Light Valley Solar

Environmental Statement Volume 1

Chapter 13: Socioeconomics

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Chapter 13: Socioeconomics

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13 Socioeconomics

13.1 Introduction

13.1.1 This chapter of the Environmental Statement (ES) presents the findings of the assessment of the likely significant effects arising from the construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning of the Proposed Development on Socioeconomic receptors.

13.1.2 This chapter sets out the relevant legislation, policy, standards and guidance applied to the assessment process; consultation undertaken to inform the assessment; assessment methodology; the relevant baseline conditions upon which the assessment is based; embedded mitigation considered in place before the assessment is undertaken; the likely significant effects that may arise as a result of the Proposed Development considering embedded mitigation; further mitigation requirements to reduce or remove any identified likely significant effects; the remaining residual effects following further mitigation; and any monitoring required.

13.1.3 Owing to the interrelationship between socioeconomics and other environmental topics, it is recommended that this chapter is read in conjunction with:

1) Chapter 5: Agricultural Land and Soils (ES Volume 1) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.01.05**] regarding impacts on agricultural land and soils;
2) Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Assessment (ES Volume 1) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.01.10**] regarding amenity effects on users of promoted recreational routes and Public Rights of Way (PRoWs);
3) Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration (ES Volume 1) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.01.11**] regarding amenity effects on noise and vibration sensitive receptors. This includes residential and community receptors, local businesses, and users of promoted recreational routes and PRoWs;
4) Chapter 14: Traffic and Movement (ES Volume 1) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.01.14**] regarding impacts on the physical nature of changes to access, promoted recreational routes and PRoW; and
5) Appendix 16.1: Construction Dust Assessment (ES Volume 3) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.16.01**] regarding amenity effects on community receptors, tourism receptors, local businesses and users of PRoW.

13.1.4 This chapter refers to management and mitigation that has been outlined in the following plans:

1) Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02]**

2) Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.03]**

3) Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.04]**

4) Outline Public Rights of Way Management Plan **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.09]**

5) Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.12]**

13.1.5 This chapter is supported by the following figures (ES Volume 2):

1) Figure 13.1: Tourism and Recreation Assets and Local Businesses (ES Volume 2) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.02.13.01**]

2) Figure 13.2: Public Rights of Way Baseline (ES Volume 2) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.02.13.02**]

3) Figure 13.3: Public Rights of Way and Permissive Paths Enhancements and Diversions (ES Volume 2) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.02.13.03**]

13.2 Scope of the assessment

13.2.1 The EIA Scoping Report (see Appendix 1.1 (ES Volume 3) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.01.01**]) set out the proposed scope for the assessment of socioeconomics. The scope of the socioeconomics assessment is summarised in Table 13 - 1 below.

Table 13 - 1 Socioeconomics assessment scope

Aspect	Phase	Scoped in / out	Summary comments
Employment and supply chain effects	Construction	Scoped in	No job losses are anticipated across the majority of farms within the Order Limits. One farm which has signed an Option Agreement with the Applicant has identified the potential for a single job loss; however, this has been deemed negligible in the context of the wider assessment of the economy and has therefore been scoped out of further consideration.

Aspect	Phase	Scoped in / out	Summary comments
	Operation	Scoped out	During the ES stage, workforce information indicates the level of employment during operation is expected to be limited in number (approximately 188 FTE during normal operations and up to 541 workers during peak replacement months).There will be periods of notable movements during replacement, but following review, these figures remain lower than those anticipated for construction and decommissioning phases, and would not be significant. Consequently, operational employment effects continue to be scoped out of further assessment.
	Decommissioning	Scoped in	N/A
All other socioeconomic effects related to the local population (amenity effects)	All	Scoped out	As outlined in Section 13.9 and 13.11 within this report, effects on the individual aspects of amenity would be assessed in other technical chapters.
PRoW and recreational routes.	Construction	Scoped in	N/A
	Operation	Scoped out	It is outlined that potential effects on access to PRoW and recreational routes, such as PRoW diversions, would be undertaken and experienced most during construction. These effects are therefore scoped out in operation. However, this chapter considers proposed enhancements to connectivity that would be delivered during the operational phase.
	Decommissioning	Scoped in	N/A

Aspect	Phase	Scoped in / out	Summary comments
Land Use – potential indirect effects on commercial receptors, community facilities and development land.	All	Scoped in.	Local businesses and community facilities including tourism and recreational assets have been assessed. Furthermore, indirect business effects have been assessed including consideration of businesses located in proximity to construction activities and construction traffic, focusing on where temporary changes in environmental conditions — such as noise and air quality — may influence their use. The assessment has considered the nature and sensitivity of affected businesses, drawing on relevant data from Chapter 14: Traffic and Movement (ES Volume 1) **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.01.14].** Farms are included as local businesses where relevant (e.g. when they operate with a commercial entity beyond agricultural production). However, the assessment does not consider the operational viability of farms in relation to the direct effects of the development (e.g. soil quality and land use), this is discussed in Chapter 5: Agricultural Land and Soils (ES Volume 1) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.01.05**]

Aspect	Phase	Scoped in / out	Summary comments
Land Use – Development land and allocations (including mineral resource)	Construction	Assessment of direct impacts on development land allocations and sites are scoped into the assessment, but indirect effects on development land allocations and sites are scoped out of the assessment.	Indirect effects can be managed and mitigated through the committed management plans which are included as part of the DCO Application to secure the commitments contained within (including the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (oCEMP) **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02]**, Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (oCTMP) **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.12]**, Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (oDEMP) **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.04]**).
	Operation	Scoped out	Scoped out as any impact will arise from construction, with no further impacts in the operation phase.
	Decommissioning	Scoped out	Scoped out as any impact will arise from construction, with no further impacts in the decommissioning phase.
Effects on tourism facilities	All	Scoped out	As outlined in Section 13.9 and 0.11 within this report, given the lack of tourist sites in the vicinity, the Proposed Development is not expected to result in significant effects on tourism.
Effects on tourist accommodation	Construction	Scoped in	N/A
	Operation	Scoped out	It is not considered that there would be any impact to tourism accommodation and/or facilities during the operational stage of the Proposed Development, linked to the minimal workforce required during that time.
	Decommissioning	Scoped in	N/A

Aspect	Phase	Scoped in / out	Summary comments
Effect of workforce requirements on access to temporary accommodation	Construction	Scoped in	Tourist accommodation and private rentals sector both considered as options for where the workers are based outside of the region of the Proposed Development.
	Operation	Scoped out	As outlined within Section 13.9 and 13.11 within this report, while some employment opportunities are expected for the operational period, these are expected to be limited in number.
	Decommissioning	Scoped out	While a temporary workforce may be required during decommissioning, the scale, timing and nature of accommodation needs cannot be reliably predicted at this stage. As such, potential effects on access to accommodation during decommissioning are considered too uncertain and are therefore scoped out of the assessment in line with EIA good practice. Workforce numbers would also be less than during construction and could be managed using similar techniques as for construction.

13.2.2 Potential in-combination effects, taking into account other environmental topic assessments, are addressed within Chapter 17: Cumulative and In-Combination Effects (ES Volume 1) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.01.17**].

Study Area

13.2.3 The Study Area is within the North Yorkshire Council area. For socioeconomic data, some information is at the Selby District Council level, as this former council was merged with six others to form the North Yorkshire Council in April 2023.

13.2.4 The following Study Areas have been used for the assessments in this chapter:

1) Potential employment, skills and opportunities effects may be felt over a wide area given the somewhat specialist nature of some of the construction and operational tasks. The Study Area for consideration of socioeconomic effects is therefore the following wards within North Yorkshire, which cover the administrative area of the former Selby District Council:

a) Selby East
b) Selby West
c) Barlby & Riccall
d) Brayton & Barlow
e) Camblesforth & Carlton
f) Cawood & Escrick
g) Cliffe & North Duffield
h) Monk Fryston & South Milford
i) Sherburn in Elmet
j) Appleton Roebuck & Church Fenton; and

2) Along with that immediate area, the wider Yorkshire and the Humber region, and England and Wales are also relevant when considering population, the workforce and wider economy.

3) Potential effects to local businesses, community and recreational facilities, PRoW, tourism and accommodation facilities, and development land, focus on the Order Limits but extend beyond the Solar Development Sites to 1 km, or 100 m from the Cable Route Corridors, Site 8 Access and Highway Improvement Areas.

13.2.5 The Study Area for the socioeconomic assessment of the Proposed Development as described above exceeds the recommended Study Areas for population and human health receptors as set out in Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) (Ref 1). The DMRB is a suite of guidance documents developed by National Highways that sets out standards and methodologies for assessing the impacts of infrastructure projects; it is widely recognised for promoting consistency, transparency, and best practice in environmental assessments. This helps ensure a robust and comprehensive approach taking into account the scale and nature of the Proposed Development. The guidelines provide standardised criteria that promote consistency and methodological rigour, encompassing various aspects such as land use, accessibility, community effects, and health impacts. The DMRB does, however, only apply to linear sites, and as the Proposed Development site is fragmented, best practice has been applied and the Study Area has been increased accordingly.

13.2.6 The socioeconomic assessment for the Cable Route Corridor uses a 100 m Study Area to reflect that the impacts are more localised and specific to the immediate area. This is likely to result in a reduced need for extensive mitigation. In contrast, the Solar Development Sites need a larger Study Area to manage broader indirect effects associated with above-ground infrastructure. For example, visual impacts can extend beyond the site boundary and influence community perception and amenity. The expanded Study Area helps to identify and manage these wider effects through appropriate mitigation measures.

13.2.7 The approach to limiting assessment within the Highway Improvement Areas to 100 m is considered proportionate and appropriate owing to the very minor and temporary nature of the works in those areas, in a similar manner to the Cable Route Corridors.

13.2.8 For the purposes of this chapter, direct effects can be defined as those which arise from activities associated with the Proposed Development. These tend to be either spatially or temporally concurrent. Indirect effects can be defined as impacts on the environment that are not a direct result of the Proposed Development, for example increased HGV movements impacting access to a business.

13.3 Relevant legislation, policy, standards and guidance

13.3.1 The following section identifies the relevant legislation, planning policy, standards and guidelines which underpin the assessment methodology for socioeconomics and have informed the assessment, including the identification of mitigation.

Legislation

Table 13 - 2 Socioeconomics - Legislation

Legislation	Relevance to assessment
There is no legislation specific to the methodology of the assessment of socioeconomic effects arising as part of the Proposed Development.	

Policy

Table 13 - 3 Socioeconomics - Policy

Policy	Relevance to assessment
Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN1), 2025 (Ref 3)	With reference to paragraphs 4.1.5 – 4.1.7 which discusses the approach for weighing of adverse impacts and benefits. Section 5.11 considers potential impacts on land use. The Proposed Development will alter the land use of the Site from agricultural to energy production and, therefore, there will be a direct effect on the existing use of the Site. Effects on open space are also required to be assessed. Section 5.13 is specific to socioeconomic impacts. This identifies the potential relevant socioeconomic impacts which a project should consider, as well as potential mitigation measures and how these should be considered in the decision-making process. Section 5.13 outlines that the Applicant's assessment should consider all relevant socioeconomic impacts, which for the Proposed Development include: ▪ creation of jobs and training opportunities; ▪ the contribution to the development of low-carbon industries; ▪ any indirect beneficial impacts for the region hosting the infrastructure; ▪ effects (positive and negative) on tourism and other users of the area impacted; ▪ the impact of a changing influx of workers during the different construction, operation and decommissioning phases; and ▪ cumulative effects. This document also refers to the impacts of energy on recreation assets and PRoW, as well the opportunity to create new assets. Paragraph 5.11.30 states that there is the expectation that mitigation

Policy	Relevance to assessment
	to ensure PRoW, National Trails and coastal access may be kept open wherever possible, and opportunities for new access should be encouraged. It highlights the importance of use, character, attractiveness and convenience when mitigation impacts on PRoW.
National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3), 2025 (Ref 4)	The policies set out in NPS EN-3 are additional to the impacts discussed in NPS EN-1. Section 2.10 discusses the benefits, impacts, and technical considerations that a solar photovoltaic generation project should consider, as well as potential mitigation measures.
Environment Improvement Plan (EIP) 2023 (Ref 5)	The EIP provides an update on the 25 Year Environment Plan which set out the UK Government's "*vision for a quarter-of-a-century of action to help the natural world regain and retain good health*".
The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), 2024 (Ref 6)	The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the UK government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied. These policies are relevant to the assessment but do not form part of the decision-making process for a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP). The assessment would therefore look at key parts of the framework such as: ▪ paragraph 8 which outlines the three objectives (economic, social and environmental) that support achieving sustainable development; ▪ Building a strong, competitive economy (Section 6), paragraphs 85-89; and ▪ Promoting healthy and safe communities (Section 8), paragraph 96.
Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan, adopted 2013 (Ref 8)	Selby District Council's Local Plan sets out the priorities and spatial strategies for Selby. The Local Plan includes the following strategic policies relevant to the socioeconomics assessment: Policy SP2 – Spatial Development Strategy Policy SP5 – Green Belt Policy SP13 – Scale and Distribution of Economic Growth Policy SP15 – Sustainable Development and Climate Change Policy SP17 – Low-Carbon and Renewable Energy Policy SP18 – Protecting and Enhancing the Environment Policy SP19 – Design Quality The assessment will take into account the policies of the Local Plan when assessing the socioeconomic impacts of the Proposed Development. This will be considered during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases. The DCO Application for the Proposed Development is supported by a Planning Statement, which details how the Proposed Development complies with all relevant national and local policy requirements.
Selby District Local Plan, adopted 2005 (Ref 9)	The Selby District Local Plan 2005 is a key planning document that outlines the strategic vision for development and land use within the former Selby District. Key saved polices include:

Policy	Relevance to assessment
	▪ SG1 Strategic Countryside Gaps; ▪ RT1 Protection of Existing recreation Open Space and Allotments; ▪ RT5 Informal Recreation and Access in the Countryside; and ▪ CS6 Development Contributions to Infrastructure and Community Facilities.
North Yorkshire and City of York Local Area Energy Plans (Ref 11)	The Plan was issued by the North Yorkshire County Council in 2022 with the purpose of supporting the region in meeting its net zero and carbon negative goals, enabling transition to an affordable and decarbonised energy system as well as supporting wider socioeconomic goals. The assessment will take the strategic economic context into account in the assessment of potential socioeconomic impacts during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases.

Standards and Guidance

Table 13 - 4 Socioeconomics Standards and Guidance

Standards and guidance	Relevance to assessment
Design Manual for Roads and Bridges	Provides standardised methodologies for assessing environmental impacts of infrastructure projects, including population receptors. LA 112 is particularly relevant for guidance on socioeconomic assessments.
Homes and Communities Agency Additionality Guide (Ref 10)	The assessment of employment effects will consider the approach set out in the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) Additionality Guide (4th Edition) which remains a relevant point of reference for assessing the additional impact of local economic interventions, taking into account the potential for leakage, displacement, and supply chain effects.
Green Book: Central Government Guidance on Appraisal and Evaluation, HM Treasury, 2022 (Ref 12)	Chapter 5 of the Green Book sets out an approach for Social Cost Benefit and Cost effectiveness Analysis for assessing the impact of different options on social welfare. The Green Book highlights the importance of impact assessment. This is under review by the UK Government.
National Planning Practice Guidance – Renewable and low carbon energy (Ref 7)	Sets out relevant planning considerations for renewable and low carbon energy projects with particular planning considerations included for solar farms.
ISEP Social Impact Assessment in Environmental Impact Assessment, October 2025 (Ref 26)	The ISEP guidance has been reviewed in finalising this chapter and the assessment is considered to be generally consistent with the principles of the guidance (which deals with more than just assessment methodologies).

13.4 Stakeholder engagement and Consultation

EIA Scoping Opinion

13.4.1 An EIA Scoping Report (Appendix 1.1 (ES Volume 3) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.01.01**]) was submitted to The Planning Inspectorate (PINS) on 11 November 2024. The EIA Scoping Opinion was issued by PINS on 19 December 2024 (Appendix 1.2 (ES Volume 3) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.01.02**]). A summary of key comments and how these have been addressed is presented below:

Table 13 - 5 Socioeconomics EIA Scoping Opinion comments

EIA Scoping Opinion I.D	EIA Scoping Opinion comment	How is this addressed
Planning Inspectorate [ID 3.13.1]	PINS outlined that the EIA Scoping Report noted that the Proposed Development will include embedded mitigation to ensure access to local businesses and community and recreational facilities is maintained at all times during construction. The EIA Scoping Report notes that no operational effects are likely and therefore proposes to scope out access to local businesses and community and recreational facilities during construction and operation.	The socioeconomic assessment within this chapter describes how access is maintained for local businesses, community and recreational facilities during construction and operation, and how this is secured through embedded mitigation measures (see Section 13.8). These measures are designed to minimise potential effects such that no significant residual impacts are anticipated. On this basis, the socioeconomic assessment continues to scope out the effects on access to local businesses and community and recreational facilities during construction and operation.
Planning Inspectorate [ID 3.13.6]	PINS stated that the Applicant should ensure that the ES clearly identifies effects on PRoW and recreational resource (i.e. diversions or closures) that would last beyond the construction phase. The Applicant should ensure that assessing such impacts solely during the construction phase does not underplay the potential duration and consequently, the significance of effect.	The socioeconomic assessment considers, assesses and documents the effects arising during construction on PRoW and recreational resources and notes where these may last into operation and decommissioning. The Outline Public Rights of Way Management Plan [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.09**] provides further detail on how impacts on users will be managed.

EIA Scoping Opinion I.D	EIA Scoping Opinion comment	How is this addressed
North Yorkshire Council (NYC) Section 13	NYC stated that the Applicant should undertake appropriate assessment of the existing registers at the GP practices where they envisage workers will reside and contact the GP practice to ensure that any increase in registration can be accommodated within the practice. The potential for increased demand on services from the workers at other NSIP sites in this area should also be considered as part of the cumulative impacts on health.	No permanent residential housing is being built as part of the Proposed Development. Consequently, there is no projected increase in the base population, and thus no change in social infrastructure requirements, such as GP services. At the time of assessment, of the 20 GP practices in Selby, 19 are currently accepting new patients, and all accommodate temporary residents who may require care while in the area. At a wider regional level, York has an average of 1,450 registered patients per GP, below the national average for England, indicating a relatively lower pressure on primary care services. Therefore, this has continued to be scoped out. This is discussed further in Section 13.9.49.

Statutory consultation

13.4.2 A period of statutory consultation took place between 26 June to 7 August 2025 wherein consultees were able to respond to preliminary environmental information set out in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR). Table 13 - 6 outlines the statutory consultation responses relating to socioeconomics and how these have been addressed through the ES.

13.4.3 Responses to the Statutory Consultation are outlined in the Consultation Report [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.01**] but matters of relevance to this assessment are set out in the table below

Table 13 - 6 Statutory consultation comments

Consultee	Comments	How has this comment been addressed	Location of response in this ES
Hillam Parish Council	Residents' quality of life, property values, and access to open landscapes would be significantly harmed.	The design has been informed by a range of environmental and social considerations, including landscape and visual impact assessments. Mitigation measures, such as strategic planting and buffer zones[1], have been incorporated to help reduce potential effects on residential amenity and landscape character. Property values are not a planning consideration and not an EIA matter, so are outside the scope of this assessment. The National Planning Practice Guidance advises that in general, planning is concerned with land use in the public interest, so that the protection of purely private interests such as the impact of a development on the value of neighbouring property could not be a material planning consideration.	Section 13.8 Section 13.10 Outline Public Rights of Way Management Plan [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.09**]
Monk Fryston Parish Council	Spanning over 1,000 hectares, this development would irreversibly transform the character of the open countryside affecting the amenity currently enjoyed by residents, walkers, horse riders, cyclists and school children.	The layout has been carefully designed to retain key landscape features and public rights of way, and to minimise disruption to recreational access. Chapter 10 of the Environmental Statement includes a detailed assessment of landscape and visual impacts, and outlines mitigation measures intended to preserve the character of the area as far as practicable. Amenity impacts on PRoWs are explored in Section 13.9.33 of this chapter.	Section 13.8 Section 13.10 Outline Public Rights of Way Management Plan [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.09**]

[1] Buffer zones in this context refer to the embedded mitigation proposed such as the 15 m buffer zone between the solar farms and edge of the PRoWs

Consultee	Comments	How has this comment been addressed	Location of response in this ES
Wistow Parish Council	When a solar farm is of sufficient size and scale to be a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project, it is the Council's preference that the majority of the projects supply chain and labour force is sourced locally. In the interests of safety, the Council requests an assurance that pedestrian access will be maintained along all pre-existing footpaths and bridleways at all times through the duration of the works, and adequate diversions put in place if this is not possible.	While no formal commitments have been made at this stage, the Applicant will actively explore opportunities to engage with local suppliers and workforce during the construction and operational phases, as detailed in the Outline Skills, Supply Chain and Employment Plan **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.13].** This includes networking with local businesses at 'meet the buyer' events, as well as engaging with potential contractors early on in the procurement stage to establish what can be procured locally. The Outline Skills, Supply chain and Employment Plan sets out the Applicant's proposals to help maximise local benefits, and the Applicant remains open to further dialogue with the Council and local stakeholders to support this aim. The Applicant has embedded mitigation measures to maintain the amenity of Public Rights of Way, including the provision of appropriate buffers and landscaping. In addition, guidance has been provided on how to minimise disruption and manage temporary diversions during construction, ensuring pedestrian access is maintained wherever possible and that safe, clearly signposted alternatives are implemented when necessary. These are set out in the Outline Public Rights of Way Management Plan **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.09]**.	Section 13.8 Section 13.10 Outline Skills, Supply Chain and Employment Plan [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.13**]

Targeted Consultation

13.4.4 A period of targeted consultation took place between 16 October 2025 and 20 November 2025, during which feedback was encouraged to comment on minor changes to the development boundary area, in relation to access points during construction and operation; visibility splays to ensure safe sightlines for vehicles entering and exiting the Proposed Development; passing places on narrow roads; access requirements for abnormal indivisible loads (less frequent but large delivery vehicles that have wider turner circles); cable route adjustments to avoid environmental and engineering constraints; and permissive paths to enable increased public access routes within the Solar Development Sites. outlines the statutory consultation responses relating to socioeconomics and how these have been addressed through the ES.

