

Tween Bridge Solar Farm

Environmental Statement Chapter 11: Socio Economics

Planning Act 2008
Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms
and Procedure) Regulations 2009

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)

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11. Socio Economics

11.1. Introduction

11.1.1. This chapter of the Environmental Statement (ES) assesses the likely significant effects of the Scheme on socio economics.

11.1.2. This assessment reports on the baseline and Scheme design information available at the time of writing this chapter. Consultation responses received to date have been taken into account during the preparation of this chapter and this is discussed in detail below. The assessment has been carried out by Pegasus Group.

11.1.3. This **ES Chapter 11 Socio Economics [Document Reference 6.1.11]** is supported by the following figures as part of ES Volume 4: Figures:

- **ES Figure 11.1 Site Location in context of surrounding administrative boundaries [Document Reference 6.4.11.1]**
- **ES Figure 11.2 Population Change, 2013–2023 (2013=100)** (*embedded into this chapter*)
- **ES Figure 11.3 Gross Value Added, 2013–2023 (2013 = 100)** (*embedded into this Chapter*)
- **ES Figure 11.4 Proportion of GVA contributed by Construction & Agriculture Sectors** (*embedded into this chapter*)
- **ES Figure 11.5 IMD Map of LSOAs covered by Scheme [Document Reference 6.4.11.5]**
- **ES Figure 11.6 Employment Change, 2015–23** (*embedded into this chapter*)
- **ES Figure 11.7 Claimant Count as a Proportion of Working Age (16–64) Population, May 2022–May 2025** (*embedded into this chapter*)

11.1.4. There are no appendices supporting this chapter.

11.2. Consultation

- 11.2.1. The comments raised within ES Appendix 1.1 – Planning Inspectorate EIA Scoping Opinion [**Document Reference 6.3.1.1**] dated 13 March 2023 relating to socio economics are presented in Table 11.1.

Table 11.1: Summary of Consultation – Scoping Opinion for Tween Bridge Solar Farm

ID	REF	MATTER	PLANNING INSPECTORATE COMMENTS	APPLICANT'S RESPONSE
3.10.	Table 3.4	Impacts on Population	Table 3.4 of the Scoping Report proposes that impacts on population are assessed within the Socio Economics ES chapter. The Inspectorate is content with this approach.	Potential effects on the population within the authorities of Doncaster, North Lincolnshire and East Riding of Yorkshire are assessed within this chapter, namely potential for employment, economic contribution and accommodation demand effects during construction and decommissioning, and potential for employment and business rates once the Scheme is operational.
3.10.	Para 9.14	Baseline	Paragraph 9.14 of the Scoping Report only references	Baseline analysis and assessment consider both

			data for Doncaster, although the Scheme is located across the boundary of two local authorities (City of Doncaster Council and North Lincolnshire Council). The description of baseline conditions and assessment in the ES should be sufficient to address impacts on all areas likely to be affected by the Scheme.	Doncaster and North Lincolnshire local planning authorities (LPAs) as the host authorities of the Scheme.
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Statutory Consultation

- 11.2.2. The approach to this ES chapter has been established in consultation with City of Doncaster Council, North Lincolnshire Council, East Riding of Yorkshire Council and other Statutory Consultees through the formal scoping process and receipt of PINS' Scoping Opinion and the statutory consultation process and responses. Table 11.2 outlines the comments which have been raised by Statutory Consultees in relation to the statutory consultation of the Socio Economics PEIR chapter produced for the Scheme.

Table 11.2 – Summary of Section 42 Statutory Consultation relevant to Socio Economics

Consultee	Consultation Response	How this has been addressed
City of Doncaster Council	CDC would note at this stage that albeit any benefits in employment terms would be temporary in nature, opportunities to maximise utilising the local workforce, and maximising the socio-economic benefits of the Scheme, should be fully explored. In this respect, CDC would strongly encourage the Applicant to engage positively with Business Doncaster – City of Doncaster Council who are expertly placed to provide valuable insight into local markets. Through harnessing the local connections, intelligence and support networks that Business Doncaster has, we can ensure that the Scheme achieves maximum output and added value in this respect.	The Applicant is committed to the enhancement of employment and skills effects during each development phase as far as is practicably possible. As such, an Outline Supply Chain, Employment and Skills Plan (“Outline SCESP”) [Document Reference 7.9] is submitted with the application and the delivery of a final SCESP secured by a DCO requirement. Engagement with relevant organisations will be undertaken as part of the commitments presented within the Outline SCESP, including but not limited to Business Doncaster.
	Furthermore, with regards to the wider opportunities to incorporate community benefits, teams within the wider council will have a strong understanding of local needs and would welcome the chance to work collaboratively with the applicant and local community.	The Applicant commits to £400 per MW per year of operation of the Scheme, which could equate to a total Community Benefit Fund of around £12.8 million to support local

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		community groups and initiatives (para 11.6.6).
East Riding of Yorkshire Council	Thank you for consulting the East Riding of Yorkshire Council on the above. I can confirm that East Riding of Yorkshire Council do not have any comments to make. The Order Limits fall outside our administrative boundary.	The Applicant notes this comment; no specific action required.
Lincolnshire County Council	Baseline information (paragraph 11.3.3) should look at emerging work and policies of the Greater Lincolnshire Mayoral County Combined Authority (GLMCCA) – covering North Lincolnshire, North East Lincolnshire and Lincolnshire County Council. This will present and review plans and information from the Greater Lincolnshire perspective which will have a bearing on this NSIP. This is in a similar way to accommodating the East Riding of Yorkshire in the baseline assessments (paragraph 11.3.4)	The Applicant has included coverage of the emerging work of the Greater Lincolnshire County Combined Authority (GLCCA). The GLCCA covers North Lincolnshire, North East Lincolnshire and Lincolnshire County Council: North Lincolnshire is one of the two host authorities of the Order Limits and one of the three local authorities identified within the study area for the purposes of the baseline and receptors of the impact assessment therefore relevant to include.
	In relation to receptors, Table 11.6 ignores the potential for receptors to include Lincolnshire, which at its closest is only around 5 km away. Each receptor lists North Lincolnshire and East Riding of Yorkshire but not Lincolnshire County or West Lindsey District Likewise, Lincolnshire County and West Lindsey are ignored in	It is considered that, as North Lincolnshire and City of Doncaster are host authorities of the Scheme, they are the receptors for the assessment. While East Riding of Yorkshire is not a host authority, the Scheme is 2.1km at

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	<p>Figures, e.g. 11.3 and 11.4, and Tables, e.g. 11.11 and 11.12. Again, Lincolnshire County and West Lindsey District are ignored in the analysis in paragraphs 11.5.30 to 11.5.37. Therefore, these receptors are ignored in the assessment of likely significant effects, e.g. at paragraphs 11.6.4 and 11.6.6. This is contrary to the PINS Scoping Opinion 3.10.3 which states <i>'The description of baseline conditions and assessment in the ES should be sufficient to address impacts on all areas likely to be affected by the Scheme'</i> This should be amended for further rounds of the EIA.</p>	<p>its nearest point from the administrative boundary and, with North Lincolnshire and Doncaster, sits within Yorkshire and Humber region. As such, the Applicant considers it appropriate to include these three administrative areas (North Lincolnshire, City of Doncaster and East Riding of Yorkshire) in the study area and also as receptors for the assessment. No authorities outside of Yorkshire and Humber region are included within the study area or as receptors of the assessment.</p>
	<p>Of the 640 FTE construction and 1,491 total temporary jobs (noted at paragraph 11.6.2), a proportion of workers would be travelling to or staying in temporary accommodation from outside the area (region). Although the report looks at accommodation demand, which is welcome, it ignores the potential negative socio-economic effects that could arise from this: Demographic changes and potentially community cohesion, which could be significant depending on workforce age, gender and location of temporary accommodation.</p>	<p>Requirement for accommodation of construction and/or decommissioning workers is expected to be temporary in nature. In addition, while the worst case position is assessed within this assessment chapter of the maximum number of construction / decommissioning workers requiring accommodation of a temporary but extended period, the realistic position is that the duration of time on site and associated requirements for accommodation will be much reduced and shorter in duration. The Applicant considers</p>

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		that all of the aforementioned factors contribute to there being no expectation of a significant adverse effect on demand for social infrastructure and community cohesion as a result of temporary accommodation of construction / decommissioning workers. As such, the Applicant presents no further assessment of this potential effect in the construction and decommissioning phases of development in this assessment chapter. Text has been added to the Assumptions and Limitations section of this Socio Economic ES Chapter.
	Impact on local housing markets, including availability and affordability, particularly if the workforce is located within nearby smaller settlements. Social services and infrastructure, an obvious area for consideration is healthcare but perhaps education and other services, again, depending on age, gender and location of temporary accommodation. Public health and safety, depending on age, gender and location of temporary accommodation, with potential for anti-social behaviour. This is similar for the lower number of decommissioning jobs as per paragraphs 11.6.29 and 11.6.30.	<p>The Applicant confirms that accommodation of workers will be in serviced and non-serviced accommodation only; no housing, be it private or social housing provision, will be used to accommodate workers.</p> <p>Requirement for accommodation of construction and/or decommissioning workers is expected to be temporary in nature In addition, while the worst case position is assessed within this assessment chapter of the maximum number of</p>

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		<p>construction / decommissioning workers requiring accommodation of a temporary but extended period, the realistic position is that the duration of time on site and associated requirements for accommodation will be much reduced and shorter in duration.</p> <p>The Applicant considers that all of the aforementioned factors contribute to there being no expectation of a significant adverse effect on demand for social infrastructure and community cohesion as a result of temporary accommodation of construction / decommissioning workers. As such, the Applicant presents no further assessment of this potential effect in the construction and decommissioning phases of development in this assessment chapter.</p>
	In considering the impacts above and other impacts of accommodating the workforce during the peak construction period, efforts should be taken to avoid a negative impact of nearby (including Lincolnshire) holiday let/Airbnb and the private rental capacity in the area at the expense/exclusion of tourists visiting the	<p>The Applicant considers it appropriate to include three administrative areas (North Lincolnshire, Doncaster and East Riding of Yorkshire) in the study area and also as receptors for the assessment. No authorities outside of Yorkshire and Humber region are</p>

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	area (overnight stays typically contribute more to the local economy). Further, any reduction in supply/increased cost of private rentals could have an impact on the local community and/or overspill from social housing waiting lists.	included within the study area or as receptors of the assessment. As such, no wider areas of Lincolnshire are considered in terms of receptors of change in demand on accommodation. Furthermore, the Applicant only intends to seek workers accommodation in serviced and non-serviced options, and will not be using private rental options and therefore will not impact on social housing provision and waiting lists.
	Cumulative impacts – The above (temporary workforce) matters must be considered, in relation to cumulative impacts from other schemes in the region which will also have a temporary construction workforce. Section 11.8 does mention accommodation demand, which is welcome, but this is implied only at the Doncaster and North Lincolnshire level when clearly accommodation demand could be in parts of the County of Lincolnshire too. There also needs to be consideration of other cumulative impacts of NSIPs in the region regarding skills/workforce availability and commuting profiles.	The Applicant considers it appropriate to include three administrative areas (North Lincolnshire, Doncaster and East Riding of Yorkshire) in the study area and also as receptors for the assessment. No authorities outside of Yorkshire and Humber region are included within the study area or as receptors of the assessment. Cumulative schemes identified within the aforementioned authorities have been considered in respect of cumulative effects, including NSIPs. The cumulative assessment included within the Cumulative Impacts Chapter (Chapter 17) [Document Reference

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		6.2.17] considers the impact that the workforce will have on the local tourism sector, and local accommodation provision.
	Mitigation – We welcome the mention of potential targets for minimum proportion of workers from within an agreed spatial area. Consideration of how this target can be formulated and met should consider the County of Lincolnshire. We also welcome the opportunities for skills mentioned in the PEIR. Early discussion with skills providers, including those in Gainsborough and Lincoln, should be carried out as soon as possible.	<p>The Applicant considers it appropriate to include three administrative areas (North Lincolnshire, Doncaster and East Riding of Yorkshire) in the study area and also as receptors for the assessment. No authorities outside of Yorkshire and Humber region are included within the study area or as receptors of the assessment.</p> <p>An Outline SCESP [Document Reference 7.9.9] is prepared and is submitted with the application. Engagement with North Lincolnshire, Doncaster and East Riding of Yorkshire will be progressed through Examination to seek alignment of commitments with expectations in respect of opportunities to enhance supply chain, employment, and skills benefits.</p>

11.3. Assessment Approach

Methodology

- 11.3.1. There is no specific guidance available which establishes a methodology for undertaking an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the socio economic effects of a scheme. The approach that has been adopted for this assessment is based on professional experience and best practice, and in consideration of relevant policy requirements at the national, regional and local scale.
- 11.3.2. The assessment specifically includes the following:
- Identification of receptors relevant to the potential for socio economic effects that may arise as a result of the Scheme.
 - Identification of the socio economic baseline in respect of each of the key socio economic issues identified, focusing on the characteristics of the economy and labour force. These characteristics have been used as a measure for assessing future changes associated with or resulting from the Scheme.
 - Analysis of the full range of socio economic effects, both direct and indirect, arising from the Scheme, during the construction (short term effects), operation (long term effects), and decommissioning (short term effects).
- 11.3.3. The baseline information has been collated with reference to the following:
- Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (January 2024) [Ref. 11-1].
 - National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy (EN-3) (January 2024) [Ref. 11-2].
 - The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2024) [Ref. 11-3].
 - Office for National Statistics (ONS) data (various outputs as individually referenced within this chapter) [Ref. 11-4].
 - Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (for deprivation data).

- Doncaster Local Plan (2015–2035) [Ref. 11–5].
- Doncaster Environment & Sustainability Strategy (2020–2030) [Ref. 11–6].
- North Lincolnshire Local Development Framework Core Strategy (adopted 2011) [Ref. 11–7].
- East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan (adopted 2016) [Ref. 11–8].
- Humber 2030 Vision [Ref. 11–9].
- Information obtained from the Applicant.

Assessment of Significance

- 11.3.4. The first step in the assessment is to identify the sensitivity of the receptors. In socio economic assessments, receptors (for example, the labour market) are not sensitive to changing environmental conditions in the same way as many environmental receptors are. To address this, the assessment draws on a combination of measurable indicators and a consideration of the importance of the receptor in policy terms to gauge the receptor's sensitivity. For example, the number of jobs in the area may increase as new developments are completed and occupied by businesses. This is considered alongside the weight attached to these issues in local policy. **Table 11.3** shows the sensitivity criteria followed in this assessment.

Table 11.3: Criteria for Sensitivity of Receptor

Sensitivity	Criteria
High	<p>Evidence of direct and significant socio economic challenges relating to receptor. Accorded a high priority in local, regional or national economic regeneration policy.</p> <p>Evidence of direct and significant socio economic challenges including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas with levels of unemployment well in excess of regional / national averages, and/or trend of considerable job reduction identified. • Significantly high rise in population according to projections up to 2038. • Areas with high levels of deprivation, i.e. deprivation levels within 20% most deprived decile according to IMD 2019. • Areas with levels of gross value add (GVA¹) that are lower than the regional and/or national averages overall. • Construction-related GVA lower than regional and/or national averages. • Areas with especially underutilised accommodation services. • Areas with no spare capacity for additional guests.
Medium	<p>Some evidence of socio economic challenges linked to receptor, which may be indirect. Change relating to receptor has medium priority in local, regional and national economic and regeneration policy.</p> <p>Some evidence of socio economic challenges, including:</p>

¹ GVA is the value of goods and services produced less the cost of inputs and materials used in the production process.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas with levels of unemployment above regional / national averages, and/or trend of job reduction/no job growth identified. • Average rise in population according to projections up to 2038. • Areas with moderate levels of relative deprivation, i.e. deprivation levels within 50% most deprived deciles according to IMD 2019. • Areas with levels of GVA that are similar to the regional and/or national averages overall. • Construction-related GVA that are similar to regional and/or national averages. • Areas with moderately underutilised accommodation services. • Areas with low spare capacity for additional guests.
Low	<p>Little evidence of socio economic challenges relating to receptor. Receptor is accorded a low priority in local, regional and national economic and regeneration policy.</p> <p>Little evidence of socio economic challenges, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas with levels of unemployment in line with regional / national averages, and/or trend of particular growth in job numbers identified. • Lower than average rise in population according to projections up to 2038. • Areas with low levels of relative deprivation, i.e. i.e. deprivation levels within 50% least deprived deciles according to IMD 2019). • Areas with levels of GVA that are in excess of the regional and/or national averages overall. • Construction-related GVA in excess of regional and/or national averages. • Areas with accommodation services which are sufficiently utilised.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas with spare capacity for additional guests.
Negligible	<p>No socio economic issues relating to receptor. Receptor is not considered a priority in local, regional and national economic development and regeneration policy.</p> <p>No socio economic issues relating to a receptor, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas with levels of unemployment less than regional / national averages. • Projected decrease / population projections estimated to remain same in period up to 2038. • Areas with low levels of relative deprivation, i.e. i.e. deprivation levels within 20% least deprived decile according to IMD 2019. • Areas with levels of GVA that are well in excess of the regional and/or national averages overall. • Construction-related GVA well in excess of regional and/or national averages. • Areas with accommodation services which are consistently utilised. • Areas with high levels of spare capacity for additional guests.

