it is expected that tranquillity will have been a factor in the space's designation.

A5.3 It is expected that any spaces that are identified as END quiet areas will be outstanding in the context of other Local Green Spaces or areas of Metropolitan Open Land, and be particularly valued by the communities they serve for their quietness - generating health, wellbeing, or quality of life benefits because of their quietness or relative quietness; with their value extending beyond their immediate locality. For example we anticipate that they will be located close to urban centres, or have good transport links.

A5.4 The space may already be managed to sustain its quietness. The applicant must outline any existing and proposed measures to protect its quietness from any increase in noise from relevant sources (transport and industrial) arising both inside and outside the space.

A5.5 The applicant must demonstrate that they have adequately considered the typical acoustic environment and soundscape of the nominated space – identifying the existing man-made and natural sounds, and indicating the sounds that are dominant. They must describe how noise levels inside the space compare in relative terms to typical levels in the surrounding area.

A6. Non-acoustic considerations

A6.1 The applicant must reflect on wider tranquillity considerations, such as the presence of nature and visual or aesthetic qualities. These factors may affect a visitor's perception of quiet and may provide a positive distraction from, or masking of, external unwanted man-made noise.

A7. Accessibility

A7.1 Applicants should state whether the nominated quiet area is well maintained, has adequate disabled access, is generally open to the public during the daytime and does not require payment of a fee to enter. Failure on any of these points is not necessarily a bar to quiet area status, but may detract from the potential benefits otherwise conferred by quiet.



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

Draft quiet areas application form

**Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006,
as amended**

2014

Introduction

This form should be used by eligible local authorities (those with land falling within END agglomeration boundaries^{31 32}) to propose a space, to the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra), for identification as a quiet area under the terms of the Environmental Noise Directive.

The nominated space will need to have already been designated in the relevant Local or Neighbourhood Plan as a Local Green Space. In the case of local authorities within the London agglomeration, the space will need to have been designated either as a Local Green Space or as Metropolitan Open Land.

Local authority applicants³³ should refer to the accompanying information before completing this form.

1. Applicant details

- 1.1 Name, position, and contact details (telephone number, email and postal address) of applicant:

- 1.2 Please confirm that you are authorised by the relevant local authority to make this application and provide details below:

³¹ An agglomeration is an urban area with a population in excess of 100,000 persons and a population density equal to or greater than 500 people per km².

³² A map of England showing the locations of the 65 END agglomerations can be found in Part A of the Agglomerations Action Plan. Appendix B lists the local authorities falling wholly or partly within each agglomeration.

³³ We anticipate that applications would usually be prepared by the relevant local planning authority, which is responsible for preparing Local Plans and designating Local Green Spaces, in liaison with other relevant departments. This does not preclude other relevant departments within an eligible local authority from submitting an application to nominate a space for formal identification as an END quiet area.

2. Details of the proposed space

2.1 Name (or other description) of this space:

2.2 Size of this space (in hectares):

2.3 Description of location:

- *Please attach a map of this space (clearly showing boundaries) in GO referenced electronic format (e.g. a '.shp' file). Applicants may also wish to attach a few photographs of the nominated space.*

2.4 Name of agglomeration:

2.5 Please confirm that the nominated space is located wholly within the agglomeration boundary³⁴.

Please put an 'X' in the appropriate box: Yes No

- *Please note that the nominated space must fall wholly within the agglomeration boundary to be considered for formal identification as a quiet area by Defra.*

³⁴ Details of the agglomeration boundary will be available from Defra in a suitable format. The agglomeration boundaries are currently shown on a series of maps available on the Defra website.

2.6 **For applicants from local authorities outside the London agglomeration:** Please confirm that the nominated space has been designated as a Local Green Space in the relevant Local or Neighbourhood Plan.

Please put an 'X' in the appropriate box: Yes No

2.7 **For applicants from local authorities inside the London agglomeration:** Please confirm that the nominated space has been designated as *either*:

a. Local Green Space in the relevant Local or Neighbourhood Plan.

Please put an 'X' in the appropriate box: Yes No

Or: b. Metropolitan Open Land within the relevant Local Plan

Please put an 'X' in the appropriate box: Yes No

- *Please attach a link to or copy of the relevant Local or Neighbourhood Plan, flagging the section that confirms this space's designation as a Local Green Space or Metropolitan Open Land.*
- *Please note that if the proposed space has not already been designated in the relevant Local or Neighbourhood Plan as a Local Green Space, or for applicants within the London agglomeration, as a Local Green Space or Metropolitan Open Land, then it will not be considered for formal identification as a quiet area by Defra.*

2.8 Please provide further details covering:

- who owns this space
- who is responsible for the management of this space
- the primary and secondary purpose(s) of this space

- 2.8 Please describe any existing national or local land use designations that are applicable to this space.