13.4.5 Full responses to the targeted consultation are outlined in the Consultation Report [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.01**].

Table 13 - 7 Targeted consultation comments

Consultee	Comment	Applicant response
Thorganby Parish Council	Concerns over tenant farming families becoming jobless/homeless, or the acreage they farm reduced below sustainable business levels. Also considering the potential reduction in work for many independent / small-scale farming contractors in the region, significant economic hardship and loss of arable lands will result.	As set out in the PEIR and Environmental Statement sections covering 'scope of the assessment', it is explained how "no job losses are anticipated across the majority of farms within the Order Limits. One farm which has signed an Option Agreement with the Applicant has identified the potential for a single job loss; however, this has been deemed negligible in the context of the wider assessment and has therefore been scoped out of further consideration."
Thorganby Parish Council	Concerns related to turning an area from a green, pleasant and rural landscape into a mono-culture of extremely large solar panels, and potential impacts on property prices and setting. What compensation is the developer going to offer to those affected and what mechanism will exist to fairly value properties?	The Applicant has submitted the **Book of Reference [EN0110012/APP/LVS/04.03].** This includes persons who may be entitled to compensation if the Development Consent Order is granted and the Proposed Development developed. The Applicant remains committed to adhering to the statutory process for any compensation claims submitted and will review and assess each claim in accordance with the relevant legislation under which it is made. The Applicant will pay compensation where a person can demonstrate a loss in line with the law. Compensation is determined in accordance with the statutory compensation code, which is underpinned by the Land Compensation Act 1961 and associated legislation.

Consultee	Comment	Applicant response
Local Business	Local businesses fear that construction-related disruption could cause major financial losses, reputational damage, reduce returning visitors, and potentially force temporary closure, with wider knock-on effects across the rural economy due to reduced visitor numbers, spending, and safe, reliable access.	The Applicant notes the concerns raised regarding local businesses. This chapter has assessed local business receptors in terms of their economic, recreational and community value. Where the assessment identified potential effects, appropriate embedded and additional mitigation has been incorporated into the Proposed Development to minimise disruption, particularly during construction. With these measures applied, no significant residual effects on local business receptors are expected. .
British Horse Society	The Applicant must ensure that any works affecting PRoW follow the Council's formal approval process, avoid unlawful vehicle use, damage to PRoWs, and note the bridleway cannot be diverted without proper consultation.	The DCO will authorise the works required to PRoW within the Proposed Development, including the permanent diversion of a small number of PRoW. Any damage will be addressed, as detailed and secured through the oPRoWMP [**EN010012/APP/LVS/07.09**] submitted as part of the Application.
British Horse Society	Would like all permissive paths within the Order Limits to be made available to all non-motorised vulnerable road users, thereby meeting the requirements of National Planning Policy.	The Applicant confirms that permissive paths will reflect the status of the routes they connect, ensuring access for horse riders where appropriate. This approach supports non-motorised users and aligns with national policy.
British Horse Society	Concerns around loss of amenity value to the PRoWs affected. The loss of amenity must be mitigated by creating other equestrian routes. The new routes created should be permanent PRoW and not just temporary permissive routes.	The Applicant acknowledges that hedgerow reinforcement will take time to mature. Planting will use native species to enhance screening over time, reducing visibility of panels from PRoWs. Proposed planting and new and existing PRoWs are illustrated on the OEM [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/02.12**]).

Consultee	Comment	Applicant response
British Horse Society	Equestrians are concerned the development would replace open rural riding experiences with fenced-in corridor. As hedgerow reinforcement will take several years to mature, solar panels would remain visible from PRoW for a long time.	The Applicant notes this concern. Hedgerow reinforcement and infill planting will use native species to enhance screening over time. While full maturity will take several years, this approach will reduce visibility of solar panels from PRoWs and improve the rural character in the long term. Proposed planting and new and existing PRoWs are illustrated on the OEM [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/02.12**]).
Thorganby Parish Council	There is going to be a loss of amenity in terms of footpaths, bridleways and other rights of way currently enjoyed over varying types of countryside being subsumed into an industrial landscape offering no enjoyable recreational facilities in comparison with that available to residents and visitors at present.	The Applicant has committed to the maintenance of public rights of way and the provision of new permissive paths; these plans can be found in Chapter 13: Socioeconomics (ES Volume 1) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.01.13**]. The Applicant has embedded mitigation measures to maintain the amenity of Public Rights of Way, including the provision of landscaping and a minimum 15 metre buffer offset from all infrastructure, including fencing, helping to screen the Proposed Development from PRoWS. In addition, guidance has been provided on how to minimise disruption and manage temporary diversions during construction, ensuring pedestrian access is maintained wherever possible and that safe, clearly signposted alternatives are implemented where necessary. These are set out in the oPRoWMP [**EN010012/APP/LVS/07.09]**) submitted as part of the Application.
Riccall Parish Council	Concerned about the impact on existing permissive paths within the parish, many of which appear affected by the proposed layout.	The Applicant notes this comment. The Applicant has embedded mitigation measures to maintain the amenity of PRoW, including the provision of landscaping and a minimum 15 m buffer offset from all infrastructure, including fencing; these measures are set out in this chapter. In addition, measures have been identified to minimise disruption and manage temporary diversions during construction, ensuring pedestrian access is maintained wherever possible and that safe, clearly signposted alternatives are implemented where necessary. These are set out in the oPRoWMP [**EN010012/APP/LVS/07.09**]) submitted as part of the Application.

Consultee	Comment	Applicant response
Monk Fryston Parish Council	The Parish Council request the works don't impact on the access or amenity of the local community.	The Applicant has embedded mitigation measures to maintain the amenity of PRoW, including the provision of landscaping and a minimum 15 m buffer offset from all infrastructure, including fencing. In addition, guidance has been provided on how to minimise disruption and manage temporary diversions during construction, ensuring pedestrian access is maintained wherever practicable and that safe, clearly signposted alternatives are implemented where necessary. These are set out in the oPRoWMP [**EN010012/APP/LVS/07.09**] submitted as part of the Application.
Monk Fryston Parish Council	Concerns around safety impact on people or property in the local community	The Applicant notes this comment and can confirm that the Proposed Development is not expected to cause safety issues for people or property. Road safety is a key consideration, and has been fully accounted for in the development of the oCTMP [**EN0110012/ APP/LVS/07.12**]), which details and secures measures to ensure safety for all road users, such as ensuring construction HGVs keep only to the routes set out in Figure 14.4: Construction Routing (ES Volume 2) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.02.14.04**].
Local resident	Suggested that the IDB's required vehicle access alongside the dykes could be incorporated into new permissive recreational footpaths, linking with existing tracks and roads to create circular routes	The Applicant can confirm that any new access proposals for the inland drainage board to maintain their drainage works will be subject to approval by the relevant board pursuant to the draft DCO. Existing PRoWs and proposed Permissive Paths within the Order Limits of the Proposed Development are shown on the OEM [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/02.12**], and will provide improved recreational access and connectivity during the operational phase of the Proposed Development.

Stakeholder engagement

13.4.6 North Yorkshire Council been engaged with regards to socioeconomics as part of the assessment process. The outputs of the engagement undertaken are presented in Table 13 - 8.

Table 13 - 8 Socioeconomics - Engagement undertaken with North Yorkshire Council

Date engaged	Matters raised	NYC inputs	Response
19/03/2023	IGP Design Principles North Yorkshire Council PRoW priorities	Minimise disruption to public rights of way (PRoW). Explore opportunities to create paths and improve connections between existing PRoWs Maintain a 15 m offset.	Impacts to PRoW users has been a consideration in the design development process, as explained in the Design Approach Document **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.05]** A 15 m offset to PRoWs will be provided as a measure as set out in the Design Parameters and Commitments document **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.06]**. Further mitigations to minimise impact on public rights of way are detailed in Section 13.8.
16/07/2025	Permissive paths and proposed diversions of PRoWs	Agree in principle to new permissive paths shown in draft OEM. Require clarification on plan for proposed diversions of PRoWs in Solar Development Site 1.	The proposed permissive path routing is explained in the outline LEMP **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.05]** Proposed diversions in Solar Development Site 1 are proposed to be permanent. The proposed routing is shown in the oPRoWMP **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.09]**

Date engaged	Matters raised	NYC inputs	Response
23/09/2025	Permissive paths and proposed diversions of PRoWs updates	Agree in principle to diversions proposed in Solar Development Site 1. Welcome enhancements across other sites. Discuss best practice for diversions (widths, surfacing, buffers, canopy covers).	Engagement with the local planning authority on these matters will continue as part of the approval of the detailed PRoWMP and LEMP.
03/10/2025	Land use and waste minerals proposals and safeguarding	Council not aware of planned excavations impacting Proposed Development. Proposed Development will require minerals safeguarding assessment.	A minerals safeguarding assessment has been included within the Planning Statement **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.02.03].**

13.5 Assessment methodology

13.5.1 This section outlines the methodology employed for assessing the likely significant effects on Socioeconomic receptors from the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development.

13.5.2 The assessment scenarios that are being considered for the purpose of this EIA are:

1) Existing baseline 2024-2025, from which all future baseline scenarios can be compared.
2) Construction phase from 2028 – 2030. This is based on the earliest possible construction commencement of the Proposed Development. The assessment will consider the full construction period, as well as the peak construction period in 2029.
3) The Operation phase is up to 60 years. The assessment will consider the full operation period. Operational employment opportunities are considered to be limited and worker numbers will remain below both construction and decommissioning levels, with further detail provided in Table 1 (scoping).
4) Decommissioning 2090. This would be the estimated length of decommissioning, based on a 60-year lifecycle of solar projects. It has therefore been assumed for the purposes of this EIA that the Proposed

Development will be decommissioned no later than 2090. Decommissioning may take up to 24 months.

13.5.3 For the purposes of this assessment, the following temporal definitions are applied:

1) Short-term effects are defined as those occurring during the construction phase (i.e., 2028–2030). These are typically temporary in nature and may include impacts such as construction-related employment, disruption to local services, or short-term demand for accommodation.
2) Long-term effects are defined as those arising beyond the initial two years of operation (i.e., post-2032, including those persisting throughout the operational lifespan. These may include sustained employment opportunities, changes in land use patterns, or long-term shifts in local economic activity.

13.5.4 The Proposed Development has the potential to have a range of effects as detailed in Section 0 of this chapter, the majority of which are most likely to occur during the construction phase and are therefore considered to be temporary in nature. For the purposes of the ES, the following receptor types have been considered:

1) Socioeconomic – focusing on employment opportunities; and
2) Land use receptors – focusing on tourism accommodation, private rental sector, community and recreational facilities, local businesses, development land and PRoW.

13.5.5 The assessment of employment effects during construction, operation and decommissioning has been informed by construction information detailed in Chapter 2: The Proposed Development (ES Volume 1) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.01.02**].

13.5.6 The assessment of land use receptors, including recreational and community facilities, development land and PRoW considers the potential direct and indirect effects during construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development.

13.5.7 Receptors have been identified using both published data, as well as consultation responses at EIA Scoping and PEIR stage, as well as Targeted Consultation responses and further engagement.

13.5.8 The sensitivity of each receptor is defined based on the criteria presented in Table 13 - 9 and consideration given to the potential for direct and indirect effects during each phase of the Proposed Development.

13.5.9 Professional judgement is used to consider the potential effects on each of the land use receptors and mitigation requirements considered where necessary.

Significance criteria

13.5.10 As there is no definitive guidance on the assessment of socioeconomic and land use effects, the assessment draws on industry accepted practice and methodology which has been tested through a number of previous and comparable projects, as detailed within the remainder of this section. The focus of the assessment is on determining whether effects would change patterns of activity, social or economic.

13.5.11 Significance is measured as a function of the sensitivity or value of receptors affected, and the magnitude of the impact. Appropriate sensitivity and magnitude criteria have been developed, based on professional judgement and industry best practice.

13.5.12 Table 13 - 9 provides definitions of the sensitivity criteria used in the assessment.

Table 13 - 9 Sensitivity or value of receptors

Sensitivity	Definition of sensitivity
High	Businesses, individuals, groups of individuals, or other receptors possessing very significant economic, social and/or community value. These receptors are considered very likely to incur a significant loss or gain as a result of potential changes in the environment, with little to no potential for substitution[2]. For example: a national trail, or strategic visitor attraction.
Medium	Businesses, individuals, groups of individuals, or other receptors possessing some significant economic, social and/or community value. These receptors are considered likely to incur some loss or gain as a result of potential changes in the environment, with limited potential for substitution. For example: a business that is associated with a sector of the economy deemed important to the local area but is not reliant on the tranquillity or beauty of its environment to operate.
Low	Businesses, individuals, groups of individuals, or other receptors possessing some economic, social and/or community value. These receptors are not considered likely to incur a loss or gain as a result of potential changes in the environment, with potential for substitution. For example: a local footpath used for recreation with alternative routes available.

13.5.13 Table 13 - 10 provides definitions of the magnitude of impact criteria used in the assessment.

[2] How easily a receptor, resource, or facility could be replaced or relocated if it were lost or adversely affected, or how easily users could find an alternative receptor asset of the same or similar type if lost as a result of the scheme.

Table 13 - 10 Magnitude of impact

Magnitude	Definition of magnitude
High	An adverse or beneficial effect that would be likely to result in total loss of an individual receptor or permanent changes to baseline situation for a large number of businesses, individuals or groups of individuals. For example, where access to a PRoW cannot be reinstated following construction.
Medium	An adverse or beneficial effect that would be very likely to result in partial changes to baseline situation for a moderate number of businesses, individuals or groups of individuals. For example, where access to a short section of a PRoW will need to be managed owing to a direct effect during construction and a reasonable diversion is available.
Low	An adverse or beneficial effect that would be likely to result in minor changes to baseline situation for a small number of businesses, individuals or groups of individuals. For example, where users of a short section of a PRoW will likely experience temporary increased noise disturbance during construction and impacts can be managed through an appropriate plan.
Negligible	An adverse or beneficial effect that would be likely to result in little or no change to baseline situation for businesses, individuals or groups of individuals.

13.5.14 Table 13 - 11 illustrates how the sensitivity and magnitude criteria are used to assess significance. Those that are moderate and major, are to be considered as significant in their effect. Significant effects may be either adverse or beneficial.

Table 13 - 11 Environmental effects matrix

		Magnitude of Impact			
		High	Medium	Low	Negligible
Sensitivity of Resource	High	Major	Major	Moderate / Minor	Minor
	Medium	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
	Low	Moderate / Minor	Minor	Minor	Negligible

13.5.15 Where significance may fall into one of two categories (i.e. where there is a combination of low magnitude and high sensitivity or high magnitude and low sensitivity) evidence will be presented to justify a selection of moderate or minor effect.

13.6 Assumptions and limitations

13.6.1 Effects on PRoWs during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases are assessed in this chapter. Three permanent PRoW diversions are expected and temporary night-time or day-time closures are assumed to be necessary at times. These are discussed in the oPRoWMP [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.09**]. Daytime closures may be necessary when unavoidable and are considered a worst-case scenario, as this would result in greatest disruption to PRoW users, therefore this is what has been assessed.

13.6.2 It is considered that the effects on socioeconomic receptors during decommissioning of the Proposed Development will be circa 75% of the construction stage due to their similar nature with regards to duration, and type and location of activity, with a reduced workforce required. This estimate is informed by professional experience of other solar scheme applications in the UK and considered judgement regarding the likely scale and nature of decommissioning activities, noting that no large-scale solar farms have yet been decommissioned.

13.6.3 In-combination effects during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases are based on taking into consideration the ES reporting on matters relating to transport and access, landscape and visual amenity, noise and cultural heritage. Where any of these topics record a significant effect on a receptor or group of receptors that have a likely pathway to have in-combination effects with regard to socioeconomics, tourism and recreation, it will be assumed as a worst-case that the effect could occur at the same time; these are recorded in the potential impacts within this report and are further investigated in Chapter 17: Cumulative and In-Combination Effects (ES Volume 1) **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.01.17]**.

13.7 Existing Baseline

13.7.1 This section describes the baseline environmental characteristics for the Study Area with specific reference to socioeconomics, tourism and recreation.

Baseline information sources

Desktop sources

13.7.2 The following desktop sources have been used to inform the existing baseline conditions of the Study Area:

1) Review of aerial imagery and mapping of the Order Limits and surrounding areas;
2) Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan (adopted 2013) (Ref 13);
3) Census data sourced from Nomis (Ref 14) and Office for National Statistics (ONS) (Ref 15);
4) Ordnance Survey (OS) Open Greenspace (Ref 16); and
5) PRoW definitive mapping data from the Council, National trails and Ordnance Survey (Ref 17, Ref 18, Ref 19).

13.7.3 The potential impacts arising from the Proposed Development are assessed relative to the baseline conditions and benchmarked against regional and national standards where appropriate. The key indicators and measures of the areas have been established for:

1) Population and deprivation;
2) an overview of the local economies; and
3) local labour markets.

13.7.4 Table 13 - 12 details the data sources that have been used to form the socioeconomic baseline for the local area, comparing against the wider Yorkshire and the Humber region and England and Wales. The following data sources were used to establish the baseline – where possible, 2021 data was used for each to ensure consistency.

Table 13 - 12 Summary of data sources

Data	Source	Coverage of Study Area
Population, Age and Travel to work data	Census 2021	Selby Yorkshire and the Humber England and Wales
Economic activity status, Industry, Occupation and Highest level of qualification	Census 2021	Selby Yorkshire and the Humber England and Wales
Gross annual earnings	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE), 2021	Selby Yorkshire and the Humber England and Wales
Index of Multiple Deprivation	English Indices of deprivation, 2019	Selby

Survey

13.7.5 A ground-truthing survey was conducted on 5 September 2025 to support the identification of socioeconomic receptors within the Study Area. The survey included walkovers of Public Rights of Way (PRoW) and verified the presence and use of local businesses, tourism accommodation, and community and recreational facilities within 1 km of the Order Limits. Its purpose was to confirm the location, accessibility, and current use of existing identified receptors (at that point in time) to inform the assessment. This approach is considered proportionate to the requirements of this Environmental Statement.

Population

13.7.6 In 2021 the population of the Selby district area was 91,988, accounting for 2% of the 5,480,774 people living in the Yorkshire and the Humber region. Since 2011, Selby has seen a 10.2% increase in the population, which is higher than both the regional and national average growth. Table 13 - 13 presents these figures in full. This small population reflects the more rural nature of the Selby district area.

Table 13 - 13 Population and Population changes, Census (2021)

Area	Population (2021 Census)	% Population Change (2011-2021)
Selby	91,988	10.2%
Yorkshire and The Humber	5,480,774	3.7%
England and Wales	59,597,542	6.3%

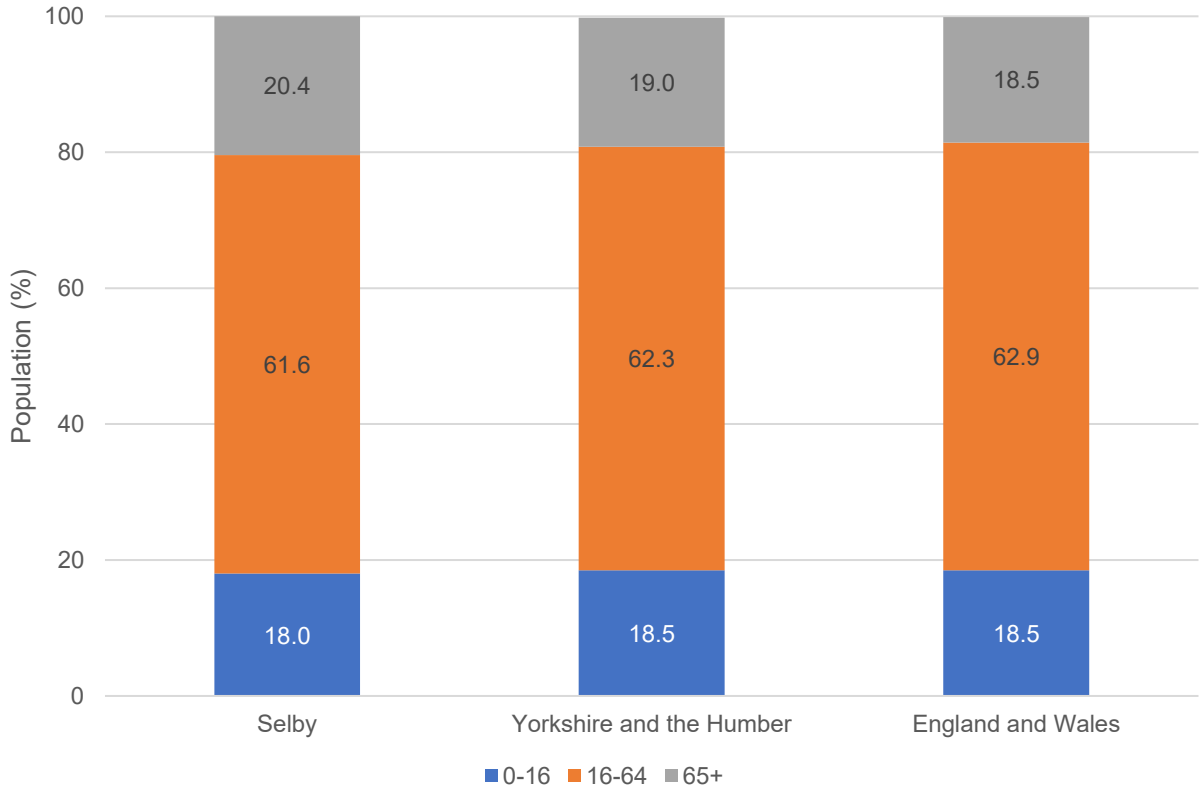
Age

13.7.7 The concentration of ages in Selby broadly follows the regional and national pattern, with the three largest age groups being 50-64 (19.5%), 35-49 (19.3%) and 25-34 (13.5%). Selby does have a marginally lower than average working age population compared to the regional and national average (61.6% compared to 62.3% and 62.9% respectively), which can be explained by having a higher concentration of elderly people (65+). This group makes up 20.4% of the Selby population compared to 19.0% and 18.5% for Yorkshire and the Humber and England and Wales respectively. Plate 13-1 shows the age distribution across Selby, the region and England and Wales.

13.7.8 Since 2011, there has been a 3.6% increase in the 65+ age group, with other age ranges falling since 2011. This follows both the regional and national story, illustrating the trend of an ageing population.

13.7.9 Plate 13-1 shows the proportion of the population between age bands for Selby, Yorkshire and the Huber and England and Wales.

Plate 13-1 Proportion of population between age bands, Census 2021



Employment, Earnings and Skills

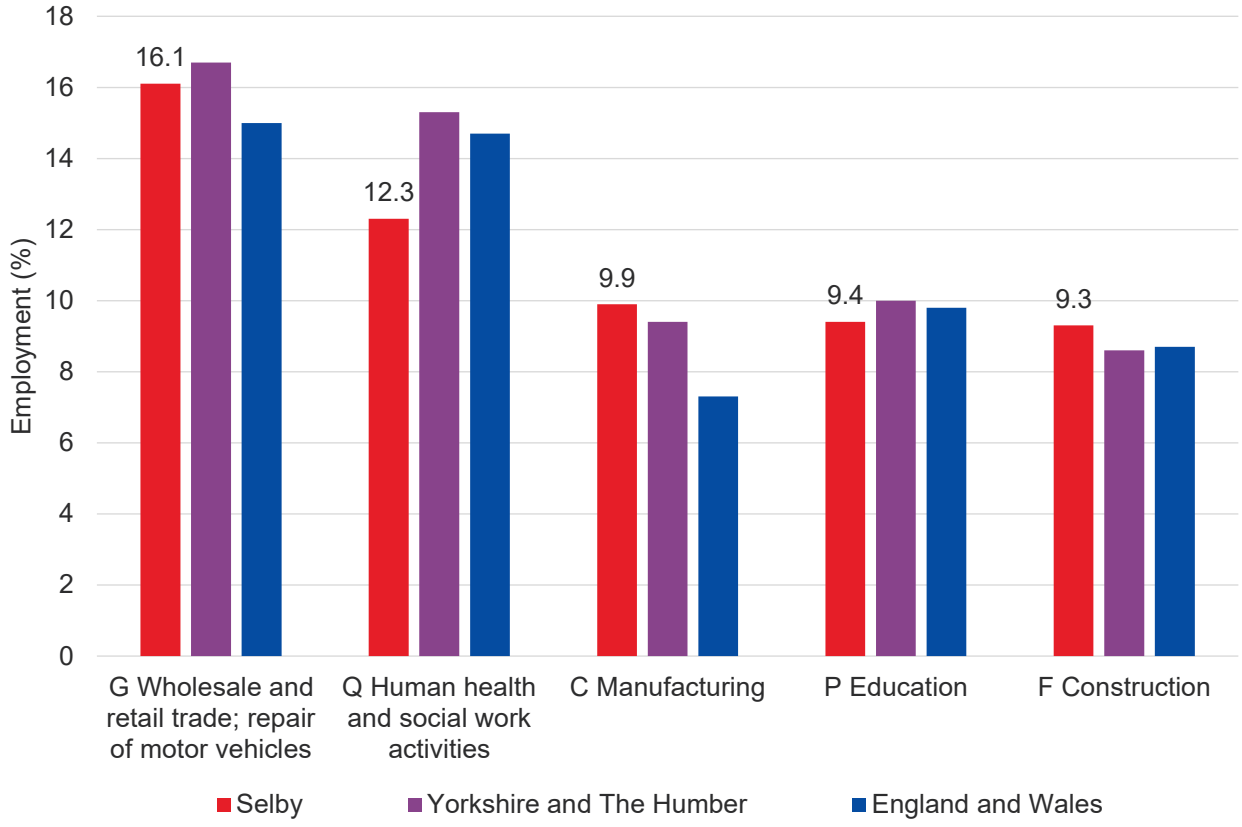
Sectoral Employment

13.7.10 As shown in Plate 13-2, the largest sector in terms of employment in Selby is in the Wholesale and Retail Trade; repairing of motor vehicles and motorcycles. This is higher than the national average but lower than in Yorkshire and the Humber region. Although Human health and social work is the second biggest employer in Selby, it is lower than both the regional and national average.

13.7.11 In terms of concentrations, Selby has a higher than national and regional average in manufacturing and construction as seen in Plate 13-2, as well as higher than average concentrations in Agriculture (2.2% compared to ~1.0% regionally and nationally) and Electricity, Gas and air conditioning supply (1.4% compared to ~ 0.6% regionally and nationally). Equally, there are lower than national average concentrations in Accommodation and food services, Information and communication and Financial and insurance activities.

13.7.12 This is reflective of the wider Yorkshire and the Humber region and shows that the area is overall less of a 'services economy'. It also shows that if there are job opportunities during construction, Selby has a strength in relevant sectors to be able to support construction.

Plate 13-2 Sectoral Employment

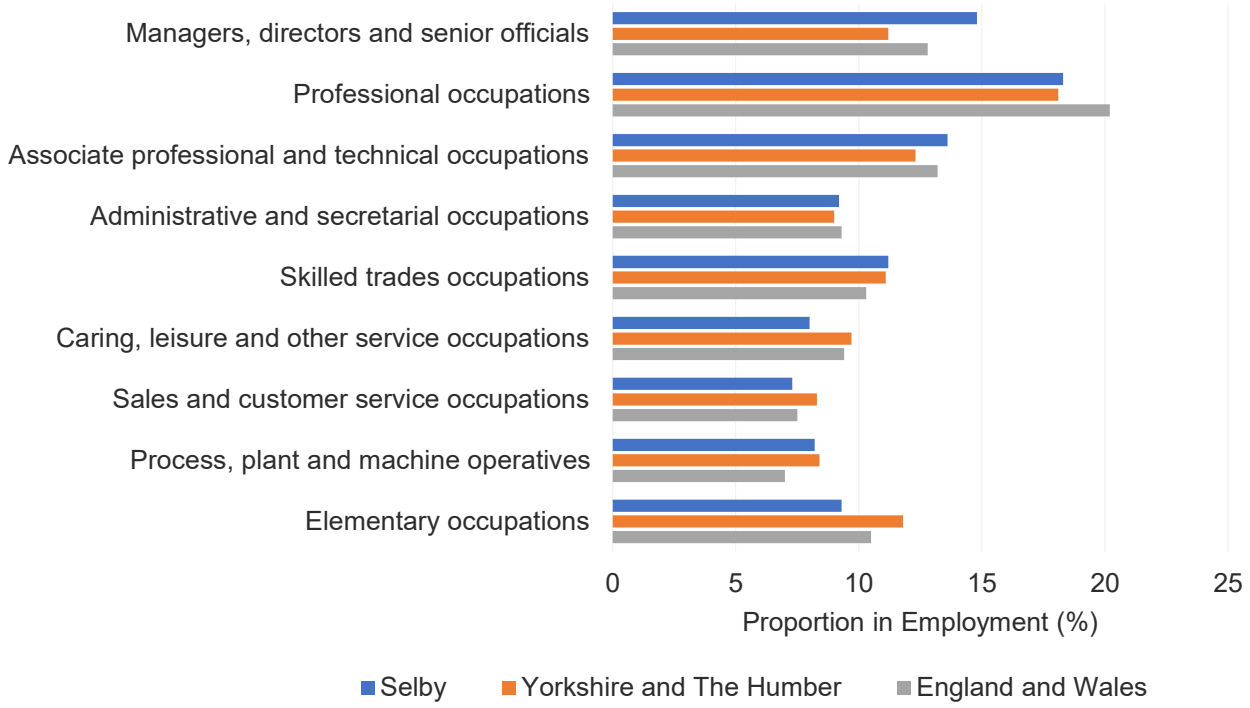


Occupations

13.7.13 In terms of occupations, Plate 13-3 shows the different splits across each region. Overall, Selby is near average in a number of occupation levels, especially around mid-high skill level occupations. This is with the exception of Managers, Directors and senior officials, where Selby have 14.8% of the population employed compared to 12.8% nationally and 11.2% in the Yorkshire and the Humber. There is a higher concentration of skilled trades occupations both in Selby and the region, reflecting the manufacturing and construction concentrations seen in Plate 13-2. Both Selby and the wider region have lower than national average in Professional occupations, (18.1-18.3% compared to 20.2% nationally).

13.7.14 The industry concentrations are also reflected in the lower skilled occupations, with less people employed in Caring, leisure and other service occupations (8.0% compared to 9.7% regionally and 9.4% nationally) and Elementary occupations (9.3% compared to 11.8% regionally and 10.5% nationally). Conversely Selby has higher concentrations employed compared to the national average in Process, plant and machine operatives (8.2% compared to 7%).

Plate 13-3 Occupational Employment, Census 2021



Workplace Resident-based Earnings

13.7.15 Table 14 - 13 shows the median gross annual earnings of residents in Selby, Yorkshire and the Humber and England and Wales, broken down into resident-based earnings and workplace-based earnings (Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (Ref 20). Nationally, resident-based and workplace-based earnings are very similar. The data suggests that workplace-based earnings tend to be lower than resident-based earnings in the region, with Selby showing the greatest discrepancy between resident-based and workplace-based earnings (a difference of £1,600). This suggests that jobs within Selby pay less than jobs that the residents of Selby commute to outside of the district. Selby also has higher than regional average workplace earnings, and higher than both regional and national resident-based earnings.

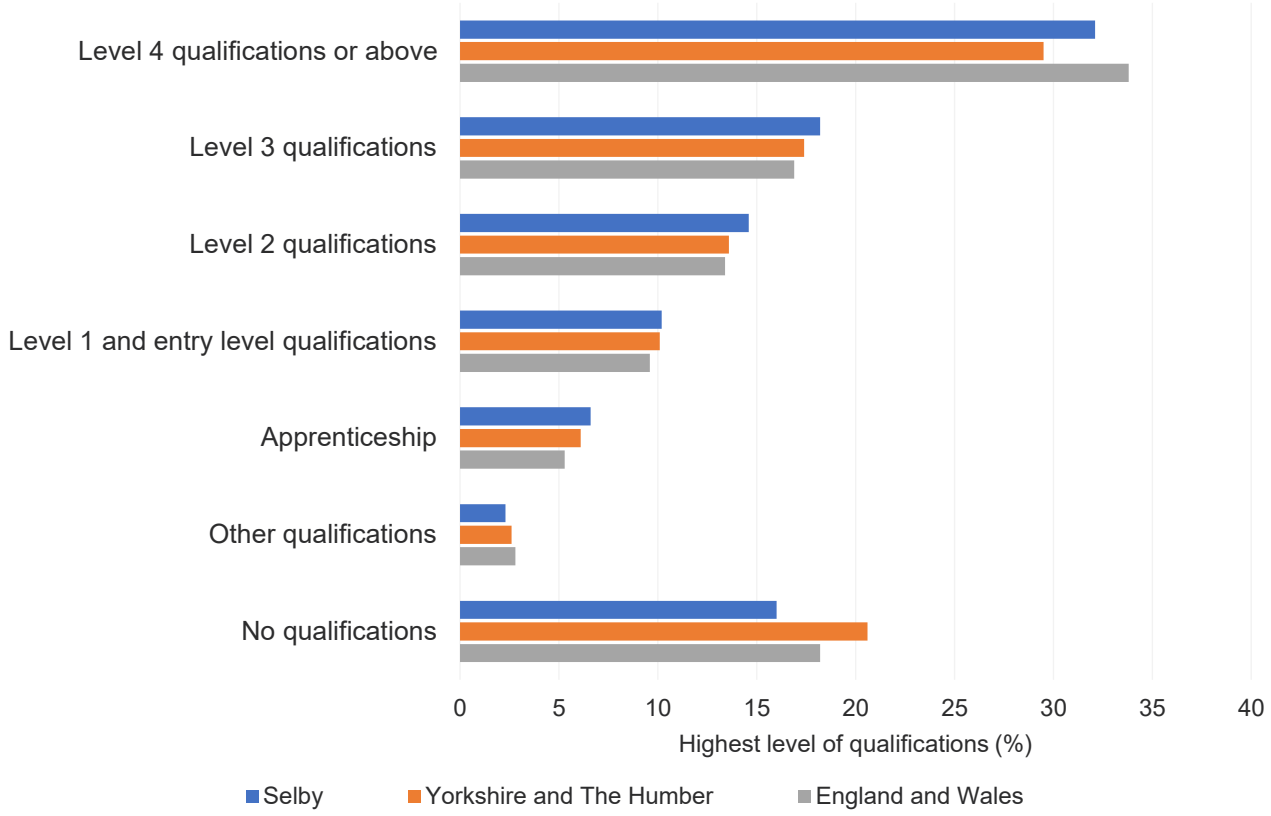
Table 14 - 13 Workplace and Resident Earnings (ASHE, 2021)

Area	Workplace-based gross annual earnings	Resident-based gross annual earnings
Selby	£31,400	£33,000
Yorkshire and The Humber	£28,700	£29,000
England and Wales	£31,300	£31,300

Highest Level of Qualification

13.7.16 Plate 13-4 shows the highest level of qualifications by area. The population in Selby have a higher overall level of qualifications than both the region of Yorkshire and the Humber and England and Wales, with only 16.0% of the population having no qualifications compared to 20.6% and 18.2% regionally and nationally. This means that across most qualification levels Selby is slightly higher than the regional and national average. This is with the exception of Level 4 qualifications or higher (degree or above), which is 32.1% compared to the national average of 33.8%. This is still higher than the regional average of 29.5%.

Plate 13-4 Highest Qualification level, Census 2021



Economic performance and Activity

Gross Value Added

13.7.17 Gross Value Added (GVA) is used as a measure to show the value generated by any economic unit that produces goods and services. It reflects the value of goods and services produced, less the cost of any inputs used up in that production. To do comparisons across regions, GVA per worker is used to understand the direct output employment in local areas. In 2021, Selby's GVA was £21,268, which is 3.8% higher than the Yorkshire and the Humber region GVA of £20,494.

13.7.18 This indicates that, on average, the economic activity of workers located in Selby adds a relatively high level of value compared to some parts of the region. Therefore, disruption caused by the Proposed Development is less likely to significantly impact the overall GVA in Yorkshire and the Humber than if it were to be constructed within the region but outside Selby, due to the overall GVA being higher within Selby where construction is taking place.

Economic Activity and Employment

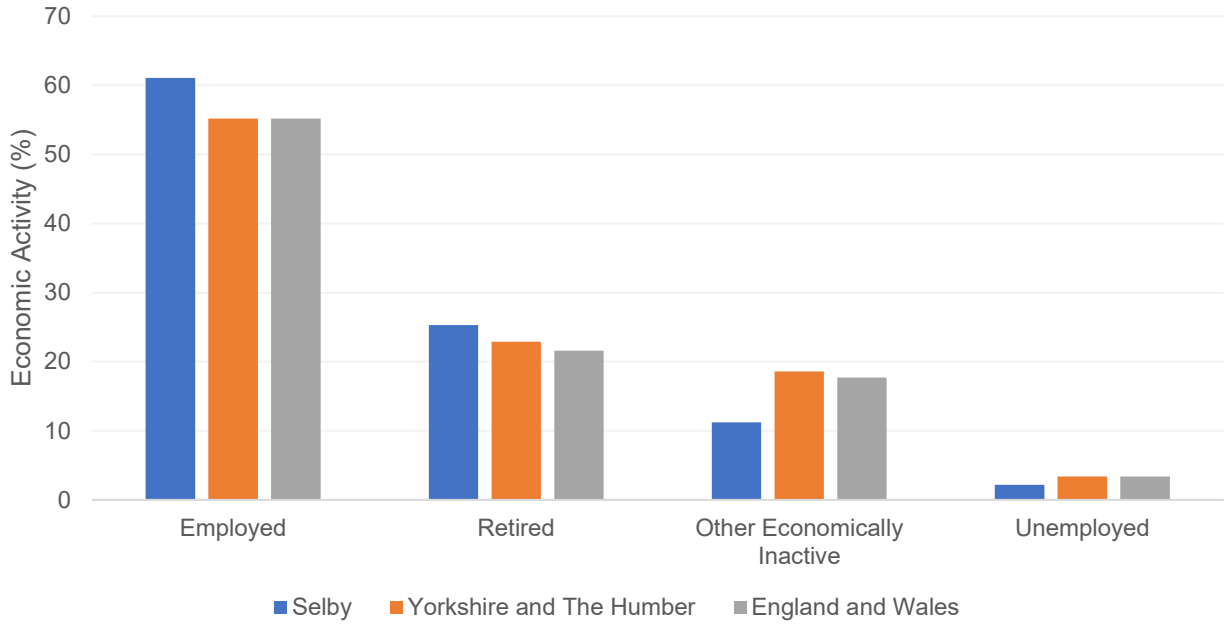
13.7.19 In 2021, 61.9% of the population was economically active in Selby. This was largely made up of people in full-time employment (excl. full time students), with 59.9% of the population employed. This was much higher than both the regional (53.5%) and national (55.5%) employment figures - where full-time employment includes both full-time employees and self-employed individuals who work full-time.

13.7.20 36.6% of the population were economically inactive in Selby in 2021, with 25.3% of the total population retired – quite a bit higher than the 22.9% regional and 21.6% national retiree figures. Economically inactive students formed just 3.1% of the population - 2.7% less than the figure for Yorkshire and The Humber and 2.5% less than the figure for England and Wales.

13.7.21 Looking at unemployment, only 2.2% of the population were unemployed compared to 3.4% both regionally and nationally, whilst there was also a far smaller concentration of people off work with long-term sickness or looking after the home or family (6.2% compared to 9.6% in Yorkshire and The Humber).

13.7.22 Overall, these figures indicate a relatively strong supply of employment opportunities in the local economy, which is met by demand from the labour force. This could suggest that the significance of any employment impact generated by the Proposed Development will be smaller in the local Study Area than would be the case if the Proposed Development was not constructed in Selby.

Plate 13-5 Key Economic Activity Groups, Census 2021



Deprivation

13.7.23 Measured using seven different domains of deprivation, the Index of Deprivation (IoD) produces an overall relative measure of deprivation at LSOA level (MHCLG, 2025) (Ref 21). The IoD score goes from 1-10, with 1 being the most deprived decile in the country, and 10 being the least deprived decile. The seven domains include:

1) Income;
2) Employment;
3) Health Deprivation and Disability;
4) Education, Skills Training;
5) Crime;
6) Barriers to Housing and Services, and;
7) Living Environment.

13.7.24 Overall, Selby performs well on the IoD, with an average of 7 (the 4th lowest decile). Only 1 of Selby's 54 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) falls into decile 1 (the most deprived), whilst 12 of the 54 LSOAs fall into deciles 9 and 10, the least deprived. The one LSOA in the most deprived decile is around 2 km away from Cable Route Corridor, and over 6 km away from the closest Solar Development Site.

Housing and settlements

13.7.25 The housing stock in Selby differs from that of the wider region with detached properties making up more than 40% of all residential properties, more than double the respective proportions in Yorkshire and The Humber and wider England and Wales. Meanwhile terraced properties make up just 17% of the total housing stock in Selby, which is 9% less than the figure for Yorkshire and The Humber and 6% lower than the national average. Notably, flats account for just 6% of the housing stock in Selby; more than 10% less than the national average. These figures suggest that there may be lower levels of urban density in Selby, which is a rural region, including the majority of the area in the vicinity of the Proposed Development. This will potentially result in lower levels of walkability than other parts of the region.

Table 13 - 15 Housing Stock (Census 2021)

Housing Type	Selby	Yorkshire and The Humber	England and Wales
Total: All households	39,600	2,330,658	24,783,200
Detached	41%	22%	23%
Semi-detached	34%	38%	32%
Terraced	17%	26%	23%
In a purpose-built block of flats or tenement	6%	11%	17%
Other[3]	2%	4%	5%

13.7.26 In Selby, almost three quarters of homes are owned and, of those, around 51% are owned outright, with the remaining 49% owned with a mortgage or loan. While owned homes represent a smaller proportion of properties across Yorkshire and The Humber (10% less than the figure for Selby), as well as England and Wales, the proportion of owned homes which are owned outright is relatively higher in the regional and national Study Areas, representing 54% and 53% of owned properties respectively.

13.7.27 While Selby, Yorkshire and The Humber and England and Wales display similar levels of shared ownership, just 12% of homes are socially rented in Selby; 5% less than the regional and national averages. Similarly, a relatively small proportion of properties in Selby are privately rented. Across England and Wales, and in Yorkshire and The Humber, a fifth of properties are privately rented while, in Selby, privately rentals account for an eighth.

[3] Where 'other' refers to properties which are part of a converted or shared house, including bedsits; part of another converted building, for example, former school, church or warehouse; in a commercial building, for example, in an office building, hotel or over a shop; or a caravan or other mobile or temporary structure.

Table 13 - 16 Housing Tenure (Census 2021)

Tenure Type	Selby	Yorkshire and The Humber	England and Wales
Total: All households	39,600	2,330,658	24,783,199
Owned	73%	63%	62%
Owned: Owns outright	37%	34%	33%
Owned: Owns with a mortgage or loan	36%	29%	29%
Shared ownership	1%	1%	1%
Social rented	12%	17%	17%
Private rented	13%	19%	20%

Temporary accommodation

13.7.28 For the purposes of this Environmental Statement, both the Private Rented Sector (PRS), and tourism accommodation are considered as forms of temporary accommodation for workers. Both are therefore included in the assessment of potential impacts on access to accommodation.

13.7.29 In Selby, the rental market makes up a small proportion of the housing market, with 73% of households being owned, significantly more than the national average. As a result, the private rental market in Selby has a total of 5,311 properties, at the time of the 2021 Census. This makes up 13% of the local housing market, lower than the national average of 21%.

13.7.30 In Yorkshire and the Humber there is 86% hotel room occupancy as of July 2025, consistent with England also at 86%. Selby itself had 319,000 visitors in 2024, suggesting the region has sufficient capacity of accommodation to support visitors throughout the year.

Tourism accommodation, Community and recreational facilities, Public Rights of Way and Local businesses

13.7.31 The following sections identify the businesses, tourism accommodation and recreational assets, within the 1 km Study Area and these are mapped in Figure 13.1: Tourism and Recreation Assets and Local Businesses (ES Volume 2) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.02.13.01**]. This section also accounts for such assets within 100 m of the Cable Route Corridors and Highway Improvement Areas order limits, due to the more limited impact of these works.

Tourism accommodation

13.7.32 In 2023, North Yorkshire's visitor economy was worth £4.06 billion, with the county welcoming over 31 million people to the region, including both day and night visitors (down 3.9% on 2022) (Ref 22). At this time, 38,400 people were employed in full-time equivalent roles in North Yorkshire's visitor economy, up 4% on 2022.

13.7.33 Selby saw 319,000 visitors in 2024, its visitor economy was worth £41.5 million, and 414 people were employed in full-time equivalent jobs.

13.7.34 Selby has 117 accommodation establishments, including 53 self-catering properties, 21 camping & caravanning sites, 18 guest houses/B&Bs, 15 hotels/motels, 8 inns, and 2 glamping sites, equating to 4,890 bedspaces (Ref 23). The only additional type of accommodation establishment not included in the data is short term rental properties such as Airbnb's. These would only increase the potential capacity of the area, however, so will not adversely impact the significance.

13.7.35 A search for tourism accommodation within 1 km of the Order Limits for the Solar Development Sites and 100 m of the Order Limits of the Cable Route Corridor has been undertaken because these receptors may experience impacts to their baseline conditions (in this case, the experience of them as a place where tourists will stay, as opposed to as accommodation options for workers) as a result of the Proposed Development. The search found that no tourism accommodation is situated within 100 m of the Cable Route Corridor. However, six tourism accommodation facilities were identified within 1 km of the Order Limits. These receptors are mapped in Figure 13.1: Tourism and Recreation Assets and Local Businesses (ES Volume 2) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.02.13.01**] and are set out in Table 13 - **17** below.

13.7.36 The tables in the remaining part of this section identify 'Distance (m) to Order Limits' reports distance to the closest Solar Development Site for those receptors within the Study Area, for easiest point of reference. However, it is acknowledged that some receptor assets may be within closer proximity to associated works such as a Cable Route Corridor or Highway Improvement Area, which could be the greatest source of disruption to that receptor. As such the distances to all types of works in connection with the Proposed Development can be found in Socioeconomics Appendix 13.1: Socioeconomic Receptors Impact Assessment (ES Volume 3) **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.13.01].**

Table 13 - 17 **Tourism Accommodation Receptors**

No.	Receptor	Type	Distance (m) to Order Limits	Nearest Construction Area
1	Gilbertson Cottage	Bed and breakfast	240	Solar Development Site 1
2	Thorganby Farm Cottages	Bed and breakfast	400	Solar Development Site 1
3	Field House Farm	Caravan site, glamping pod & holiday lodge	825	Solar Development Site 1
4	Hall Farm Barns	Guest House	715	Solar Development Site 3

No.	Receptor	Type	Distance (m) to Order Limits	Nearest Construction Area
5	The Barn	Bed and breakfast	890	Solar Development Site 6
6	Swan Hotel - South Milford	Hotel	815	Solar Development Site 7

Community and recreational facilities

13.7.37 Recreational and community facilities, including schools and care homes, within 1 km of Solar Development Sites, 100 m of the Cable Route Corridor and 100 m of the Highway Improvement Areas have been identified as they may experience impacts to their baseline conditions as a result of the Proposed Development. The reduced 100 m Study Area for the Cable Route Corridor and 100 m Study Area for the Highway Improvement Areas is due to the fact the impacts are more localised and specific to the immediate area.

13.7.38 These receptors are mapped in Figure 13.1: Tourism and Recreation Assets and Local Businesses (ES Volume 2) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.02.13.01**]) and are set out in Table 13 - 18 below.

Table 13 - 18 Community and Recreation Receptors

No.	Receptor	Type	Distance from Order Limits (m)
Solar Development Site 1			
1	Yorkshire Gentleman's Cricket Club	Cricket Club	555
2	Carol Saunders Swim School	Swimming	810
3	Hot Tap Dance School	Dance School	835
4	Queen Elisabeth II Memorial Garden	Memorial Garden	915
5	Coronation Memorial Seat	Historical Landmark	930
6	Escrick Playing Fields	Playing Fields	965
7	Escrick Village Hall	Village Hall	985
8	Escrick Church of England Primary School	School	995
Solar Development Site 2			
9	Lowfield Meadow	Playing Field	230
10	Hambleton Playing Field	Playing Field	695
Solar Development Site 3			
11	Play Safe at the Pavilion	Club	325
12	Monk Fryston United Football Club	Football Club	365
13	Hillam and Monk Fryston Community Sports Association	Community Sports Association	400

No.	Receptor	Type	Distance from Order Limits (m)
Solar Development Site 4			
14	St Marys Church, Birkin	Church	580
Solar Development Site 6			
15	St Wilfrid's Church, Hillam	Church	800
16	Swimfinity	Swimming Facility	865
17	Monk Fryston Surgery	GP	880
18	The Royal British Legion Club	The Royal British Legion Club	910
19	Monk Fryston and Hillam Community Centre	Community Centre	955
20	Monk Fryston Cemetery	Cemetery	1000
Solar Development Site 7			
21	California Dog Field	Dog Field	500
22	South Milford Football Club	Football Club	585
23	South Milford Cricket Club	Cricket Club	665
24	South Milford Methodist Church	Church	920
Solar Development Site 8			
25	Bishop Wood	Woodland	720
Highway Improvement Areas			
26	All Saints Church, Wistow	Church	Within 100 m
27	St Mary's Church, Hambleton	Church	Within 100 m
28	Hambleton C of E Primary School	School	Within 100 m
29	Wistow Parochial C of E Primary School	School	Within 100 m
30	Blossoms Day Nursery	School	Within 100 m
31	Tiny Toes Private Nursery	School	Within 100 m
32	Riccall Play Park	Park	Within 100 m
33	Skipwith Methodist Church	Church	Within 100 m
34	St Helens Church, Skipwith	Church	Within 100 m
35	Wistow Village Pond	Public Greenspace	Within 100 m
Village Greens			
36	Mount Pleasant Recreation Ground	Village Green	Within 100 m
37	Gateforth Green	Village Green	Within 100 m
38	The Village Green, Skipwith	Village Green	Within 100 m

Public rights of way

13.7.39 The following sections identify the PRoW within the Study Area. The nature of these routes, and availability of alternatives are detailed in the impacts section in

Table 13 - 22, as mapped in Figure 13.2: Public Rights of Way Baseline (ES Volume 2) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.02.13.02**].

13.7.40 This section also identifies the Unsurfaced Unclassified Roads (UURs) which are other routes, which while often used by vehicles, they have public access rights, and are typically public highways maintained at public expense that often lack a sealed surface. They are part of the public highway network but are not classified as formal PROW and do not feature on the Definitive Maps. The minimum recognised right is usually that of a footpath, yet many are used by walkers, cyclists and horse riders.

13.7.41 UURs have been identified as part of the consideration of the PRoW network in this document when they are relevant for the purposes of use for recreation (e.g. where users of PRoW are likely to also utilise UURs for their journeys).

13.7.42 Table 13 - 19 identifies the PRoW that travel through the Solar Development Sites, Cable Route Corridor, and highways improvements areas.

Table 13 - 19 Public Rights of Way (PRoW) and other recreational routes

Route ID	Route	Relationship to Proposed Development	Description of current use and quality
Bridleway 35.67/6/1	Bridleway running through Solar Development Site 1 from Pallion Dike to Common Farm	Bridleway will be directly impacted by a solar panel site.	Edge of field, recreational
Bridleway 35.28/1/1	Bridleway running through Solar Development Site 1 from Wheldrake Lake to Pallion dike	Bridleway will be directly impacted by a solar panel site.	Edge of field, commuting, paved
Footpath 35.28/3/1	Footpath running through Solar Development Site 1 from Skipwith Road to Low Cover Wood	Footpath will be directly impacted by a solar panel site.	Edge of field, commuting, paved
Footpath 35.10/7/1	Footpath running through Solar Development Site 4 from Roe Lane to Maspin Moor Drain.	Footpath will be directly impacted by a solar panel site.	Edge of Field, Commuting
Footpath 35.10/2/1	Footpath running through Solar Development Site 4, along Wood Lane from Woodhouse Farm to Gateforth Wood	Footpath will be directly impacted by a solar panel site.	Edge of Field, Recreational

Route ID	Route	Relationship to Proposed Development	Description of current use and quality
Footpath 35.10/3/1	Footpath running along the edge, 0 m from Order Limits of Solar Development Site 4, from Haddlesey Road to Old Eye.	Footpath will be indirectly impacted by a solar panel site.	Through field, recreational
Footpath 35.59/1/1	Footpath running along the western edge of Solar Development Site 8 next to Habholme Dike, 11 m from the Order Limits.	Footpath will be directly impacted by a solar panel site.	Edge of wood, paved, commuting
Footpath 35.59/6/1	Footpath running through Solar Development Site 6 along Turpin Lane	Footpath will be directly impacted by a solar panel site.	Lane, paved, commuting
Bridleway 35.32/1/1	Bridleway between Habholme Dike and Common Lane, passing through part of CRC 2-8.	Bridleway will be indirectly impacted by potential disruption from cable route corridor construction.	Lane, paved, commuting
Footpath 35.32/2/1	Footpath running through CRC 2-8 and Solar Development Site 8 along Philip Lane.	Footpath will be directly impacted by a solar panel site.	Through field, recreational, semi-paved
Footpath 35.32/3/1	Footpath running through the Order Limits along access route to Solar development Site 8 between Scalm Lane and Selby Dam.	Footpath will be indirectly impacted by potential disruption from site access.	Lane, paved, commuting
Footpath 35.32/7/1	Footpath running between Fox Lane and a field, passing through part of the Order Limits CRC 1-4a and area of highways improvements.	Footpath will be indirectly impacted by potential disruption from highways improvement works and safety access.	Through field, recreational
Footpath 35.59/4/1	Footpath running along the outside, 0 m from the Order Limits of Solar Development Site 8 from Philip Lane along Habholme Dike	Footpath will be indirectly impacted by a solar panel site.	Edge of field and riverbank, recreational

Route ID	Route	Relationship to Proposed Development	Description of current use and quality
Footpath 35.57/17/1	Footpath passing through part of the Order Limits to the north of Solar Development Site 8, along Habholme Dike.	Footpath will be indirectly impacted by potential disruption from site access.	Edge of field and riverbank, recreational
Footpath 35.57/20/1	Footpath passing through part of the Order Limits to the north of Solar Development Site 8.	Footpath will be indirectly impacted by potential disruption from site access.	Through field, recreational
Footpath 35.57/20/2	Footpath running through the Order Limits to the north of Solar Development Site 8.	Footpath will be indirectly impacted by potential disruption from site access.	Lane, paved, commuting
Footpath 35.57/21/2	Footpath running along the outside, 0 m away from the Order Limits, along the access road to Rest Park Farm	Footpath will be indirectly impacted by a solar panel site.	Connects Rest Park Farm, so paved, commuting
Footpath 35.57/21/3	Footpath running through the Order Limits to the north of Solar Development Site 8.	Footpath will be indirectly impacted by potential disruption from cable route corridor construction.	Through field, recreational
Footpath 35.57/22/1	Footpath running through the Order Limits to the north of Solar Development Site 8	Footpath will be indirectly impacted by potential disruption from cable route corridor construction.	Paved, lane, commuting
Footpath 35.15/1/1	Footpath running through middle of CRC 4 from Rawfield Lane to the A162	Footpath will be indirectly impacted by potential disruption from cable route corridor construction.	Edge of Field, recreational
Footpath 35.10/1/1	Footpath running through an area of highways improvements off CRC 4-POC, along Fairfield Lane.	Footpath will be indirectly impacted by potential disruption from highways improvement works.	Partially paved, partially through woodland, both recreational and commuting

Route ID	Route	Relationship to Proposed Development	Description of current use and quality
Footpath 35.10/1/2	Footpath running through an area of highways improvements off CRC 4 - POC from Burton Common Lane to Fairfield Lane	Footpath will be indirectly impacted by potential disruption from cable route corridor construction.	Edge of Field, recreational
Footpath 35.37/4/1	Footpath running through middle of CRC 4-POC, along Fairfield Lane	Footpath will be indirectly impacted by potential disruption from cable route corridor construction.	Paved, lane, commuting
Footpath 35.37/5/1	Footpath running from Ashfield Villas to a wooded area off Fairfield Lane, passing through CRC 4-POC.	Footpath will be indirectly impacted by potential disruption from cable route corridor construction.	Partially paved, partially through fields, both recreational and commuting
UUR 35.37/U8108/50	Unsurfaced unclassified road used for pedestrian access, running between Hillam Common Lane and Footpath 35.37/8/1, through part of the CRC 2-4 and Solar Development Site 4.	Pedestrian access area will be directly impacted by potential disruption from cable route corridor and solar panel site construction.	Through field, recreational
Footpath 35.37/8/1	Footpath running through Solar Development Site 4, between Maspin Moor Drain and UUR 35.37/U8108/50.	Footpath will be directly impacted by a solar panel site.	Through field, recreational
Footpath 35.37/11/1	Footpath passing through part of the CRC 3-4 at Fairfield Lane, and meeting Footpath 35.37/5/1.	Footpath will be indirectly impacted by potential disruption from cable route corridor construction.	Edge of field, recreational
Footpath 35.10/9/1	Footpath running through middle of CRC 4-POC, alongside Stocking Lane	Footpath will be indirectly impacted by potential disruption from cable route corridor construction.	Alongside a major pathway, recreational but could be used for commuting

Route ID	Route	Relationship to Proposed Development	Description of current use and quality
Footpath 35.30/1/1	Footpath running through the bottom left of CRC 1-4 from Hillam road to Footpath 35.32/6/1	Footpath will be indirectly impacted by potential disruption from cable route corridor construction.	Edge of field, recreational
Footpath 35.56/13/1	Footpath runs from a small cluster of farm buildings to Black Fen Drain, passing through part of CRC 1-4.	Footpath will be indirectly impacted by potential disruption from cable route corridor construction.	Through field, recreational
Footpath 35.56/13/2	Footpath running through middle of CRC1-4 from Sherburn Road to a small cluster of houses	Footpath will be indirectly impacted by potential disruption from cable route corridor construction.	Edge of field, recreational
Footpath 35.56/12/1	Footpath running through the middle of CRC 1-4 Study Area from Sherburn Road through the Black Fen Drain	Footpath will be indirectly impacted by potential disruption from cable route corridor construction.	Edge of field, recreational. Potential commuting use.
Footpath 35.53/2/3	Footpath running through the middle of CRC 1-4 Study Area from Angram Lane to Landing Lane	Footpath will be indirectly impacted by potential disruption from cable route corridor construction.	Riverside path, recreational
Footpath 35.53/2/2	Footpath running through the middle of CRC 1-4 Study Area from Angram Lane to Landing Lane	Footpath will be indirectly impacted by potential disruption from cable route corridor construction.	Paved, commuting
Footpath 35.53/15/1	Footpath running through the middle of CRC 1-4 Study Area from Footpath 35.53/2/3 to Landing Lane	Footpath will be indirectly impacted by potential disruption from cable route corridor construction.	Paved, commuting
Footpath 35.53/18/1	Footpath running through the middle of CRC 1-4 Study Area connecting 2 fields through Marsh Dike	Footpath will be indirectly impacted by potential disruption from cable route corridor construction.	Edge of field, recreational

Route ID	Route	Relationship to Proposed Development	Description of current use and quality
Footpath 35.53/17/1	Footpath running through the middle of CRC 1-4 Study Area from Landing Lane across Marsh Dike	Footpath will be indirectly impacted by potential disruption from cable route corridor construction.	Edge of field, recreational
Footpath 35.53/11/1	Footpath running from Main Street to Station Road, passing through an area of highways improvements.	Footpath will be indirectly impacted by potential disruption from highways improvement works.	Paved, edge of settlement, commuting
Footpath 35.53/12/1	Footpath running through the middle of CRC 1-4 Study Area from Main Street to Checker Lane	Footpath will be indirectly impacted by potential disruption from cable route corridor construction.	Recreational, public space
Bridleway 35.53/14/1	Bridleway running through the middle of CRC 1-4 Study Area from the A19 to King Rudding Lane	Bridleway will be indirectly impacted by potential disruption from cable route corridor construction.	Edge of Field, recreational
Footpath 35.53/19/1	Footpath running through the middle of CRC 1-4 Study Area from the A19 through to further footpaths that connect with Westfield	Footpath will be indirectly impacted by potential disruption from cable route corridor construction.	Edge of field, recreational, forested
UUR 35.58/U793/50	Unsurfaced unclassified road used for pedestrian access, running within a section of highways improvements just off Glade Road.	Pedestrian access area will be indirectly impacted by potential disruption from highways improvement works.	Paved, lane, commuting
Footpath 35.58/2/2	Footpath runs between Main Street and Footpath 35.58/2/1, passing through part of an area of highways improvements.	Footpath will be indirectly impacted by potential disruption from highways improvement works.	Through field, recreational
Footpath 35.58/3/1	Footpath runs between Main Street and Footpath 35.58/5/1, passing through part of an area of highways improvements.	Footpath will be indirectly impacted by potential disruption from highways improvement works.	Through field, recreational

Route ID	Route	Relationship to Proposed Development	Description of current use and quality
Footpath 35.58/5/1	Footpath runs between Main Street and Footpath 35.58/3/1, passing through part of an area of highways improvements.	Footpath will be indirectly impacted by potential disruption from highways improvement works.	Through field, recreational
Footpath 35.74/11/1	Footpath runs between Black Fen Drain and Black Fen Lane, passing through an area of highways improvements.	Footpath will be indirectly impacted by potential disruption from highways improvement works.	Through field, recreational
Footpath 35.74/17/1	Footpath runs between Carr Lane and a field, passing through an area of highways improvements.	Footpath will be indirectly impacted by potential disruption from highways improvement works.	Edge of field, recreational
Sustrans National Cycle Route 65	National cycle network running directly through CRC 1-4	National Cycle network will be directly impacted through construction of cable route corridor.	National cycle route, recreational

13.7.43 Alongside the Public Rights of Way identified, a review of Definitive Map Modification Orders (DMMO) has been undertaken. The following existing DMMO applications have been identified as awaiting investigation by NYC.

Table 13-20 DMMO applications

DMMO reference	Description	Date	PRoWs affected	Nearest Solar Development Site
SEL/2023/06/DMMO	Add bridleway connection between SE517275 and SE516280	June 2023	35.10/9/1, 35.10/10/1	Solar Development Site 4
SEL/2023/07/DMMO	Add bridleway	July 2023	N/A	Solar Development Site 4
SEL/2023/08/DMMO	Add bridleway	August 2023	N/A	Solar Development Site 4
SEL/2023/10/DMMO	Add Bridleway	October 2023	N/A	CRC 4 - POC

DMMO reference	Description	Date	PRoWs affected	Nearest Solar Development Site
SEL/2024/01/DMMO	Add restricted byway	January 2024	N/A	Solar Development Site 4
SEL/2018/03/DMMO	Add footpath connection between SE50083034 and SE50173063	March 2018	N/A	Solar Development Site 6
SEL/2021/01/DMMO	Change of use to bridleway	January 2021	35.59/6/1	Solar Development Site 6

Local Businesses

13.7.44 Businesses tend to be clustered in town and village centres, with farms and other businesses such as farm shops located in more rural areas. Clusters of commercial properties have been identified using a desktop study of the Study Area.

13.7.45 Local businesses within 1 km of the Solar Development Sites, and so identified for inclusion in the socioeconomics assessment, are mapped in Figure 13.1: Tourism and Recreation Assets and Local Businesses (ES Volume 2) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.02.13.01**] and are identified in Table 13 - 21 below. Businesses that are within the Study Area for the Solar Development Sites and within 100 m of the cable routing or the Highway Improvement Areas are highlighted in the table as there will be a level of cumulative impacts at these sites.

13.7.46 Local businesses that are only impacted by the cable route corridor and not within 1 km of the Solar Development Sites are deemed to have negligible impacts due to the short-term lower-level disruption.

Table 13 - 21 Local Businesses

Ref	Local business	Business Type	Distance (m) to Order Limits
Solar Development Site 1			
1	Mount Pleasant Farm	Farm	65
2	Wrapped Brand Agency	Office	110
3	Dryland Developments Ltd	Industrial business	285
4	Thornhill Farm (G Headley)	Farm	385
5	Wowgrass	Office	415
6	VetMediUK	Shop	670

Ref	Local business	Business Type	Distance (m) to Order Limits
7	Stephenson Jones Recruitment	Office	700
8	C-Kore Systems Ltd	Industrial business	720
9	Common Farm	Farm	755
10	Bedford W	Farm	780
11	A and J Cleaning Services York	Industrial business	895
Solar Development Site 2			
12	Monk Fryston Organics	Farm	80
13	Lowfield Meadow Enclosed Dog Exercise Field	Animal facility	210
14	Catnaps	Animal facility	265
15	Yorkshire Automotive Projects	Industrial business	310
16	Hagg Bush Farm	Farm	365
17	West Riding Paper Services	Industrial business	420
Solar Development Site 3			
18	Priory Roses Plant Centre at Hillam Nurseries	Nursery (Plants)	280
19	Hillam House and Nurseries	Nursery (Plants)	310
20	Sherburn Rubber and MOT Centre	Industrial business	485
21	Sloe Berry Farm	Farm	530
22	Bert's Barrow	Events venue	670
23	Fairfield Equine Facilitated Wellbeing	Equestrian Centre	920
Solar Development Site 4			
24	Birkin Fisheries Tea Room	Café or restaurant	20
25	Birkin Fishery	Fishery	60
26	Austops	Industrial business	30
27	Woodyfuel Pellet and Chip Biomass	Industrial business	30
28	Bowers House Farm	Farm	50
29	Autos and Sportos	Industrial business	55
30	JE Hartley	Shop	85
31	Harewood Cattery	Animal facility	280
32	Maspin Grange	Farm	360
33	Birkin Butchers	Shop	530
34	Old Orchard Farm (MS Wright)	Shop	895
Solar Development Site 6			
35	Gascoigne Wood Fishery	Farm	100
36	The Maltings Organic Treatment	Industrial business	105
37	Homestead Livery Yard	Animal facility	210

Ref	Local business	Business Type	Distance (m) to Order Limits
38	TRUe Gascoigne Wood	Industrial business	535
39	Smart Sports Therapy	Health and wellbeing	730
40	Kingfisher Farm	Farm	740
41	The Crown Inn	Café or restaurant	770
42	Priory Park Farm	Farm	810
Solar Development Site 7			
43	Woodhaven Boarding Kennels and Cattery	Animal facility	40
44	Amur AD Plant	Industrial business	150
45	The Maltings Tea Rooms	Café or restaurant	215
46	Millford Plants	Garden Centre	260
47	Walsh Bros	Industrial business	375
48	Low Farm	Farm	630
49	Portakabin Site Accommodation	Industrial business	645
50	Deluxe Candy	Shop	720
51	Northern Plant and Machinery	Industrial business	765
52	Bishop's Move York	Industrial business	790
53	Cumin Lounge	Café or restaurant	865
54	Milford Pharmacy	Shop	895
55	Alkali Environmental Limited	Office	930
Solar Development Site 8			
56	Cube Yorkshire	Industrial business	130
57	Rest Park Farm	Farm	280
58	First Class Canine Fertility	Animal facility	290
59	Brecks Farm	Farm	840
Cable Route Corridor			
60	Joseph Pocklington	Farm	75
61	Chestnut Forge	Shop	85
Highway Improvement Area			
62	MSP Autopaint	Industrial business	Within 100 m
63	The Yorkshire Motor Car Company	Industrial business	Within 100 m
64	The Hound Studio	Animal facility	Within 100 m
65	The Fat Fryer	Café or restaurant	Within 100 m
66	LV Virtual Services	Industrial business	Within 100 m
67	Lordship Farm (Wistow)	Farm	Within 100 m
68	Stockdale Farm	Farm	Within 100 m

Ref	Local business	Business Type	Distance (m) to Order Limits
69	Black Swan	Pub	Within 100 m
70	G R Parkin & Sons	Farm	Within 100 m
71	Dixon KR & MC & Sons Farm	Farm	Within 100 m
72	The Drovers Arms Restaurant and Country Pub	Café or restaurant	Within 100 m
73	Fettled UK Bicycle Shop	Shop	Within 100 m
74	Little Skipwith Carriage Rides	Tour Operator	Within 100 m
75	Dorothy's Coffee Shop (Skipwith)	Café or restaurant	Within 100 m
76	Abbey Joinery	Carpenter	Within 100 m
77	Richardson Livery	Animal Facility	Within 100 m

Land Allocations and Development Land

13.7.47 A review of the latest adopted Selby Local Plan, which dates from 2005, and the Selby Core strategy from 2013 confirms that there are no land allocations within the Study Area that would be impacted by the Proposed Development. It is evident that some of the allocations identified in the 2005 plan have already been built out. No undeveloped allocations remain within the Study Area.

13.7.48 In the most recent North Yorkshire Minerals and Waste Joint Plan, adopted in 2021 there are no land allocations within 1 km of the Order Limits. Discussions with the Waste and Minerals Planning Team at North Yorkshire Council have confirmed that the Proposed Development being temporary in nature, does not conflict with any current or anticipated land allocations for waste or minerals. This has been explored further in the proposed Minerals Assessment within the Planning Statement.

13.7.49 Development Land that may potentially interact with the Order Limits of the project is shown in Figure 17.1: Location of Short List Cumulative Schemes (ES Volume 2) **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.02.17.01].** Coexistence is expected following engagement with developers of potential sites, with options being considered for the Cable Route Corridor where overlaps may occur with ongoing engagement to help understand any ongoing changes to the baseline.

Future baseline

13.7.50 The socioeconomic baseline is expected to remain unchanged, except for the projected population increase. The population of Selby District is projected to grow from 92,000 to 98,696 by 2030 (Ref 14).

13.7.51 Given the short time between assessment and potential construction, significant changes in baseline conditions are unlikely. While businesses may open or close, specific details are unknown at this stage. The land use of the Solar Development Sites and Cable Route Corridor is likely to remain predominantly agricultural, with potential changes for tourism and recreation, which cannot be definitively predicted. Therefore, baseline conditions are not expected to change in the absence of the Proposed Development.

13.7.52 The future baseline at the decommissioning stage will reflect the socioeconomic and land use conditions prevailing at that time, which may differ from those at the construction stage. While it is not possible to predict these changes with certainty, as it is over 60 years away, it is anticipated that the surrounding area will continue to evolve in line with regional development trends, including population growth and potential shifts in agricultural, recreational, or tourism-related land uses. The Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan will address future baseline conditions by incorporating updated environmental and socioeconomic data available at the time of decommissioning, ensuring that any changes are appropriately considered in the planning and implementation of decommissioning activities.

Future Baseline land allocation

13.7.53 While the proposed Selby Local Plan 2024 was in preparation, it ceased progress in 2025 and has not been adopted. As such, the proposed allocations within that plan will carry very limited planning weight.

13.7.54 Within the Study Area are the following relevant land allocations and development land;

- Development of 140 dwellings: ZG2023/0551/OUTM, 2.6 km from the Solar Development Site but adjacent to the Cable Route Corridor. Planning permission has been granted.

- Erection of a Solar Farm: APP/2025/0037/REF, 0 m (adjacent to boundary of Solar Development Sites 3 and 4)/ 0 m (intersects CRC 3-4a and CRC 3-4). Planning permission has been granted.

13.8 Embedded and good practice mitigation and enhancement measures

Embedded mitigation

13.8.1 The way that potential environmental impacts have been or will be prevented, avoided or mitigated to reduce impacts to a minimum through design and/or management of the Proposed Development is outlined in this section and will be taken into account as part of the assessment of the likely significant effects.

Embedded mitigation design measures

13.8.2 The Proposed Development has been designed to incorporate measures that minimise potential impacts on socioeconomic, tourism, and recreational receptors from the outset. These embedded design measures focus on site layout, visual integration, and protection of existing landscape features as illustrated in the OEM **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/02.12]**, and secured through the oLEMP **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.05];** oPRoWMP [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.09**] and Design Parameters and Commitments Document **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.06].** Key measures include:

1) 15 m buffers from PRoWs, with a 30 m buffer from the curtilage for residential buildings.
2) Construction compounds are positioned and screened by existing planting from these receptors to minimise visibility
3) Retention of existing woodland and hedgerows wherever possible and undertaking tree protection measures
4) Using security fencing sparingly and keep it as low as possible to minimise visual impact.

5) Integrating fencing with existing hedges or landscaping to blend naturally with the environment.

6) Considering vegetation planting to enhance site security discreetly.

7) Permanent diversions of three PRoWs within Solar Development Site 1 to maintain connectivity and minimise disruption.

8) Creation of new permissive paths and circular routes to enhance connectivity and recreational opportunities, responding to stakeholder feedback.

Embedded construction mitigation measures

13.8.3 During construction, a range of embedded measures have been incorporated into the Proposed Development to minimise potential impacts on socioeconomic, tourism, and recreational receptors. These measures are detailed in the oCEMP [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02**], oCTMP [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.12**], and oPRoWMP [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.09**]. Key measures include:

13.8.4 Measures in the oCEMP [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02**] include:

1) Best Practicable Means to manage noise impacts. .

2) Sensitive lighting strategy and equipment placement to minimise visual impacts.

3) A commitment to put in place a communication strategy for prior warning of activities with the potential to cause disturbance.

4) Reduce peak numbers of construction workers and movements, where practicable

5) Support for construction workers to find suitable accommodation, either in the form of private rental accommodation, or hotels or other serviced accommodation in locations where impact upon the availability to existing residents and visitors can be minimised;

6) If worker numbers for a replacement campaign were to exceed construction worker numbers, North Yorkshire Council must be notified, and this notification must explain to the Council the accommodation strategy for these workers and that the effects to accommodation availability from replacement workers will not lead to significant effects in EIA terms.

7) Where hotel use is necessary, accommodation will be planned well in advance, with block bookings secured to ensure availability and reduce disruption to local services.

13.8.5 Measures in the oCTMP [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.12**]

1) Providing additional signage to enforce preferred HGV and construction traffic routes

2) Managing driving behaviours, the times vehicles arrive and leave Sites or to reduce traffic volumes and effects overall

3) Provide warning signs at points where sensitive receptors are within close proximity to cross construction traffic routes

13.8.6 Measures in the oPRoWMP [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.09**]

1) Seeking to maintain PRoW access during construction; use banksmen at crossing points
2) Where closures are deemed to be necessary, these will be temporary in nature and supported by appropriate amount of notice and suitable diversions.
3) Any diversions to routes will be appropriately signed, and the duration and length of diversions will be optimised to minimise impacts on accessibility and desirability

Embedded operational mitigation measures

13.8.7 During operation, the Proposed Development incorporates embedded measures to minimise potential impacts on tourism, recreation, and socioeconomic receptors. These measures are set out in the oOEMP [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02**], oLEMP [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.05**] and oPRoWMP [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.09**]. Key measures include:

13.8.8 Measures in the oOEMP [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02]** include:

4) Managing operational and maintenance (including replacement) traffic movements to reduce impacts on accessibility and local amenity, similar to construction phase mitigation.
5) Applying BPM noise measures during peak maintenance periods (e.g., PV and BESS replacement), similar to construction phase mitigation.
6) Implementing glint and glare mitigation measures.

13.8.9 Measures in the oLEMP [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.05**] include:

1) Maintaining and enhancing planting schemes to provide long-term screening and improve landscape character.
2) Ensuring landscaping matures to strengthen visual barriers and reduce prominence of built elements in the surrounding landscape.
3) Maintaining buffers from PRoWs and neighbouring tourism destinations to minimise adverse effects on amenity and use.
4) Incorporating new permissive paths to improve connectivity and recreational opportunities.

Embedded decommissioning mitigation measures

13.8.10 The decommissioning phase is expected to have similar, but generally lesser, impacts compared to construction due to a smaller workforce and reduced activity. Embedded measures are set out in the oDEMP [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.04**] and include the following:

1) Reapply relevant best practice measures from the construction phase (e.g., traffic management, visual screening at specific receptors, PRoW management) to minimise impacts on tourism, recreation, and socioeconomic receptors.
2) Workforce during decommissioning will be approximately 75% of construction phase, best practice measures to be applied but in the context of an anticipated reduction in overall disturbance.
3) Leaving cable infrastructure in situ or extract via joint bays to minimise disruption to agricultural activities along the Cable Route Corridor.

Embedded employment measures

13.8.11 The Proposed Development includes embedded measures to maximise local employment, skills development, and socioeconomic benefits throughout construction, operation, and decommissioning. These measures are set out in the oSSCEP [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.13**] and supported by other management plans.

13.8.12 Key measures to enhance employment and local recruitment (All Phases) include:

1) Prioritising local recruitment wherever practicable, including engagement with Job Centre Plus, local authorities, and recruitment agencies.
2) Promoting workforce diversity, equality, and inclusion, targeting underrepresented groups such as women in construction, young people, and the long-term unemployed.
3) Organising 'meet the buyer' events and proactive engagement with local businesses to strengthen local supply chain participation.

13.8.13 Key measures to enhance education and skills development (All Phases):

1) Promoting apprenticeship schemes and vocational training (e.g., BTEC, NVQ, HNC) relevant to renewable energy and infrastructure delivery.
2) Collaborating with further and higher education providers to offer academic support and site-based learning opportunities.
3) Delivering STEM education initiatives and career advice for young people, including school and college engagement and site visits.

Management plans

13.8.14 The management plans relevant to Socioeconomics are outlined above in Section 13.1.4 above.

13.8.15 Outline versions of these management plans have been submitted alongside this ES as part of the DCO Application to secure the commitments contained within. A Requirement is included in the draft DCO **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/03.01**] to ensure detailed management plans will be prepared to full versions by the appointed Contractor(s), substantially in accordance with the outline

management plans, and will be submitted for approval by North Yorkshire Council in advance of starting the relevant phase of works.

13.9 Assessment of likely impacts and effects

13.9.1 This section presents the results of the assessment of likely significant effects with the embedded and good practice mitigation measures, described in the previous section, in place. The assessment covers a range of socioeconomic receptors, including employment, tourism accommodation, community and recreational facilities, PRoWs, local businesses, and access to temporary accommodation - specifically tourist accommodation and the PRS. The focus is on how the Proposed Development may affect the current use and accessibility of these receptors, and whether any significant residual effects are likely to arise.

Construction impacts and effects on employment

13.9.2 As described in Chapter 2: The Proposed Development (ES Volume 1) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.01.02**], construction of the Proposed Development would take up to 36 months. This will create a positive economic impact that can be estimated as a function of the scale and type of construction. The direct expenditure during construction would lead to increased output generated in the wider Study Area.

13.9.3 The average daily number of gross direct construction workers over the 36-month construction period has been estimated at approximately 385 workers, with a daily peak of 770 workers for limited peak periods for the Solar Development Sites. For the Cable Route Corridor, average workers has been estimated at 60, with a daily peak of 120 for limited peak periods. Finally, for the movement of staff delivering equipment to site, the average has been estimated at 17, with a daily peak of 35 for limited peak periods. This leads to a total average of 462 gross direct construction workers over the 36-month period. Peak worker numbers were provided by the Applicant as a working assumption, so will be used for additionality calculations.

Leakage

13.9.4 Leakage effects refer to the proportion of jobs within an impact area which are filled by residents living outside of that area (i.e. outside of the wider impact area, in this case the Yorkshire and Humber Region).

13.9.5 A high leakage figure has been considered as appropriate to account for the construction phase, based on other renewable energy projects of a similar scale. HM Treasury additionality guidance suggests a high rate of leakage of 50%, as examined in Table 12 2 within the HM Treasury additionally guidance (Ref 12). This guidance is particularly relevant as it reflects the typical mobility of the construction workforce and the likelihood of workers being sourced from outside the local area. Therefore a 50% discount is applied to the estimated 385 jobs per year, and as such it is estimated that 231 jobs will be from outside of the Study Area, and 231 jobs will be supported by employment from within the Study Area during the construction period.

Displacement

13.9.6 Displacement measures are the extent to which the benefits of a project are offset by reductions of output or employment elsewhere. Any additional demand for labour cannot be treated as a net benefit, as it removes workers from other posts, such as other construction projects, and the net benefit is reduced to the extent that this occurs.

13.9.7 Overall, it is assumed that due to the typical construction workforce being more geographically mobile regionally therefore displacement effects are considered to be low. The Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) Additionality Guide suggests using 25% as a 'ready reckoner' for low levels of displacement, for example when there are expected to be some displacement effects, although only to a limited extent. This guidance is appropriate as it provides a standardised approach to estimating displacement, ensuring consistency and reliability in the assessment. Applying this low level of displacement to total gross direct employment results in 115.5 jobs displaced. This results in net direct employment of 346.5 jobs per year.

Multiplier effect

13.9.8 In addition to the direct construction employment generated by the Proposed Development itself there would be an increase in local employment arising from both indirect and induced effects of the construction activity. Employment growth is anticipated to arise locally through suppliers to the construction process as a result of additional spending within local supply chains (indirect or supply linkage multipliers). Additionally, part of the income of the construction workers and suppliers would be spent in the Study Area, generating further employment (induced or income multipliers).

13.9.9 Due to the large number of energy projects ongoing in the local area, there may be a positive cumulative multiplier effect on the local workforce. However, there is currently insufficient conclusive evidence to quantify this effect, so the assessment has retained the standard assumptions.

13.9.10 It should be noted that indirect and induced employment supported through the multiplier effect is generated as a result of direct spending on labour related only to the Proposed Development and is proportionate to that level of expenditure. Should a similar project take place within the local area, requiring similar skills and following the same construction schedule as the Proposed Development, this would not alter indirect and induced employment impacts related to the Proposed Development. Indirect and Induced employment impacts associated with that project would be dependent on that project's level of direct employment.

13.9.11 Construction employment is assessed with a composite multiplier of 1.5 using reckoner figures from the HCA Additionality Guide. Applying the composite multiplier of 1.5 to net direct employment generates an additional 173 indirect and induced jobs in the Study Area arising from the Proposed Development during the construction period.

Net Construction Employment

13.9.12 Based on the gross construction worker requirements for construction of the Proposed Development and additionality factors outlined above, 520 net construction jobs would be generated, of which 260 would be from within the Study Area.

13.9.13 The sensitivity of the labour market receptor is considered as medium. This is as a result of taking into account the size of the labour pool of construction workers in the Study Area, which was 4,309 at the time of the census in 2021. Therefore, the gross direct employment within the Study Area required during the construction phase of the Proposed Development would be equivalent to around 12% of the existing construction workforce in the Study Area. The Proposed Development is likely to require skilled construction workers from outside the Study Area. The impact of the Proposed Development on construction employment within the region is therefore low, due to the minor change in the baseline level of construction employment within the Study Area.

13.9.14 Therefore, the direct, indirect and induced employment created by the construction phase of the Proposed Development is likely to have **a minor beneficial effect** on the Study Area, which is **not significant**.

Operational impacts and effects on employment

13.9.15 Employment effects during the operation of the Proposed Development have been scoped out of the assessment as outlined in Table 13 - 1, and the text provided notes that even if there were slight peaks in employment associated with replacement activities during the operational phase this would not be likely to be to the level of a significant effect, given it would be less than the construction phase discussed above.

Decommissioning impacts and effects on employment

13.9.16 It is considered that the effects on socioeconomic receptors during decommissioning of the Proposed Development will be around 75% of the construction stage due to their similar nature with regards to duration, and type and location of activity, with a reduced workforce required. This assumption is based on professional experience of other solar schemes in the UK and judgements regarding the relative level of effort and activities required to decommission them.

Leakage

13.9.17 A high leakage figure has been considered as appropriate to account for the construction phase, based on other renewable energy projects of a similar scale. HM Treasury additionality guidance suggests a high rate of leakage of 50%. Therefore a 50% discount is applied to the estimated 347 jobs per year, and as such it is estimated that 173.5 jobs will be from outside of the Study Area, and

173.5 jobs will be supported by employment from within the Study Area during the decommissioning period.

Displacement

13.9.18 Overall, it is assumed that due to the flexibility of a typical construction workforce (i.e. it is possible for workers to move from project to project) displacement effects are considered to be low. The Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) Additionality Guide uses 25% as a 'ready reckoner' for low levels of displacement, for example when there are expected to be some displacement effects, although only to a limited extent. Applying this low level of displacement to total gross direct employment results in 87 jobs displaced. This results in net direct employment of 260 jobs per year.

Multiplier effect

13.9.19 Decommissioning employment is assessed with a composite multiplier of 1.5 using guidance from the HCA Additionality Guide. Applying the multiplier of 1.5 generates an additional 130 indirect and induced (total) jobs in the Study Area arising from the Proposed Development during the decommissioning period.

Net Decommissioning Employment

13.9.20 Based on the gross construction worker requirements for decommissioning of the Proposed Development and additionality factors outlined above, 390 net construction jobs will be supported, of which 195 will be from the Study Area.

13.9.21 It is likely due to the lifecycle of the Proposed Development the population will have grown in the intervening period, so there will be a smaller impact on the local economy from employment.

13.9.22 Population projection data provided by ONS shows that between the start of construction in 2028 and potential decommissioning (projected at the earliest in 2060), the working age population in England (ages 16 – 64) is projected to increase by 2.69 million, a 6.5% increase, therefore it is likely the construction workforce will also increase (Ref 25). The sensitivity of the local labour market is therefore considered to be low and given the temporary nature of the decommissioning period the magnitude of impact is considered to be low, leading to a **minor beneficial effect**, which is **not significant**.

Tourism accommodation receptors impacts and effects

13.9.23 Tourism accommodation receptors within 1 km of the Order Limits have been identified. An assessment of the sensitivity of receptors to changes in their environment, as well as the potential magnitude of impact of the Proposed Development to the receptor, has been undertaken. The findings of this assessment are detailed in Appendix 13.1: Socioeconomic Receptors Impact Assessment (ES Volume 3) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.13.01**], Annex A.1, this also details the phase of the impact assessed, in all cases construction is assumed to be the worst-case scenario.

13.9.24 All tourism accommodation receptors have been assessed as having the potential to experience, during the construction phase, which is the worst case scenario, **minor adverse** effects, which are **not significant,** due to the Proposed Development.

Community and recreational facilities impacts and effects

13.9.25 It is anticipated that the Proposed Development could lead to indirect effects on community and recreational receptors. Community and recreational facilities within 1 km of the Order Limits have been identified and assessed based on their sensitivity to environmental change and the potential magnitude of impact. Full details are provided in Appendix 13.1: Socioeconomic Receptors Impact Assessment (ES Volume 3) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.13.01**], Annex A.2; this also details the phase of the impact assessed, in all cases construction is assumed to be the worst-case scenario.

13.9.26 Birkin Fishery, Gascoigne Wood Fishery and Fairfield Equine facilitated wellbeing are facilities with community and recreational value but all operate as private businesses, and so to avoid double counting in this assessment have been considered in 'Local business impacts and effects' (13.9.42 to 13.9.49).

13.9.27 Any potential adverse effects on the remaining identified receptors have been assessed as having a **not significant** effect at all phases of project lifecycle.

13.9.28 The impact of the proposed development has also been assessed on three Village Greens that sit within the order limits. These receptors have been assessed as having medium sensitivity, due to their importance as areas of recreation for the local communities that make use of them but with potential for substitution across the local area. There will be small and temporary impacts due to the nature of the construction activities (which will involve making the surface appropriate for AIL movements for the time that they are required at the locations of the village greens (which is only for Cable Route Corridor movements) that will have a minor impact on the overall use of the recreational asset overall. This is because the use will only be temporarily impacted and works will only take up a small/negligible proportion of the Village Greens in areas adjacent to the existing highway, thereby having a minimal impact on the available space for recreation that takes the form of a 'green' space, noting that the areas with temporary resurfacing will still be able to be accessed by the users of the village green. As well as this, any works affecting registered Village Greens, will be reinstated to match existing standards as far as is reasonably practicable unless otherwise agreed with North Yorkshire Council, as set out in the oCEMP **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02]** As a result, the significance of effect is assessed as **minor adverse** during the construction phase when disruption will be greatest, which is **not significant**.

13.9.29 Similar temporary impacts may occur during the operational stage of the Proposed Development, should maintenance be required in the Cable Route Corridor necessitating similar surfacing provision to be made. As with construction, and assuming effects would be temporary in nature, with the Village

Greens not permanently impacted for use by the local community, this is not considered likely to lead to a significant effect.

PRoW impacts and effects

13.9.30 The local network of PRoWs and recreational routes is important to the local population for personal health and wellbeing, and for local amenity.

13.9.31 Table 13 - 22 below identifies the PRoW that will interact with the Proposed Development during its construction phase. It also provides a description of the perceived impact and the mitigation measures proposed to reduce the significance of effect wherever practicable and possible to do so. A full list of all PRoWs within the Study Area are included in Appendix 13.1: Socioeconomic Receptors Impact Assessment (ES Volume 3) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.13.01**] Annex A.3. All cycleways, footpaths and bridleways have been allocated a medium sensitivity as a reasonable worst case assessment in the absence of user data, their likely social value and potential for users to experience changes in the environment, such as noise or visual impacts. The exception is the National Cycle Network, which has been allocated a high sensitivity owing to its enhanced importance to the region.

13.9.32 It is anticipated that there would be a requirement for local management and/or short- term, temporary closures of some PRoW to facilitate the construction of the Proposed Development. The nature of these short-term, temporary closures will depend on the final construction methodology employed by the contractor. These closures will follow a hierarchy outlined in the outline Public Rights of Way Management Plan (oPRoWMP) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.09**], produced alongside this ES and agreed upon with the Local Planning Authority (LPA) before the construction stage of the Proposed Development. There are also very few instances where a proposed construction access route interacts with or sits wholly within an existing Right of Way, as shown in Figure 13.2: Public rights of way baseline (ES Volume 2) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.02.13.02**].

13.9.33 In assessing amenity effects, the availability of alternative recreational routes and walking opportunities in the wider area has been considered, including those accessible from local residential areas. This ensures that, while some change in amenity is unavoidable, the overall provision of recreational opportunities remains robust within the local context.

13.9.34 Whilst operational effects on PRoW have been scoped out as described in Table 1 (EIA Scoping), it is acknowledged that during the operational phase, the Proposed Development will result in a permanent change in the character of the landscape from open agricultural fields to a solar farm. This change is recognised as influencing local amenity, particularly for users of nearby PRoW and recreational routes. While some receptors may perceive this as an adverse effect due to the reduction in traditional rural views, others may consider the presence of renewable energy infrastructure as interesting or positive, reflecting wider sustainability and climate objectives. Any noise effects during operation is also

expected to be transient in nature. From an in-combination perspective, it is not considered there will be a significant impact on amenity during operation.

13.9.35 The access routes and PRoW interact at Access point 1 in Solar Development Site 6, and Access points 2 and 3 for Solar Development Site 8. Here, measures will be put in place to ensure that the route will remain accessible (including localised diversions if required) throughout the construction period, where it is safe and practicable to do so.

13.9.36 The first 3 PRoW shown in Table 13 - 22 are to be stopped up and diverted prior to construction as they have been identified as running directly through the Proposed Development. They have therefore been subject to targeted mitigation, outlined in the oPRoWMP. All other PRoW identified in Table 13 - 22 are within the Order Limits but do not cross solar panels. Therefore, the users of the rest of the PRoWs will benefit from embedded mitigation as part of the Proposed Development, and as a result it is considered that the users of the PRoWs would have a low magnitude of change to the baseline conditions.

Table 13 - 22 Significance of effect – PRoW

Receptor	Extent of Impact	Mitigation proposed	Sensitivity	Magnitude with embedded and tailored mitigation	Significance
Bridleway 35.67/6/1	Bridleway running through Solar Development Site 1 from Pallion Dike to Common Farm	Section of bridleway to be stopped up and diverted. This will be permanently re-routed along the South side of the field, extending approximately 688m. This route is a preferred route of existing users.	Medium	Low	Minor adverse

Receptor	Extent of Impact	Mitigation proposed	Sensitivity	Magnitude with embedded and tailored mitigation	Significance
Bridleway 35.28/1/1	Bridleway running through Solar Development Site 1 from Wheldrake Lake to Pallion dike	Section of bridleway to be stopped up and diverted. Permanent diversion of the bridleway will be provided to the northwest of the existing path, running parallel to it and matching its length. This alternative route reflects the preferred alignment of current users.	Medium	Low	Minor adverse
Footpath 35.28/3/1	Footpath running through Solar Development Site 1 from Skipwith Road to Low Cover Wood	Section of footpath to be stopped up and diverted. A new footpath of 800 m will be diverted to connect with the existing bridleway 36.67/6/1.	Medium	Low	Minor adverse
Footpath 35.10/7/1	Footpath running through Solar Development Site 4 from Roe Lane to Maspin Moor Drain.	Manage any short-term closures with potential for minimal localised diversion to accommodate site development.	Medium	Low	Minor adverse

Receptor	Extent of Impact	Mitigation proposed	Sensitivity	Magnitude with embedded and tailored mitigation	Significance
		Exact mitigation will be confirmed by contractor through finalisation of the detailed PRoW MP prior to construction and subject to agreement with the LPA.			
Footpath 35.10/2/1	Footpath running through Solar Development Site 4, along Wood Lane from Woodhouse Farm to Gateforth Wood	Manage any short-term closures with potential for minimal localised diversion to accommodate site development. Exact mitigation will be confirmed by finalisation of the detailed PRoW MP prior to construction and subject to agreement with the LPA.	Medium	Low	Minor adverse
Footpath 35.10/3/1	Footpath running along the edge, 0 m from Order Limits of Solar Development Site 4, from	Manage any short-term closures with potential for minimal localised diversion to accommodate	Medium	Low	Minor adverse

Receptor	Extent of Impact	Mitigation proposed	Sensitivity	Magnitude with embedded and tailored mitigation	Significance
	Haddlesey Road to Old Eye.	site development. Exact mitigation will be confirmed finalisation of the detailed PRoW MP prior to construction and subject to agreement with the LPA.			
Footpath 35.59/6/1	Footpath running through Solar Development Site 6 along Turpin Lane	Manage any short-term closures with potential with minimal localised diversion to accommodate site development. Exact mitigation will be confirmed by finalisation of the detailed PRoW MP prior to construction and subject to agreement with the LPA.	Medium	Low	Minor adverse
Footpath 35.32/2/1	Footpath running through CRC 2-8 and Solar Development Site 8 along Philip Lane.	Manage any short-term closures with potential with minimal localised diversion to accommodate site development.	Medium	Low	Minor adverse

Receptor	Extent of Impact	Mitigation proposed	Sensitivity	Magnitude with embedded and tailored mitigation	Significance
		Exact mitigation will be confirmed by finalisation of the detailed PRoW MP prior to construction and subject to agreement with the LPA.			
Footpath 35.59/4/1	Footpath running along the outside, 0 m from the Order Limits of Solar Development Site 8 from Philip Lane along Habholme Dike	Manage any short-term closures with potential with minimal localised diversion to accommodate site development. Exact mitigation will be confirmed by finalisation of the detailed PRoW MP prior to construction and subject to agreement with the LPA.	Medium	Low	Minor adverse
Footpath 35.57/21/2	Footpath running along the outside, 0 m away from the Order Limits, along the access road to Rest Park Farm	Manage any short-term closures with potential with minimal localised diversion to accommodate site development. Exact	Medium	Low	Minor adverse

Receptor	Extent of Impact	Mitigation proposed	Sensitivity	Magnitude with embedded and tailored mitigation	Significance
		mitigation will be confirmed by finalisation of the detailed PRoW MP prior to construction and subject to agreement with the LPA.			
UUR 35.37/U8108/ 50	Unsurfaced unclassified road used for pedestrian access, running between Hillam Common Lane and Footpath 35.37/8/1, through part of the CRC 2-4 and Solar Development Site 4.	Manage any short-term closures with potential with minimal localised diversion to accommodate cable laying. Exact mitigation will be confirmed by finalisation of the detailed PRoW MP prior to construction and subject to agreement with the LPA.	Medium	Low	Minor adverse
Footpath 35.37/8/1	Footpath running through Solar Development Site 4, between Maspin Moor Drain and UUR 35.37/U8108/ 50.	Manage any short-term closures with potential with minimal localised diversion to accommodate cable laying. Exact mitigation will be confirmed by	Medium	Low	Minor adverse

Receptor	Extent of Impact	Mitigation proposed	Sensitivity	Magnitude with embedded and tailored mitigation	Significance
		finalisation of the detailed PRoW MP prior to construction and subject to agreement with the LPA.			
National cycle network 65	Cycle track directly through CRC 1-4, running alongside (but separate from) the A19. It is paved and shared with pedestrians.	Manage any short-term closures with potential with minimal localised diversion to accommodate cable laying. Exact mitigation will be confirmed by finalisation of the detailed PRoW MP prior to construction and subject to agreement with the LPA.	High	Low	Minor adverse

13.9.37 Alongside the impact on PRoWs, the Proposed Development may also have an impact on the DMMOs requested by others within the Study Area (outside the Proposed Development). The potential impact is outlined in

13.9.38 Table 13 - 23, describing the nature of the potential impact of the Proposed Development on the DMMOs.

Table 13 - 23 Definitive Map Modification Orders within the Order Limits

DMMO reference	Description	Nearest Solar Development Site	Impact of Proposed Development on DMMO and management
SEL/2023/06/DMMO	Add bridleway connection between SE517275 and SE516280	Solar Development Site 4	The proposed bridleway would navigate through CRC 1-4. This DMMO will be managed in such a way there will be no conflict in users should the DMMO go ahead during construction. Should the DMMO application be accepted, it will be managed as a PRoW and kept open as far as practicable, following the established hierarchy of actions set out in Section 2.6 in the oPRoWMP **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.09]**
SEL/2023/07/DMMO	Add bridleway	Solar Development Site 4	The proposed bridleway would navigate along the edge of the Solar Development Site 4, then through CRC 1-4 alongside Gateforth Wood. This DMMO will be managed in such a way there will be no conflict in users should the DMMO go ahead during construction. Should the DMMO application be accepted, it will be managed as a PRoW and kept open as far as practicable, following the established hierarchy of actions set out in Section 2.6 in the oPRoWMP **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.09]**

DMMO reference	Description	Nearest Solar Development Site	Impact of Proposed Development on DMMO and management
SEL/2023/08/DMMO	Add bridleway	Solar Development Site 4	The proposed bridleway would navigate along the edge of Solar Development Site 4, along field edges. This DMMO will be managed in such a way there will be no conflict in users should the DMMO go ahead during construction. Should the DMMO application be accepted, it will be managed as a PRoW and kept open as far as practicable, following the established hierarchy of actions set out in Section 2.6 in the oPRoWMP **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.09]**
SEL/2023/10/DMMO	Add Bridleway	CRC 4 - POC	The proposed bridleway would navigate through a Cable Route Corridor (CRC 4 to Point of Connection). This DMMO will be managed in such a way there will be no conflict in users should the DMMO go ahead during construction. Should the DMMO application be accepted, it will be managed as a PRoW and kept open as far as practicable, following the established hierarchy of actions set out in Section 2.6 in the oPRoWMP **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.09]**
SEL/2024/01/DMMO	Add restricted byway	Solar Development Site 4	No interaction with order limits. No additional management needed during construction
SEL/2018/03/DMMO	Add footpath connection between SE50083034 and SE50173063	Solar Development Site 6	No interaction with order limits. No additional management needed during construction

DMMO reference	Description	Nearest Solar Development Site	Impact of Proposed Development on DMMO and management
SEL/2021/01/DMMO	Change of use to bridleway	Solar Development Site 6	The proposed bridleway would navigate through the Solar Development Site 6, along field edges. However, the application only relates to a change of use, the route already exists. This DMMO will be managed in such a way there will be no conflict in users should the DMMO go ahead during construction. Should the DMMO application be accepted, it will be managed as a PRoW and kept open as far as practicable, following the established hierarchy of actions set out in Section 2.6 in the oPRoWMP **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.09]** The route may also have a potential impact on the proposed permissive path as part of the Proposed Development, as if the DMMO is accepted, the permissive path will need to change from work 10A to work 10C.

13.9.39 The identified DMMO requests will be managed through the DCO process, where for those which come forward in advance of the Proposed Development and directly interact with construction of the Solar Development Sites and Cable Route Corridor, they may require local management or diversion, in the same way PRoWs have been considered in this document. The effects are likely to be experienced during construction and so the operation of the solar farm should have no impact on the DMMOs.

13.9.40 All proposals through the DMMO as identified above should be allocated a medium sensitivity, being consistent with the way existing footpaths and bridleways have been treated in this assessment.

13.9.41 Proposals ref SEL/2024/01/DMMO and SEL/2018/03/DMMO would involve a negligible magnitude of change given they won't be impacted, which would lead to a negligible effect, which is not significant. The others considered above would likely experience a low magnitude of change given any need for local management or diversion would help ensure potential effects during construction

would be controlled through the DCO process, which would then allow them to come forward during operation. This would avoid any likely significant effects.

Local business impacts and effects

13.9.42 The results of the assessment on local businesses (receptors) are detailed in Appendix 13.1: Socioeconomic Receptors Impact Assessment (ES Volume 3) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.13.01**], Annex A.4. This details their sensitivity, magnitude, phase of the impact assessed, and in all cases, construction is assumed to be the worst-case scenario.

13.9.43 Four local business receptors have been assessed as having the potential to experience a **moderate adverse impact (i.e., significant)** as a result of the Proposed Development. These are Birkin Fisheries and Tea Room (assessed separately given their different natures, notwithstanding their interdependency), Fairfield Equine Facilitated Wellbeing and Gascoigne Wood Fishery.

13.9.44 Birkin Fishery is located approximately 620 m from Solar Development Site 4. The receptor's proximity to construction activities and construction traffic presents a reasonable likelihood of temporary disruption to its business operations. As a recreational fishery, its economic value is closely linked to its ability to provide a quiet and undisturbed environment for visitors. During the construction phase, this setting may be affected, which could result in reduced patronage and temporary economic loss. The receptor has been assigned a medium sensitivity, reflecting its role as a local business with some significant economic and community value, and limited potential for substitution. The magnitude of impact is considered medium, based on the potential for partial changes to the baseline situation due to construction proximity. As a result, worst case the significance of effect during the construction phase when there will be most disruption is assessed as **moderate adverse** which is **significant**.

13.9.45 Birkin Fisheries Tea Room is located approximately 20 m from the Order Limits and features outdoor seating. While the tearoom is situated adjacent to Birkin Fishery and may attract some customers visiting the fishery, it is assumed that not all patrons are directly linked to fishing activity. The receptor has been assigned a medium sensitivity, reflecting its role as a local business with some economic and community value and limited potential for substitution. Due to its proximity to construction activities and the potential for temporary disruption from construction traffic, including increased HGV movements on nearby Haddlesey Road of 14%, the magnitude of impact is considered medium. As a result, the overall significance of effect during the construction phase where there will be the greatest disruption is assessed as **moderate adverse**, which is **significant**.

13.9.46 Fairfield Equine facilitated wellbeing is a facility operating as a private business, focused on improving people's wellbeing and helping people learn more about equine management & handling. It has been assessed as having a medium level of sensitivity since it possesses notable social and community value, and, given its relative dependence on amenity value to maximize recreational value for users, acknowledging children as well as some people who attend may have

mental and/or physical health requirements. It is considered likely to incur a loss due to changes in the environment. It is adjacent to the Cable Route Corridor and access point order limits, as well as 10 m from Cable Construction Compound 5, meaning an increase in construction traffic and activity presents a reasonable likelihood of temporary disruption to its business operations and users. During the construction phase, this setting may be affected, which could result in reduced patronage and temporary economic loss. This receptor has been assigned a medium sensitivity, reflecting its role as a local business with some economic and community value, and limited potential for substitution. The magnitude of impact is considered medium adverse, based on the potential for partial changes to the baseline situation due to construction proximity. As a result, the significance of effect during the construction phase where there will be the greatest disruption is assessed as **moderate adverse**, which is **significant**.

13.9.47 Gascoigne Wood Fishery, a fishing venue located approximately 100 m from Solar Development Site 6. It's proximity to the Solar Development Site 6 Construction Compound (216m) and construction traffic presents a reasonable likelihood of temporary disruption to its business operations. Also, as a recreational fishery, its economic value is closely linked to its ability to provide a quiet and undisturbed environment for visitors. During the construction phase, this setting may be affected, which could result in reduced patronage and temporary economic loss. This receptor has been assigned a medium sensitivity, reflecting its role as a local business with some significant economic and community value, and limited potential for substitution. The magnitude of impact is considered medium, based on the potential for partial changes to the baseline situation due to construction proximity. As a result, the significance of effect is assessed as **moderate adverse** during the construction phase where disruption will be greatest, which is **significant**.

13.9.48 Any potential adverse effects on the remaining identified receptors have been assessed as having a **not significant** effect throughout the project lifecycle.

13.9.49 It is considered that health and wellbeing facilities could potentially experience, at worst, adverse effects of a negligible level of significance during the project lifecycle. There is a lack of evidence to suggest that temporary workers register with new GPs during an assignment unless the work is extended significantly, or they have specific health-related issues. Given the 36-month construction period of the Proposed Development, it is considered that the construction phase would need to be significantly extended for this risk to materialise.

13.9.50 Supporting this, data from the House of Commons Library GP Dashboard shows that the York region has an average of 1,450 registered patients per GP, which is lower than the national average across England, suggesting relatively lower pressure on primary care services. Furthermore, a review of GP availability in Selby confirms that 19 out of 20 GP practices in Selby are currently accepting new patients, and all accept appointments for temporary residents.

Effect of workforce on access to Accommodation

13.9.51 This assessment evaluates the potential impact of the Proposed Development on temporary accommodation within the Selby district, considering two distinct housing options: the PRS and hotel accommodation. The analysis adopts a precautionary approach by assuming a reasonable worst-case scenario in which all non-local construction workers require temporary housing. In line with HM Treasury Green Book guidance, it is assumed that 50% of the workforce will be drawn from the local area (as outlined in 13.2.3) and will not require temporary accommodation. While it is the case that there are a large number of communities nearby, such as Leeds, the HM Treasury guidance offers a reasonable and appropriate proxy for assessment.

13.9.52 Due to the absence of detailed hotel room data specific to Selby, regional occupancy rates for Yorkshire and the Humber have been used as a proxy to assess tourist accommodation sensitivity. This enables a broad understanding of potential pressures on the local accommodation market, while acknowledging data limitations. The assessment considers the capacity of each accommodation type to absorb demand and identifies the likely significance of impacts based on estimated worker numbers and existing market conditions. An intra-cumulative assessment on the impact of this and other projects is detailed in Section 13.14.

13.9.53 As identified in the baseline, there are believed to be 5,311 rental properties in total within the immediate district area of Selby and so the sensitivity is judged to be low. The estimated worker numbers on site during construction are an average of 462 workers. If all workers required temporary accommodation, this would represent around 11% of the total PRS stock. However, applying the assumption that 50% of workers will be from the local area, the demand reduces to approximately 231 workers, or 4% of the PRS stock. This level of demand is considered absorbable within the existing rental market, and therefore the magnitude of the PRS receptor is judged to be low. The impact of the Proposed Development on the PRS during construction at the worst case is considered to be **minor adverse**, with overall effect being **not significant**.

13.9.54 While total hotel room numbers and other short term tourist accommodation bed spaces for Selby are unavailable, a worst-case assumption is that availability is limited in the peak tourist season and regional data indicates a peak average occupancy rate of 86% in July across Yorkshire and the Humber, which is broadly in line with national trends. If all non-local workers were to rely solely on tourism accommodation, this could place pressure on existing capacity, particularly during peak periods. The sensitivity of the tourism accommodation receptor is considered to be medium due to the peak average occupancy rate, and the magnitude of impact would likely be low adverse with embedded mitigation, assuming a mixed accommodation strategy (i.e. PRS and hotel) being an appropriate assumption, as well as aims to maximise the use of local workers during works. The transport requirements of this workforce have also been considered as assessed in the oCTMP [EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.12], which explores in detail how workers would travel to site (informing the assumptions

around local workforce and need for accommodation. Overall, the effect of workforce on access to accommodation is expected to result in a minor adverse impact, which would not be significant.

13.9.55 Following approval of that detailed OEMP(s), re-assessment of the accommodation availability during the operational phase will only be required if the worker numbers for a replacement campaign were to exceed those at construction, which would require a daily average of above 485. Where this is the case, North Yorkshire Council must be notified, and this notification must explain to the Council the accommodation strategy for these workers and that the effects to accommodation availability from replacement workers will not lead to significant effects in EIA terms.

Land Allocations and Development Land

13.9.56 The Proposed Development is not anticipated to affect the long-term quality or availability of mineral resources. However, it intersects with safeguarded mineral extraction areas, this is discussed in the Planning Statement **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.02].**

13.9.57 Two sites have been identified as being within the Study Area as follows:

- Development of 140 dwellings: ZG2023/0551/OUTM, 2.6 km from the Solar Development Site but adjacent to the Cable Route Corridor. Planning permission has been granted.

- Erection of a Solar Farm: APP/2025/0037/REF, 0 m (adjacent to boundary of Solar Development Sites 3 and 4) / 0 m (intersects CRC 3-4a and CRC 3-4). Planning permission has been granted.

13.9.58 Both receptors are considered to have a medium level of sensitivity given some economic and community value and limited potential for substitution. Additionally, it is acknowledged that the proposed solar farm is unlikely to be affected by changes in the local environment, but the proposed residential development could be affected by changes by virtue of future residents living nearby. However, it is some 2.6 km from the Solar Development Site, with the greatest potential for impact being from the nearby Cable Route Corridor, where there would be potential for some temporary disruption during construction but limited potential for effects during operation and maintenance.

13.9.59 The Proposed Development is not anticipated to affect Development Land overlapping with the site, as coexistence is expected following engagement and agreement with developers of potential sites, with options being considered for the Cable Route Corridor where overlaps may occur. Ongoing engagement with those projects is helping to continue to understand any ongoing changes to the baseline location of this development land. As such, the potential magnitude of change is likely to be low. As such, the likely significance of effect is minor adverse, which is not significant.

13.9.60 Such land has also been assessed as part of the consideration of cumulative effects (Section 13.14).

13.10 Additional mitigation

13.10.1 In addition to embedded measures, the following receptors have been identified as requiring specific mitigation to minimise significant adverse effects during the construction phase. These mitigations will address their sensitivity and proximity to construction activities and traffic. There is a requirement in the oCEMP [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02**] to further address these when producing the Detailed CEMP.

Birkin Fishery

13.10.2 Located approximately 60 m from Solar Development Site 4, Birkin Fishery is a recreational venue reliant on a quiet and undisturbed environment for visitors. Its proximity to construction activities creates a reasonable likelihood of temporary disruption, with potential economic loss due to reduced patronage.

13.10.3 Mitigation:

1) Maintain ongoing engagement with fishery operator to coordinate works during any potential key events.
2) Schedule noisy activities outside peak fishing times (early mornings, evenings, weekends).
3) Install temporary acoustic and visual screening along boundaries closest to the fishery to reduce disturbance effects.

Birkin Fisheries Tea Room

13.10.4 Located approximately 20 m from the Order Limits, this tea room features outdoor seating and attracts both fishery visitors and general customers. Its proximity to construction activities and increased HGV movements on Haddlesey Road (14%) may cause temporary disruption and reduced amenity value.

13.10.5 Mitigation:

1) Manage HGV movements to reduce impacts or avoid peak visitor times when practicable.
2) Provide advance notice of any high-activity periods and maintain communication with operators.
3) Consider temporary screening from Order Limits to reduce visual disturbance.

Gascoigne Wood Fishery

13.10.6 Located approximately 100 m from Solar Development Site 6 and near to Solar Development Site 6 Construction Compound (216 m), this fishery relies on a quiet

environment for its economic value. Construction proximity and traffic may cause temporary disruption and reduced patronage.

13.10.7 Mitigation:

1) Maintain ongoing engagement with fishery operator to coordinate works during any potential key events.
2) Schedule noisy activities outside peak fishing times (early mornings, evenings, weekends).
3) Install temporary acoustic and visual screening along boundaries closest to the fishery to reduce disturbance effects.

Fairfield Equine Facilitated Wellbeing

13.10.8 Located approximately 10 m from the Cable Route Corridor access point, this facility provides therapeutic equine services and is highly sensitive to changes in the environment around the site. Construction traffic and proximity to works may affect operations and client experience. The impacts to Fairfield Equine Facilitated Wellbeing in the context of it providing therapeutic services, is also further explored in the Equality Impact Statement (EQIA) **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.02.04]**.

13.10.9 Mitigation:

1) Manage HGV movements to reduce impacts or avoid peak visitor times when practicable.
2) Provide advance notice of any high-activity periods and maintain communication with operators.
3) Manage any activities that might result in excessive noise or visual disturbances (e.g., flashing lights).

13.11 Residual effects

13.11.1 This section summarises the residual significant effects of the Proposed Development following the implementation of additional mitigation as outlined in Section 13.10 of this Chapter.

Construction effects

13.11.2 After applying additional mitigation measures, significant effects on sensitive receptors during construction are assessed as being reduced:

1) Birkin Fishery: Residual effect reduced from moderate adverse to **minor adverse, not significant.**
2) Birkin Fisheries Tea Room: Residual effect reduced from moderate adverse to **minor adverse, not significant**.
3) Fairfield Equine Facilitated Wellbeing: Residual effect reduced from moderate adverse **to minor adverse, not significant**.

4) Gascoigne Wood Fishery: Residual effect reduced from moderate adverse to **minor adverse, not significant.**

13.11.3 Effects for all other receptors remain as previously assessed.

Operational effects

13.11.4 The operational phase of the Proposed Development is not anticipated to have significant impacts. Economic activity during this phase will be minimal, and transport patterns are expected to remain similar to baseline conditions. Therefore, the operational effects are deemed negligible.

Decommissioning effects

13.11.5 The decommissioning phase is expected to have a reduced impact when compared to the construction phase. Temporary disruptions will be managed through similar mitigation measures used during construction, resulting in minor and short-term effects. The following mitigation measures are embedded in the Proposed Development design:

1) The decommissioning of the Proposed Development is likely to impact socioeconomic, tourism, and recreation receptors similarly to the construction phase. Therefore, the same mitigation measures will apply.
2) Additionally, cable infrastructure may be left in situ, with cables extracted through joint bays, to mitigate socioeconomic impacts on agricultural users along the as-built Cable Route.

13.12 Monitoring

13.12.1 No further monitoring is required.

13.13 Summary

13.13.1 Table 13 - 24 presents a summary of the socioeconomics assessment, detailing further mitigation requirements and residual effects.

Table 13 - 24 Socioeconomics - Assessment summary

	Receptor/aspect and sensitivity /value /importance	Description of impact	Magnitude	Significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Residual effect and significance
Construction & Decommissioning						
Employment and supply chain effects	Medium	Changes in overall employment opportunities generated from Proposed Development construction and decommissioning	Low	Minor beneficial (**Not significant**)	No additional mitigation measures required - embedded mitigation outlined in in oSSCEP includes: Investment in local recruitment and procurement to increase proportion of construction workforce from within the local area to maximise opportunity of benefit	Minor beneficial (**Not significant**)
Tourism accommodation*	Medium	Impact on tourism accommodation for assets	Low	Minor adverse (**Not significant**)	No additional mitigation measures required - embedded mitigation outlined in oCEMP, oCTMP, and oPRoWMP to limit construction and traffic related noise and disruption.	Minor adverse (**Not significant**)
Community and recreational facilities* , including village greens	Medium	Impacts Recreational facilities	Low	Minor adverse (Not significant)	No additional mitigation measures required - embedded mitigation outlined in oCEMP, oCTMP, and oPRoWMP to	Minor adverse (Not significant)

	Receptor/aspect and sensitivity /value /importance	Description of impact	Magnitude	Significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Residual effect and significance
					limit construction and traffic related noise and disruption.	
	Medium	Impacts Village Greens	Low	Minor adverse (Not significant)	No additional mitigation measures required - embedded mitigation outlined in oCEMP, oCTMP, and oPRoWMP.	Minor adverse (Not significant)
PRoWs and DMMOs*	Medium	Impacts from construction noise, traffic, views, and diversions and closures of routes on PRoW desirability and use	Low	Minor adverse (**Not significant**)	No additional mitigation measures required - embedded design measures to remove array areas and offset from PRoW. Detailed in Section 13.8. Additional targeted traffic and HGV control measures on shared user routes. Detailed in oCTMP [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.12**] Provision of diversions in oPRoWMP [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.09**]	Minor adverse (**Not significant**)

	Receptor/aspect and sensitivity /value /importance	Description of impact	Magnitude	Significance of effect	Additional mitigation	Residual effect and significance
Local businesses*	Medium	Impact on local businesses (Birkin Fisheries Tea Room, Birkin Fishery, Fairfield Equine Facilitated Wellbeing, Gascoigne Wood Fishery)	Medium	Moderate adverse (**significant**)	Additional screening, traffic scheduling, safe access routes and ongoing engagement. Detailed in Section 13.10.	Minor adverse (**Not significant**)
Effect of workforces on access to accommodation (PRS)	Low	Impact on access to local private rental market	Low	Minor adverse (**Not significant**)	No additional mitigation measures required - embedded mitigation outlines in Section 13.8	Minor adverse (**Not significant**)
Effect of workforces on access to accommodation (tourism accommodation)	Medium	Impact on access to local hotel and tourism accommodation	Low	Minor adverse (**Not significant**)	No additional mitigation measures required - embedded mitigation outlines in Section 13.8	Minor adverse (**Not significant**)
Effect on Development Land	Medium	Impact on proposed developments within the Study Area	Low	Minor adverse (**Not significant**)	No additional mitigation measures required - embedded mitigation outlines in Section 13.8	Minor adverse (**Not significant**)

* The table summarises the worst affected receptors of the category, an individual allocation is provided for all assets in the appendix.

13.14 Cumulative assessment

13.14.1 This section presents an assessment of cumulative effects between the Proposed Development and other proposed and committed plans and projects.

13.14.2 This assessment has been made with reference to the methodology and guidance set out in Chapter 17: Cumulative and In-Combination Effects (ES Volume 1) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.01.17**] and the shortlist of cumulative plans and projects identified within Chapter 17.

13.14.3 For individual receptors, this cumulative effect assessment identifies where the predicted effects of the Proposed Development could interact with effects arising from other plans and/or projects based on a spatial and/or temporal basis.

13.14.4 Plans and projects identified within Chapter 17: Cumulative and In-Combination Effects (ES Volume 1) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.01.17**] which have the potential to result in cumulative effects on Socioeconomics are set out in Table 13 - 25.

13.14.5 The remaining plans and projects within the cumulative assessment shortlist have been reviewed for their potential socioeconomic impacts. The primary effect identified relates to the influx of construction workers across multiple developments in the same geographic area. While this is expected to generate economic benefits and contribute to local skills development, it also presents potential pressures on accommodation and local services.

13.14.6 As part of the preparation of this Environmental Statement, the Applicant has undertaken an assessment of likely workforce numbers for each project, where data is available, and has made reasonable assumptions for those with data gaps. This has enabled a cumulative analysis of potential accommodation demand. In addition, the Applicant has committed, through the oCEMP [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02**], to appointing a Community Liaison Officer to lead discussions with local communities and also act as the primary point of contact should there be any queries or complaints.

Table 13 - 25 Plans and projects relevant to the socioeconomics cumulative assessment

ID	Application reference	Description	Distance to Solar Development Site	Potential Cumulative Effects
1	Drax Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage	Installation of post-combustion capture technology that would capture carbon dioxide emissions from up to two of the existing biomass units at Drax Power Station. The proposal includes the construction and operation of carbon capture technology and associated equipment, and the integration of the units into the existing Common Services at Drax Power Station, and associated development.	10.7 km east of Solar Development Site 4 8.9 km southeast of CRC 1-4	Access to accommodation, construction
2	Helios Renewable Energy Project	Installation of ground mounted solar arrays, energy storage and associated development comprising grid connection infrastructure and other infrastructure integral to the construction, operation, and maintenance of the development for the generation of over 50 megawatts of electricity.	6 km east of Solar Development Site 4 4.5 km southeast of CRC 1-4	Access to accommodation, construction

ID	Application reference	Description	Distance to Solar Development Site	Potential Cumulative Effects
3	Fenwick Solar Farm	Installation of solar photovoltaic (PV) generating panels, associated electrical equipment, cabling and energy storage facilities together with grid connection infrastructure. The generating capacity of the Proposed Development will exceed 50 MW, and its maximum capacity is anticipated to be 237.5 MW.	11.7 km east of Solar Development Site 4 8.4 km southeast of CRC 1-4	Access to accommodation, construction
4	Ferrybridge Multifuel Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) Also, local plan land allocation ES08	Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) technology for the Ferrybridge 1 & 2 Energy from Waste facilities along with associated infrastructure works.	5.0 km southwest of Solar Development Site 3 3 km southwest of CRC 4-POC	Access to accommodation, construction
5	Yorkshire Green	A proposed reinforcement project comprising a new 400kV and 275kV electricity transmission connection and associated development.	0.3 km south of Solar Development Site 3 0 m (overlap with CRC 4-POC due to works at Monk Fryston substation)	Access to accommodation, construction

ID	Application reference	Description	Distance to Solar Development Site	Potential Cumulative Effects
6	East Yorkshire Solar Farm	Construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning of ground mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) panel arrays, including underground cabling to connect to the national electricity transmission network at National Grid's Drax Substation; underground cabling between the areas of solar PV panels; areas of landscaping and biodiversity enhancement; and other associated development.	8.6 km southeast of Solar Development Site 1 7.6 km southeast of CRC 1-4	Access to accommodation, construction
7	Ferrybridge Next Generation Power Station Also, local plan land allocation ES08	A generating station of up to 1.2GW output capacity designed to run on 100% hydrogen and able to run on 100% natural gas and associated infrastructure including a gas pipeline of up to 10 km to connect with the existing Feeder 29 of the National Grid transmission system; water supply and electricity connections; above ground installations; utilities connections; construction and operational laydown areas; access(es); and other associated and ancillary development.	0 m (crosses Solar Development Site 4) 0 m (intersects CRC 4-POC)	Access to accommodation, construction

ID	Application reference	Description	Distance to Solar Development Site	Potential Cumulative Effects
8	Humber Carbon Capture Pipeline	The Humber Carbon Capture Pipeline project comprises an onshore underground CO2 pipeline and associated above ground infrastructure to transport captured carbon dioxide from emitters in the Humber region (to be selected by UK Government as part of the Carbon Capture Usage and Storage Cluster Sequencing process) from Drax (in North Yorkshire) to Easington on the coast (within East Riding of Yorkshire) to connect with a secure offshore storage in the North Sea (with the offshore storage and associated transportation pipeline subject to separate consent).	11 km east of Solar Development Site 4 8.35 km southeast of CRC 1-4	Access to accommodation, construction
9	Mylen Leah Solar Farm	Ground-mounted solar electricity generating station with a gross output of over 50 MW and associated grid connection infrastructure.	5.1 km east of Solar Development Site 1 5.2 km east of CRC 1-4	Access to accommodation, construction

ID	Application reference	Description	Distance to Solar Development Site	Potential Cumulative Effects
21	Installation and operation of a battery storage facility and ancillary development 2021/0633/FULM (also, ZG2023/0956/FUL, 2022/1482/S73 and 2022/1501/FUL)	Installation of a revised access road layout and drainage connection pipe and a new fibre connection cable for the approved Monk Fryston Battery Storage Facility off Rawfield Lane, Monk Fryston (planning reference 2021/0633/FULM / appeal reference APP/N2	2.45 km southeast of Solar Development Site 6 0 m (overlaps CRC 4-POC due to works at Monk Fryston substation)	Access to accommodation, construction
43	Erection and operation of a mushroom and algae cultivation facility ZG2024/1101/FULM	Erection and operation of a mushroom and algae cultivation facility, ancillary structures and associated scheme of landscaping and biodiversity enhancement	11 m south of Solar Development Site 7 50 m west of CRC 6-7	Access to accommodation, construction
44	Outline application for development of 156 2022/0665/OUTM (allowed on appeal as AP/2024/0032/NONDET. *N.B. Associated application on same site withdrawn: ZG2023/1152/OUTM*	Outline application with all matters reserved except for means of access to, but not within, the site for the development of up to 150 dwellings and associated landscaping and infrastructure works	1.15 km southeast of Solar Development Site 8 280 m north of CRC 1-4	Access to accommodation, construction

ID	Application reference	Description	Distance to Solar Development Site	Potential Cumulative Effects
67	Erection of a Solar Farm AP/2025/0037/REF	Erection of a solar farm together with ancillary development	0 m (adjacent to boundary of Solar Development Sites 3 and 4) 0 m (intersects CRC 3-4a and screen CRC 3-4)	Access to accommodation, construction
69	Solar development with co-located Battery Energy Storage System ZG2024/1129/FULM	Solar development with co-located Battery Energy Storage System and associated works	1.55 km east of Solar Development Site 8 100 m north of CRC 1-4	Access to accommodation, construction
70	EIA Screening Opinion in relation to the development of Battery Energy Storage System ('BESS') ZG2024/1099/SCN	EIA Screening Opinion in relation to the development of Battery Energy Storage System ('BESS') and associated infrastructure	1.8 km southwest of Solar Development Site 6 0 m (intersects CRC 4-POC	Access to accommodation, construction

ID	Application reference	Description	Distance to Solar Development Site	Potential Cumulative Effects
73	Outline application for development of 140 dwellings ZG2023/0551/OUTM	Outline application with all matters reserved except for means of access to, but not within, the site for the development of up to 140 dwellings and associated landscaping and infrastructure	2.6 km east of Solar Development Site 8 0 m (adjacent to Cable Route Corridor 1-4)	Access to accommodation, construction
76	Outline planning application for development of 110 dwellings ZG2023/1017/OUTM	Outline Planning Application including access, with all other matters reserved, for up to 110 residential dwellings	3.2 km southeast of Solar Development Site 8 660 m southeast of Cable Route Corridor 1-4	Access to accommodation, construction
88	Construction and operation of a solar farm ZG2023/0481/SCN	EIA Screening Opinion in relation to the construction and operation of a solar farm together with all associated works, equipment, necessary infrastructure, and landscaping	50 m east of Solar Development Site 7 10 m east of CRC 6-7	Access to accommodation, construction
91	EIA screening request for the construction and operation of approximately 40 MW, ground mounted solar farm 2020/1250/SCN	EIA screening request for a construction and operation of approximately 40 MW, ground mounted solar farm development and related infrastructure, including site access, inverter/transformer units, substation, battery storage provision and security measures	6.9 km southwest of Solar Development Site 4 7 km southwest of CRC 4-POC	Access to accommodation, construction

ID	Application reference	Description	Distance to Solar Development Site	Potential Cumulative Effects
92	Gascoigne Wood Power Plant Reserved Matters Application including layout of planning permission 2021/1531/EIA Outline application for the demolition of existing colliery buildings and the construction of up to 1,460,000 sq. ft of employment floorspace ZG2025/0529/REMM Also, local plan land allocation SHERBURN/028	Outline application for the demolition of existing colliery buildings and the construction of up to 1,460,000 sq. ft of employment floorspace comprising Use Classes B2, B8 and E(g) to include access (with all other matters reserved).	60 m north of Solar Development Site 7 660 m north of CRC 2-6	Access to accommodation, construction

ID	Application reference	Description	Distance to Solar Development Site	Potential Cumulative Effects
98	Hybrid Planning Application for Drax Power Station – Converter Station and high voltage current 2022/0711/EIA	Hybrid Planning Application comprising two parts: (Part 1) Outline planning application (all matters reserved) for the construction of a converter station at Drax, Selby; (Part 2) full planning application for the installation of high voltage direct current (HVDC) underground cables from the River Ouse to the converter station and high voltage alternating current (HVAC) underground cables from the converter station to the existing Drax Substation as well as all associated temporary works including compounds, accesses and bell mouths as part of the construction of Scotland-England Green Link 2 (SEGL2), a two gigawatt (GW) reinforcement of the electricity transmission system between Peterhead, Scotland and Drax, England.	11.7 km east of Solar Development Site 4 9.8 km southeast of CRC 1-4	Access to accommodation, construction
100	Installation of renewable energy generating station comprising ground mounted photovoltaic solar arrays 2021/0978/FULM	Installation of renewable energy generating station comprising ground mounted photovoltaic solar arrays together with substation, transformer stations, site accesses, internal access tracks, security measures, access gates, other ancillary infrastructure	4.6 km south of Solar Development Site 1 2.8 km southeast of CRC 1-4	Access to accommodation, construction

ID	Application reference	Description	Distance to Solar Development Site	Potential Cumulative Effects
102	Enhanced public realm, walking and cycling routes, improved visual amenity and an improved gateway experience at the Selby Train Station. 2021/0692/SCP	EIA Scoping Request for an enhanced public realm, walking and cycling routes, improved visual amenity and an improved gateway experience at the Selby Train Station.	7.2 km east of Solar Development Site 8 2.5 km southeast of CRC 1-4	Access to accommodation, construction
103	Proposed solar farm and battery energy storage system development ZG2025/0733/EIA	Construction and operation of solar photovoltaic farm and Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) including access, fencing, CCTV, internal service tracks, ancillary equipment and scheme of landscaping	4.45 km south of Solar Development Site 1 1.6 km southeast of CRC 1-4	Access to accommodation, construction
126	Eggborough CCGT – PINS EN010081 Also, local plan land allocation EGGBOROUGH/022	The construction and operation of a new CCGT generating station with a capacity of up to 2,500 megawatts, new gas pipeline to the NTS and other associated development.	2.8 km east of Solar Development Site 4 2.7 km southeast of CRC 1-4	Access to accommodation, construction

ID	Application reference	Description	Distance to Solar Development Site	Potential Cumulative Effects
157	Proposed new quarry to extract approximately 6 million tonnes of clay by 2053 and restoration of the site to agriculture and nature conservation with the importation of up to 2.67 million tonnes of inert materials NY/2019/0136/ENV	Proposed new quarry to extract approximately 6 million tonnes of clay by 2053 and restoration of the site to agriculture and nature conservation with the importation of up to 2.67 million tonnes of inert materials together with the construction of new internal site access haul road, site compound, car park, site office, wheel washing facility, security fencing and gates and the construction of a temporary bridge crossing over the National Route 65 of the National Cycle Network	2.1 km west of Solar Development Site 1 1.8 km northwest of CRC 1-4	Access to accommodation, construction
158	Proposed additional recovery of ash resource NY/2022/0027/SCO	Request for EIA Scoping Opinion for the proposed additional recovery of ash resource	10.2 km east of Solar Development Site 4 7.3 km southeast of CRC 1-4	Access to accommodation, construction
160	Development of an Agricultural Anaerobic Digestion (AD) Facility NY/2024/0200/FUL	Development of an Agricultural Anaerobic Digestion (AD) Facility and associated plant and equipment and soft landscaping	70 m northwest of Solar Development Site 6 400 m northwest of CRC 6-7	Access to accommodation, construction

ID	Application reference	Description	Distance to Solar Development Site	Potential Cumulative Effects
161	Extraction and export of pulverised fuel ash (PFA) and furnace bottom ash (FBA) from Barlow Ash Mound in two phases (Phase 1 and Phase 2) NY/2024/0159/ENV	Extraction and export of pulverised fuel ash (PFA) and furnace bottom ash (FBA) from Barlow Ash Mound in two phases (Phase 1 and Phase 2) and associated development including a weighbridge, wheel wash facilities, screening and processing plant, lighting	10 km east of Solar Development Site 4 7 km southeast of CRC 1-4	Access to accommodation, construction
162	Request for EIA Scoping Opinion for the importation of inert waste to enable restoration NY/2024/0132/SCO	Request for EIA Scoping Opinion for the importation of inert waste to enable restoration	5.8 km to the southeast of Solar Development Site 8 7.4 km to the southeast of CRC 1-4	Access to accommodation, construction
167	Construction of an energy park comprising 49.9 MW solar farm and battery energy storage system (BESS) ZG2025/0427/EIA	Construction of an energy park comprising 49.9 MW solar farm and battery energy storage system (BESS) and associated infrastructure cross boundary application	7.5 km northwest of Solar Development Site 7 8.8 km northwest of CRC 6-7	Access to accommodation, construction
168	Construction and operation of a solar farm comprising up to 49.9 MW (AC) and associated infrastructure ZG2025/0100/EIA	Construction and operation of a solar farm comprising up to 49.9 MW (AC) and associated infrastructure	6.4 km southwest of Solar Development Site 8 6.5 km south of CRC 4-POC	Access to accommodation, construction

ID	Application reference	Description	Distance to Solar Development Site	Potential Cumulative Effects
	Installation of a solar farm comprising ground mounted solar PV panels with an installed capacity of 49.99 MW ZG2025/0693/EIA	Installation of a solar farm comprising ground mounted solar PV panels with an installed capacity of 49.99 MW AC including mounting system, inverters, underground cabling, stock proof fence, CCTV, internal tracks and associated infrastructure, landscaping, biodiversity net gain and environmental enhancements for a temporary period of 50 years and a permanent substation	8.2 km south of Solar Development Site 1 4.1 km southeast of CRC 1-4	Access to accommodation, construction
170	Construction and operation of solar photovoltaic farm and BESS ZG/2025/0762/EIA	Construction and operation of solar photovoltaic farm and Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) including access, fencing, CCTV, internal service tracks, ancillary equipment and scheme of landscaping	4.55 km northeast of Solar Development Site 8 1.45 km northwest of CRC 1-4	Access to accommodation, construction
176	Development of up to 99 dwellings and all other works ZG2025/0840/OUTM	Outline application (some matters reserved) for development of up to 99 dwellings and all other works including access, sustainable drainage, biodiversity enhancements, open space, infrastructure, and landscaping, with details of access, layout and landscaping submitted for approval.	4.5 km northeast of Solar Development Site 8 1.05 km north of CRC 1-4	Access to accommodation, construction

ID	Application reference	Description	Distance to Solar Development Site	Potential Cumulative Effects
180	Ground mounted solar farm 2023/0128/EIA	Development of a ground-mounted solar farm including associated infrastructure	10.95 km east of Solar Development Site 4 9.85 km southeast of CRC 1-4	Access to accommodation, construction
181	100 dwelling development ZG2025/0928/OUTM	Outline application for up to 100 residential dwellings with all matters reserved except for access	4 km northeast of Solar Development Site 4 250 m southwest of CRC 1-4	Access to accommodation, construction
182	75 dwelling development ZG2025/1019/FULM	Erection of up to 75 No. residential dwellings, open space, landscaping, drainage infrastructure and associated works	1.55 km southeast of Solar Development Site 8 30 m northwest of CRC 1-4	Access to accommodation, construction
183	300 dwelling development ZG2025/0982/OUTM	Outline application for the development of up to 300 dwellings with drainage, access, open space, landscaping and associated infrastructure. All matters are reserved except for access from Tadcaster Road (A162)	2.4 km north of Solar Development Site 7 2.75 km north of CRC 6-7	Access to accommodation, construction

ID	Application reference	Description	Distance to Solar Development Site	Potential Cumulative Effects
184	Reserved matters application for employment floor space ZG2025/0711/S73	Section 73 application to vary condition 06 (foul rising mains) of approval ZG2023/0660/REMM Reserved matters application including appearance, landscaping, layout and scale of approval 2018/0697/OUTM for the erection of employment floor space (Use Class B2/B8/ E(g)(i), with ancillary office accommodation; parking and servicing areas and landscaping granted on 22 April 2025	1.35 km northeast of Solar Development Site 6 1.75 km northeast of CRC 6-7	Access to accommodation, construction
185	180 dwelling development ZG2025/0983/OUTM	Outline planning application for the construction of up to 180 dwellings (Class C3) including access from Low Street (all other matters are reserved)	400 m west of Solar Development Site 7 630 m west of CRC 6-7	Access to accommodation, construction
187	Reserved matters application for construction of employment development ZG2025/0884/REMM	Core 62(Eggborough) Ltd (formerly St Francis Group Ltd) Reserved Matters application for the construction of employment development (Use Class E(g)iii, B2 and B8) for Plots 3 and 4A-4D, including details of appearance, scale, landscaping, layout, along with all associated works in association to hybrid application 2019/1343/EIA to demolish and redevelop the power station	3.85 km southeast of Solar Development Site 4 5.2 km southeast of CRC 1-4	Access to accommodation, construction

ID	Application reference	Description	Distance to Solar Development Site	Potential Cumulative Effects
192	Construction of underground cable 22/01990/STPLFE	Construction of sub-surface cable route from Drax Power Station to Fraisthorpe Coastline with associated accesses and temporary construction compounds in association with the Scotland to England Green Link	12.25 km east of Solar Development Site 4 9.4 km southeast of CRC 1-4	Access to accommodation, construction
195	Scoping Opinion for waste to resource park 25/01962/EIASC	Scoping Opinion for waste to resource park	3.65 km southwest of Solar Development Site 4 3.8 km south of CRC 4-POC	Access to accommodation, construction

ID	Application reference	Description	Distance to Solar Development Site	Potential Cumulative Effects
196	Sand and gravel quarry scheme 25/02626/FU	Temporary use of 40.2 hectares of land for the winning and working of 2.1 million tonnes of sand and gravel, including new access and egress onto Green Lane; internal access roads; screening mounds; a processing area for operation of a mineral washing and screening plant and conveyors; settlement lagoons; a stockyard for finished building sand, concrete sand and gravel products; a plant yard; single storey site offices and amenity units with septic tanks; fixed and mobile external lighting; a vehicle parking area; a wheel washing facility; a weighbridge; a water treatment area including drainage ditches and replacement pipe beneath Lower Mickletown Road; an electricity substation; perimeter fences; and restoration of the land to agriculture, grassland and 2 no. water bodies	9.7 km southwest of Solar Development Site 6 7.1 km southwest of CRC 4-POC	Access to accommodation, construction
45	Outline application for development of 145 dwellings ZG/2023/0358/OUTM	Outline application for up to 145 residential dwellings and associated works, including access from Leeds Road but not access within the site (all other matters reserved).	2.65 km southeast of Solar Development Site 8 250 m west of CRC 1-4	Access to accommodation, construction

ID	Application reference	Description	Distance to Solar Development Site	Potential Cumulative Effects
46	Section 73 – vary conditions for development of 168 residential park caravan homes 2021/1162/S73	Section 73 application to vary conditions for development of 168 residential park caravan homes.	2.7 km south-east of Solar Development Site 8 400 m southeast of CRC 1-4	Access to accommodation, construction
48	EIA Screening for Monk Fryston battery energy storage system ZG2024/1155/SCN	EIA Screening for proposal for elements green Monk Fryston battery energy storage system and associated infrastructure.	870 m southwest of Solar Development Site 6 450 m northeast of CRC 4 – POC	Access to accommodation, construction
49	Erection of 76 dwellings ZG2024/0041/FULM	Erection of up to 76 dwellings, including associated landscaping, public open space, and the formation of a new vehicle access off Wheatfields Walk.	3.6 km southwest of Solar Development Site 1 900 m northwest of CRC 1-4	Access to accommodation, construction
50	Outline planning application for residential development of up to 110 dwellings ZG2023/1356/OUTM Also, local plan land allocation HAMBLETON/008	Outline planning application for residential development of up to 110 dwellings, landscaping, open space and associated infrastructure with all matters reserved other than access into the site.	1.05 km southwest of Solar Development Site 8 540 m west of CRC 1-4	Access to accommodation, construction

ID	Application reference	Description	Distance to Solar Development Site	Potential Cumulative Effects
52	Demolition of existing property and erection of 27 dwellings ZG2023/0888/FULM	Demolition of an existing single property and the residential development of 27 No. dwellings with associated landscaping and infrastructure works.	1 km northwest of Solar Development Site 3 850 m north of CRC4 – POC	Access to accommodation, construction
53	Erection of 106 residential dwellings ZG2023/0774/FULM Also, local plan land allocation SHERBURN/011	The erection of 106 residential dwellings and associated works.	670 m northwest of Solar Development Site 7 620 m northwest of CRC 6-7	Access to accommodation, construction
69	Installation of battery storage facility ZG2023/1179/FULM	Installation of battery storage facility	1.55 km east of Solar Development Site 8 100 m north of CRC 1-4	Access to accommodation, construction
151	Extraction and processing of magnesian limestone, the installation and operation of a low-level aggregate processing plant with ancillary buildings and restoration by infilling of the void space with inert waste to original ground levels NY/2022/0102/ENV	Extraction and processing of magnesian limestone, the installation and operation of a low-level aggregate processing plant with ancillary buildings and restoration by infilling of the void space with inert waste to original ground levels	2.15 km southwest of Solar Development Site 6 250 m northwest of CRC 4 - POC	Access to accommodation, construction

ID	Application reference	Description	Distance to Solar Development Site	Potential Cumulative Effects
73	Outline planning application for development of 140 dwellings ZG2023/0551/OUTM	Permitted Outline application with all matters reserved except for means of access to, but not within, the site for the development of up to 140 dwellings and associated landscaping and infrastructure	2.6 km east of Solar Development Site 8	0 m (adjacent to Cable Route Corridor 1-4)

Cumulative impact assessment – Effects of workforce on access to accommodation

13.14.7 In addition to assessing the impact of the Proposed Development in isolation, a cumulative assessment has been undertaken to evaluate the potential pressure on temporary accommodation arising from other major infrastructure projects within a 20 km radius, the largest Zone of Interest from other assessments. While these projects are expected to have overlapping construction periods, there is currently insufficient information to determine the extent of overlap with the Proposed Development or with each other. Nonetheless, they are likely to contribute to increased demand for both Private Rented Sector (PRS) and tourist accommodation beyond that generated by the Proposed Development alone.

13.14.8 The cumulative assessment follows a worst-case scenario approach, assuming that all identified projects are under construction simultaneously. Where data is available, estimates of construction workforce numbers have been used to quantify potential demand.

13.14.9 For the cumulative assessment, available data indicates that the shortlisted projects with workforce estimates will generate approximately 1,837 direct construction jobs. To account for the remaining two-thirds of projects where workforce data is unavailable, it has been assumed, based on the scale and nature of the developments, that they will require a similar number of workers. This results in a total estimated cumulative construction workforce of approximately 5,511 workers across all projects within the 20 km radius. However, given the lack of detailed programme information, it is reasonable to assume that peak construction periods are unlikely to fully coincide. Therefore, the cumulative workforce figure has been reduced to 30% of the total (i.e. 1,653 workers)

13.14.10 In line with HCA Additionality Guide, it is assumed that 50% of these workers will be sourced from the local area and therefore will not require temporary accommodation. The remaining 827 non-local workers are expected to require housing for the duration of the overlapping construction periods. When combined

with the 193 non-local workers estimated for the Proposed Development, the total potential demand for temporary accommodation rises to 1,021 workers.

Impact on the Private Rented Sector (PRS)

13.14.11 The Selby district contains an estimated 5,311 rental properties. Under the cumulative worst-case scenario, accommodating up to 1,024 non-local workers could represent around 20% of the total PRS stock. While this level of demand may place some pressure on the local rental market – potentially temporarily affecting availability and affordability - the Proposed Development accounts for only 193 of these workers, a relatively small proportion of the total.

13.14.12 However, it is important to note that Selby District is unlikely to be the primary accommodation location for all cumulative projects. There are several large urban areas within commuting distance of the Proposed Development and other schemes included in the cumulative assessment, such as Castleford, Pontefract, Wakefield, Leeds, York, Doncaster, and surrounding towns. These areas have significantly larger housing markets compared to Selby District. As a result, while a proportion of incoming workers may use private rental accommodation in Selby, it is likely that the majority would be accommodated in these larger urban centres.

13.14.13 Taking this wider geographic context into account, the cumulative effect on the PRS within Selby District is considered to be dispersed and relatively minor. Therefore, while the sensitivity of the PRS receptor is considered low, the cumulative impact is assessed as minor adverse, resulting in a **not significant** effect.

Impact on tourist accommodation

13.14.14 Due to the absence of specific hotel room and wider tourism accommodation bedspace data for Selby, regional occupancy rates for Yorkshire and the Humber - currently averaging 86% - have been used as a proxy. While accommodating up to 1,021 non-local workers in hotels could exceed local capacity, particularly during peak seasons or in areas with existing tourism or business travel demand, it is unlikely that all projects would rely solely on hotel accommodation. It is a reasonable assumption to make that there will be a mix of PRS, and tourism accommodation used, or other bespoke arrangements. While some additional pressure on the hotel sector is possible, the sensitivity of this receptor is considered medium, and the cumulative impact is assessed as low, resulting in a minor adverse, **not significant** effect.

13.14.15 Given the number of major infrastructure projects planned within close proximity to the Proposed Development, and the overlap in construction periods, there is an increased likelihood that the local labour pool will be insufficient to meet cumulative demand. In line with HCA Additionality Guide, it is assumed that 50% of these workers will be sourced from the local area and therefore will not require temporary accommodation.

Table 13 - 26 Impact on access to accommodation

Receptor	Description of cumulative effects
Private Rented Sector (PRS)	Minor pressure on the rental market due to cumulative demand from multiple overlapping projects. Selby District is unlikely to be the main accommodation area, as workers are expected to be dispersed across larger urban centres within commuting distance (e.g., Castleford, Pontefract, Wakefield, Leeds, York, Doncaster). Effect not significant.
Tourist Accommodation	Minor pressure on hotel capacity in Selby District, with most demand likely accommodated in larger urban centres within commuting distance. Effect not significant.

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