11.3.5. The magnitude of change upon each receptor has been determined by considering the predicted deviation from baseline conditions, both before and, if required, after mitigation. The criteria used for the assessment of magnitude of change, which can be either positive (beneficial) or negative (adverse) are shown in **Table 11.4**.

Table 11.4: Criteria for Magnitude of Change

Sensitivity	Criteria
High	Scheme would cause a large change to existing socio economic conditions in terms of absolute and/or percentage change.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considerable increase / decrease on existing baseline levels of employment. • Greater than 5% increase / decrease in GVA generated. • Considerable increase in local employment and training opportunities. • Considerable increase in business rates generated. • Considerable increase in accommodation demand / very high level of leakage.
Medium	<p>Scheme would cause a moderate change to existing socio economic conditions in terms of absolute or percentage change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate increase / decrease on existing baseline levels of employment. • 1% – 5% increase / decrease in GVA generated. • Moderate increase in local employment and training opportunities. • Moderate increase in business rates generated. • Moderate increase in accommodation demand / high level of leakage.
Low	<p>Scheme would cause a minor change to existing socio economic conditions in terms of absolute and or percentage change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited increase / decrease on existing baseline levels of employment. • 0.1% – 0.99% increase / decrease in GVA generated. • Limited, but some increase in local employment and training opportunities. • Limited increase in business rates generated. • Limited increase in accommodation demand / medium level of leakage.
Negligible	No discernible change in baseline socio economic conditions.

11.3.6. In reporting the effects of significance resulting from the Scheme, at construction, operational and decommissioning stages, the assessment

contextualises both the sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of change. The method uses the matrix shown in **Table 11.5**.

Table 11.5: Significance Matrix

Magnitude of Change	Sensitivity of Receptor				
		High	Medium	Low	Negligible
	High	Major	Major	Moderate	Negligible
	Medium	Major	Moderate	Minor to Moderate	Negligible
	Low	Moderate	Minor to Moderate	Minor	Negligible
	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

- 11.3.7. Effects denoted as 'Moderate' or 'Major' are considered as significant effects for the purpose of this assessment.

Legislative and Policy Framework

National Planning Policy

Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (January 2024)

- 11.3.8. The Overarching National Policy Statement (NPS) for Energy (EN-1), latest revision dated January 2024, which came into force 17 January 2024, includes a section dedicated to 'Socio-Economic Impacts' (Section 5.13). It notes that, where a project is likely to have socio economic impacts at local or regional levels, an assessment of such impacts should be undertaken as part of the application.
- 11.3.9. The existing socio economic conditions in the areas surrounding the Scheme should be described as well as how the Scheme's socio economic impacts correlate with relevant local planning policies.
- 11.3.10. The range of relevant potential socio economic impacts referred to in EN-1 includes:

- Creation of jobs and training opportunities.
- Contribution to the development of low-carbon industries.
- Provision of additional local services and improvements to local infrastructure.
- Indirect beneficial impacts, in particular use of local support services and supply chains.
- Effects on tourism and users of the area.
- Impact of a changing influx of workers during the different work phases.
- Cumulative effects.

11.3.11. In making their decision, NPS EN-1 notes that the Secretary of State (SoS) should expect to see evidence-based socio economic assessments (paragraph 5.13.2).

11.3.12. NPS EN-1 also indicates that the SoS should expect positive provisions to be made in terms of enhancements or otherwise to serve as mitigation for any potential negative effects, and legacy benefits to be highlighted where possible (paragraph 5.13.11).

11.3.13. NPS EN-1 suggests the requirement for an employment and skills plan (paragraph 5.13.12), which would specify approval by the local authority, detailing arrangements to promote local employment and skills development opportunities, including apprenticeships, education, engagement with local schools and colleges and training programmes to be enacted.

11.3.14. Additionally, NPS EN-1 suggests that applicants consider developing an accommodation strategy, where appropriate, especially relevant to the construction and decommissioning phases of a scheme (paragraph 5.13.7).

National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy (EN-3) (January 2024)

11.3.15. Socio economic impacts were referenced only in respect of onshore wind and biomass power in the National Policy Statement (NPS) for Renewable Energy (EN-3) published in July 2011. An update to the NPS EN-3 was published in September 2021 a further revision was published in March 2023 for consultation, with the latest revision having come into force on 17 January 2024. In this latest revision (January 2024), consideration of solar and potential for associated socio economic effects is referenced in respect of the potential for socio

economic benefits of the site infrastructure being retained after the operational life of solar photovoltaic generation (paragraph 2.10.69).

National Planning Policy Framework

11.3.16. The most recent NPPF was published in December 2024 (amended February 2025). A key focus of the framework is to achieve sustainable development which requires three interdependent objectives that need to be pursued in a mutually supportive way:

- Economic Objective: Ensure that the economy is strong, responsive and competitive to support growth.
- Social Objective: Ensure there is a sufficient supply and range of homes available to meet present and future demand.
- Environmental Objective: Ensure the natural, built and historic environment is protected including mitigating and adapting to climate.

11.3.17. Other relevant points to note from the revised NPPF include:

- The NPPF places significant weight on the need to support economic growth and productivity with chapter 6 setting out the objective of building a strong and competitive economy. Paragraph 82 states that the planning policies should:
 - Set out a clear economic vision and strategy which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth, having regard to Local Industrial Strategies and other local policies for economic development and regeneration.
 - Set criteria, or identify strategic sites, for local and inward investment to match the strategy and to meet anticipated needs over the plan period.
 - Seek to address potential barriers to investment, such as inadequate infrastructure, services or housing, or a poor environment.
 - Be flexible enough to accommodate needs not anticipated in the plan, allow for new and flexible working practices (such as live-work accommodation), and to enable a rapid response to changes in economic circumstances.

- 11.3.18. Paragraph 87 states that alongside this, planning policies and decisions should recognise and address the specific locational requirements of different sectors.
- 11.3.19. Section 14 of the NPPF outlines the role of the planning system in meeting the challenge of climate change. The Framework states that the planning system should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate and that local planning authorities should support planning applications for all forms of renewable and low carbon development.

Regional and Local Planning Policy

Doncaster Local Plan

- 11.3.20. The Doncaster Local Plan 2015–2030 (adopted September 2021) outlines the vision of Doncaster, as well as the aims and objectives that enable development in Doncaster up to 2030. The plan aims to deliver positive sustainable economic, social and environmental development.
- 11.3.21. The vision for Doncaster is for it to be 'a thriving place to learn, work, live and care'. The strategy has four themes to help to achieve this vision:
- Learning – that prepares all children and young people for a life that is fulfilling.
 - Working – in ways that create purpose and meaning and allow more people to pursue their ambitions.
 - Living – in a place that is vibrant and full of opportunity, where people enjoy spending time.
 - Caring – together for the most vulnerable in communities.
- 11.3.22. Policy 58 of the local plan outlines Doncaster's strategic policy on low carbon and renewable energy. The council aims to increase the supply of low carbon and renewable energy generated.
- 11.3.23. The policy states that:
- 'Proposals will be supported which give priority to heat or power generation from light, water, waste, and other low carbon heat sources'.

Doncaster Environment & Sustainability Strategy

- 11.3.24. An Environment & Sustainability Strategy 2020 – 2030 has been developed in response to the climate change and biodiversity emergency declaration made by City of Doncaster Council in 2019.

- 11.3.25. The vision of this strategy is that 'Doncaster businesses, organisations and residents will deliver their contribution to the regional, national and international effort to tackle the climate change emergency; and in doing so will improve and maintain a pleasant and sustainable natural and built environment for everyone to enjoy'.
- 11.3.26. The ambition of the strategy is to become carbon neutral by 2040. This involves increasing the energy production from sustainable sources and capitalizing on opportunities in green technology industry sectors.

North Lincolnshire Local Development Framework

- 11.3.27. North Lincolnshire Local Development Framework Core Strategy was adopted in June 2011 and covers the twenty-year period up to 2026. The Strategy indicates that the ambition is to grow North Lincolnshire into an attractive and thriving place to live and work, while ensuring that all developments are sustainable and complement and enhance the area's high quality natural and built environment without any detrimental impact.
- 11.3.28. The Strategy acknowledges that the area is at the heart of the growing low carbon and green economy and there is significant interest in the area to develop various forms of green energy generation facilities.

East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan

- 11.3.29. The current Local Plan was adopted in April 2016. The East Riding of Yorkshire Council has started to update the Local Plan and consult on proposed changes. In the meantime, the adopted plan remains material consideration.
- 11.3.30. Objective no. 11 of the Local Plan encourages growth, modernisation and diversification of the local economy to support existing and emerging economic sectors and clusters (associated with Policies S1, S2, S6, S7, EC1, EC2, EC3, EC5, A1-6). Linked to this is objective no. 14 which requires support to be given to a wide portfolio of energy infrastructure and businesses, and maximization of the potential for renewable energy and low carbon energy generation, whilst also minimising adverse impacts, including any cumulative landscape and visual effects (associated with Policies S1, S2, S6, EC1, EC5, A1, A3).
- 11.3.31. Objective no. 13 encourages a thriving and sustainable tourism and visitor economy, and enhancement of the tourism accommodation offer (associated with Policies S1, S3, S4, S7, EC2, EC3, ENV1, ENV2, ENV3, ENV4, A1-6).

Humber 2030 Vision

- 11.3.32. Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) published the Humber 2030 Vision in which the three key objectives are to generate high-skilled, green jobs, encourage private investment to drive economic growth, and support a decarbonised future.

Greater Lincolnshire County Combined Authority (GLCCA)

- 11.3.33. The Greater Lincolnshire County Combined Authority (GLCCA) is a new organisation, established in February 2025, which has taken on responsibilities from Central Government to drive decisions on economic growth, transport and infrastructure projects, and training opportunities and employment. A number of plans and strategies which will inform decision making are being developed, to be published in due course.

Assumptions and Limitations

- 11.3.34. Baseline information is derived from the latest available statistics, however there is often a time-lag associated with the publication of this data.
- 11.3.35. Information relating to construction cost estimates has been provided by the Applicant. The Environmental Statement assumes that construction of the Scheme is built out over up to, a 54 month-period (2028– 2032) in either a single phased approach (development of Land Parcels completed one after another with the potential for breaks between development of Land Parcels) or through multiple phases (development of Land Parcels concurrently). For the multiple phase construction option, no more than two land parcels (within land parcels A–E) would be built out at the same time. ES Environmental Aspect Chapters determine in the methodology 'Assessment Approach' section which of the two options for the construction phasing approach would give rise to the 'worst-case scenario' for the purpose of their assessment. The current connection date for the Scheme, within the NESO Connection Agreement is 2029. As with all electricity generation projects, this date is under review by NESO as part of the ongoing connections reform process.
- 11.3.36. If the NESO Connection Agreement remains with the connection date of 2029, it would be possible to operate a phased start to operational generation. This phased approach would connect each Land Parcel to the RWE on-site 400kV substation when construction of that Land Parcel was completed. In this operational scenario there would be partial Scheme operation from 2029–2032 (3 years). From 2032 onwards the full Scheme would be generating at full operational capacity. The full Scheme would operate for 40 years until 2072. If the NESO Grid Connection date varies, which is not within the Applicants direct control, the timeframe where there could be partial operation of the Scheme could reduce or fail to materialise. In this situation the full operational Scheme would operate for 40 years from its new grid connection date. In either connection scenario there will be full operational generation for 40 years, which would be the worst-case scenario operational time period for the Scheme.
- 11.3.37. Following 40– years of a fully operational Scheme, it is proposed that the Scheme will be decommissioned. This decommissioning will take approximately 24 months and will be in a phased approach.
- 11.3.38. The final construction programme will depend on the detailed layout, design and potential environmental constraints on the timing of construction activities. An indicative overview of the final construction programme will be set out in the Construction Environmental Management Plan(s) for information.

- 11.3.39. The approach taken in the Socio Economic assessment assumes a single continuous phase, which is considered worst case in respect of the potential effects assessed in each development phase.
- 11.3.40. Use of transport movements to identify estimated job numbers generated by the construction and decommissioning phases has been considered. However, due to the spatial parameters defining the Scheme as illustrated in the **Works Plans [Document Reference 2.3]** and assumed management of and proposed activities associated with the construction and decommissioning phases and subsequent translation into traffic movements, a worst-case position that is considered to be most robust and transparent in respect of likely jobs generated by the Scheme is more suitably based on energy generation output and benchmarking.
- 11.3.41. The Applicant is intending to accommodate any construction or decommissioning workers who are from outside of the local area in Serviced and/or Non-Services Accommodation as opposed to residential dwellings (rental or otherwise). As such, consideration of potential effects on housing supply, be it affordable or otherwise, is scoped out of the assessment.
- 11.3.42. The baseline and associated assessment relating to Accommodation Demand has included existing Serviced and Non-Serviced Accommodation bedspaces only, i.e. only those bedspaces which are included in latest published data. It is acknowledged that new Serviced and/or Non-Serviced Accommodation is likely to be available by the time the Scheme and cumulative schemes are in construction. It is considered that excluding this information from the baseline and assessment at this time provides as a reasonable worst-case assumption for the basis of the assessment.
- 11.3.43. The Environmental Statement assesses two option layouts (fixed and tracker panel, and only fixed panel). For Socio Economics, this flexibility does not affect the assessment, any impacts, significance of effect or mitigation measures and therefore is not included.
- 11.3.44. Since the PEIR, construction phasing has extended to a longer period of time and the Applicant has considered lessons learnt from other RWE solar farm constructed projects in their portfolio with more efficient construction methods of working in place. As such, the Applicant notes that the construction workforce numbers have decreased to a more realistic scenario.
- 11.3.45. In addition, further consideration has been given to employment generated by the operational phase. As such, the Applicant notes that the worst case position

has been assessed in that no full time jobs are expected to be supported specifically by the Scheme. An explanation of the potential effect on employment is included in the operational assessment.

- 11.3.46. Furthermore, due to there being no employment generated by the Scheme once operational, there is not expected to be any economic contribution generated during the operational phase. Economic contribution during operational phase is now excluded from the assessment.
- 11.3.47. The assumptions used to present a worst-case assessment for each of the potential effects is shown in **Table 11.7**.

Table 11.6: Summary of worst case assumptions

Potential effect	Worst case assumption
Construction	
Employment	The number of workers generated by the Scheme will vary across the duration of the construction phase, therefore to ensure worst case analysis, this assessment uses an average number of jobs across the construction phase when analysing the employment impacts. A multiplier is then applied to this average number of direct jobs to calculate the number of indirect jobs, these figures are then combined to arrive at the total number of jobs supported by the Scheme.
Economic contribution	The economic contribution of the construction phase is calculated based on the average number of jobs used when calculating the employment impacts. This ensures a worst-case assessment by aligning assumptions with the employment analysis.
Accommodation demand – Visitors	The worst-case scenario in terms of accommodation of construction workers on visitors to the local area is based on the peak number of workers that may be on site at any one time, rather than the average. At any one time no more than two land areas will be under construction simultaneously ² . The peak number of workers used is the combined peak for the two land

² The Applicant confirms that there is no possibility of a third parcel, including that which includes the export cable, to be constructed in parallel.

	<p>areas which require the highest number of workers (Land Area A and Land Area E – see ES Figure 1.2 Land Parcel Plan [Document Reference 6.4.1.2] for illustrative details). This figure equates to a peak of 483 construction workers on site. It is assumed that all of these workers would require accommodation, as opposed to applying additionality factors (e.g. displacement / leakage).</p>
Accommodation demand – Local Tourism Sector	<p>The worst-case scenario in terms of accommodation of construction workers on the local tourism sector is based on the proportion of the peak number of workers who could be sourced from outside the local area (be that Doncaster, North Lincolnshire or East Riding of Yorkshire) and on site at any one time. Aligned with the Additionality Guide [Ref. 11–15], it is assumed that there would be a '<i>medium</i>' level of leakage (25% leakage), whereby '<i>a reasonably high proportion of jobs would be retained</i>'. As such, it is assumed that there would be the need to accommodate 25% of 483 peak construction workers, which equates to 121 workers.</p>
Operation	
Employment	<p>The assumptions used for operational phase direct employment opportunities is based on Applicant sourced information.</p>
Business rates	<p>The Business Rates value is based on a 2023 price per MW provided by the Applicant.</p>
Decommissioning	
Employment	<p>The assumptions used for the decommissioning phase employment are identical to those used when assessing the construction phase employment, however, the number of jobs is said to be around 50% lower to reflect the lower labour requirements of the decommissioning phase. Therefore, the average number of workers is a 50% reduction relative to the construction average.</p>
Economic contribution	<p>The assumptions used for the decommissioning phase economic contribution are identical to those used when assessing the construction phase economic contribution, however, the number of jobs</p>

	is said to be around 50% lower to reflect the lower labour requirements of the decommissioning phase. Therefore, the decommissioning economic contribution is a 50% reduction relative to the construction economic contribution.
Accommodation demand – Visitors	The worst-case scenario in terms of the effect of accommodation of decommissioning workers on visitors to the local area is based on requiring 50% of the peak number of construction workers, i.e. 242 decommissioning workers which is 50% of a peak of 483 construction workers. It is assumed that during decommissioning all of these workers would require accommodation, as opposed to applying additionality factors (e.g. displacement / leakage).
Accommodation demand – Local Tourism Sector	The worst-case scenario in terms of the effect of accommodation of decommissioning workers on the local tourism sector is assumed to be associated with the need to accommodate 25% (medium level of leakage) of 242 workers (50% of peak 483 construction workers), which equates to 61 workers.

11.4. Baseline Conditions**Summary of Scheme Description**

- 11.4.1. The full description of development is presented in **ES Chapter 2: Scheme Description [Document Reference 6.1.2]**. The information presented here is items of relevance to the Socio Economics assessment specifically and inform the parameters of the assessment.
- 11.4.2. The main element of the Scheme is the construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of a ground mounted solar farm with an intended design capacity of over 50MW, and a battery energy storage system with an export/import connection to the National Grid.
- 11.4.3. Once fully operational, the Scheme will export up to 800MW of electricity to the National Electricity Transmission System (NETS).

Study area

- 11.4.4. **ES Figure 11.1 Site Location in context of surrounding administrative boundaries Order Limits [Document Reference 6.4.11.1]** shows the site location and extents of the Order Limits in the context of surrounding administrative boundaries. As shown, the Order Limits is situated in both Doncaster and North Lincolnshire, and is close to East Riding of Yorkshire administrative area (2.1km north of the Order Limits at nearest point as the crow flies).
- 11.4.5. Based on review of other DCO renewable energy schemes of a similar nature and scale, it is reasonable for a 60-minute travel area to be assumed in respect of travel to work for construction and/or decommissioning workers. A 60-minute travel area from the Order Limits of this Scheme is estimated to include 34 authorities. Therefore, this assessment has made consideration of potential effects for Doncaster, North Lincolnshire and East Riding of Yorkshire authorities only. All of the administrative areas in focus are located within the Yorkshire and Humber region.
- 11.4.6. Where appropriate, benchmark data for Great Britain / England are also provided.

Identification of Receptors

- 11.4.7. There is no guidance or policy relevant to Socio Economics that would dictate the study area and relevant receptors chosen. Instead, the choice of study area and relevant receptors associated with the scope of the Socio Economic

assessment are borne out of a detailed review of publicly available baseline data which informs the assessment. The spatial scale for which each dataset is available dictates the study area and the receptors to be used. Further detail is provided in **Table 11.8**.

- 11.4.8. The baseline presented in this report represents the current baseline at the time of submission and is based on the most recent publicly available Socio Economic data. It is not possible to consider a future baseline position (i.e. to align with the build phase and operational phase) because the Socio Economic data required to do this is not available.

Table 11.7: Summary of Assessment Scope and Relevant Receptors

Potential effect	Relevant Study Area	Potential Receptor	Justification for Study Area / Relevant Receptor
CONSTRUCTION			
Employment	District scale (administrative areas of the City of Doncaster Council, North Lincolnshire Council and East Riding of Yorkshire Council)	Workforce in Doncaster, North Lincolnshire and East Riding of Yorkshire	Relevant baseline data available at District scale which enables sensitivity of receptor to be identified, and subsequently the magnitude of change to be measured.
Economic contribution	District scale (Doncaster, North Lincolnshire and East Riding of Yorkshire)	Economies of Doncaster, North Lincolnshire and East Riding of Yorkshire	Relevant baseline data available at District scale which enables sensitivity of receptor to be identified, and subsequently the magnitude of

			change to be measured.
Accommodation demand – Local Tourism Sector	District scale (Doncaster, North Lincolnshire, and East Riding of Yorkshire)	Tourism economy, specifically both Serviced and Non-Serviced Accommodation provision services, of Doncaster, North Lincolnshire and East Riding of Yorkshire.	Relevant baseline data available at District scale which enables sensitivity of receptor to be identified, and subsequently the magnitude of change to be measured.
Accommodation demand – Visitors	District scale (Doncaster, North Lincolnshire, and East Riding of Yorkshire)	Potential guests who may wish to stay within local accommodation and may be affected by the housing of construction workers in Doncaster, North Lincolnshire and East Riding of Yorkshire.	Relevant baseline data available at District scale which enables sensitivity of receptor to be identified, and subsequently the magnitude of change to be measured.
OPERATION			
Employment	District scale (Doncaster, North Lincolnshire, and East Riding of Yorkshire)	Workforce in Doncaster, North Lincolnshire and East Riding of Yorkshire	Relevant baseline data available at District scale which enables sensitivity of receptor to be identified, and subsequently the magnitude of

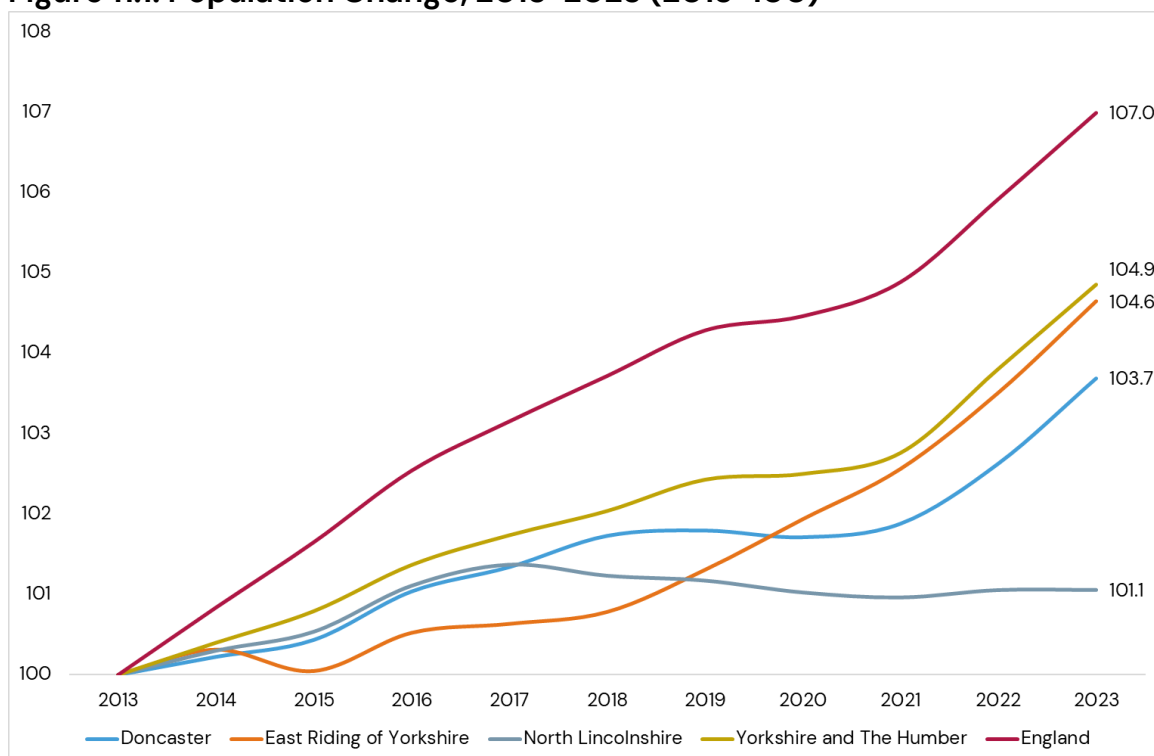
			change to be measured.
Business rates	District scale (Doncaster, North Lincolnshire, and East Riding of Yorkshire)	Economies of Doncaster, North Lincolnshire and East Riding of Yorkshire	Relevant baseline data available at District scale which enables sensitivity of receptor to be identified, and subsequently the magnitude of change to be measured.
DECOMMISSIONING			
Employment	District scale (Doncaster, North Lincolnshire, and East Riding of Yorkshire)	Workforce in Doncaster, North Lincolnshire and East Riding of Yorkshire	Relevant baseline data available at District scale which enables sensitivity of receptor to be identified, and subsequently the magnitude of change to be measured.
Economic contribution	District scale (Doncaster, North Lincolnshire and East Riding of Yorkshire)	Economies of Doncaster, North Lincolnshire and East Riding of Yorkshire	Relevant baseline data available at District scale which enables sensitivity of receptor to be identified, and subsequently the magnitude of

			change to be measured.
Accommodation demand – Local Tourism Sector	District scale (Doncaster, North Lincolnshire and East Riding of Yorkshire)	Tourism economy, specifically both Serviced and Non-Serviced Accommodation provision services, of Doncaster, North Lincolnshire and East Riding of Yorkshire.	Relevant baseline data available at District scale which enables sensitivity of receptor to be identified, and subsequently the magnitude of change to be measured.
Accommodation demand – Visitors	District scale (Doncaster, North Lincolnshire, and East Riding of Yorkshire)	Potential guests who may wish to stay within local accommodation and may be affected by the housing of decommissioning workers in Doncaster, North Lincolnshire and East Riding of Yorkshire.	Relevant baseline data available at District scale which enables sensitivity of receptor to be identified, and subsequently the magnitude of change to be measured.

Baseline Survey Information

Population

- 11.4.9. Based on Office for National Statistics (ONS) data, the latest of which is available up to the year 2023, the population in Doncaster grew from around 302,991 to 314,176 between 2013 and 2023, a rise of 3.7%. Over the same timeframe, North Lincolnshire saw an increase of 1.1% (from 168,309 to 170,087) and East Riding of Yorkshire saw population growth of 4.6% (increase from 334,572 to 350,119). **Figure 11.2** shows the population growth in this timeframe for the districts and comparator areas. The population growth within those three districts was lower than the growth seen in Yorkshire & the Humber (4.9%) and England (7%).

Figure 11.1: Population Change, 2013–2023 (2013=100)

Source: ONS, Population Estimates

- 11.4.10. Data on population change by age in Doncaster shows that from 2013 to 2023, the fastest growing population group was those aged 65 and over with a growth rate of 13.8% (increase of 7,453 – see **Table 11.9**). This was below the rate of growth seen in the over 65's in Yorkshire & The Humber (15.2%) and in England (16.1%). The working age population (16–64) increased by 0.9% (1,799) between 2013 and 2023 in Doncaster. This is comparable with an increase of 2.6% (88,488 people) for this age group in Yorkshire & The Humber and a 5.2% (1.8million) increase in England. The young dependent population (0–15) also increased in Doncaster across this period, by 3.4%. Yorkshire & The Humber and England, saw increases of 2.8% and 4.6% respectively, in the same time frame.

Table 11.8: Population Change by Age in Doncaster, 2013–2023

	2013	2023	Absolute Change	% Change
0–15	57,151	59,084	1,933	3.4%
16–64	191,642	193,441	1,799	0.9%
65+	54,198	61,651	7,453	13.8%
Total	302,991	314,176	11,185	3.7%

Source: ONS, Population Estimates

- 11.4.11. In North Lincolnshire, the only age group which saw growth was those aged 65 and over with a growth rate of 18.6% (increase of 6,036 – see **Table 11.10**). The working age population (16–64) decreased by 3.3% (3,429) between 2013 and 2023 and the young dependent population (0–15) decreased by 2.7%.

Table 11.9: Population Change by Age in North Lincolnshire, 2013–2023

	2013	2023	Absolute Change	% Change
0–15	31,148	30,319	–829	–2.7%
16–64	104,623	101,194	–3,429	–3.3%
65+	32,538	38,574	6,036	18.6%
Total	168,309	170,087	1,778	1.1%

Source: ONS, Population Estimates

- 11.4.12. In East Riding of Yorkshire, similarly, the only age group which saw growth was those aged 65 and over with an increase of 20.3% (increase of 6,036 – see **Table 11.11**). The working age population (16–64) decreased by 74 people (0.04%) between 2013 and 2023 and the young dependent population (0–15) decreased by 0.5%.

Table 11.10: Population Change by Age in East Riding of Yorkshire, 2013–2023

	2013	2023	Absolute Change	% Change
0–15	55,061	54,808	–253	–0.5%
16–64	201,369	201,295	–74	0.0%
65+	78,142	94,016	15,874	20.3%
Total	334,572	350,119	15,547	4.6%

Source: ONS, Population Estimates

- 11.4.13. The latest ONS population projections were published in June 2025 . They show that the population of Doncaster is expected to increase by 7.6% between 2022 and 2042 (23,525 additional people) whilst North Lincolnshire is projected to grow by 0.3% (485 additional people) and East Riding of Yorkshire is predicted to rise by 11.3% (39,276 additional people) (see **Table 11.12**). These growth rates compare to 8.6% at the regional scale and 10.8% at the national scale.

Table 11.11: Future Population Change, 2022–2042

	2022	2042	Absolute Change	% Change
Doncaster	310,964	334,489	23,525	7.6%
North Lincolnshire	170,085	170,570	485	0.3%

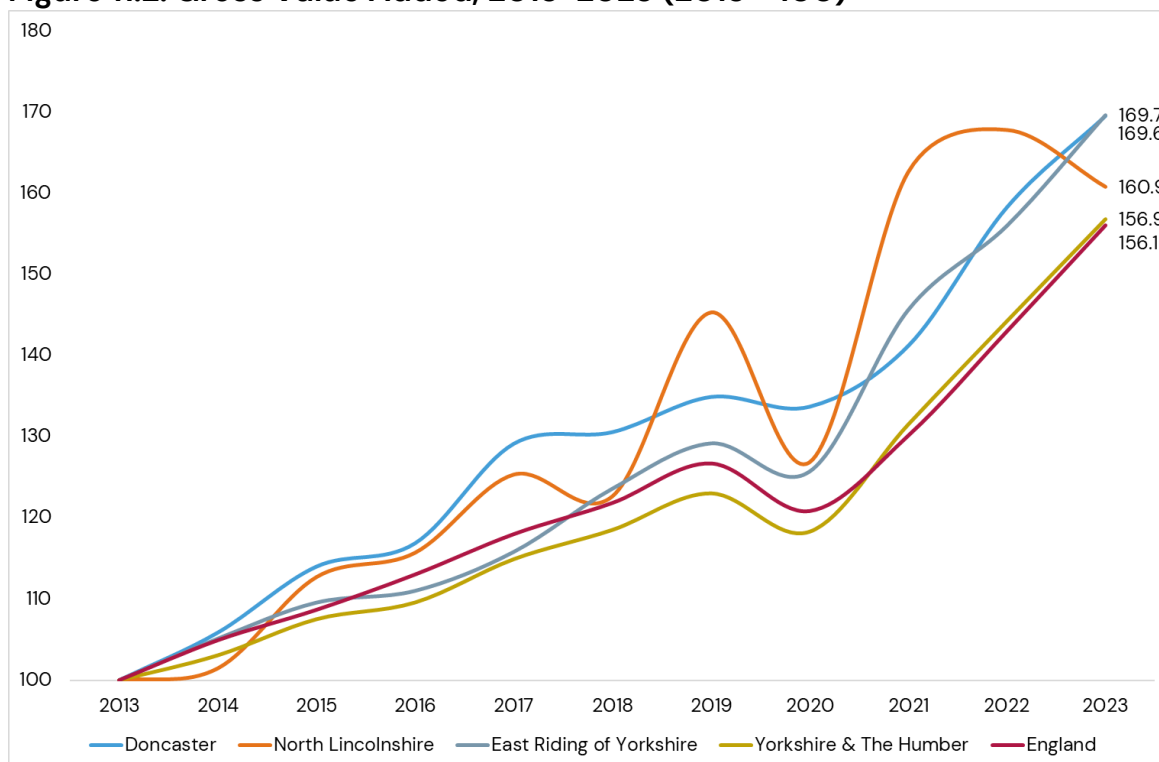
East Riding of Yorkshire	346,316	385,592	39,276	11.3%
Yorkshire & The Humber	5,538,213	6,012,258	474,045	8.6%
England	57,112,542	63,261,579	6,149,037	10.8%

Source: ONS, Population Projections

Economic Output

- 11.4.14. Economic output can be measured by looking at gross value added (GVA), which for Doncaster, in 2023, totaled £7.2billion across all industries while this figure was £5.6billion in North Lincolnshire and £9.4billion in East Riding of Yorkshire. Over the period between 2013 and 2023 this figure increased by 69.6% in Doncaster, which is above the regional and national changes (56.9% and 56.1% respectively) and above the figure of 60.9% growth in North Lincolnshire, but just below the growth of 69.7% in East Riding of Yorkshire. **Figure 11.3** shows this data in more detail.

Figure 11.2: Gross Value Added, 2013–2023 (2013 = 100)

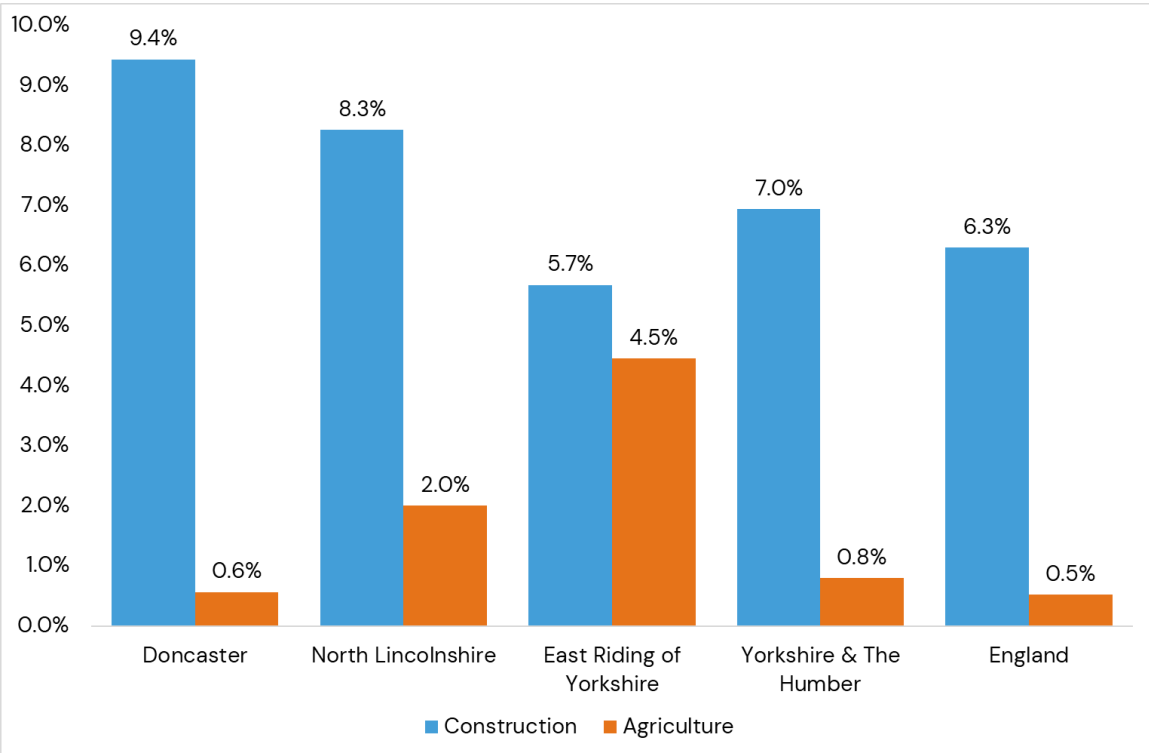


Source: ONS

- 11.4.15. Looking more specifically at GVA per sector in Doncaster, construction contributed £679million in 2023, whilst agriculture contributed £41 million, equating to 9.4% and 0.6% of total GVA respectively. In North Lincolnshire

construction GVA for 2023 totalled around £461 million (8.3% of total GVA), whilst agriculture contributed £112million (2% of total GVA). In East Riding of Yorkshire, construction supported around £533 million (5.7% of GVA) and agriculture supported £418 million (4.5%). **Figure 11.4** shows how these proportions compare to regional and national comparators.

Figure 11.3: Proportion of GVA contributed by Construction & Agriculture Sectors



Source: ONS

Skills

- 11.4.16. **Table 11.13** outlines the highest qualification level held by people aged 16+ in Doncaster, North Lincolnshire, and East Riding of Yorkshire, alongside figures for Yorkshire & the Humber and England. This data is sourced from the 2021 Census and therefore represents the most up to date version available.
- 11.4.17. All three local authority areas have a higher proportion of residents with no qualifications compared to England and have a lower proportion of residents with level 4 qualifications. In Doncaster, 24.6% of residents have no qualifications whilst 22.7% have level 4 qualifications whilst in North Lincolnshire these proportions are 21.8% and 23.9% respectively. Further detail is set out below.

Table 11.12: Qualifications for residents 16+, 2021

	Doncaster	North Lincolnshire	East Riding of Yorkshire	Yorkshire & the Humber	England
No qualifications	24.6%	21.8%	18.2%	20.6%	18.1%
Level 1/entry level	11.4%	11.7%	10.0%	10.1%	9.7%
Level 2	15.1%	15.1%	14.1%	13.6%	13.3%
Apprenticeship	6.7%	7.1%	7.2%	6.1%	5.3%
Level 3	16.6%	17.2%	17.2%	17.4%	16.9%
Level 4+	22.7%	23.9%	30.5%	29.5%	33.9%
Other	2.9%	3.1%	2.8%	2.6%	2.8%

Source: 2021 Census

Deprivation

- 11.4.18. The 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) provides an indication of the average levels of deprivation for Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) across England. The 2019 data represents the most up to date information regarding deprivation, with no further IMD data having been published since. The index provides an overall assessment of the average levels of deprivation as well as an assessment against domains of deprivation. In total, England has 32,844 LSOAs. The Scheme falls across several LSOAs as listed in **Table 11.14**, which experience varying levels of deprivation. The lowest overall rank was for Doncaster 001C which ranked 2,887, placing the LSOA in the 10% most deprived LSOAs across the country. Whilst the highest overall rank was for North Lincolnshire 006D which ranked 25,679 which put it in the 30% least deprived LSOAs in the country. Detail on individual domains is shown in **Table 11.14**.
- 11.4.19. The Order Limits of the Scheme do not sit within the boundaries of the East Riding of Yorkshire Authority, and therefore do not sit within any East Riding of Yorkshire LSOAs. However, due to the proximity to the local authority, deprivation at a high-level scale is considered. The 2019 English Indices of Deprivation data presents information for 317 local authorities in England, of these authorities East Riding of Yorkshire is the 217th most deprived local authority in England. The highest rank for East Riding of Yorkshire was in the living environment domain with a ranking of 182 of 317, whilst the lowest rank was in the crime rank with a ranking of 233 of 317.

Table 11.13: Index of Multiple Deprivation

	Donca ster 001A	Doncas ter 001B	Donca ster 001C	Donca ster 001D	Donca ster 003G	Doncast er 008D	North Lincolnshi re 006C	North Lincolns hire 006D	North Lincolns hire 006E	North Lincolns hire 020B
Overall IMD	7,396	4,292	2,887	3,990	5,208	6,334	20,122	25,679	15,964	23,051
Income	8,863	5,070	2,506	4,142	6,156	10,901	18,945	20,626	12,936	27,801
Employment	6,854	4,801	2,991	2,346	5,138	7,132	20,384	21,340	9,967	24,383
Education & Training	3,119	564	656	4,398	1,391	9,376	19,099	19,258	10,967	21,730
Health	7,367	5,451	4,838	3,974	3,770	4,732	17,258	24,375	16,798	18,894
Crime	4,510	5,586	4,890	3,526	8,181	2,240	17,453	20,373	16,788	14,318
Barriers to Housing and Services	27,126	25,933	29,313	22,671	28,603	5,880	13,787	32,490	31,455	7,543
Living Environment	21,449	25,098	21,005	29,698	23,044	12,407	13,670	20,958	24,978	19,124

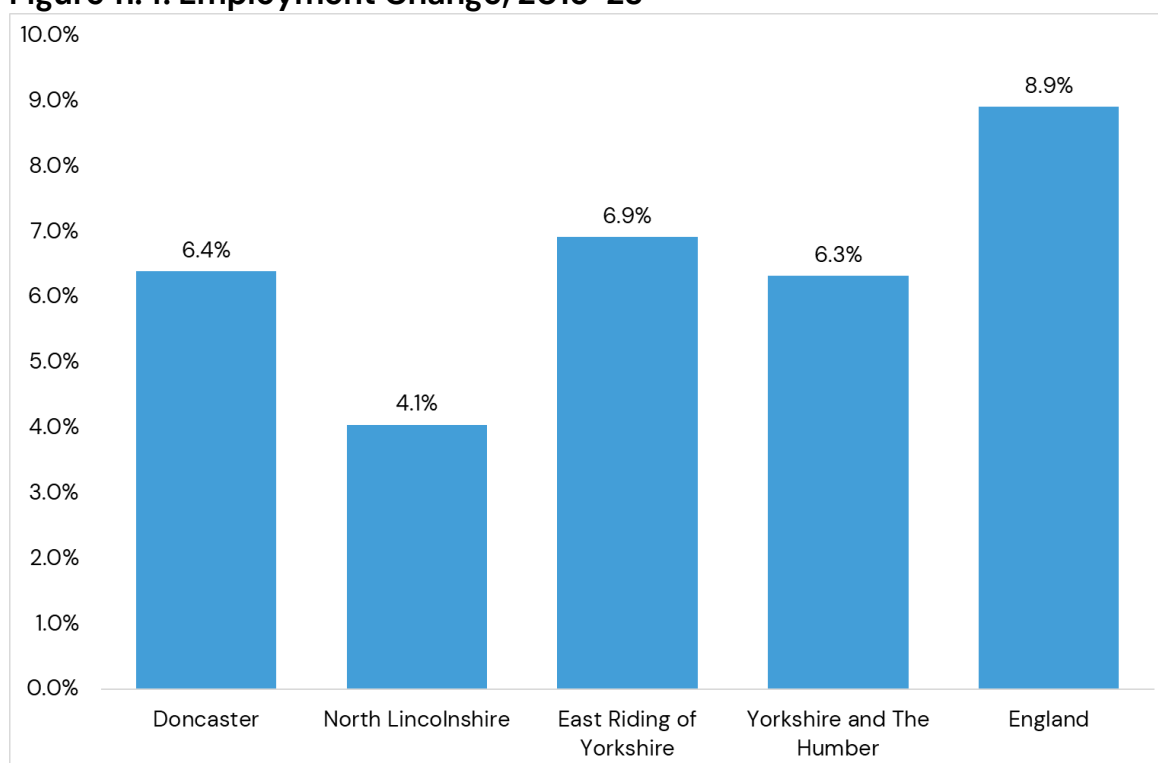
Source: Ministry for Housing Communities & Local Government

- 11.4.20. **ES Figure 11.5 IMD Map of LSOAs covered by Scheme [Document Reference 6.4.11.2]** shows the area surrounding the Scheme and the relevant LSOAs outlined above. As shown in the figure there are varying levels of deprivation with some LSOAs in the area being in the 10% most deprived across the country, whilst LSOAs to the East, North and South of the Scheme are some of the least deprived.

Employment

- 11.4.21. A review of the local labour market helps to provide some context as to how the Scheme will support growth of the area's economy. The latest data on employment is available for the year 2023. As of 2023, around 133,000 people worked in Doncaster, around 77,00 people worked in North Lincolnshire, and 139,000 people worked in East Riding of Yorkshire. **Figure 11.6** shows that between 2015 and 2023 Doncaster saw 6.4% growth in jobs, an absolute increase of 8,000 jobs. This was above the growth seen in North Lincolnshire, where between 2015 and 2023 jobs grew by 4.1% (3,000), but below the growth seen in East Riding of Yorkshire (6.9% – 9,000 additional jobs).

Figure 11.4: Employment Change, 2015–23



Source: ONS, Business Register & Employment Survey

- 11.4.22. **Table 11.14** shows employment shares by broad sector in Doncaster, North Lincolnshire, East Riding of Yorkshire, Yorkshire & The Humber and England as of

2023. The largest sector in terms of employment in Doncaster was the public administration, education and health sector which accounted for 29.2% (39,000 jobs) of employment in 2023. This sector also accounted for the highest proportion of jobs in East Riding of Yorkshire (26.6% – 37,000 jobs), Yorkshire & The Humber (28%) and England (25.9%).

- 11.4.23. The largest sector in terms of employment in North Lincolnshire was the manufacturing sector which accounted for 23.4% of employment and supported 18,000 jobs as of 2023. All three local authority areas saw a higher proportion of employment supported by construction than regional and national figures. For Doncaster construction supported 6.7% of employment, in North Lincolnshire 6.5% and in East Riding of Yorkshire 5.0%, compared to 4.9% regionally and 4.8% nationally.

Table 11.14: Employment by Sector, 2023

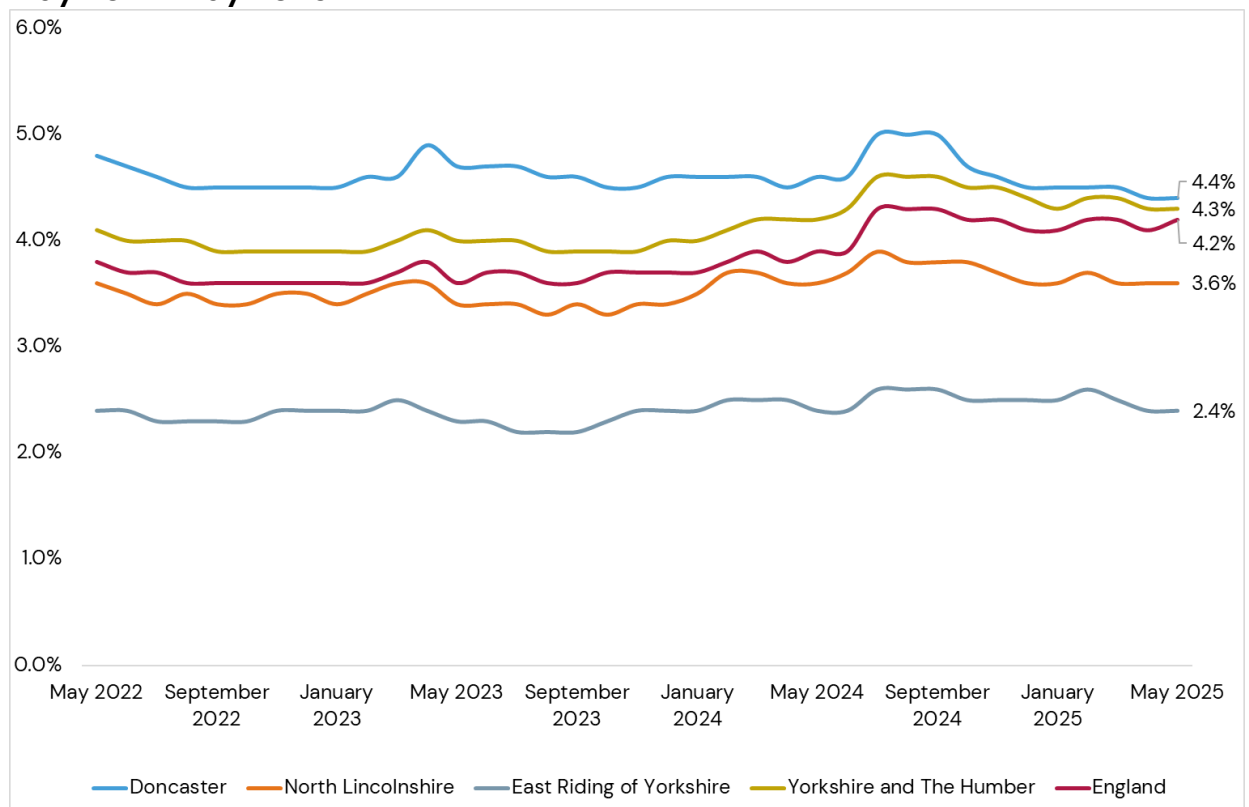
Sector	Doncast er	North Lincolnshi re	East Riding of Yorkshir e	Yorkshir e & The Humber	Englan d
Agriculture, mining, utilities etc.	1.7%	3.6%	6.1%	2.5%	2.3%
Manufacturing	8.2%	23.4%	13.6%	10.6%	7.3%
Construction	6.7%	6.5%	5.0%	4.9%	4.8%
Wholesale & retail	15.7%	14.0%	14.7%	14.6%	13.7%
Transport & storage	12.7%	9.1%	5.7%	5.8%	5.1%
Accommodation & food services	6.0%	5.8%	9.3%	7.6%	7.8%
Information & communication	1.5%	0.6%	2.2%	2.6%	4.7%
Business, financial & professional services	14.8%	11.0%	13.1%	19.7%	23.9%
Public admin, education & health	29.2%	22.1%	26.6%	28.0%	25.9%
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services	3.4%	3.9%	3.6%	3.7%	4.6%

Source: ONS, Business Register & Employment Survey

Unemployment

- 11.4.24. The claimant count records the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance plus those who claim Universal Credit and are required to seek work and be available for work.
- 11.4.25. **Figure 11.7** shows the claimant count as a proportion of people aged 16–64 in Doncaster, North Lincolnshire, Yorkshire & The Humber and England for the period May 2022–May 2025 for all residents aged 16+.
- 11.4.26. In Doncaster the claimant count has decreased from 4.8% in May 2022 to 4.4% in May 2025, in North Lincolnshire it has fluctuated over the time period but in May 2022 and May 2025 the claimant count was at 3.6%, this is also the case in East Riding of Yorkshire where the claimant count was 2.4% in both May 2022 and May 2025. The claimant count in Doncaster is above the regional figure (4.3%) and the national figure (4.3%), whilst the count is lower in both North Lincolnshire and East Riding of Yorkshire.

Figure 11.5: Claimant Count as a Proportion of Working Age (16–64) Population, May 2022–May 2025



Source: ONS, Claimant Count

Business Numbers

- 11.4.27. **Table 11.16** shows the change in the number of businesses in Doncaster, North Lincolnshire, and East Riding of Yorkshire between 2014 and 2024. It also presents the change for comparator areas of Yorkshire & The Humber and England. The number of businesses in Doncaster grew by 36.8% from 2014–24, equating to 3,190 new companies. This was higher than the growth seen in North Lincolnshire (9.9%), East Riding of Yorkshire (12.6%), Yorkshire & The Humber (17.2%) and England (17.8%).

Table 11.15: Change in Business Numbers, 2014–24

	2014	2024	Absolute Change	% Change
Doncaster	8,670	11,860	3,190	36.8%
North Lincolnshire	14,355	15,780	1,425	9.9%
East Riding of Yorkshire	6,060	6,825	765	12.6%
Yorkshire & The Humber	192,605	225,715	33,110	17.2%
England	2,322,375	2,735,615	413,240	17.8%

Source: ONS, UK Business Count

Commuting

- 11.4.28. Based on data from the 2021 Census, there were 111,421 people that lived and worked within Doncaster. There were a further 23,067 people that worked in Doncaster but lived elsewhere. The top origin destinations for commuters were Rotherham (5,881), Bassetlaw (3,091), and Barnsley (2,607). There were also 26,436 people that lived in Doncaster but traveled elsewhere for work, the top destinations commuters traveled to from Doncaster were Rotherham (6,233), Wakefield (3,199) and Sheffield (3,080). With 23,067 in-commuters and 23,067 out-commuters, Doncaster had a net outflow of 3,369 commuters.
- 11.4.29. In North Lincolnshire there were 63,435 people that lived and worked within the district (Census 2021). There were a further 14,529 people that worked in North Lincolnshire but lived elsewhere. The top origin destinations for commuters were North East Lincolnshire (4,123), Kingston Upon Hull (2,598), and West Lindsey (2,155). There were also 12,786 people that lived in North Lincolnshire but traveled elsewhere for work, the top destinations commuters traveled to were North East Lincolnshire (2,767), Doncaster (1,917), and Kingston upon Hull (1,857). With 14,529 in-commuters and 12,786 out-commuters, North Lincolnshire had a net inflow of 1,743 commuters.

- 11.4.30. In East Riding of Yorkshire there were 117,371 people that lived and worked within the District (Census 2021). There were 29,285 people who worked in East Riding of Yorkshire but lived elsewhere. The top origin destinations were Kingston upon Hull (18,706), York (1,607) and North Lincolnshire (1,524). There were also 38,748 people who lived in East Riding of Yorkshire and worked elsewhere. The top destinations workers travelled to were Kingston Upon Hull (21,836), York (4,308) and Selby (2,268). With 29,285 in-commuters and 38,748 out-commuters, there was a net outflow of 9,463 commuters.

Tourism and Visitor Economy

- 11.4.31. The Yorkshire and Humber Business Plan 2021/22 [Ref. 11-10] published by the Yorkshire Leaders Board identified six priority areas to focus on, including a priority area related to Tourism, hospitality and culture. The plan outlines the aim to restore and rebuild the hospitality leisure and tourism offer and use the area's assets to capitalise on a thriving visitor economy and ensuring this reflects the diverse needs of the region.
- 11.4.32. City of Doncaster Council published a visitor economy strategy for the years 2019-2022 [Ref. 11-11]. This strategy outlined that between 2015 and 2017 there were 330,000 trips to Doncaster which generated around 643,000 overnight stays, spending around £3.6million and supporting 14,000 jobs in the Doncaster economy. The vision for Doncaster was that by 2022 it would be recognised as a major visitor destination within Yorkshire.
- 11.4.33. The 2016 Accommodation Stock Audit published by Visit Britain [Ref. 11-12] measures the volume, type and category of accommodation across England. The data is available at a local authority level, therefore enabling analysis of accommodation availability across Doncaster, North Lincolnshire and East Riding of Yorkshire.
- 11.4.34. To assess occupancy levels over the course of the year, national occupancy rates have been used. For serviced accommodation these have been sourced from 2023 Visit Britain data [Ref. 11-13], and for non-serviced accommodation these have been sourced from a 2019 report for the UK Caravan & Camping Alliance [Ref. 11-14], which is the latest available data. Serviced accommodation occupancy is at its lowest in January, with a figure of 60%, whilst it is at its highest in June and July, during which occupancy reaches 79%. For non-serviced accommodation occupancy is also lowest in January with a figure of 11%, but peaks in August with an occupancy rate of 70%.

- 11.4.35. The accommodation stock data show that there were 6,888 bedspaces in Doncaster, consisting of 5,514 serviced bedspaces and 1,374 non-serviced bedspaces. Applying the occupancy rates to these figures means it is possible to estimate how many bedspaces would be available each month in Doncaster. When occupancy is at its lowest in January, there would be 3,460 bedspaces occupied within Doncaster, with 3,428 bedspaces available across both serviced and non-serviced accommodation stock. Occupancy peaks in July when combining serviced and non-serviced bedspaces, with 5,277 bedspaces occupied in Doncaster, leaving 1,611 bedspaces available. Further detail is set out in **Table 11.17**.
- 11.4.36. In North Lincolnshire, there were 3,508 bedspaces, consisting of 1,361 serviced bedspaces and 2,147 non-serviced bedspaces. When occupancy is at its lowest in January, there would be 1,053 bedspaces occupied within North Lincolnshire, with 2,455 bedspaces available across both serviced and non-serviced accommodation stock. Occupancy peaks in July, with 2,514 bedspaces occupied, leaving 994 bedspaces available. Further detail is set out in **Table 11.18**.
- 11.4.37. In East Riding of Yorkshire, there were 23,215 bedspaces, consisting of 9,760 serviced bedspaces and 13,455 non-serviced bedspaces. When occupancy is at its lowest in January, there would be 7,336 bedspaces occupied within East Riding of Yorkshire, with 15,879 bedspaces available across both serviced and non-serviced accommodation stock. Occupancy peaks in July, with 16,725 bedspaces occupied, leaving 6,490 bedspaces available. Further detail is set out in **Table 11.19**.
- 11.4.38. **Table 11.20** sets out the data for all three authorities combined. When combining the number of bedspaces across all three authorities, there are a total of 33,611 bedspaces, with 16,635 serviced bedspaces and 16,976 non-serviced bedspaces. In January, the combined number of bedspaces occupied is around 11,848 with 21,763 bedspaces available. In July, there would be around 24,516 bedspaces occupied and 9,095 bedspaces available.

Table 11.16: Applied occupancy rates of paid accommodation in Doncaster

Accommodation type		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Ma y	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Serviced	Serviced Accommodation bedspaces (2016)	5,514	5,514	5,514	5,514	5,514	5,514	5,514	5,514	5,514	5,514	5,514	5,514
	Occupancy rate (2023)	60%	69%	73%	75%	76%	79%	79%	74%	77%	77%	75%	68%
	Actual number of bedspaces occupied	3,308	3,805	4,025	4,136	4,191	4,356	4,356	4,080	4,246	4,246	4,136	3,750
Non-Serviced	Non-Serviced Accommodation bedspaces (2016)	1,374	1,374	1,374	1,374	1,374	1,374	1,374	1,374	1,374	1,374	1,374	1,374
	Occupancy rate (2019)	11%	13%	30%	47%	52%	58%	67%	70%	54%	39%	22%	12%
	Actual number of bedspaces occupied	151	179	412	646	714	797	921	962	742	536	302	165
Total	Total number of bedspaces	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888
	Actual number of bedspaces occupied	3,460	3,983	4,437	4,781	4,905	5,153	5,277	5,042	4,988	4,782	4,438	3,914
	Total available bedspaces	3,428	2,905	2,451	2,107	1,983	1,735	1,611	1,846	1,900	2,106	2,450	2,974

Source: Visit Britain, UK Caravan & Camping Alliance

Table 11.17: Applied occupancy rates of paid accommodation in North Lincolnshire

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Ma y	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Serviced	Serviced Accommodation bedspaces (2016)	1,361	1,361	1,361	1,361	1,361	1,361	1,361	1,361	1,361	1,361	1,361	1,361
	Occupancy rate (2023)	60 %	69%	73%	75%	76%	79%	79%	74%	77%	77%	75%	68%
	Actual number of bedspaces occupied	817	939	994	1,021	1,034	1,075	1,075	1,007	1,048	1,048	1,021	925
Non-Serviced	Non-Serviced Accommodation bedspaces (2016)	2,147	2,147	2,147	2,147	2,147	2,147	2,147	2,147	2,147	2,147	2,147	2,147
	Occupancy rate (2019)	11%	13%	30%	47%	52%	58%	67%	70%	54%	39%	22%	12%
	Actual number of bedspaces occupied	236	279	644	1009	1116	1245	1438	1503	1159	837	472	258
Total	Total number of bedspaces	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508
	Actual number of bedspaces occupied	1,053	1,218	1,638	2,030	2,151	2,320	2,514	2,510	2,207	1,885	1,493	1,183
	Total available bedspaces	2,455	2,290	1,870	1,478	1,357	1,188	994	998	1,301	1,623	2,015	2,325

Source: Visit Britain, UK Caravan & Camping Alliance

Table 11.18: Applied occupancy rates of paid accommodation in East Riding

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Ma y	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Serviced	Serviced Accommodation bedspaces (2016)	9,760	9,760	9,760	9,760	9,760	9,760	9,760	9,760	9,760	9,760	9,760	9,760
	Occupancy rate (2023)	60%	69%	73%	75%	76%	79%	79%	74%	77%	77%	75%	68%
	Actual number of bedspaces occupied	5,856	6,734	7,125	7,320	7,418	7,710	7,710	7,222	7,515	7,515	7,320	6,637
Non-Serviced	Non-Serviced Accommodation bedspaces (2016)	13,455	13,455	13,455	13,455	13,455	13,455	13,455	13,455	13,455	13,455	13,455	13,455
	Occupancy rate (2023)	11%	13%	30%	47%	52%	58%	67%	70%	54%	39%	22%	12%
	Actual number of bedspaces occupied	1,480	1,749	4,037	6,324	6,997	7,804	9,015	9,419	7,266	5,247	2,960	1,615
Total	Total number of bedspaces	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215
	Actual number of bedspaces occupied	7,336	8,484	11,161	13,644	14,414	15,514	16,725	16,641	14,781	12,763	10,280	8,251
	Total available bedspaces	15,879	14,731	12,054	9,571	8,801	7,701	6,490	6,574	8,434	10,452	12,935	14,964

Source: Visit Britain, UK Caravan & Camping Alliance

Table 11.19: Applied occupancy rates of paid accommodation in Doncaster, North Lincolnshire and East Riding of Yorkshire Combined

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Ma y	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Serviced	Serviced Accommodation bedspaces (2016)	16,635	16,635	16,635	16,635	16,635	16,635	16,635	16,635	16,635	16,635	16,635	16,635
	Occupancy rate (2023)	60%	69%	73%	75%	76%	79%	79%	74%	77%	77%	75%	68%
	Actual number of bedspaces occupied	9,981	11,478	12,144	12,476	12,643	13,142	13,142	12,310	12,809	12,809	12,476	11,312
Non-Serviced	Non-Serviced Accommodation bedspaces (2016)	16,976	16,976	16,976	16,976	16,976	16,976	16,976	16,976	16,976	16,976	16,976	16,976
	Occupancy rate (2019)	11%	13%	30%	47%	52%	58%	67%	70%	54%	39%	22%	12%
	Actual number of bedspaces occupied	1,867	2,207	5,093	7,979	8,828	9,846	11,374	11,883	9,167	6,621	3,735	2,037
Total	Total number of bedspaces	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611
	Actual number of bedspaces occupied	11,848	13,685	17,236	20,455	21,470	22,988	24,516	24,193	21,976	19,430	16,211	13,349
	Total available bedspaces	21,763	19,926	16,375	13,156	12,141	10,623	9,095	9,418	11,635	14,181	17,400	20,262

Source: Visit Britain, UK Caravan & Camping Alliance

TWEEN BRIDGE SOLAR FARM

VOLUME 2 MAIN REPORT – CHAPTER 11 SOCIO ECONOMICS

AUGUST 2025

11.5. Assessment of Likely Significant Effects

Construction

Employment

- 11.5.1. Economic benefits will arise through the provision of temporary jobs during the construction phase(s) of the Scheme. Based on previous experience of similar projects, it is estimated that the total capital cost of the Scheme is in the region of £820million, as outlined in the Funding Statement [**Document Reference 4.2**].
- 11.5.2. Investment in the Scheme is likely to create opportunities for local businesses through the supply chain, during the construction process. It is estimated that there will be an average of 176 on-site jobs generated across the Scheme during the construction period, which is estimated to be up to 4.5 years. A proportion of these jobs will represent a reduction in jobs elsewhere, this is referred to as displacement. Due to the flexibility of the construction industry, the level of displacement is assumed to be low. The Government's Additionality Guide [**Ref. 11-15**] sets out ready reckoners, which suggest that for a low level of displacement around 25% of jobs will be displaced. This would equate to 44 of the 176 jobs, meaning there would be 132 jobs after considering displacement.
- 11.5.3. Another factor to consider is leakage, which is the proportion of jobs that will be taken up by those outside of the study area, in this case the combined area of Doncaster, North Lincolnshire, and East Riding of Yorkshire. The Additionality Guide [**Ref. 11-15**] also provides figures for leakage, and due to the specialised nature of solar farm construction it is assumed that there would be a 'medium' level of leakage, whereby '*a reasonably high proportion of jobs would be retained*'. The suggested figure is again 25%, which would equate to 33 of the 132 jobs.
- 11.5.4. Therefore, the net direct employment which could be supported by the Proposed Development is 99 jobs.
- 11.5.5. In terms of solar powered growth in the UK report [**Ref. 11-16**], The Centre for Economics and Business Research (Cebr) give an employment multiplier for large-scale solar PV investments of 2.33 – i.e. for every job supported on-site, 1.33 indirect/induced jobs are supported in the wider economy. Applying this multiplier to the 99 net jobs, the Scheme could support 132 temporary jobs in the wider economy during the 4.5-year build phase.

- 11.5.6. In total, the Scheme could support 231 temporary jobs within the combined area of Doncaster, North Lincolnshire, and East Riding of Yorkshire, both direct jobs on-site and indirect/induced roles in the wider economy, during the 4.5-year construction period.
- 11.5.7. The significance of construction phase effect in respect of employment is assessed as follows:
- The sensitivity of the receptor (employment in construction and other sectors of the economy in Doncaster, North Lincolnshire, and East Riding of Yorkshire) is assessed as being **medium**, in line with the criteria set out in **Table 11.3**. Construction employment represents around 6.7% of employment in Doncaster, 6.5% in North Lincolnshire, and 5% in East Riding of Yorkshire. However, this is set in the context that employment growth between 2015 and 2023 in all three authorities was below national levels
 - The magnitude of the impact is assessed as **medium**, in line with the criteria in **Table 11.4**. The 231 jobs per annum supported by the construction phase (direct and indirect) represents a considerable increase in the number of new employment opportunities for local residents but is considered medium in magnitude due to the temporary nature of the change. Nevertheless, overall, the Scheme would result in a boost to the availability of jobs for workers in these authorities.
 - The significance of the temporary effect is therefore considered to be **moderate beneficial** in Doncaster, North Lincolnshire, and East Riding of Yorkshire which is **significant**.

Economic Contribution

- 11.5.8. Another way of looking at the economic impact of the construction phase is to calculate the contribution a development makes to wealth creation, as measured by the increase in the value of goods and services generated within an area. This can be done by looking at the increase in gross value added (GVA), a common proxy for economic output. Using ONS data, it is possible to calculate GVA per employee by sector at a regional level. The Cebr report **[Ref. 11-15]** gives a GVA multiplier of 2.39. Factoring this into the analysis, the overall GVA

impact associated with the construction phase is estimated at £36.5million per annum, which equates to £164.2million over the 4.5-year build timeframe³.

11.5.9. The significance of construction phase effect in respect of economic contribution is assessed as follows:

- The sensitivity of the receptor (economic contribution in construction and other sectors of the economy in Doncaster, North Lincolnshire, and East Riding of Yorkshire) is assessed as being **medium**, in line with the criteria set out in **Table 11.3**. In Doncaster, construction supported around 9.4% of GVA, in North Lincolnshire this figure was 7.3%, and in East Riding of Yorkshire 5.7% of GVA was supported by the construction sector. The total combined value of construction across the three authorities is around £1.7billion per annum.
- The magnitude of the impact is assessed as **medium**, in line with the criteria in **Table 11.4**. The £36.5million per annum in GVA generated by the construction phase would cause an uplift of 2.2% in the total construction GVA of the three authorities, although it should be noted that a proportion of the GVA will be in other sectors when taking into account the multiplier effect.
- The significance of the temporary effect is therefore considered to be **moderate beneficial** in Doncaster, North Lincolnshire, and East Riding of Yorkshire, which is **significant**.

Accommodation Demand

11.5.10. It is predicted that during the construction phase of the Scheme, workers will require accommodation in serviced and non-serviced bedspaces within one or more of the three authorities considered as part of the study area and potential receptors (Doncaster, North Lincolnshire and East Riding of Yorkshire).

Accommodation demand effect on visitors

³ GVA is calculated by multiplying the GVA per job per annum in Yorkshire and Humber region in 2023 (£77,120) by the average number of direct jobs generated by the scheme (estimated to be 176). The multiplier is applied (Cebr, September 2014) to identify the multiplier GVA. The two amounts are combined to identify the total annual GVA associated with the construction phase.

- 11.5.11. The worst-case scenario in terms of accommodation of workers on visitors to the local area is based on the peak number of workers that may be on site at any one time, rather than the average.
- 11.5.12. The construction of the Scheme is set across multiple land areas, and at any one time no more than two land areas will be under construction simultaneously. For a worst-case assessment, the peak number of workers used as the basis of the accommodation demand assessment is the combined peak for the two land areas which require the highest number of workers (Land Area A and Land Area E – see **ES Figure 1.2 Land Parcel Plan [Document Reference 6.4.1.2]** for illustrative details). This figure equates to a peak of 483 workers on site.
- 11.5.13. To ensure that there will be sufficient capacity throughout the construction phase in respect of local accommodation, the total number of direct on site construction workers is used as the basis of the assessment and it is assumed that all workers would require accommodation, as opposed to applying additionality factors (e.g. displacement / leakage). In reality, this is unlikely to be the case as a proportion of workers may live locally and travel to the site each day. It is also unlikely that there would be 483 workers on site every month, this is more likely to be a peak number of workers which would only occur for a limited number of months. However, to ensure worst-case potential adverse effects are assessed, this assessment assumes that there are 483 workers requiring accommodation every month.
- 11.5.14. Given that the Order Limits sits within both City of Doncaster and North Lincolnshire administrative boundaries, and is extremely close to East Riding of Yorkshire administrative boundary, an assessment on accommodation demand is presented in relation to all three Districts, as well as in relation to all three authorities combined. For the combined perspective, in order to ensure a reasonable worst-case assessment, , accommodation of all construction workers is presented for the authorities, rather than assuming a proportion is to be accommodated across the three.

Doncaster

- 11.5.15. **Table 11.21** sets out the impact of accommodating the 483 construction workers within Doncaster. Across all twelve months there would be spare capacity following the accommodation of construction workers. Occupancy levels would peak in July when 84% of bedspaces would be occupied, leaving 1,128 bedspaces available. Occupancy would be lowest in January with 57% of bedspaces occupied and 2,945 available. Therefore, in the unlikely event that all

construction workers require accommodation within Doncaster, there would be sufficient capacity.

North Lincolnshire

- 11.5.16. **Table 11.22** sets out the impact of accommodating the 483 construction workers within North Lincolnshire. Across all twelve months there would be spare capacity following the accommodation of construction workers. Occupancy levels would peak in July when 85% of bedspaces would be occupied, leaving 511 bedspaces available. Occupancy would be lowest in January with 44% of bedspaces occupied and 1,972 available. Therefore, if all construction workers require accommodation within North Lincolnshire, there would be sufficient capacity.

East Riding

- 11.5.17. **Table 11.23** sets out the impact of accommodating the 483 construction workers within East Riding of Yorkshire. Across all twelve months there would be spare capacity following the accommodation of construction workers. Occupancy levels would peak in July when 74% of bedspaces would be occupied, leaving 6,007 bedspaces available. Occupancy would be lowest in January with 34% of bedspaces occupied and 15,396 available. Therefore, if all construction workers require accommodation within East Riding of Yorkshire, there would be sufficient capacity.

Combined Capacity

- 11.5.18. **Table 11.24** sets out the impact on combined bedspace capacity across the three districts of accommodating the 483 construction workers. It is more likely that workers are accommodated across all three districts, rather than only in one, therefore the combined capacity is an important consideration. Across all twelve months there would be spare capacity following the housing of construction workers. Occupancy levels would peak in July when 74% of bedspaces would be occupied, leaving 8,612 bedspaces available. Occupancy would be lowest in January with 37% of bedspaces occupied and 21,280 available. Therefore, if workers were accommodated within all three districts there would be sufficient capacity throughout the year.
- 11.5.19. As demonstrated in the text above and tables below, there would be spare capacity of bedspaces throughout the year following the accommodation of workers, both for each District in isolation and for all three Districts combined.

This means that there would still be capacity for additional tourist visits throughout the year.

11.5.20. The significance of the construction phase accommodation demand effect on visitors is as follows:

- The sensitivity of the receptor in Doncaster, North Lincolnshire and East Riding is assessed as being **low**, in line with the criteria set out in **Table 11.3**. Occupancy rates are low in some months throughout the year and there is spare capacity across all districts throughout the year, ensuring additional guests are able to stay in local accommodation.
- The magnitude of the impact is assessed as **medium**, in line with the criteria in **Table 11.4**. The construction workers would represent a moderate increase in the number of guests who would stay in local accommodation.
- The significance of the temporary effect is therefore considered to be **minor to moderate adverse**, which is **not significant**.

Table 11.20: Assumed Occupancy of Accommodation including construction workers in Doncaster – Effect on Visitors

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total number of bedspaces	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888
Actual number of bedspaces occupied	3,460	3,983	4,437	4,781	4,905	5,153	5,277	5,042	4,988	4,782	4,438	3,914
Total available bedspaces	3,428	2,905	2,451	2,107	1,983	1,735	1,611	1,846	1,900	2,106	2,450	2,974
Estimated no. construction workers	483	483	483	483	483	483	483	483	483	483	483	483
Construction workers + occupied bedspaces	3,943	4,466	4,920	5,264	5,388	5,636	5,760	5,525	5,471	5,265	4,921	4,397
Room occupancy incl. construction workers	57%	65%	71%	76%	78%	82%	84%	80%	79%	76%	71%	64%
Actual remaining bedspaces	2,945	2,422	1,968	1,624	1,500	1,252	1,128	1,363	1,417	1,623	1,967	2,491

Source: Visit Britain, UK Caravan & Camping Alliance

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Socio Economics

Table 11.21: Assumed Occupancy of Accommodation including construction workers in North Lincolnshire – Effect on Visitors

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total number of bedspaces	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508
Actual number of bedspaces occupied	1,053	1,218	1,638	2,030	2,151	2,320	2,514	2,510	2,207	1,885	1,493	1,183
Total available bedspaces	2,455	2,290	1,870	1,478	1,357	1,188	994	998	1,301	1,623	2,015	2,325
Estimated no. construction workers	483	483	483	483	483	483	483	483	483	483	483	483
Construction workers + occupied bedspaces	1,536	1,701	2,121	2,513	2,634	2,803	2,997	2,993	2,690	2,368	1,976	1,666
Room occupancy incl. construction workers	44%	48%	60%	72%	75%	80%	85%	85%	77%	68%	56%	47%
Actual remaining bedspaces	1,972	1,807	1,387	995	874	705	511	515	818	1,140	1,532	1,842

Source: Visit Britain, UK Caravan & Camping Alliance

Table 11.22: Assumed Occupancy of Accommodation including construction workers in East Riding of Yorkshire – Effect on Visitors

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total number of bedspaces	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215
Actual number of bedspaces occupied	7,336	8,484	11,161	13,644	14,414	15,514	16,725	16,641	14,781	12,763	10,280	8,251
Total available bedspaces	15,879	14,731	12,054	9,571	8,801	7,701	6,490	6,574	8,434	10,452	12,935	14,964
Estimated no. construction workers	483	483	483	483	483	483	483	483	483	483	483	483
Construction workers + occupied bedspaces	7,819	8,967	11,644	14,127	14,897	15,997	17,208	17,124	15,264	13,246	10,763	8,734
Room occupancy incl. construction workers	34%	39%	50%	61%	64%	69%	74%	74%	66%	57%	46%	38%

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

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Actual remaining bedspaces	15,396	14,248	11,571	9,088	8,318	7,218	6,007	6,091	7,951	9,969	12,452	14,481
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Source: Visit Britain, UK Caravan & Camping Alliance

Table 11.23: Assumed Occupancy of Accommodation including construction workers across all three districts – Effect on Visitors

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total number of bedspaces	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611
Actual number of bedspaces occupied	11,848	13,685	17,236	20,455	21,470	22,988	24,516	24,193	21,976	19,430	16,211	13,349
Total available bedspaces	21,763	19,926	16,375	13,156	12,141	10,623	9,095	9,418	11,635	14,181	17,400	20,262
Estimated no. construction workers	483	483	483	483	483	483	483	483	483	483	483	483
Construction workers +	12,331	14,168	17,719	20,938	21,953	23,471	24,999	24,676	22,459	19,913	16,694	13,832

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Socio Economics

occupied bedspaces												
Room occupancy incl. construction workers	37%	42%	53%	62%	65%	70%	74%	73%	67%	59%	50%	41%
Actual remaining bedspaces	21,280	19,443	15,892	12,673	11,658	10,140	8,612	8,935	11,152	13,698	16,917	19,779

Source: Visit Britain, UK Caravan & Camping Alliance

Accommodation demand effect on the local tourism sector

- 11.5.21. The worst-case scenario in terms of accommodation of workers on the local tourism sector is based on the proportion of peak number of workers who could be sourced from outside the local area (be that Doncaster, North Lincolnshire or East Riding of Yorkshire) and on site at any one time.
- 11.5.22. As has been explained, at any one time no more than two land areas will be under construction simultaneously. For a worst-case assessment, the peak number of workers used as the basis of the accommodation demand assessment is the combined peak for the two land areas which require the highest number of workers (Land Area A and Land Area E – see **ES Figure 1.2 Land Parcel Plan [Document Reference 6.4.1.2]** for illustrative details). This figure equates to a peak of 483 workers on site.
- 11.5.23. As aligned with the assessment of potential employment effects in the construction phase, based on guidance published within the Additionality Guide [Ref. 11–15], it is assumed that there would be a 'medium' level of leakage (25% leakage), whereby '*a reasonably high proportion of jobs would be retained*'.
- 11.5.24. As such, the absolute worst case in terms of accommodation demand effect on the local tourism sector during the construction phase is assumed to be associated with the need to accommodate 25% of 483 peak construction workers, which equates to 121 workers.
- 11.5.25. Again, an assessment on accommodation demand change on the local tourism sector is presented in relation to all three Districts, as well as in relation to all three authorities combined.

Doncaster

- 11.5.26. **Table 11.21** sets out the impact of accommodating the 121 construction workers within Doncaster. Across all twelve months there would be spare capacity following the accommodation of construction workers. Occupancy levels would peak in July when 78% of bedspaces would be occupied, leaving 1,490 bedspaces available. Occupancy would be lowest in January with 52% of bedspaces occupied and 3,307 available. Therefore, in the unlikely event that all construction workers require accommodation within Doncaster, there would be sufficient capacity.

North Lincolnshire

- 11.5.27. **Table 11.22** sets out the impact of accommodating the 121 construction workers within North Lincolnshire. Across all twelve months there would be spare capacity following the accommodation of construction workers. Occupancy levels would peak in July when 75% of bedspaces would be occupied, leaving 873 bedspaces available. Occupancy would be lowest in January with 33% of bedspaces occupied and 2,334 available. Therefore, if all construction workers require accommodation within North Lincolnshire, there would be sufficient capacity.

East Riding

- 11.5.28. **Table 11.23** sets out the impact of accommodating the 121 construction workers within East Riding of Yorkshire. Across all twelve months there would be spare capacity following the accommodation of construction workers. Occupancy levels would peak in July when 73% of bedspaces would be occupied, leaving 6,369 bedspaces available. Occupancy would be lowest in January with 32% of bedspaces occupied and 15,758 available. Therefore, if all construction workers require accommodation within East Riding of Yorkshire, there would be sufficient capacity.

Combined Capacity

- 11.5.29. **Table 11.24** sets out the impact on combined bedspace capacity across the three districts of accommodating the 121 construction workers. It is more likely that workers are accommodated across all three districts, rather than only in one, therefore the combined capacity is an important consideration. Across all twelve months there would be spare capacity following the housing of construction workers. Occupancy levels would peak in July when 73% of bedspaces would be occupied, leaving 8,974 bedspaces available. Occupancy would be lowest in January with 36% of bedspaces occupied and 21,642 available. Therefore, if workers were accommodated within all three districts there would be sufficient capacity throughout the year.
- 11.5.30. As demonstrated in the text above and tables below, there would be spare capacity of bedspaces throughout the year following the accommodation of workers, both for each District in isolation and for all three Districts combined. This means that local tourism industry would benefit from some uplift in occupancy as a result of workers being sourced from outside the local area and accommodated in serviced and non-serviced accommodation. Assuming a 'medium' level leakage (25%) and therefore number of workers sourced from

outside the local area requiring accommodation, the magnitude of change from the baseline is considered to be **low**.

- 11.5.31. Nevertheless, local accommodation facilities would benefit from a proportion of bedspaces being filled throughout the year by the construction workers. This enables local businesses to be boosted through increased occupancy rates and revenue during the construction phase of the Scheme. The filled bedspaces, which would otherwise be empty and the economic benefits, such as local spend, generated by the construction phase of the Scheme would help to realise the key aims set out in relevant local policy such as the Yorkshire and Humber Business Plan [Ref. 11-10] and the Visitor Economy Strategy for the City of Doncaster [Ref. 11-11].
- 11.5.32. The significance of the construction phase accommodation effect on the local tourism sector is as follows:
- The sensitivity of the receptor in Doncaster, North Lincolnshire and East Riding is assessed as being **medium**, in line with the criteria set out in **Table 11.3**. Tourism is a priority area for growth in the region, however there is a good level of bedspace capacity within each district in isolation and combined, and occupancy rates are low during some months.
 - The magnitude of the impact is assessed as **low**, in line with the criteria in **Table 11.4**. The construction workers would represent a small increase in the number of guests who would stay in local accommodation and the associated effect on occupancy rates and generation of benefits for the local tourism economy.
 - The significance of the temporary effect is therefore considered to be **minor to moderate beneficial** for the combined area of the three local authorities of Doncaster, North Lincolnshire and East Riding of Yorkshire, which is **not significant**.

Table 11.24: Assumed Occupancy of Accommodation including construction workers in Doncaster – Effect on Local Tourism Sector

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total number of bedspaces	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888
Actual number of bedspaces occupied	3,460	3,983	4,437	4,781	4,905	5,153	5,277	5,042	4,988	4,782	4,438	3,914
Total available bedspaces	3,428	2,905	2,451	2,107	1,983	1,735	1,611	1,846	1,900	2,106	2,450	2,974
Estimated no. construction workers	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121
Construction workers + occupied bedspaces	3,581	4,104	4,558	4,902	5,026	5,274	5,398	5,163	5,109	4,903	4,559	4,035
Room occupancy incl. construction workers	52%	60%	66%	71%	73%	77%	78%	75%	74%	71%	66%	59%
Actual remaining bedspaces	3,307	2,784	2,330	1,986	1,862	1,614	1,490	1,725	1,779	1,985	2,329	2,853

Source: Visit Britain, UK Caravan & Camping Alliance

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Socio Economics

Table 11.25: Assumed Occupancy of Accommodation including construction workers in North Lincolnshire – Effect on Local Tourism Sector

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total number of bedspaces	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508
Actual number of bedspaces occupied	1,053	1,218	1,638	2,030	2,151	2,320	2,514	2,510	2,207	1,885	1,493	1,183
Total available bedspaces	2,455	2,290	1,870	1,478	1,357	1,188	994	998	1,301	1,623	2,015	2,325
Estimated no. construction workers	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121
Construction workers + occupied bedspaces	1,174	1,339	1,759	2,151	2,272	2,441	2,635	2,631	2,328	2,006	1,614	1,304
Room occupancy incl. construction workers	33%	38%	50%	61%	65%	70%	75%	75%	66%	57%	46%	37%
Actual remaining bedspaces	2,334	2,169	1,749	1,357	1,236	1,067	873	877	1,180	1,502	1,894	2,204

Source: Visit Britain, UK Caravan & Camping Alliance

Table 11.26: Assumed Occupancy of Accommodation including construction workers in East Riding of Yorkshire – Effect on Local Tourism Sector

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total number of bedspaces	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215
Actual number of bedspaces occupied	7,336	8,484	11,161	13,644	14,414	15,514	16,725	16,641	14,781	12,763	10,280	8,251
Total available bedspaces	15,879	14,731	12,054	9,571	8,801	7,701	6,490	6,574	8,434	10,452	12,935	14,964
Estimated no. construction workers	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121
Construction workers + occupied bedspaces	7,457	8,605	11,282	13,765	14,535	15,635	16,846	16,762	14,902	12,884	10,401	8,372
Room occupancy incl. construction workers	32%	37%	49%	59%	63%	67%	73%	72%	64%	55%	45%	36%

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

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Actual remaining bedspaces	15,758	14,610	11,933	9,450	8,680	7,580	6,369	6,453	8,313	10,331	12,814	14,843
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Source: Visit Britain, UK Caravan & Camping Alliance

Table 11.27: Assumed Occupancy of Accommodation including construction workers across all three districts – Effect on Local Tourism Sector

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total number of bedspaces	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611
Actual number of bedspaces occupied	11,848	13,685	17,236	20,455	21,470	22,988	24,516	24,193	21,976	19,430	16,211	13,349
Total available bedspaces	21,763	19,926	16,375	13,156	12,141	10,623	9,095	9,418	11,635	14,181	17,400	20,262
Estimated no. construction workers	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121
Construction workers +	11,969	13,806	17,357	20,576	21,591	23,109	24,637	24,314	22,097	19,551	16,332	13,470

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Socio Economics												
occupied bedspaces												
Room occupancy incl. construction workers	36%	41%	52%	61%	64%	69%	73%	72%	66%	58%	49%	40%
Actual remaining bedspaces	21,642	19,805	16,254	13,035	12,020	10,502	8,974	9,297	11,514	14,060	17,279	20,141

Source: Visit Britain, UK Caravan & Camping Alliance

Operation

Employment

- 11.5.33. It is expected that during the operational phase, there will be approximately 1 visit per month to the Site by workers. This means that no full time jobs will be supported specifically by the Scheme.
- 11.5.34. The significance of the operational phase effect in respect of employment has been assessed as follows:
- The sensitivity of the receptor (labour market of Doncaster, North Lincolnshire, and East Riding of Yorkshire) is considered to be **medium**, in line with the criteria set out in **Table 11.3**. Between 2015 and 2023 Doncaster saw 6.4% growth in jobs, North Lincolnshire saw jobs growth of 4.1% and East Riding of Yorkshire saw growth of 6.9%, all of which were below national growth.
 - The magnitude of the impact is identified as being **negligible**, in line with the criteria in **Table 11.4**. The operational phase is not expected to support any full time jobs.
 - The significance of the operational effect is therefore considered to be **negligible** in Doncaster, North Lincolnshire and East Riding of Yorkshire, which is **not significant**.

Business Rates

- 11.5.35. Business rates are an important economic contributor to an area. It is estimated that the solar project element of the Scheme could generate around £0.9 million per annum in business rates. Over the intended 40-year lifespan of the Scheme, business rates generated could total around £19.8 million (present value).
- 11.5.36. Business rates are collated into a central government pot and shared out, as such, it is not possible to ascertain the exact split between districts and therefore the amount of business rates generated is considered as a single amount in this report.
- 11.5.37. The significance of the operational phase effect in respect of business rates has been assessed as follows:
- The sensitivity of the receptor in Doncaster and North Lincolnshire is considered to be **medium**, in line with the criteria set out in **Table 11.3**.

Between 2015 and 2023 all three authorities saw jobs growth below the national figure and have seen claimant count rise between October 2022 and October 2024.

- The magnitude of the impact is identified as being **high**, in line with the criteria in **Table 11.4**. Given agricultural land and buildings are exempt from business rates, the business rates revenue generated from the Scheme would represent a considerable uplift on current activities.
- The significance of the operational effect is therefore considered to be **major beneficial** in the combined study area of Doncaster, North Lincolnshire, and East Riding of Yorkshire which is **significant**.

Decommissioning

Employment

- 11.5.38. Economic benefits will arise through the provision of temporary jobs during the decommissioning phase at the Order Limits. It is estimated that the number of workers on site for the decommissioning phase will equate to 50% of the number for the construction phase. This means that on average, 88 jobs will be supported by the decommissioning phase which is expected to last for around 2 years.
- 11.5.39. Considering the same proportion of jobs which will be displaced as the construction phase would mean that 25% of decommissioning jobs would be displaced. This equates to 22 jobs, which would result in 66 decommissioning jobs once displacement has been taken into consideration. Applying 25% leakage to those 66 jobs would result in 17 jobs being lost due to leakage. Therefore, the net employment figure for the decommissioning phase would be 50 jobs.
- 11.5.40. Applying the same multiplier as previously used to the 50 net jobs the Scheme could support 66 temporary jobs in the wider economy during the 2-year decommissioning phase.
- 11.5.41. In total, the Scheme could support 115 temporary jobs within the combined area of Doncaster, North Lincolnshire, and East Riding of Yorkshire, both direct jobs on site and indirect/induced roles in the wider economy, during the 2-year decommissioning period.
- 11.5.42. The significance of decommissioning phase effect in respect of employment is assessed as follows:
- The sensitivity of the receptor (employment in construction and other sectors of the economy in Doncaster, North Lincolnshire, and East Riding of Yorkshire) is assessed as being **medium**, in line with the criteria set out in **Table 11.3**. Construction employment represents around 6.7% of employment in Doncaster, 6.5% in North Lincolnshire, and 5% in East Riding of Yorkshire. However, this is set in the context that employment growth between 2015 and 2023 in all three authorities was below national levels.
 - The magnitude of the impact is assessed as **medium**, in line with the criteria in **Table 11.4**. The 115 jobs per annum supported by the decommissioning phase (direct and indirect) represents a sizeable increase in the number of new employment opportunities for local

residents, but is considered medium in magnitude due to the temporary nature of the change. Nevertheless, overall, the Scheme would result in a boost to the availability of jobs for workers in these authorities.

- The significance of the temporary effect is therefore considered to be **moderate beneficial** in Doncaster, North Lincolnshire, and East Riding of Yorkshire, which is **significant**.

Economic Contribution

11.5.43. Using the same method as before to calculate GVA, it is estimated that over the approximate 2-year decommissioning phase the overall GVA impact associated with the decommissioning phase is estimated at £18.2million per annum over the 2-year decommissioning timeframe.

11.5.44. The significance of decommissioning phase effect in respect of economic contribution is assessed as follows:

- The sensitivity of the receptor (economic contribution in construction and other sectors of the economy in Doncaster, North Lincolnshire, and East Riding of Yorkshire) is assessed as being **medium**, in line with the criteria set out in **Table 11.3**. In Doncaster, construction supported around 9.4% of GVA, in North Lincolnshire this figure was 7.3%, and in East Riding of Yorkshire 5.7% of GVA was supported by the construction sector. The total combined value of construction across the three authorities is around £1.7billion per annum.
- The magnitude of the impact is assessed as **medium**, in line with the criteria in **Table 11.4**. The £18.2million in annual GVA generated by the decommissioning phase would cause an uplift of 1.1% in the total construction GVA of the three authorities, although it should be noted that a proportion of the GVA will be in other sectors when taking into account the multiplier effect.
- The significance of the temporary effect is therefore considered to be **moderate beneficial** in Doncaster, North Lincolnshire and East Riding of Yorkshire, which is **significant**.

Accommodation Demand

11.5.45. It is predicted that during the decommissioning phase of the Scheme, workers will require accommodation in serviced and non-serviced bedspaces within one

or more of the three authorities considered as part of the study area and potential receptors (Doncaster, North Lincolnshire and East Riding of Yorkshire).

Accommodation demand effect on visitors

- 11.5.46. Given that the decommissioning phase is expected to require around 50% of the number of workers which were required for the construction phase, a peak of up to 242 construction workers are forecast to be on site during the decommissioning period.
- 11.5.47. Again, as was assumed for the construction phase accommodation demand assessment in respect of effect on visitors, it is assumed that during decommissioning all workers would require accommodation, as opposed to applying additionality factors (e.g. displacement / leakage). Furthermore, an assessment on accommodation demand change on visitors during the decommissioning phase is presented in relation to all three Districts, as well as in relation to all three authorities combined.

Doncaster

- 11.5.48. **Table 11.25** sets out the impact of accommodating the 242 decommissioning workers within Doncaster. Across all twelve months there would be spare capacity following the housing of construction workers. Occupancy levels would peak in July when 80% of bedspaces would be occupied, leaving 1,370 bedspaces available. Occupancy would be lowest in January with 54% of bedspaces occupied and 3,187 available. Therefore, in the unlikely event that all decommissioning workers require accommodation within Doncaster, there would be sufficient capacity.

North Lincolnshire

- 11.5.49. **Table 11.26** sets out the impact of accommodating the 242 decommissioning workers within North Lincolnshire. Across all twelve months there would be spare capacity following the housing of construction workers. Occupancy levels would peak in July when 79% of bedspaces would be occupied, leaving 753 bedspaces available. Occupancy would be lowest in January with 37% of bedspaces occupied and 2,214 available. Therefore, in the unlikely event that all decommissioning workers require accommodation within North Lincolnshire, there would be sufficient capacity.

East Riding

- 11.5.50. **Table 11.27** sets out the impact of accommodating the 242 decommissioning workers within East Riding of Yorkshire. Across all twelve months there would be spare capacity following the housing of construction workers. Occupancy levels would peak in July when 73% of bedspaces would be occupied, leaving 6,248 bedspaces available. Occupancy would be lowest in January with 33% of bedspaces occupied and 15,637 available. Therefore, in the unlikely event that all decommissioning workers require accommodation within East Riding of Yorkshire, there would be sufficient capacity.

Combined Capacity

- 11.5.51. **Table 11.28** sets out the impact on combined bedspace capacity across the three districts of accommodating the 242 decommissioning workers. It is more likely that workers are accommodated across all three districts, rather than only in one, therefore the combined capacity is an important consideration. Across all twelve months there would be spare capacity following the housing of construction workers. Occupancy levels would peak in July when 74% of bedspaces would be occupied, leaving 8,854 bedspaces available. Occupancy would be lowest in January with 36% of bedspaces occupied and 21,521 available. Therefore, if workers were accommodated within all three districts there would be sufficient capacity throughout the year.
- 11.5.52. As demonstrated in the text above and tables below, there would be spare capacity of bedspaces throughout the year following the accommodation of workers, both for each District in isolation and for all three Districts combined. This means that there would still be capacity for additional tourist visits throughout the year.
- 11.5.53. The significance of the decommissioning phase accommodation demand effect on visitors is as follows:
- The sensitivity of the receptor in Doncaster, North Lincolnshire and East Riding is assessed as being **low**, in line with the criteria set out in **Table 11.3**. Occupancy rates are low in many months throughout the year and there is spare capacity across all districts throughout the year, ensuring additional guests are able to stay in local accommodation.
 - The magnitude of the impact is assessed as **medium**, in line with the criteria in **Table 11.4**. The workers would represent a moderate increase in the number of guests who would stay in local accommodation.

- The significance of the temporary effect is therefore considered to be **minor to moderate adverse**, which is **not significant**.

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Socio Economics

Table 11.28: Assumed Occupancy of Accommodation including decommissioning workers in Doncaster – Effect on Visitors

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total number of bedspaces	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888
Actual number of bedspaces occupied	3,460	3,983	4,437	4,781	4,905	5,153	5,277	5,042	4,988	4,782	4,438	3,914
Total available bedspaces	3,428	2,905	2,451	2,107	1,983	1,735	1,611	1,846	1,900	2,106	2,450	2,974
Estimated no. decommissioning workers	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242
Decommissioning workers + occupied bedspaces	3,701	4,225	4,679	5,023	5,147	5,394	5,518	5,284	5,229	5,023	4,679	4,156
Room occupancy incl. decommissioning workers	54%	61%	68%	73%	75%	78%	80%	77%	76%	73%	68%	60%
Actual remaining bedspaces	3,187	2,663	2,209	1,865	1,741	1,494	1,370	1,604	1,659	1,865	2,209	2,732

Source: Visit Britain, UK Caravan & Camping Alliance

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

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Table 11.29: Assumed Occupancy of Accommodation including decommissioning workers in North Lincolnshire – Effect on Visitors

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total number of bedspaces	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508
Actual number of bedspaces occupied	1,053	1,218	1,638	2,030	2,151	2,320	2,514	2,510	2,207	1,885	1,493	1,183
Total available bedspaces	2,455	2,290	1,870	1,478	1,357	1,188	994	998	1,301	1,623	2,015	2,325
Estimated no. decommissioning workers	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242
Decommissioning workers + occupied bedspaces	1,294	1,460	1,879	2,271	2,392	2,562	2,755	2,752	2,449	2,127	1,735	1,425
Room occupancy incl. decommissioning workers	37%	42%	54%	65%	68%	73%	79%	78%	70%	61%	49%	41%
Actual remaining bedspaces	2,214	2,048	1,629	1,237	1,116	946	753	756	1,059	1,381	1,773	2,083

Source: Visit Britain, UK Caravan & Camping Alliance

Table 11.30: Assumed Occupancy of Accommodation including decommissioning workers in East Riding of Yorkshire – Effect on Visitors

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total number of bedspaces	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215
Actual number of bedspaces occupied	7,336	8,484	11,161	13,644	14,414	15,514	16,725	16,641	14,781	12,763	10,280	8,251
Total available bedspaces	15,879	14,731	12,054	9,571	8,801	7,701	6,490	6,574	8,434	10,452	12,935	14,964
Estimated no. decommissioning workers	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242
Decommissioning workers + occupied bedspaces	7,578	8,725	11,403	13,885	14,656	15,756	16,967	16,882	15,022	13,004	10,522	8,493
Room occupancy incl.	33%	38%	49%	60%	63%	68%	73%	73%	65%	56%	45%	37%

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decommissioning workers												
Actual remaining bedspaces	15,637	14,490	11,812	9,330	8,559	7,459	6,248	6,333	8,193	10,211	12,693	14,722

Source: Visit Britain, UK Caravan & Camping Alliance

Table 11.31: Assumed Occupancy of Accommodation including decommissioning workers across all three districts – Effect on Visitors

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total number of bedspaces	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611
Actual number of bedspaces occupied	11,848	13,685	17,236	20,455	21,470	22,988	24,516	24,193	21,976	19,430	16,211	13,349
Total available bedspaces	21,763	19,926	16,375	13,156	12,141	10,623	9,095	9,418	11,635	14,181	17,400	20,262
Estimated no. decommissioning workers	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	242

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Decommissioning workers + occupied bedspaces	12,090	13,927	17,478	20,696	21,712	23,229	24,757	24,435	22,217	19,671	16,452	13,590
Room occupancy incl. decommissioning workers	36%	41%	52%	62%	65%	69%	74%	73%	66%	59%	49%	40%
Actual remaining bedspaces	21,521	19,684	16,133	12,915	11,899	10,382	8,854	9,176	11,394	13,940	17,159	20,021

Source: Visit Britain, UK Caravan & Camping Alliance

Accommodation demand effect on the local tourism sector

- 11.5.54. As aligned with the assessment of potential employment effects in the decommissioning phase, based on guidance published within the Additionality Guide [Ref. 11–15], it is assumed that there would be a ‘medium’ level of leakage (25% leakage), whereby ‘a reasonably high proportion of jobs would be retained’. This level of leakage is applied to the assumed number of workers required for decommissioning phase (50% of peak construction workers).
- 11.5.55. As such, the absolute worst case in terms of accommodation demand effect on the local tourism sector during the decommissioning phase is assumed to be associated with the need to accommodate 25% of 242 workers (50% of peak 483 construction workers), which equates to 61 workers.
- 11.5.56. Again, an assessment on accommodation demand change on the local tourism sector during the decommissioning phase is presented in relation to all three Districts, as well as in relation to all three authorities combined.

Doncaster

- 11.5.57. **Table 11.21** sets out the impact of accommodating the 61 decommissioning workers within Doncaster. Across all twelve months there would be spare capacity following the accommodation of decommissioning workers. Occupancy levels would peak in July when 77% of bedspaces would be occupied, leaving 1,550 bedspaces available. Occupancy would be lowest in January with 51% of bedspaces occupied and 3,367 available. Therefore, in the unlikely event that all decommissioning workers require accommodation within Doncaster, there would be sufficient capacity.

North Lincolnshire

- 11.5.58. **Table 11.22** sets out the impact of accommodating the 61 decommissioning workers within North Lincolnshire. Across all twelve months there would be spare capacity following the accommodation of decommissioning workers. Occupancy levels would peak in July when 73% of bedspaces would be occupied, leaving 933 bedspaces available. Occupancy would be lowest in January with 32% of bedspaces occupied and 2,394 available. Therefore, if all decommissioning workers require accommodation within North Lincolnshire, there would be sufficient capacity.

East Riding

- 11.5.59. **Table 11.23** sets out the impact of accommodating the 61 decommissioning workers within East Riding of Yorkshire. Across all twelve months there would be spare capacity following the accommodation of decommissioning workers. Occupancy levels would peak in July when 72% of bedspaces would be occupied, leaving 6,429 bedspaces available. Occupancy would be lowest in January with 32% of bedspaces occupied and 15,818 available. Therefore, if all decommissioning workers require accommodation within East Riding of Yorkshire, there would be sufficient capacity.

Combined Capacity

- 11.5.60. **Table 11.24** sets out the impact on combined bedspace capacity across the three districts of accommodating the 61 decommissioning workers. It is more likely that workers are accommodated across all three districts, rather than only in one, therefore the combined capacity is an important consideration. Across all twelve months there would be spare capacity following the accommodation of decommissioning workers. Occupancy levels would peak in July when 73% of bedspaces would be occupied, leaving 9,034 bedspaces available. Occupancy would be lowest in January with 35% of bedspaces occupied and 21,702 available. Therefore, if decommissioning workers were accommodated within all three districts there would be sufficient capacity throughout the year.
- 11.5.61. As demonstrated in the text above and tables below, there would be spare capacity of bedspaces throughout the year following the accommodation of workers, both for each District in isolation and for all three Districts combined. This means that the local tourism industry would benefit from some uplift in occupancy as a result of workers being sourced from outside the local area and accommodated in serviced and non-serviced accommodation. Assuming a 'medium' level leakage (25%) and therefore number of decommissioning workers sourced from outside the local area requiring accommodation, the magnitude of change from the baseline is considered to be **low**.
- 11.5.62. Nevertheless, local accommodation facilities would benefit from a proportion of bedspaces being filled throughout the year by the decommissioning workers. This enables local businesses to be boosted through increased occupancy rates and revenue during the decommissioning phase of the Scheme. The filled bedspaces, which would otherwise be empty and the economic benefits, such as local spend, generated by the construction phase of the Scheme would help to realise the key aims set out in relevant local policy such as the Yorkshire and

Humber Business Plan [Ref. 11-10] and the Visitor Economy Strategy for the City of Doncaster [Ref. 11-11].

11.5.63. The significance of the decommissioning phase accommodation effect on the local tourism sector is as follows:

- The sensitivity of the receptor in Doncaster, North Lincolnshire and East Riding is assessed as being **medium**, in line with the criteria set out in **Table 11.3**. Tourism is a priority area for growth in the region, however there is a good level of bedspace capacity within each district in isolation and combined, and occupancy rates are low during some months.
- The magnitude of the impact is assessed as **low**, in line with the criteria in **Table 11.4**. The decommissioning workers would represent a small increase in the number of guests who would stay in local accommodation and the associated effect on occupancy rates and generation of benefits for the local tourism economy.
- The significance of the temporary effect is therefore considered to be **minor to moderate beneficial** for the combined area of the three local authorities of Doncaster, North Lincolnshire and East Riding of Yorkshire, which is **not significant**.

Table 11.32: Assumed Occupancy of Accommodation including decommissioning workers in Doncaster – Effect on Local Tourism Sector

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total number of bedspaces	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,888
Actual number of bedspaces occupied	3,460	3,983	4,437	4,781	4,905	5,153	5,277	5,042	4,988	4,782	4,438	3,914
Total available bedspaces	3,428	2,905	2,451	2,107	1,983	1,735	1,611	1,846	1,900	2,106	2,450	2,974
Estimated no. decommissioning workers	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Decommissioning workers + occupied bedspaces	3,521	4,044	4,498	4,842	4,966	5,214	5,338	5,103	5,049	4,843	4,499	3,975
Room occupancy incl. Decommissioning workers	51%	59%	65%	70%	72%	76%	77%	74%	73%	70%	65%	58%
Actual remaining bedspaces	3,367	2,844	2,390	2,046	1,922	1,674	1,550	1,785	1,839	2,045	2,389	2,913

Source: Visit Britain, UK Caravan & Camping Alliance

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Table 11.33: Assumed Occupancy of Accommodation including decommissioning workers in North Lincolnshire – Effect on Local Tourism Sector

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total number of bedspaces	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508	3,508
Actual number of bedspaces occupied	1,053	1,218	1,638	2,030	2,151	2,320	2,514	2,510	2,207	1,885	1,493	1,183
Total available bedspaces	2,455	2,290	1,870	1,478	1,357	1,188	994	998	1,301	1,623	2,015	2,325
Estimated no. decommissioning workers	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Decommissioning workers + occupied bedspaces	1,114	1,279	1,699	2,091	2,212	2,381	2,575	2,571	2,268	1,946	1,554	1,244
Room occupancy incl. decommissioning workers	32%	36%	48%	60%	63%	68%	73%	73%	65%	55%	44%	35%
Actual remaining bedspaces	2,394	2,229	1,809	1,417	1,296	1,127	933	937	1,240	1,562	1,954	2,264

Source: Visit Britain, UK Caravan & Camping Alliance

Table 11.34: Assumed Occupancy of Accommodation including decommissioning workers in East Riding of Yorkshire – Effect on Local Tourism Sector

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total number of bedspaces	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215	23,215
Actual number of bedspaces occupied	7,336	8,484	11,161	13,644	14,414	15,514	16,725	16,641	14,781	12,763	10,280	8,251
Total available bedspaces	15,879	14,731	12,054	9,571	8,801	7,701	6,490	6,574	8,434	10,452	12,935	14,964
Estimated no. decommissioning workers	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Decommissioning workers + occupied bedspaces	7,397	8,545	11,222	13,705	14,475	15,575	16,786	16,702	14,842	12,824	10,341	8,312
Room occupancy incl.	32%	37%	48%	59%	62%	67%	72%	72%	64%	55%	45%	36%

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decommissioning workers												
Actual remaining bedspaces	15,818	14,670	11,993	9,510	8,740	7,640	6,429	6,513	8,373	10,391	12,874	14,903

Source: Visit Britain, UK Caravan & Camping Alliance

Table 11.35: Assumed Occupancy of Accommodation including decommissioning workers across all three districts – Effect on Local Tourism Sector

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total number of bedspaces	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611	33,611
Actual number of bedspaces occupied	11,848	13,685	17,236	20,455	21,470	22,988	24,516	24,193	21,976	19,430	16,211	13,349
Total available bedspaces	21,763	19,926	16,375	13,156	12,141	10,623	9,095	9,418	11,635	14,181	17,400	20,262
Estimated no. decommissioning workers	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61

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Decommissioning workers + occupied bedspaces	11,909	13,746	17,297	20,516	21,531	23,049	24,577	24,254	22,037	19,491	16,272	13,410
Room occupancy incl. decommissioning workers	35%	41%	51%	61%	64%	69%	73%	72%	66%	58%	48%	40%
Actual remaining bedspaces	21,702	19,865	16,314	13,095	12,080	10,562	9,034	9,357	11,574	14,120	17,339	20,201

Source: Visit Britain, UK Caravan & Camping Alliance

11.6. Mitigation, Enhancement and Residual Effects**Mitigation by Design.**

- 11.6.1. There is no specific mitigation embedded within the design of the Scheme which relates to socio economics.

Additional Mitigation.

- 11.6.2. There are no significant adverse effects, and therefore no additional mitigation is proposed.

Enhancements.

- 11.6.3. During construction and decommissioning phases, there are expected to be significant beneficial effects in respect of employment. The Applicant is committed to the enhancement of these effects as far as is practicably possible. As such, opportunities for employment and skills are supported through the preparation of an **Outline Supply Chain, Employment and Skills Plan (“Outline SCESP”)** [Document Reference 7.9.9]. The Outline SCESP is submitted with the application and the delivery of a final, detailed SCESP secured by a DCO requirement.
- 11.6.4. The use of a SCESP is intended to enhance the beneficial employment effects during the construction and decommissioning phases to result in a major beneficial residual effect. It is acknowledged that the major beneficial residual effect relates to development phases that are temporal in nature, however, the legacy effect of upskilling the local workforce, where possible, are expected to result in a long-term significant benefit within Doncaster, North Lincolnshire, and East Riding of Yorkshire.
- 11.6.5. Measures could include, but will not be limited to:
- Targets for employment of minimum proportion of workers from within an agreed spatial area, where possible.
 - Local employment opportunities in landscaping, fencing, security, plant hire and operators, and materials including aggregate and concrete.
 - Opportunities for apprenticeships, traineeships and back to work opportunities.
 - Partnering with local schools, sixth form colleges, other further education colleges, universities, Jobcentre Plus and PeoplePlus (and/or organisations

specific to the local study area) to develop local skills and raise awareness of renewable technologies, in particular solar and energy storage.

- 11.6.6. The Applicant commits to an estimated £400 per MW per year of operation of the Scheme, which could equate to a total Community Benefit Fund of around £12.8million to support local community groups and initiatives.
- 11.6.7. A summary of proposed enhancement and how it is proposed to be secured to the DCO is presented in **Table 11.29**.

Table 11.36: Enhancement

Ref	Measure to avoid, reduce or manage any adverse effects and/or to deliver beneficial effects	How measure would be secured		
		By Design	By S.106	By Requirements
1	Outline Supply Chain, Employment and Skills Plan (Outline SCESP)	N/A	N/A	X

Residual Effects

11.6.8. Residual effects relating to Socio Economics are as follows:

- Construction phase:
 - Employment – **moderate beneficial** effect in Doncaster, North Lincolnshire, and East Riding of Yorkshire, which is **significant**.
 - Economic contribution – **moderate beneficial** in Doncaster, North Lincolnshire, and East Riding of Yorkshire, which is **significant**.
 - Accommodation demand effect on visitors – **minor to moderate adverse** in Doncaster, North Lincolnshire, and East Riding of Yorkshire which is **not significant**.
 - Accommodation demand effect on local tourism sector – **minor to moderate beneficial** in Doncaster, North Lincolnshire, and East Riding of Yorkshire which is **not significant**.
- Operational phase:
 - Employment – **negligible** in Doncaster, North Lincolnshire, and East Riding of Yorkshire which is **not significant**.
 - Business rates – **major beneficial** in Doncaster, North Lincolnshire, and East Riding of Yorkshire, which is **significant**.
- Decommissioning phase:
 - Employment – **moderate beneficial** effect in Doncaster, North Lincolnshire, and East Riding of Yorkshire which is **significant**.

- Economic contribution – **moderate beneficial** in Doncaster, North Lincolnshire, and East Riding of Yorkshire, which is **significant**.
- Accommodation demand effect on visitors – **minor to moderate adverse** in Doncaster, North Lincolnshire, and East Riding of Yorkshire which is **not significant**.
- Accommodation demand effect on local tourism sector – **minor to moderate beneficial** in Doncaster, North Lincolnshire, and East Riding of Yorkshire which is **not significant**.

11.7. Summary

Introduction

- 11.7.1. This chapter has analysed the baseline Socio Economic conditions and then gone on to assess the likely Socio Economic effects of the Scheme.

Baseline Conditions

- 11.7.2. Doncaster experienced population growth of 3.7% between 2013 and 2023, in North Lincolnshire there was a lower population growth of 1.1% and in East Riding of Yorkshire there was growth of 4.6%. Relative to the benchmark areas of Yorkshire & the Humber and England, Doncaster's, North Lincolnshire's, and East Riding of Yorkshire's population grew at a slower rate over this timeframe. Employment growth in Doncaster over the last seven years has been fairly strong with 6.4% increase in job numbers, this was higher than the regional figure (6.3%) but lower than the national figure (8.9%), in North Lincolnshire jobs increased by 4.1%, whilst the highest jobs growth was seen in East Riding of Yorkshire (6.9%). The construction sector, which is likely to see increased employment opportunities during the Scheme build phase represents 6.7% of total employment in Doncaster, 6.5% in North Lincolnshire, and 5% in East Riding of Yorkshire which is above the proportion of total jobs at the regional scale (4.9%) and England (4.8%).

Likely Significant Effects

- 11.7.3. There are no significant adverse effects in any development phase.
- 11.7.4. Significant beneficial effects are expected in relation to employment and economic contribution during both the construction and decommissioning phases, and business rates during the operational phase.

- 11.7.5. During the construction and decommissioning phases there will be no significant adverse impacts on accommodation demand in respect of visitors as there is sufficient capacity to accommodate workers. Conversely, albeit not significant, there is expected to be beneficial effect on the local tourism sector during the construction and decommissioning phases through a proportion of bedspaces being filled throughout the year by workers, which enables local businesses to be boosted through increased occupancy rates and revenue and contribute towards realising key aims set out in relevant local tourism policy.

Mitigation, Enhancement and Residual Effects

- 11.7.6. There are no significant adverse effects relating to Socio Economics , and therefore no mitigation measures proposed.
- 11.7.7. Significant beneficial effects (moderate significance) are predicted in respect of employment in the construction and decommissioning phases. Enhancement of employment is proposed in the form of an **Outline Supply Chain, Employment and Skills Plan (Outline SCESP) [Document Reference 7.9.9]** which will be agreed with the relevant authorities and secured by a DCO Requirement. It aims to optimise the number of local people who will have access to employment and training opportunities arising from the Scheme. The legacy effect of upskilling the local workforce where possible will result in a long-term significant benefit (major significance) at the Doncaster, North Lincolnshire, and East Riding of Yorkshire scale.

Conclusion

- 11.7.8. The Scheme will result in beneficial effects in terms of employment, economic contribution, accommodation demand effects on the local tourism sector, and business rates in all relevant phases of development, as relevant. No significant adverse effects are identified.
- 11.7.9. An **Outline Supply Chain, Employment and Skills Plan (Outline SCESP) [Document Reference 7.9.9]** is submitted with the application. It aims to optimise the number of local people who will have access to employment and training opportunities arising from the Scheme. The legacy effect of upskilling the local workforce where possible will result in a long-term significant benefit for Doncaster, North Lincolnshire and East Riding of Yorkshire.
- 11.7.10. **Table 11.30** provides a summary of effects, mitigation/enhancement and residual effects.

Table 11.37: Summary of Effects, Mitigation and Residual Effects

Receptor / Receiving Environment	Description of Effect	Nature of Effect	Sensitivity Value	Magnitude of Effect	Geographical Importance	Significance of Effects	Mitigation / Enhancement Measures	Residual Effects
Construction								
Employment	Potential generation of direct and indirect jobs as a result of construction activities.	Temporary	Medium	Medium	District (Doncaster, North Lincolnshire & East Riding of Yorkshire)	Moderate beneficial, which is significant	Outline SCESP	Major beneficial, which is significant
Economic contribution	Gross value added (GVA) generated as a result of construction activities	Temporary	Medium	Medium	District (Doncaster, North Lincolnshire & East Riding of Yorkshire)	Moderate beneficial, which is significant	None required	Moderate beneficial, which is significant

Accommodation demand	Potential effect on visitors	Temporary	Low	Medium	District (Doncaster & North Lincolnshire & East Riding of Yorkshire).	Minor to moderate adverse which is not significant.	None required	Minor to moderate adverse which is not significant.
	Potential effect on the local tourist sector	Temporary	Medium	Low	District (Doncaster & North Lincolnshire & East Riding of Yorkshire).	Minor to moderate beneficial which is not significant.	None required	Minor to moderate beneficial which is not significant.
Operation								
Employment	Potential generation of direct and indirect jobs once operational	Permanent	Medium	Negligible	District (Doncaster, North Lincolnshire & East Riding of Yorkshire)	Negligible , which is not significant	None required	Negligible , which is not significant
Business rates	Generation of business	Permanent	Medium	High	District (Doncaster, North	Major beneficial,	None required	Major beneficial,

	rates once operational				Lincolnshire & East Riding of Yorkshire)	which is significant		which is significant
Decommissioning								
Employment	Potential generation of direct and indirect jobs as a result of decommissioning activities.	Temporary	Medium	Medium	District (Doncaster, North Lincolnshire & East Riding of Yorkshire)	Moderate beneficial, which is significant	Outline SCESP	Major beneficial, which is significant
Economic contribution	Gross value added (GVA) generated as a result of decommissioning activities	Temporary	Medium	Medium	District (Doncaster, North Lincolnshire, & East Riding of Yorkshire)	Moderate beneficial, which is significant	None required	Moderate beneficial, which is significant

Accommodation demand	Potential effect on visitors	Temporary	Low	Medium	District (Doncaster & North Lincolnshire & East Riding of Yorkshire).	Minor to moderate adverse which is not significant.	None required	Minor to moderate adverse which is not significant.
	Potential effect on the local tourist sector	Temporary	Medium	Low	District (Doncaster & North Lincolnshire & East Riding of Yorkshire).	Minor to moderate beneficial which is not significant.	None required	Minor to moderate beneficial which is not significant.

References

- **Ref. 11-1:** Department for Energy Security & Net Zero, January 2024 , Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1).
- **Ref. 11-2:** Department for Energy Security & Net Zero, January 2024; National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3).
- **Ref. 11-3:** National Planning Policy Framework (Revised), December 2024 . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.
- **Ref. 11-4:** Office for National Statistics (ONS).
- **Ref. 11-5:** Doncaster Local Plan; adopted September 2021. City of Doncaster Council.
- **Ref. 11-6:** Doncaster Environment & Sustainability Strategy (2020-2030). Doncaster Climate Commission.
- **Ref. 11-7:** North Lincolnshire Local Development Framework Core Strategy (adopted June 2011).
- **Ref. 11-8:** East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan (Adopted April 2016).
- **Ref. 11-9:** Humber 2030 Vision, Humber Energy Board, Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership.
- **Ref. 11-10:** Yorkshire and Humber Business Plan 2021/22, December 2021.
- **Ref. 11-11:** Visitor Economy Strategy, City of Doncaster Council. 2019.
- **Ref. 11-12:** Accommodation Stock Audit. Visit Britain, 2016.
- **Ref. 11-13:** Accommodation Occupancy: Latest Results. Visit Britain, 2023.
- **Ref. 11-14:** Pitching the Value, 2019 Economic Benefit Report: Holiday Parks and Campsites UK. Report for the UK Caravan & Camping Alliance, February 2019.
- **Ref. 11-15:** Additionality Guide, Homes & Communities Agency, October 2014.
- **Ref. 11-16:** Solar powered growth in the UK – the macroeconomic benefits for the UK of investment in solar PV: Cebr (report for the Solar Trade Association), September 2014.

Glossary

Terminology	Definition
Business Rates	Non-domestic rates or business rates are the way that those who occupy commercial (non-domestic) property contribute towards the cost of local services. They are administered and collected by local authorities.

Claimant Count	Records the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance plus those who claim Universal Credit and are required to seek work and be available for work.
GVA (Gross Value Added)	The value of goods and services produced less the cost of inputs and materials used in the production process.
FTE	Full Time Employment
Index of Multiple Deprivation	An index providing an indication of the average levels of deprivation for Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) across England
LSOA	Lower Layer Super Output Areas
Non-Serviced Accommodation	Self-catering accommodation, static caravans, touring caravans and camping provision
ONS	Office National Statistics
Peak number of workers	The highest number of workers expected at any given time.
Serviced Accommodation	Hotels and Bed and Breakfasts