3. Local engagement

- 3.1 Please provide details of the engagement or consultation undertaken with local groups and communities in short-listing this space.

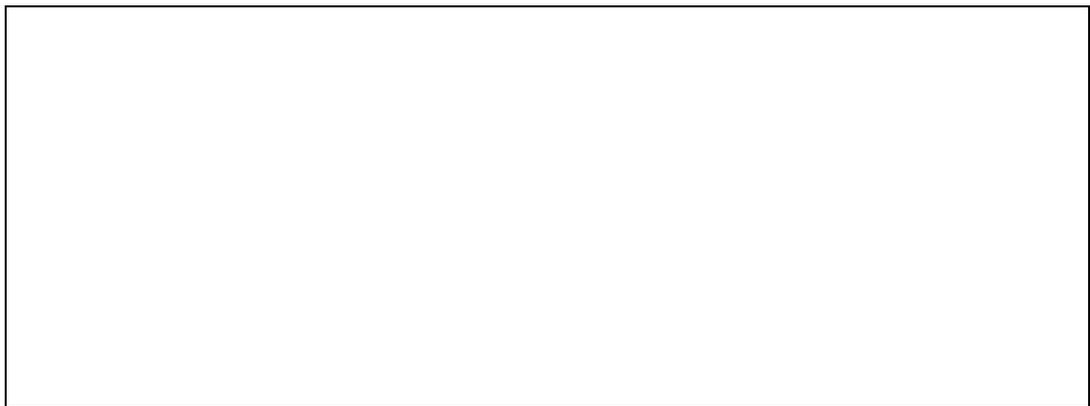
4. Sustainable development considerations

- 4.1 Please provide details to confirm that the nominated space is consistent with current and proposed development within the relevant Local or Neighbourhood Plan (including any infrastructure development that may be consented under the Planning Act 2008); and consistent with policies and development allocations in the relevant Local and, if applicable, Neighbourhood Plan. Please describe how, if applicable, consideration has been given to any proposed developments in emerging Local and Neighbourhood Plans.

5. Perceived quiet

5.1 Please describe the current acoustic environment of this space using an appropriate level of detail.

- *This must provide sufficient detail, supported by evidence, to confirm the space is quiet and should include details of any local noise measurements, noise predictions, or noise modelling, plus full details of any sounds or noises (man-made or natural) that are or may be heard. Please also describe how noise levels inside the space compare in relative terms to typical levels in the surrounding area and anything else you consider relevant.*



5.2 How does quiet contribute to the overall 'quality' of this space?

- *Please include a description of any health, wellbeing and quality of life benefits deriving from the 'quietness' of the space. Please describe the characteristics that make this space outstanding in the context of other Local Green Spaces or areas of Metropolitan Open Land – including how the value of the space extends beyond its immediate locality.*



6. Current and proposed measures to manage noise and protect quietness

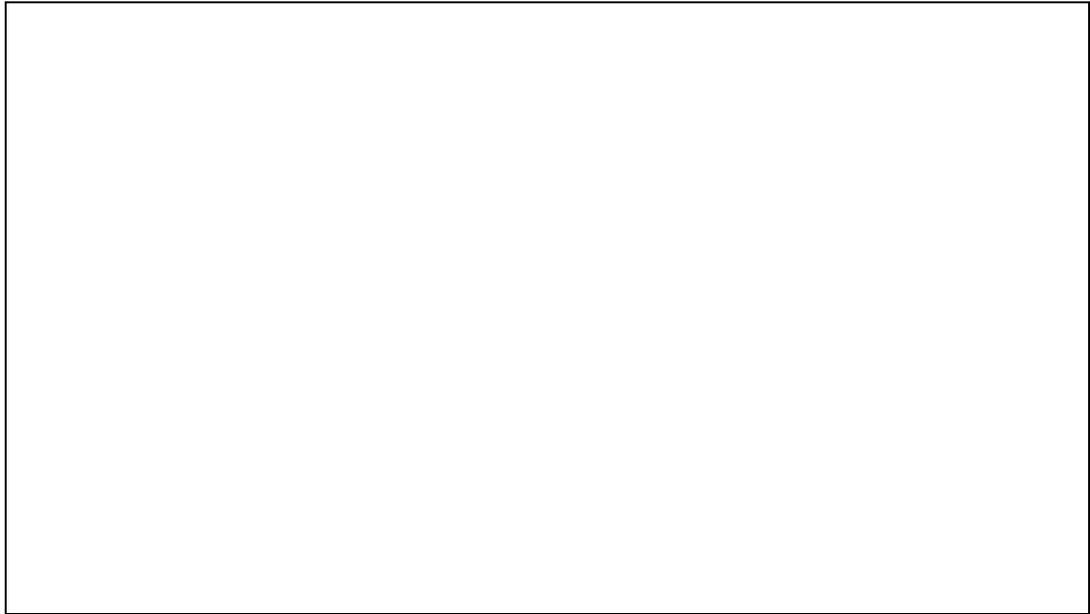
6.2 Please provide details of any current and proposed local policies and management measures that are aiming to avoid any increase in noise affecting this space from those sources covered by the Agglomerations Noise Action Plan - i.e. transport and industrial sources.

Current:

Proposed:

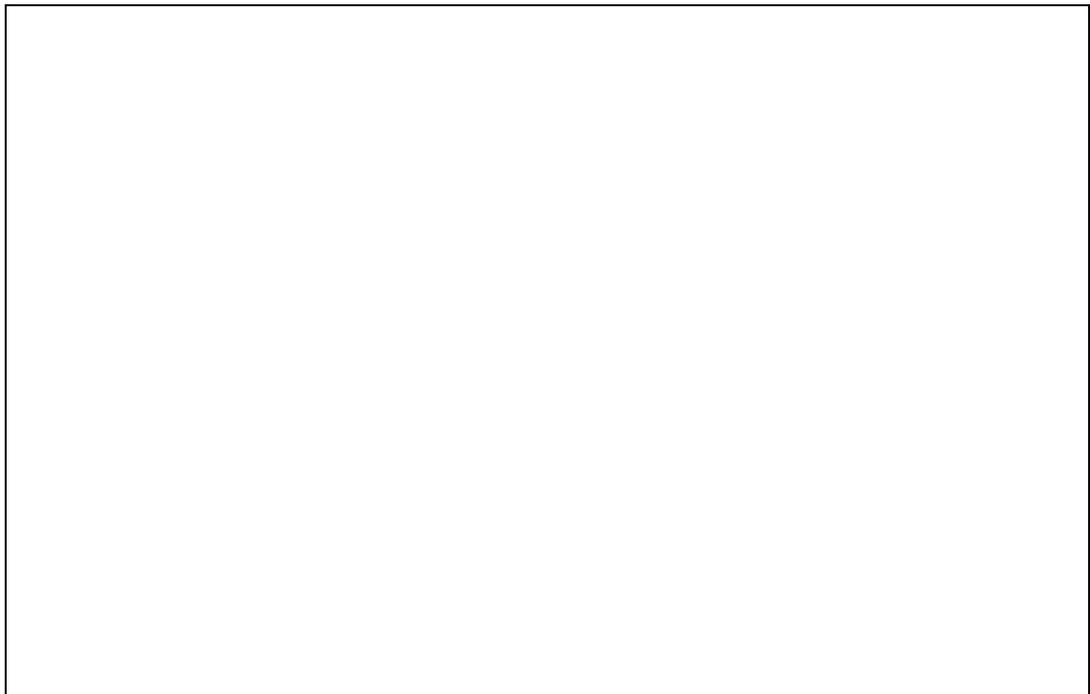
6.3 Please provide details of any current or reasonably foreseeable local and national development proposals or other issues that may impact upon the acoustic environment of this space

- 6.4 Please provide details of proposed measures to ensure that this space continues to remain quiet and to demonstrate that the quietness of this space is being protected.



7. Non-acoustic considerations

- 7.1 Please reflect on wider considerations, such as the presence of nature, visual or aesthetic qualities:



8. Accessibility and amenity

8.1 Is the space open to the public?

Please put an 'X' in the appropriate box: Yes No

8.2 Is entrance to the space free of charge?

Please put an 'X' in the appropriate box: Yes No

8.2 How many people are estimated to use this space on a weekly and annual basis?

9. Additional information

9.1 Is there anything else that you would like to add?

Authorised Signature:

Full Name:

Date:
