

# The Drax Power (Generating Stations) Order

Land at, and in the vicinity of, Drax Power Station, near Selby, North Yorkshire

## Environmental Statement 14 – Socio-Economics



The Planning Act 2008  
The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure)  
Regulations 2009 – Regulation 5(2) (a)

**Drax Power Limited**

**Drax Repower Project**

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## 14 SOCIO-ECONOMICS

### 14.1 Introduction

- 14.1.1. This Chapter reports the outcome of the assessment of likely significant effects arising from the Proposed Scheme upon socio-economics. The focus of this Chapter is on employment opportunities and access and amenity value of Public Rights of Way (PRoW).
- 14.1.2. The Chapter describes the assessment methodology, the baseline conditions at the Site and in the surrounding area, any primary and tertiary mitigation adopted for the purposes of the assessment, a summary of the likely significant effects taking into account national policy, the further mitigation measures required to prevent, reduce or offset any significant negative effects, and the likely residual effects after these measures have been employed.
- 14.1.3. This Chapter (and its associated figures and appendices) is intended to be read as part of the wider ES, with particular reference to Chapter 5 (Traffic and Transport), Chapter 6 (Air Quality), Chapter 7 (Noise and Vibration) and Chapter 10 (Landscape and Visual).

### 14.2 Policy, Legislation and Guidance

#### Policy

14.2.1. The applicable policy framework is summarised as follows:

- National Planning Statement for Energy (NPS EN-1) (Ref. 14.1).
- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ref. 14.2).
- National Planning Policy Framework - draft text for consultation (Ref. 14.3).
- Planning Practice Guidance (Ref. 14.4).
- SDC Local Plan 'Saved Policies (2005) (Ref. 14.5).
- SDC Core Strategy Local Plan (2013) (Ref. 14.6).

#### **Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (NPS EN-1)**

- 14.2.2. Paragraph 5.12.1 of the NPS EN-1 (Ref. 14.1) recognises that the construction, operation and decommissioning of energy infrastructure may have socio-economic impacts at local and regional levels. NPS EN-1 states that where the project is likely to have such impacts, an assessment of these impacts should be included within the ES. The assessment should consider all relevant socio-economics impacts, describe the socio-economic conditions in the areas surrounding the proposed development and should also refer to how the development's socio-economics impact correlate with local planning policies.
- 14.2.3. The other relevant NPSs, being the NPS for fossil fuel electricity generating infrastructure (EN-2), the NPS for gas supply infrastructure and gas and oil pipelines (EN-4) and the NPS for electricity transmission and distribution network (EN-5) are relevant to the Proposed Scheme but do not contain specific policies on socio-economics.

#### **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**

- 14.2.4. NPPF, published in 2012 (Ref. 14.2), has an overarching presumption in favour of sustainable development that should be the basis of every plan and every decision. The NPPF notes at paragraph 7 that there are three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. The role of the planning process is to contribute to building a strong,

responsive and competitive economy and to identify and coordinate development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure.

- 14.2.5. The NPPF states that planning should proactively drive and support sustainable economic development. The NPPF requires local authorities to set clear economic vision and strategy for their area which encourages economic growth.

*Paragraph 18 states that “The Government is committed to securing economic growth in order to create jobs and prosperity, building on the country’s inherent strengths…”*

*Paragraph 19 states that “The Government is committed to ensuring that the planning system does everything it can to support sustainable economic growth. Planning should operate to encourage not act as an impediment to sustainable growth. Therefore significant weight should be placed on the need to support economic growth through the planning system”*

*Paragraph 75 states that “planning policies should seek to protect and enhance public rights of way and access. Local authorities should seek opportunities to provide better facilities for users, for example by adding links to existing rights of way networks including National Trails”*

- 14.2.6. The NPPF- draft text for consultation was published in March 2018 (Ref. 14.3), reiterates the presumption in favour of sustainable development alongside the economic objective of the planning system, which is “to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity”.
- 14.2.7. The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) (Ref. 14.4) has been published alongside the NPPF, and is regularly updated, to provide guidance on the implementation of planning policies. The relevant part of the PPG is the section entitled “Open spaces, sports and recreational facilities, public rights of way and local green space”, which notes that open space, which includes all open space of public value should be taken into account in planning for new development and considering proposals that may affect existing open space (Paragraph 004 Reference ID: 37-004-20140306).

#### **SDC Local Plan ‘Saved Policies’ (2005) (SDLP)**

- 14.2.8. The SDLP (Ref. 14.5) notes that Selby’s economy has traditionally been focused on industrialised forms of employment, such as coal mining and power generation, but that it is now increasingly important to “stimulate economic development”. It supports the creation of new employment opportunities and the retention of established employment areas.

#### **SDC Core Strategy Local Plan (2013) (CS)**

- 14.2.9. A key objective of the CS (Ref. 14.6) is to promote economic prosperity. This is highlighted as important in relation to reducing out-commuting and creating a more sustainable way of life for residents. It aims to “Cater for inward investment as well as indigenous employment growth” (paragraph 6.11) with emphasis on retaining existing employment sites (including the Existing Drax Power Station Complex) in the District.

14.2.10. The CS indicates that the energy sector will continue to play an important role in the economy of the District. The CS recognises the role that Drax plays in the economy of the District and states that: “there is a need for further investment in energy infrastructure in line with national policy as a prominent contributor to economic prosperity”; and ‘supporting the energy sector will assist in reinvigorating, expanding and modernising the District’s economy” (paragraph 6.32).

14.2.11. The relevant policy to this Chapter is SP13 which states that support will be given to economic growth that that develops and revitalises the local economy and considers the scale and distribution of growth, strategic development management and potential impact on the rural economy (with particular regard to sustainable economic growth). In all cases, “development should be sustainable and be appropriate in scale and type in its location, not harm the character of the area, and seek a good standard of amenity.”

### Legislation

14.2.12. The applicable legislative framework is summarised as follows:

- The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW Act) (Ref.14.7).
- The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (EIA Regulations 2017) (Ref. 14.8).

14.2.13. The CRoW Act (Ref. 14.7) regulates all PRoW and gives a right of access on foot for the purposes of open-air recreation. The CRoW Act also provides for the exclusion or restriction of access to any land in accordance with Section 2(1).

14.2.14. Given these obligations, this Chapter will consider those persons who currently use the PRoW and the likely effects during the stages of the Proposed Scheme of the temporary and/or permanent changes to the access to PRoW within the vicinity of the Proposed Scheme.

14.2.15. The EIA Regulations 2017 (Ref. 14.8) requires projects, as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment process, to identify and assess the direct and indirect significant (beneficial or adverse) effects on a number of factors outlined in regulation 5(2), including population.

### Guidance

14.2.16. The following guidance documents have been used during the preparation of this Chapter:

- Homes and Communities Agency (2013) Additionality Guidance 4th Edition (Ref. 14.9); which sets out the approach and method of calculating additional benefits (e.g. indirect and induced employment) associated with a development.
- Highways England (1993) Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) Volume 11 Section 3 Part 8 (Ref 14.10), which sets out the approach and methodology for the assessment of effects on users of PRoW.

## 14.3 Scoping Opinion and Consultation

### Consultation

14.3.1. Table 14-1 provides a summary of the consultation activities undertaken in support of the preparation of this Chapter.

Table 14-1 - Summary of Consultation Undertaken to Date (Socio-economics)

Body / Organisation	Meeting Dates and Other Forms of Consultation	Summary of Outcome of Discussions
North Yorkshire County Council	Email communication (23 April 2018) with a Principal Definitive Map Officer in the Public Rights of Way Team	Written confirmation that the methodology utilised to assess the potential effect on the Public Rights of Way within the immediate area of the Proposed Scheme is appropriate.  It was agreed that planned works on the Site will necessitate the formal temporary diversion of existing Public Rights of Way.

## 14.4 Scope of the Assessment

- 14.4.1. This section explains how the scope of the assessment has developed, and re-iterates the evidence base for insignificant effects (which have therefore been scoped out of the assessment), following further iterative assessment.
- 14.4.2. An EIA Scoping Report was submitted to the SoS in September 2017, as presented in Appendix 1.1.
- 14.4.3. A Scoping Opinion was received by the Applicant from the Planning Inspectorate (on behalf of the SoS) on 23 October 2017, including formal responses from statutory consultees. The responses from the Planning Inspectorate/SoS in relation to socio-economics, and how those requirements should be addressed by the applicant, are set out below in Table 14-2.

Table 14-2 - Scoping Opinion Summary Table (Socio-economics)

Section	Applicant's Proposed Matter	Planning Inspectorate Comments	Response
7.10.2	Effects considered to be unlikely or insignificant and 'scoped out' of further assessment (including increase in demand for educational and healthcare services, community facilities and accommodation local to the Site due to construction workers; effects related to crime; increase in the demand for community infrastructure during operation (Stage 3); disruption to local businesses due to a reduction in footfall; reduction in amenity value, leisure uses or tourism in	Taking into account the nature and characteristics of the Proposed Development, the Inspectorate agrees that this is unlikely to result in significant effects and is therefore content with the proposed approach	Noted.

Section	Applicant's Proposed Matter	Planning Inspectorate Comments	Response
	the local area; and effects related to health and safety).		
7.10.3	Consideration of change in the provision of formal recreational space	It is unclear why this potential effect will only be considered during the demolition phase and not the construction phase. This should be clarified within the ES.	Through further analysis, it has been determined that this effect is considered to be insignificant. The evidence base is reported in Paragraph 14.4.19.
7.10.4	Data sources	The ES should identify the 'publicly available' data sources that are utilised within the assessment.	Noted. Data sources set out in Section 14.4.
7.10.4	Assessment methodology	The ES should provide further details on the 'Excel based analysis' which is proposed within the Scoping Report.	Noted. Calculations presented within this Chapter.

14.4.4. Table 14-3 sets out the statutory consultation that the Applicant carried out and how those responses have been considered.

Table 14-3 - Statutory Consultation Summary Table (Socio-economics)

Body / Organisation	Comments	Response
SDC / NYCC	The Councils accept the overall economic impact assessment and accept that there will be an additional 200 direct new jobs and 100 indirect new jobs created as part of the demolition phase and some 1,200 direct and 600 indirect jobs created in the construction phase. The impact of these jobs should be assessed on a regional and sub-regional basis (SDC and ERoY) and the use of this geography as the basis for assessment is not disputed. It is also	This aligns with the approach and methodology adopted in this assessment reported within this Chapter.  Once operational, there is anticipated to be a reduction in jobs. This is evaluated further as part of the assessment reported within this Chapter.

Body / Organisation	Comments	Response
	<p>agreed that the employment opportunities are likely to be largely taken up across the region and will not result in levels of population migration that might require additional infrastructure.</p> <p>Operational jobs remain constant at roughly 930 and therefore this will have no discernible long-term impact.</p>	
Natural England	<p>We welcome the proposed further survey work with regard to agricultural land quality and the proposed Soil Management Plan as detailed in 14.5.21 of the [PEI] report. Guidance regarding soils is available in Defra Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites and background information is also available in Natural England Technical Information Note 049 – Agricultural Land Classification: protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land.</p>	<p>Given the area of agricultural land to be permanently affected by the Proposed Scheme, the effect is considered to be of negligible significance. A Soil Management Plan will be implemented during the construction phase (as part of the CEMP, secured by a requirement to the draft DCO (Document Ref. 3.1)).</p>

14.4.5. The following effects have been considered insignificant and have therefore not been considered, or have been assessed elsewhere, within the ES:

- Although during the demolition and construction phases (Stages 0- 2) specialist contractors will be required, it is assumed that the majority of direct employment, indirect employment and induced employment opportunities will be taken up by employees in the SDC and the ERoY (as well as the wider region of Yorkshire and the Humber). Therefore, the anticipated demand for educational and healthcare services, community facilities (including recreational/open space) and accommodation local to the site is not considered significant and (in line with the Scoping Opinion) is ‘scoped out’ of further consideration within this Chapter.
- Likely significant environmental effects in relation to crime will not be considered within this assessment. Part of the Site is already an existing power station with appropriate security measures. It is anticipated that security arrangements during the demolition and construction phases (Stages 0 - 2) of the Proposed Scheme will be in accordance with the requirements set out in the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (Ref. 14.10) and appropriate levels of security will be provided. Furthermore, it is assumed that appropriate levels of security will be implemented during the operational phase. Therefore, effect related to crime are unlikely to be a

significant and (in line with the Scoping Opinion) are 'scoped out' of further consideration within this Chapter.

- Once operational (Stage 3) there is unlikely to be a considerable change in the number of employees at the Drax Power Station. However, within SDC / EROy this is unlikely to create a significant change in population. Therefore, there is unlikely to be a significant increase in the demand for community infrastructure (education and healthcare facilities) or the availability of open space and this is 'scoped out' of further consideration within this Chapter (in line with the Scoping Opinion).
- During Stage 2 there is not considered to be a significant change in the number of employees working at the Existing Drax Power Station Complex (excluding those construction workers involved in the construction of Unit Y) due to the operation of Unit X (and the decommissioning of one of the existing coal units) and the ongoing operation of the second coal powered unit until the commissioning of Unit Y. Therefore, employment related effects associated with the operation of Unit X during Stage 2 are 'scoped out' of further consideration within this Chapter. The principle of operational employment effects being scoped out of this assessment is in line with the Scoping Opinion (in terms of employment during operation).
- Whilst short-term, temporary closure of the roads surrounding the Site may be required for health and safety purposes / road movements of large AILs during the demolition and construction phases (Stages 0-2) (e.g. New Road to the north of the existing access roundabout with the A645) , there is not anticipated to be a significant reduction in the footfall for local businesses within the settlements in the vicinity of the Site due to the location of the Site (i.e. situated away from the centre of settlements) and continuing access across the surrounding area via other routes (e.g. A1014). As such, it is not considered that disruption to local businesses due to a reduction in footfall in the locality during demolition and construction phases (Stages 0-2) and therefore the effect is not likely to be significant and is 'scoped out' of further consideration within this Chapter (in line with the Scoping Opinion).
- There are not considered to be significant permanent changes to access to leisure/recreational facilities within the surrounding area (e.g. those primarily located within Selby to the north-west of the Site boundary) due to traffic movements along the highway network during demolition and construction and operational phases (Stages 0-3). The squash court within the Existing Drax Power Station Complex will be demolished and permanently removed as part of the Site Reconfiguration Works during Stage 0. However, this Court is only for private use and is currently not well utilised. Therefore, there is unlikely to be a significant effect associated with the loss of this facility and this is 'scoped out' of further consideration within this Chapter.
- During Stage 1, 2 and 3 it is assumed that PRow will be reopened along their existing alignment following construction work that affects that part of each PRow aside from a short section which would be realigned should the CCS be implemented. As such, no significant effects in terms of accessibility and amenity value are anticipated during Stage 3 (the operational phase) and this is 'scoped out' of further consideration within this Chapter.
- It is assumed that all works throughout Stages 0-3 will be undertaken in accordance with relevant health and safety legislation (e.g. the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974) (Ref 14.12). Given this, there is unlikely to be a significant effect in relation to health and safety and this is 'scoped out' of further consideration within this Chapter.

- The NPPF (Ref. 14.2) promotes safeguarding of the long-term potential of Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land. The land within and surrounding the Power Station Site and the Pipeline Area (Figure 14-1) is classified as 'Best and Most Versatile' agricultural land (defined as Grade 1, 2 and 3a) identified in post-1988 detailed surveys carried out to the north of the Existing Drax Power Station Complex and to the south of the Pipeline Area. The permanent loss of agricultural land due to the Proposed Scheme during Stage 1 is 6.03 ha (associated with the Gas Receiving Facility and Above Ground Installation). Given this is less than 20 ha and based on professional judgement, it is considered to be insignificant. The Gas Pipeline will likely be constructed using primarily open cut construction techniques, as is standard for high pressure cross country pipelines. Where areas contain constraints, such as roads and drainage ditches, which must be crossed by the Gas Pipeline, Drax will consider the use of trenchless crossing techniques. All construction activities would be undertaken within a temporarily fenced-off strip of land, which is referred to as the "working width" (within the Pipeline Construction Area). The working width will typically be around 30 m wide, with the Gas Pipeline offset from the centre line to allow for construction access. Around trenchless crossings and other key assets the working width may be expanded up to 100 m wide to accommodate necessary supplementary equipment and storage areas. The area of temporary disturbance will cover an area of approximately 26.57 ha (including the Gas Pipeline and passing spaces at the Rusholme Lane Area) for the 4 month construction period. Following the completion of Stage 1, the existing agricultural land (i.e. excluding existing vegetation) within the temporary disturbance area (e.g. the full working width within the Pipeline Construction Area) will be reinstated to former condition. As such, there is not likely to be a significant effect on Best and Most Versatile agricultural land associated with the Proposed Scheme and this is 'scoped out' of further consideration within this Chapter.
- There is a potential for physical changes to the soil resources to occur during the construction phase (Stage 0, 1 and 2), particularly during Stage 1 in relation to the Gas Pipeline. This includes compaction, sealing, smearing, and covering with hardstanding. However, during the construction phase (Stage 0, 1 and 2) a Soil Management Plan (SMP) (part of the outline CEMP, the approval and implementation of which is secured by a requirement in Schedule 2 of the draft DCO (Document Ref. 3.1) will be implemented in order to maintain the integrity of the soil. In addition, following construction of the Gas Pipeline, agricultural land will be reinstated to the existing ALC Grade. Further consideration of effects on soil resources is reported within Chapter 11 (Ground Conditions and Contamination).
- The existing land within Gas Pipeline is currently utilised for a mix of arable and pasture fields. During the construction phase (Stage 1) the Proposed Scheme will result in the permanent loss of approximately 6.03 ha. A working width of 30 m is anticipated for open cut sections of the pipeline route. Around trenchless crossings and other key assets the working width may be expanded up to 100 m wide to accommodate necessary supplementary equipment and storage areas. There will also be temporary disturbance of a maximum of 26.57 ha agricultural land associated with the installation of the Gas Pipeline over the anticipated four month construction period; however, this will be reinstated to former condition once the works have been completed. In addition, there is alternative land available for arable and grazing within the surrounding area. As such, it is considered that the loss of farmland and effects on landholdings would not result in a significant effect and is 'scoped out' of further consideration within this

Chapter. The potential for disturbance, disruption and reduction in amenity of residents during demolition and construction (Stages 0-2) will be considered in Chapter 5 (Traffic and Transport), Chapter 7 (Noise and Vibration), Chapter 6 (Air Quality) and Chapter 10 (Landscape and Visual), as appropriate;

- Effects in relation to health will be considered within Chapter 17 - Cumulative but also, as appropriate, within Chapter 7 (Noise and Vibration), Chapter 6 (Air Quality), Chapter 15 (Climate Change), Chapter 12 (Water Resources, Quality and Hydrology), and Chapter 11 (Ground Conditions and Contamination).
- Effects in relation to quality of surroundings and experience of views, landscapes and Heritage Assets will be considered where appropriate within Chapter 10 (Landscape and Visual) and Chapter 8 (Historic Environment).
- Effects in relation to severance and delay will be addressed, where appropriate, within Chapter 5 (Traffic and Transport).

## 14.5 Likely Significant Environment Effects

14.5.1. The likely significant effects that have been assessed within this Chapter are outlined below:

### Demolition (Stage 0)

14.5.2. The following effects have been considered likely to be significant and have therefore been considered, within this Chapter:

- Generation of direct employment opportunities.
- Generation of indirect and induced employment opportunities associated with spending in the economy by contractors and contracts placed with suppliers.

### Construction (Stage 1)

- Generation of direct employment opportunities.
- Generation of indirect and induced employment opportunities associated with spending in the economy by contractors and contracts placed with suppliers.
- Changes in accessibility and amenity value of PROW.

### Construction (Stage 2)

- Generation of direct employment opportunities.
- Generation of indirect and induced employment opportunities associated with spending in the economy by contractors and contracts placed with suppliers.

### Operation (Stage 3)

14.5.3. The following effects have been considered likely to be significant and have therefore been considered, within this Chapter:

- Generation of direct employment opportunities.

## 14.6 Assessment Methodology and Significance Criteria

### Consideration of Baseline

14.6.1. The assessment is based on the deviation from the current baseline conditions, as set out in Section 14.5. Whilst consideration has been given to the future baseline, this does not form the basis of the assessment given the inherent uncertainty in assessing against a future scenario.

## Stages Considered

14.6.2. The Stages considered within this Chapter are as follows:

- Stage 0 - in terms of employment opportunities.
- Stage 1 - in terms of employment opportunities and effects to PROW.
- Stage 2 - only in relation to the employment opportunities (direct, indirect and induced) generated during the construction of Unit Y.
- Stage 3 - only in relation to employment opportunities (direct) once both Unit X and Unit Y are operational.

14.6.3. The employment opportunities associated with the construction of Unit X and Unit Y has been undertaken separately (within Stages 1 and 2). This provides a worse-case as it is assumed that there is no concurrent construction employment.

14.6.4. No assessment of employment opportunities or effects on PROW has been undertaken information for decommissioning; however, it is considered that the assessment of effects for Stage 0 (Site Reconfiguration Works) is comparable for decommissioning.

14.6.5. The assessment scenarios not considered within this Chapter with an accompanying technical evidence base are as follows:

- SCR/No SCR - this is not considered to affect the number of employment opportunities generated by the Proposed Scheme or effects on PROW identified for any of the Stages considered. Therefore, the conclusions reported remain valid for either scenario; and
- Two electrical connection options to Unit Y - this is not considered to affect the number of employment opportunities generated by the Proposed Scheme or effects on PROW identified for any of the Stages considered. Therefore, the conclusions reported remain valid for either scenario.

## Embedded Mitigation

14.6.6. The assessment assumes the following embedded mitigation:

- Implementation of Soil Management Plan, which is part of the outline CEMP. This document identifies the potential effects on soil resources associated with the Proposed Scheme and sets out soil management measures to reduce negative effects including responsibility and ongoing monitoring and review.
- The construction during Stages 0-2 will proceed in accordance with a comprehensive Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). The approval and implementation of the CEMP is secured by a requirement in Schedule 2 of the draft DCO (Document Ref. 3.1).

## Extent of the Study Area

14.6.7. For the purposes of this assessment, the study area differs depending on the type of effect being analysed. These are described further below.

### **Generation of Direct, Indirect and Induced Employment Opportunities**

14.6.8. The Homes and Communities Agency (2014) Additionality Guide (Ref 14.8) advises that “local level for interventions that generate employment effects or other economic benefits is often considered to be within the relevant travel to work area”. Aside from various works to

highways, the Site is located within the area of SDC, but as it is located in such close proximity to ERoY Council's area, employees during the construction of Stages 0, 1 and 2 could be drawn from both Local Authority areas. As such, it is considered appropriate to assume that the 'local level' comprises SDC and the ERoY Council areas combined.

- 14.6.9. Given the scale of the Proposed Scheme, strong transport connections, economic linkages and travel work patterns, the local employment effects of the Proposed Scheme are considered to extend beyond SDC and ERoY. Based on the travel to work information identified in the Census 2011 (Ref. 14.13), a larger number of workers travel throughout the region. As such, the 'regional level' has been set as the whole of Yorkshire and the Humber.
- 14.6.10. Statistics for England/Great Britain/UK have been provided within the baseline for context but will not be utilised to inform the assessment of effects.

#### Change in Accessibility and in Amenity Value of Prow

- 14.6.11. A 1 km study area around the Site Boundary has been used for the assessment of change in accessibility and amenity value of PRow. Based on professional judgement, it is considered that this is a suitable area within which there is a likelihood of receptors to be affected by the Proposed Scheme.
- 14.6.12. Figure 3.1c shows the PRow within 1 km of the Site Boundary.

#### Method of Baseline Data Collation

- 14.6.13. A desktop review of the following available information has been undertaken to determine the baseline conditions in the study areas (for employment opportunities and PRow):
- SDC Core Strategy (Ref. 14.5).
  - Census, 2011 (Ref. 14.13).
  - Office for National Statistics (ONS) NOMIS (UK labour market statistics from official sources) (Ref. 14.14).
  - Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (Ref. 14.15).
  - North Yorkshire County Council Public Rights of Way Interactive Map (Ref. 14.16).

## 14.7 Assessment Methodology

### Generation of Direct, Indirect and Induced Employment Opportunities

- 14.7.1. This assessment of likely significant effects relating to employment opportunities during Stages 0, 1 and 3 is reported within this chapter. All of the data sources used are publicly available including NOMIS (Ref. 14.14) and Census 2011 (Ref. 14.13).
- 14.7.2. For the purposes of this Chapter, the Site Reconfiguration Works (Stage 0), Stage 1 and Stage 2 (construction phases) have each been considered separately.
- 14.7.3. It has been assumed that during the Site Reconfiguration Works (Stage 0), it has been assumed by Drax Group that there will be an average of 200 jobs generated during each year.
- 14.7.4. During the construction phases (Stage 1 and Stage 2), it has been assumed by Drax Group that there will be 1,200 construction jobs will be generated by the Proposed Scheme each year. These figures are then evaluated against the total number of employees in Industry F

(Construction) (see Table 14-10 below) at the local (SDC and ERoY) and regional (Yorkshire and the Humber).

- 14.7.5. For the purposes of this assessment, no displacement, leakage or substitution is considered to be associated with direct employment opportunities related to Stages 0, 1 and 2 due to the extent of the study areas considered and that employment will only be focused in one Industry Sector (Construction).
- 14.7.6. Generation of indirect employment and induced employment opportunities associated with the Stages 0, 1 and 2 have been calculated using an assumed multiplier of 1.5 on the basis that the level of multiplier effects is considered to be 'medium' as there are anticipated to be 'average linkages' associated with the Proposed Scheme during these stages.
- 14.7.7. At this stage, it is not possible to isolate the Industry Sector (see Table 14-10 below) where the impact may occur. Therefore, these figures have then been evaluated against the total number of employees in all Industry Sectors within the local and regional levels to determine the magnitude of change for both the demolition and construction phases as a worst case.
- 14.7.8. During Stage 3, there is anticipated to be a reduction in the number of operations at the Power Station and direct employment opportunities. Given the limited information available at this stage on a potential reduction (e.g. numbers of staff), a qualitative assessment has been undertaken. This is only considered in relation to direct opportunities, as it is not considered that the operation of the Proposed Scheme will significantly affect indirect and induced employment opportunities currently generated by the Existing Drax Power Station Complex.

#### Changes in Accessibility and Amenity Value of PRow

- 14.7.9. The assessment of changes to accessibility and amenity value of PRow has been undertaken in accordance with the principles of DMRB Volume 11, Section 3, Part 8 'Pedestrians, Cyclists, Equestrians and Community Effects' (Ref. 14.10).
- 14.7.10. The qualitative assessment of changes to accessibility will focus on disruption to PRow due to construction activities and construction plant / vehicles and effects to users from the resulting increases in journey length, decrease of the route, and/or changes to the PRow's amenity value.
- 14.7.11. The DMRB defines amenity value as the relative 'pleasantness' of an experience and notes a number of factors which contribute to this, including receptor's exposure to traffic noise, dirt and air quality and the effect of the development itself. Noise, dirt and air quality will be dealt with elsewhere in this ES (Chapters 6 (Air Quality) and Chapter 7 (Noise and Vibration)), and therefore will not be considered as part of this assessment. Chapter 10 (Landscape and Visual) also considers changes in visual amenity associated with Stage 0 to Stage 3; however, this is primarily focussed on a change in views / elements in views and not amenity value (defined as the 'pleasantness' of the experience).
- 14.7.12. The qualitative assessment of amenity value will focus on changes to fear / safety associated within the below:
  - The current condition of the PRow (e.g. width of route etc.).
  - Distance of the PRow from the Proposed Scheme.

- The presence of any barriers between the users of the PROW and plant / construction traffic / works associated with the Proposed Scheme.

### Significance Criteria

- 14.7.13. The assessment of potential effects as a result of the Proposed Scheme has taken into account both the demolition, construction and operational phases (Stages 0-3).
- 14.7.14. The significance level attributed to each effect has been determined based on the magnitude of change (i.e. deviation from the baseline) as a result of the Proposed Scheme and the sensitivity of the affected receptor.
- 14.7.15. The sensitivity of the affected receptor is assessed on a scale of high, medium, low and negligible (as outlined in Table 14-4 below).
- 14.7.16. For the purposes of this socio-economic assessment, the following receptors have been identified:
- ‘Economic receptors’ (i.e. individuals of working age) at both the local and regional study areas.
  - ‘Community receptors’ (i.e. non-motorised users (pedestrians, cyclists and equestrians) of the PROW).
- 14.7.17. Determining the Sensitivity of a Socio-Economic Receptor Based Upon the Baseline Conditions.
- 14.7.18. The criteria for sensitivity of socio-economic receptors are outlined in Table 14-4. The criteria are based on professional judgement.

Table 14-4 - Criteria for Socio-economic Receptor Sensitivity

Sensitivity	Criteria
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas with levels of considerable unemployment well in excess of the national/regional averages and level of relative deprivation (top 10%).</li> <li>• PRow frequently used by non-motorised users (NMU) (including pedestrians and cyclists) for commuting, recreational and leisure purposes (e.g. National Trails). Also for use by vulnerable travellers (e.g. elderly, school children and people with disabilities).</li> </ul>
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas with levels of unemployment above the national/regional averages and level of relative deprivation (top 50%).</li> <li>• PRow moderately used by NMU for commuting, recreational and leisure purposes (e.g. regional trails).</li> </ul>
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas with levels of unemployment in line with national/regional averages and level of relative deprivation (bottom 50%).</li> <li>• PRow sometimes used by NMU for recreational / leisure purposes (e.g. local routes).</li> </ul>

Sensitivity	Criteria
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas of very limited unemployment (well below the national/regional averages) and level of relative deprivation (bottom 50%).</li> <li>• PRow not / infrequently used by NMU for recreational purposes.</li> </ul>

### Magnitude of Change

14.7.19. The magnitude of change affecting the socio-economic receptor depends on the nature, scale and duration of a particular change that is expected to occur. Factors taken into account include whether the change is:

- Reversible or irreversible; and
- Permanent or temporary (short (up to 1 year), medium (1-10 years) or long term (10 years +)).

14.7.20. Magnitude of change is the scale and extent of change anticipated to be experienced by the receptor due to the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of change is assessed on a scale of large, medium, small and negligible. The criteria for magnitude of change are outlined in Table 14-5. The criteria are based on professional judgement.

Table 14-5 - Criteria for Magnitude of Change for Socio-economic Effects

Magnitude of change	Criteria
Large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permanent / temporary greater than 5% increase/decrease on existing baseline levels of employment.</li> </ul> Permanent loss / severance of an existing recreational route used by NMU / considerable change in amenity value.
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permanent / temporary 1% - 5% increase/decrease on baseline levels of employment.</li> </ul> Disruption of a recreational route used by NMU with increase / decrease in journey length / time / or noticeable change in amenity value.
Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permanent / temporary 0.01 – 0.9 % increase/decrease on existing baseline levels of employment.</li> </ul> Alteration of a recreational route used by NMU but with a barely perceptible increase in journey or amenity value.
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permanent / temporary less than 0.01% increase/decrease on existing baseline levels of employment.</li> <li>• No change to recreational route used by NMU or change in amenity value.</li> </ul>

### Effect Significance

14.7.21. The following terms have been used to define the significance of the effects identified:

- Major effect: where the Proposed Scheme could be expected to have a considerable effect (either positive or negative) on socio-economic (economic or community) receptors.
- Moderate effect: where the Proposed Scheme could be expected to have a noticeable effect (either positive or negative) on socio-economic (economic or community) receptors.
- Minor effect: where the Proposed Scheme could be expected to result in a small, barely noticeable effect (either positive or negative) on socio-economic (economic or community) receptors.
- Negligible: where no discernible effect is expected as a result of the Proposed Scheme on socio-economic (economic or community) receptors.

14.7.22. The matrix used to determine the significance of effects based on sensitivity of the receptor and magnitude of the change is provided in Table 14-6.

Table 14-6 - Matrix for Determining Significance of Effect for Socio-economic Assessment

		Sensitivity (value / importance)			
		High	Medium	Low	Negligible
Magnitude of	Large	Major	Moderate – Major	Minor – Moderate	Negligible
	Medium	Moderate – Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
	Small	Minor – Moderate	Minor	Negligible – Minor	Negligible
	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

## 14.8 Baseline Conditions

### Current Baseline

#### Population

14.8.1. The 2016 Office for National Statistics (Ref 14.14) population estimate for SDC was 86,700, whilst the ERoY was 337,700.

14.8.2. The 2016 estimates for proportion of individuals aged 16 – 64 in SDC, ERoY, Yorkshire and Humber region and Great Britain are presented in Table 14-7.

Table 14-7 - Summary of Population Aged 16-64

Area	Percentage of population aged 16-64 (%)
SDC	61.8
ERoY	58.7
Yorkshire and the Humber region	62.8
Great Britain	63.1

Source: ONS, NOMIS (Ref. 14.14).

14.8.3. Table 14-7 shows that there is a higher proportion of individuals aged 16-64 in SDC (61.8%) compared with the ERoY (58.7%). The average across both SDC and ERoY is lower than the proportion of individuals across the Yorkshire and the Humber region (62.8%) and the average across Great Britain as a whole (63.1%).

### **Deprivation**

14.8.4. The Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (Ref 14.15) use a combination of information relating to income, employment, education, health, skills and training, barrier to housing and services, and crime to create an overall score of deprivation. These scores are then used to rank specific geographical extents. A low rank indicates greater, relative deprivation; hence the most deprived area is ranked 1.

14.8.5. SDC was ranked 245 in England out of 326 local authorities and, as such, was in the top 50% least deprived areas with only one of its Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) within the top 10% most deprived across England. The ERoY was ranked 215 and, as such, was in the top 50% least deprived areas, within only 13 of its LSOAs within the top 10% most deprived across England (out of a total of 34,753 LSOAs across England). Within the vicinity of the Site, there are pockets of deprivation within Selby to the north-west and Goole to the south-east.

### **Employment**

14.8.6. There are 932 direct employee jobs associated with the current operations within the Existing Drax Power Station Complex based in the Yorkshire and the Humber region (Oxford Economics (Ref. 14.17)). For the purposes of this assessment, it is assumed that there is no significant employment associated with the existing land uses within the Pipeline Area given it traverses agricultural land.

14.8.7. According to NOMIS job density level in 2015 (Ref 14.14) (i.e. the ratio of jobs available to each member of the resident population aged between 16 and 64) is 0.73 in Selby (i.e. there is 0.73 jobs available for each member of Selby's residence population aged between 16-64). The jobs density across the ERoY is 0.69, which is lower than SDC. The jobs density in SDC and the ERoY is lower compared with the Yorkshire and the Humber regional average (0.79) and Great Britain (0.83).

14.8.8. NOMIS states that the estimated total number of employees in SDC was 39,000 and in ERoY was 123,000 in 2016 (Ref 14.14). The combined total number of employees across SDC and ERoY is 162,000 (Ref 14.14). The estimated number of employee jobs across the Yorkshire and Humber region was approximately 2,700,000 in 2016.

14.8.9. Table 14-8 provides a summary of employment and unemployment across SDC, ERoY, Yorkshire and the Humber region and Great Britain in 2016.

Table 14-8 - Summary of Employment and Unemployment (2016)

Economic Activity by Group	SDC (%)	ERoY (%)	Yorkshire and the Humber (%)	Great Britain (%)
Percentage of people of working age classified as Economically Active	87.0	80.6	76.5	77.8
'In Employment' (as proportion of individuals classified as 'Economically Active')	83.7	77.5	72.4	74.04
Employees (as proportion of individuals classified as 'In Employment')	76.8	66.6	62.4	63.0
Self Employed (as proportion of individuals classified as 'In Employment')	#	10.6	9.5	10.6
Unemployed (model-based)	3.8	3.8	5.2	4.8

Source: ONS, NOMIS (Ref. 14.14)

# Sample size too small for reliable estimate

14.8.10. As shown in Table 14-8, there was a higher proportion of individuals classified as 'Economically Active' (i.e. the part of the population that is either employed or actively seeking employment) in SDC (87.0%) compared to the ERoY (80.6%). Across SDC and the ERoY, the proportion of individuals classified as 'Economically Active' is higher compared to in the Yorkshire and the Humber region (76.5%) and Great Britain as a whole (77.8%). The proportion of the population classified as 'Unemployed' is the same in SDC and the ERoY, which is lower than the regional (5.2%) and national (4.8%) averages.

14.8.11. Table 14-9 provides a summary of economic inactivity across SDC, ERoY, Yorkshire and the Humber region and Great Britain in 2016.

Table 14-9 - Summary of Economic Inactivity (2016)

	SDC (%)	ERoY (%)	Yorkshire and the Humber (%)	Great Britain (%)
Percentage of people of working age classified as 'Economically Inactive'	13.0	19.4	23.5	22.2
Student*	#	18.6	25.2	26.3
Looking after family / home*	!	22.4	26.2	24.7
Temporary sick*	!	!	1.7	2.0
Long-term sick*	#	14.9	23.3	22.3
Discouraged*	!	!	#	0.4
Retired*	#	30.2	14.6	13.3
Other*	!	12.0	9.6	10.9

Source: ONS, NOMIS (Ref 14.14)

Notes to Table 14-9:

\* Out of proportion of people of working age classified as 'Economically Inactive.

# Sample size is too small for reliable estimate.

! Estimate is not available since size is disclosive.

14.8.12. As outlined in Table 14-9, the total proportion of working age individuals who are classified as 'Economically Inactive' is lower in SDC (13.0%) compared with the ERoY (19.4%). The total proportion of individuals of working age classified as 'Economically Inactive' across SDC and the ERoY is lower than the Yorkshire and the Humber region (23.5%) and Great Britain (22.2%).

### Economy

14.8.13. The major industries in SDC include manufacturing and distribution, public sector and agriculture. The major industries in the ERoY are wholesale and retail trades, manufacturing, education and human health and social work activities.

14.8.14. Table 14-10 provides an overview of the estimated employees by industry sector in 2016.

Table 14-10 - Overview of Estimated Employee Jobs by Industry Sector (2016)

Employee jobs by industry	SDC (%)	ERoY (%)	Yorkshire and the Humber (%)	Great Britain (%)
B: Mining and quarrying	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.2
C: Manufacturing	17.1	13.0	10.3	8.1
D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2.9	0.3	0.4	0.4
E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1.7	0.5	0.7	0.7
F: Construction	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.6
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11.4	16.3	16.2	15.3
H: Transportation and storage	12.9	6.5	5.4	4.9
I: Accommodation and food service activities	5.0	7.3	6.2	7.5
J: Information and communication	2.6	2.4	2.7	4.2
K: Financial and insurance activities	0.6	0.8	2.9	3.6
L: Real estate activities	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.6
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	8.6	5.7	6.5	8.6
N: Administrative and support service activities	7.1	5.7	9.0	9.0

Employee jobs by industry	SDC (%)	ERoY (%)	Yorkshire and the Humber (%)	Great Britain (%)
O: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1.4	7.3	4.3	4.3
P: Education	10.0	8.1	10.0	8.9
Q: Human health and social work activities	7.1	13.8	14.5	13.3
R: Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.3	2.0	2.4	2.5
S: Other service activities	1.3	1.8	1.8	2.1

Source: ONS, NOMIS (Ref. 14.14)

14.8.15. As shown in Table 14-10, in SDC and the ERoY, Services (Sectors G – S) is the largest employment sector, accounting for 72.8% and 80.6% of employee jobs respectively. There is a higher percentage of individuals employed in Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply (Sector D) in SDC (2.9%) compared with ERoY (0.3%) and the regional and national averages (0.4%). The proportion of individuals employed within Construction (Sector F) is similar in SDC (5.0%) and the ERoY (4.9%), which is higher than the averages across the Yorkshire and Humber region (4.8%) and Great Britain (4.6%).

### Public Rights of Way

14.8.16. There are no National Trails within the Site or surrounding 1 km study area. There is one Long Distance Walking Trail (Trans-Pennine Trail) and one National Cycle Route (Trans-Pennine Trail) within 1 km of the Site. These routes are situated on the northern bank of the River Ouse.

14.8.17. The North Yorkshire County Council 'Public Rights of Way Map' (Ref 14.16) shows that there are 40 PRowS within the 1 km study area. These footpaths are shown on Figure 3.1c.

Table 14-11 - Outlines the PRow within the 1 km study area

PRow Ref	PRow Type	Description
35.47/1/2	Footpath	Runs from Carr Lane to the middle of the field which in-between Carr Lane and Pear Tree Ave. This Footpath connects to Footpath 35.47/1/1. The Footpath is located to the north of the Site Boundary.
35.47/1/1	Footpath	Runs from PRow 35.47/1/2 to the west to New Road. Part of the PRow is within the Site Boundary. This Footpath also connects to 35.47/8/1.
35.47/6/1	Footpath	Runs from New Road along the northern edge of the Site Boundary and connects to PRow 35.6/12/1.
35.6/12/1	Footpath	Runs along an unnamed path to the north of the Site Boundary from PRow 35.47/6/1 to PRow 35.47/10/1.

PRoW Ref	PRoW Type	Description
35.47/10/1	Footpath	Runs from PRoW 35.6/11/1 to PRoW 35.6/10/1 along the western boundary of the Drax Power Station.
35.47/8/1	Footpath	Runs from the middle of the field in-between Carr Lane and Pear Tree Ave to Pear Tree Avenue. The footpath is located to the north of the Site Boundary.
35.47/4/1	Footpath	Runs from Carr Lane to PRoW 35.26/5/2 along a tree belt. This Footpath connects to 35.26/5/2 and 35.26/5/1. The Footpath runs across the Site.
35.47/5/2	Footpath	Runs from the River Ouse bank to the north before running alongside Redhouse Lane before running west towards Main Road. This Footpath connects with PRoW 35.47/9/1 and PRoW 35.47/9/1.
35.47/5/1	Footpath	Runs from within the Site Boundary on Main Road to the north east and intersects with PRoW 35.47/5/2 and PRoW 35.47/9/1
35.47/9/1	Footpath	Runs from PRoW 35.47/5/1 to PRoW 35.26/13/2/1/1. The Footpath is located partially within the Site Boundary.
35.26/13/2	Footpath	Runs between PRoW 35.47/9/1 and PRoW 35.26/13/1. Is situated to the south of the Site Boundary.
35.26/13/1	Footpath	Runs between PRoW 35.47/9/1 and PRoW 35.49/1/2. Is situated to the south of the Site Boundary.
35.26/5/3	Footpath	Runs from PRoW 35.26/15/1 to Main Road. The footpath is located to the south of the Site Boundary.
35.26/5/2	Footpath	Runs from PRoW 35.26/5/3 to the intersections of PRoW 35.26/5/1 and PRoW 35.26/4/1. It is located to the south of the Site Boundary.
35.26/5/1	Footpath	Runs from PRoW 35.26/5/2 to Wren Hall Lane. It is located to the south of the Site Boundary.
35.47/4/1	Footpath	Runs from the intersection of PRoW 35.26/5/2 and PRoW 35.26/5/1, through the Site Boundary and finishes at Carr Lane.
35.26/7/1	Footpath	Runs from Main Road to PRoW 35.4726/13/2. The Footpath is situated to the south of the Site Boundary.
35.49/3/1	Footpath	Runs from PRoW 35.26/13/2/to PRoW 35.49/2/1. The Footpath is situated to the south of the Site Boundary.
35.49/1/1	Footpath	Runs from PRoW 35.49/1/2 to Rusholme Lane. The Footpath is located to the south of the Site Boundary.
35.49/1/2	Footpath	Runs in-between PRoW 35.26/13/1 and PRoW 35.49/1/1. The Footpath is situated to the south of the Site Boundary.

PRoW Ref	PRoW Type	Description
35.49/2/2	Footpath	Runs in-between PRoW 35.49/1/1, PRoW 35/49/3/1 and PRoW 35.49/2/1. The Footpath is situated to the south of the Site Boundary.
35.49/8/1	Footpath	Runs from Rusholme Lane near to Scurff Hall to a track to the rear of the residential properties off Brier Lane. The Footpath does not connect to other PRoWs.
35.6/11/1	Footpath	Runs from PRoW 35.47/1/2 along the northern boundary of Drax Power Station to PRoW 35.47/10/1. The Footpath does not connect with another PRoW. The Footpath is situated to the west of the Site Boundary.
35.47/11/1	Footpath	Runs from Ash Spring Wood to the west of the Power Station and connects to PRoW 35.6/11/1. The Footpath does not connect with another PRoW.
35.26/4/1	Footpath	Runs from the intersections of PRoWs 35.26/3/1, to Main Road. The Footpath connects to PRoW 35.26/15/1 and 35.26/3/2. The Footpath is situated to the south of the Site Boundary.
35.26/3/1	Footpath	Runs from PRoW 35.26/2/2 to PRoW 35.26/4/1. The Footpath also connects to PRoW 35.26/3/2 and PRoW 35.26/15/1. The Footpath is situated to the south of the Site Boundary.
35.26/3/2	Footpath	Runs from PRoW 35.26/15/1 to Main Road. The Footpath connects to PRoW 35.26/4/1 and 35.26/3/1. The Footpath is situated to the south of the Site Boundary.
35.26/1/1	Footpath	Runs from Main Road to Hales Lane. The PRoW does not connect to another PRoW. The Footpath is situated to the south-west of the Site Boundary.
35.26/2/2	Footpath	Runs from a track to the north of Field House to 35.26/2/1 It also connects to PRoW 35.26/3/1The Footpath is situated to the south of the Site Boundary.
35.26/15/1	Footpath	Runs from PRoW 35.26/3/2 to PRoW 35.26/5/3. The Footpath is situated to the south of the Site Boundary and to the west of The Read School.
35.49/2/1	Footpath	Runs from the River Ouse to PRoW 35.49/3/1 and PRoW 35.49/2/2. The Footpath is partially situated within the Site Boundary.
35.26/2/1	Footpath	Runs from Wren Hall lane to ProW 35.26/2/2. The Footpath is situated to the south of the Site Boundary.
35.47/3/1	Footpath	Runs from Pear Tree Avenue to Redhouse Lane. This Footpath does not connect to other PRoW. This Footpath is located to the north of the Site Boundary.

PRoW Ref	PRoW Type	Description
35.47/2/1	Footpath	Runs from the bank of the River Ouse to Pear Tree Avenue to the north-east of the Site. This Footpath does not connect to other PRoW. The Footpath is situated to the south of the Site Boundary.
35.26/12/1	Footpath	Runs from Main Road to Hales Road. This Footpath does not connect to other PRoW. The Footpath is situated to the south of the Site Boundary.
35.17/7/1	Footpath	Runs from an undefined path to the south of the A645 and connects to PRoW 35.26/10/1. The Footpath is situated to the south-east of the Site Boundary.
35.26/10/1	Footpath	Runs from Wade House Lane and connects to PRoW 35.17/7/1. The Footpath is located to the south-east of the Site Boundary.
35.17/5/1	Footpath	Runs from A645 to unnamed track. This does not connect to another PRoW. The Footpath is situated to the south of the Site Boundary.
35.17/6/1	Footpath	Runs from A645 to unnamed track. The PRoW connects with 35.17/7/1. The Footpath is situated to the south of the Site Boundary.
35.17/6/2	Footpath	Runs from 35.17/6/1 and along an unnamed track parallel to Brock Holes. The Footpath also connects to 35.26/10/1. The Footpath is situated to the south of the Site Boundary.
35.35/6/1	Footpath	Runs along the bank of the River Ouse. The PRoW runs along the same route. The Footpath is situated to the north of the Site Boundary.

14.8.18. In addition to the PROWs listed above, there are a number of other non-designated public routes within the Site and study area, including along the existing local road network and footways alongside the roads within the Existing Drax Power Station Complex.

14.8.19. The existing PRoW infrastructure and amenity for pedestrian / cyclist movements to / from the Site is considered to be of mixed quality and amenity value, depending on a number of factors, including the condition of the routes (e.g. surfaced or unsurfaced).

### Future Baseline

14.8.20. It is anticipated that in the absence of the Proposed Scheme, a number of demographic factors are likely to change due to natural fluctuation and change, including total population and a proportion of working age. There is likely to be an increase in economic activity associated with the implementation and delivery of the SDC and EROy adopted Local Plans and wider regional programmes / plans, including as part of the Northern Powerhouse initiative.

14.8.21. No changes to the baseline outlined above are anticipated in relation to the PRoW, in the absence of the Proposed Scheme.

14.8.22. The future baseline assumes four biomass fired units and two coal fired units will operate at the Existing Drax Power Station Complex from late 2018 onwards. After 2025 the coal fired units would meet more stringent CO<sub>2</sub> emissions standards prescribed by the Government; however, no additional consents are required for this. There is the possibility that coal generation will cease in 2025, but for the purposes of this assessment it is assumed it will continue as it is not yet known what Drax Group will do leading up to 2025 and whether generation from coal will be required.

## 14.9 Assessment of Likely Significant Impacts and Effects

### Stage 0 - Site Reconfiguration Works

14.9.1. During Stage 0 there are potential significant effects associated with the:

- Generation of direct employment opportunities.
- Generation of indirect and induced employment opportunities associated with spending in the economy by contractors and contracts placed with suppliers.

#### **Generation of Direct Employment Opportunities**

14.9.2. Spending during Stage 0 will generate new direct employment opportunities. As outlined in Section 14.4, based on information from the Applicant there is assumed to be an average of 200 jobs generated each year across the Site Reconfiguration Works. For the purposes of this assessment, these jobs are assumed to be created both at the local level (e.g. SDC and the ERoY) and the regional level (e.g. Yorkshire and the Humber region).

14.9.3. The total number of employee jobs estimated within the local study area is approximately 162,000 as of 2016 (Ref 14.14). Within SDC 5.0% and 4.9% in the East Riding of Yorkshire (Table 14-10) were employed in Sector F (Construction) as of 2016, which equates to approximately 7,750 employees (Ref 14.14). Based on the assumption that an average of 200 jobs will be generated each year, this represents approximately 2.5% of the employee jobs in Sector F (Construction) at the local level during Stage 0.

14.9.4. The sensitivity of economic receptors at the local level is considered to be low due to the levels of unemployment (which are below the national average) and levels of relative deprivation. The magnitude of change is considered to be medium. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, temporary, medium-term effect on economic receptors at the local level of minor positive significance.

14.9.5. The total number of employee jobs estimated at the regional level (Yorkshire and the Humber) was 2,700,000 as of 2016 (Ref 14.14). Given the individuals employed in Sector F (Construction) account for 6.7% of these jobs, this equates to approximately 181,000 employees. Based on the assumption that an average of 200 jobs will be generated each year, this represents 0.11% of the employee jobs in Sector F (Construction) at the regional level.

14.9.6. As mentioned above, the sensitivity of economic receptors at the regional level is considered to be low due to the levels of unemployment (which is below the national average) and levels of relative deprivation. The magnitude of change is considered to be small. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, temporary, medium-term effect on economic receptors at the regional

level of negligible to minor positive significance during Stage 0, if Site Reconfiguration Works are carried out as part of the Proposed Scheme.

### **Generation of Indirect and Induced Employment Opportunities Associated With Spending In the Economy by Contractors and Contracts Placed With Suppliers**

- 14.9.7. Stage 0 activities will lead to an increase in spending in the economy by contractors. Such multiplier effects are anticipated both in terms of the sourcing of supplies (indirect employment across wider supply chains) and spend by on-site workers (induced employment) within and outside of their working hours.
- 14.9.8. The multiplier for indirect and induced employment opportunities during the demolition phase is 1.5. Based on the 200 direct jobs per year, it is anticipated that there will be 100 additional indirect and induced jobs generated by the Proposed Scheme.
- 14.9.9. At this stage it is not possible to isolate the Industry Sector where the additional indirect and induced employment impacts may occur. As such, it is anticipated that indirect and induced employment associated with Stage 0 could have an influence across all Industry Sectors. The total number of employees across all Industry Sectors at the local level is 162,000 (Ref. 14.14). Based on an evaluation against the total employee jobs available in the local area across all Industry Sectors (162,000), the number of indirect and induced opportunities represents 0.06% of total jobs at the local level.
- 14.9.10. The sensitivity of economic receptors at the local level is considered to be low due to the levels of unemployment (which is below the national average) and levels of relative deprivation. The magnitude of change is considered to be small. Therefore, there is likely to be an indirect, temporary, medium-term effect on economic receptors at the local level of negligible to minor positive significance during Stage 0.
- 14.9.11. As outlined above, the multiplier for indirect and induced employment opportunities during the demolition phase is 1.5. Therefore, it is anticipated that there will be 100 indirect / induced jobs generated by the Proposed Scheme. Based on an evaluation against the total employee jobs available in the regional area (2,700,000), across all Industry Sectors (Ref. 14.14), the number of indirect and induced opportunities represents 0.004% of total jobs at the regional level.
- 14.9.12. The sensitivity of economic receptors at the regional level is considered to be low due to the levels of unemployment (which is below the national average) and levels of relative deprivation. The magnitude of change is considered to be small. Therefore, there is likely to be an indirect, temporary, medium-term effect on economic receptors at the regional level of negligible to minor positive significance during Stage 0, if Site Reconfiguration Works (Stage 0) are carried out as part of the Proposed Scheme.

### **Stage 1 - Construction of Unit X**

During Stage 1 there are potential significant effects associated with the:

- Generation of direct employment opportunities.
- Generation of indirect and induced employment opportunities associated with spending in the economy by contractors and contracts placed with suppliers.
- Change in accessibility and amenity value of PROW.

### **Generation of Direct Employment Opportunities**

- 14.9.13. Pending during Stage 1 will generate new direct employment opportunities. On the basis of information from Drax Group, there is assumed to be an average of 1,200 full time jobs generated each year across the Stage 1. For the purposes of this assessment, these jobs are assumed to be created both at the local level (e.g. SDC and the ERoY) and the regional level (e.g. Yorkshire and the Humber region). The same effect is assessed for its significance at a local and regional level.
- 14.9.14. The total number of employee jobs estimated within the local study area is approximately 162,000 as of 2016. Within SDC 5.0% and 4.9% in the ERoY were employed in Sector F (Construction) as of 2016, which equates to approximately 7,750 employees (Ref 14.14). Based on the assumption that an average of 1,200 jobs will be generated each year, this represents approximately 15% of the employee jobs in Sector F (Construction) at the local level.
- 14.9.15. The sensitivity of economic receptors at the local level is considered to be low due to the levels of unemployment (which is below the national average) and levels of relative deprivation. The magnitude of change is considered to be large. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, temporary, medium-term effect on economic receptors at the local level of minor to moderate positive significance.
- 14.9.16. The total number of employee jobs estimated at the regional level (Yorkshire and the Humber) was 2,700,000 as of 2016. Given the individuals employed in Sector F (Construction) account for 6.7% of these jobs, this equates to approximately 181,000 employees. Based on the assumption that an average of 1,200 jobs will be generated each year, this represents 0.66% of the employee jobs in Sector F (Construction) at the regional level.
- 14.9.17. The sensitivity of economic receptors at the regional level is considered to be low due to the levels of unemployment (which is below the national average) and levels of relative deprivation. The magnitude of change is considered to be small. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, temporary, medium-term effect on economic receptors at the regional level of negligible to minor positive significance during Stage 1.

### **Generation of Indirect and Induced Employment Opportunities Associated With Spending In the Economy by Contractors and Contracts Placed With Suppliers**

- 14.9.18. Construction phase activities during Stage 1 will lead to an increase in spending in the economy by contractors. Such multiplier effects are anticipated both in terms of the sourcing of supplies (indirect employment across wider supply chains) and spend by on-site workers (induced employment) within and outside of their working hours.
- 14.9.19. The multiplier for indirect and induced employment opportunities during the construction phase is 1.5. Based on the 1,200 direct jobs per year, it is anticipated that the gross number of direct, indirect and induced jobs will be 1,800. As such, by deducting the number of direct jobs (1,200), it is anticipated that there will be 600 additional indirect and induced jobs generated by the Proposed Scheme.

- 14.9.20. It is not possible to isolate the Industry Sector in which the impact may occur. As such, it is anticipated that indirect and induced employment associated with the construction phase could have an influence across all Industry Sectors. The total number of employees across all Industry Sectors at the local level is 162,000 (Ref. 14.14). Based on an evaluation against the total employee jobs available in the local area across all Industry Sectors (162,000), the number of indirect and induced opportunities represents 0.37% of total jobs at the local level
- 14.9.21. The sensitivity of economic receptors at the local level is considered to be low due to the levels of unemployment (which is below the national average) and levels of relative deprivation. The magnitude of change is considered to be small. Therefore, there is likely to be an indirect, temporary, medium-term effect on economic receptors at the local level of negligible to minor positive significance.
- 14.9.22. As outlined above, the multiplier for indirect and induced employment opportunities during the construction phase is 1.5. Therefore, it is anticipated that there will be 600 indirect / induced jobs generated by the Proposed Scheme. Based on an evaluation against the total employee jobs available in the regional area (2,700,000), across all Industry Sectors (Ref. 14.14), the number of indirect and induced opportunities represents 0.02% of total jobs at the regional level.
- 14.9.23. The sensitivity of economic receptors at the regional level is considered to be low due to the levels of unemployment (which is below the national average) and levels of relative deprivation. The magnitude of change is considered to be small. Therefore, there is likely to be an indirect, temporary, medium-term effect on economic receptors at the regional level of negligible to minor positive significance during Stage 1.

#### **Change in Accessibility and Amenity Value of Prow**

- 14.9.24. There are 40 PROWs and a number of other non-designated public routes within 1 km of the Site. The location of these routes is shown on Figure 3.1c. The Long Distance Walking Route and Sustrans National Cycle Route are not anticipated to be affected due to their distance from the Site (c. 950 m) and the existence of a physical barrier (e.g. River Ouse) between the users and the works.
- 14.9.25. During Stage 1, the users of the majority of the PROW and non-designated public routes within the study area will not experience a more than perceptible change due to the implementation of the Proposed Scheme, particularly those to the north and east of Drax village.
- 14.9.26. Several areas within the Power Station Site and on the Carbon capture readiness reserve space have been identified for use as construction laydown (Areas A and B - as shown in Figure 1.3). These areas will be used during construction for the temporary locating of construction offices, warehouses, workshops, open air storage areas and car parking. PROW 35.47/6/1, which runs along the norther of the Power Station Site, and 35.47/1/1, which crosses Area A of the Power Station Site, will remain open during construction with a parallel diversion provided. .
- 14.9.27. At the outset of this stage, it is anticipated that all of the other sections of the PROW and non-designated public routes that cross / are situated within the Site Pipeline Construction

Area will need to be temporarily closed for health, safety and security purposes during Stage 1 for up to 6 months. This includes PRoW 35.47/4/1, 35.47/5/1, 35.49/2/1 and 35.47/9/1. As such, non-motorised users of these routes will experience disruption to their journeys and an increase in journey length / time.

- 14.9.28. There will also be an increase in plant and equipment within the Site associated with activities during Stage 1. For the construction of the Gas Pipeline, a temporary contractors' compound approximately 100 m x 100 m and a pipe storage yard approximately 150 m x 60 m is also required. There are also two construction laydown areas associated with the AGIs. The locations of these are not yet confirmed; however, they will be provided within the Pipeline Construction Area and are likely to be located at the start of the Gas Pipeline off Rusholme Lane. In addition, there are anticipated to be changes in the land use within the Pipeline Construction Area due to the site preparation, earthworks and construction activities, e.g. removal of vegetation during site clearance. Together, these are likely to result in an increase in fear / safety and reduce amenity value of PRoW (35.47/6/1 and 35.47/1/1) and other non-designated public routes within the study area (not subject to closure / diversion). Overall, the magnitude of change is considered to be medium.
- 14.9.29. The sensitivity of community receptors is low to medium as the routes are anticipated to be used sometimes / moderately by non-motorised users. The magnitude of change, prior to mitigation, is medium given the disruption and increases in journey times alongside a noticeable reduction in amenity value. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, temporary, medium-term effect on community receptors of minor to moderate negative significance.

### Stage 2 - Construction of Unit Y

14.9.30. During Stage 2 there are potential significant effects associated with the:

- Generation of direct employment opportunities.
- Generation of indirect and induced employment opportunities associated with spending in the economy by contractors and contracts placed with suppliers.

#### **Generation of Direct Employment Opportunities**

- 14.9.31. Spending during Stage 2 will generate new direct employment opportunities. On the basis of information from Drax Group, there is assumed to be an average of 1,200 full time jobs generated each year across the Stage 2. For the purposes of this assessment, these jobs are assumed to be created both at the local level (e.g. SDC and the ERoY) and the regional level (e.g. Yorkshire and the Humber region). The same effect is assessed for its significance at a local and regional level.
- 14.9.32. The total number of employee jobs estimated within the local study area is approximately 162,000 as of 2016. Within SDC 5.0% and 4.9% in the ERoY were employed in Sector F (Construction) as of 2016, which equates to approximately 7,750 employees (Ref 14.14). Based on the assumption that an average of 1,200 jobs will be generated each year, this represents approximately 15% of the employee jobs in Sector F (Construction) at the local level.
- 14.9.33. The sensitivity of economic receptors at the local level is considered to be low due to the levels of unemployment (which is below the national average) and levels of relative

deprivation. The magnitude of change is considered to be large. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, temporary, medium-term effect on economic receptors at the local level of minor to moderate positive significance.

- 14.9.34. The total number of employee jobs estimated at the regional level (Yorkshire and the Humber) was 2,700,000 as of 2016. Given the individuals employed in Sector F (Construction) account for 6.7% of these jobs, this equates to approximately 181,000 employees. Based on the assumption that an average of 1,200 jobs will be generated each year, this represents 0.66% of the employee jobs in Sector F (Construction) at the regional level.
- 14.9.35. The sensitivity of economic receptors at the regional level is considered to be low due to the levels of unemployment (which is below the national average) and levels of relative deprivation. The magnitude of change is considered to be small. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, temporary, medium-term effect on economic receptors at the regional level of negligible to minor positive significance during Stage 2.

#### **Generation of Indirect and Induced Employment Opportunities Associated With Spending in the Economy by Contractors and Contracts Placed With Suppliers**

- 14.9.36. Construction phase activities during Stage 2 will lead to an increase in spending in the economy by contractors. Such multiplier effects are anticipated both in terms of the sourcing of supplies (indirect employment across wider supply chains) and spend by on-site workers (induced employment) within and outside of their working hours.
- 14.9.37. The multiplier for indirect and induced employment opportunities during the construction phase is 1.5. Based on the 1,200 direct jobs per year, it is anticipated that the gross number of direct, indirect and induced jobs will be 1,800. As such, by deducting the number of direct jobs (1,200), it is anticipated that there will be 600 additional indirect and induced jobs generated by the Proposed Scheme.
- 14.9.38. It is not possible to isolate the Industry Sector in which the impact may occur. As such, it is anticipated that indirect and induced employment associated with the construction phase could have an influence across all Industry Sectors. The total number of employees across all Industry Sectors at the local level is 162,000 (Ref. 14.14). Based on an evaluation against the total employee jobs available in the local area across all Industry Sectors (162,000), the number of indirect and induced opportunities represents 0.37% of total jobs at the local level.
- 14.9.39. The sensitivity of economic receptors at the local level is considered to be low due to the levels of unemployment (which is below the national average) and levels of relative deprivation. The magnitude of change is considered to be small. Therefore, there is likely to be an indirect, temporary, medium-term effect on economic receptors at the local level of negligible to minor positive significance.
- 14.9.40. As outlined above, the multiplier for indirect and induced employment opportunities during the construction phase is 1.5. Therefore, it is anticipated that there will be 600 indirect / induced jobs generated by the Proposed Scheme. Based on an evaluation against the total employee jobs available in the regional area (2,700,000), across all Industry Sectors (Ref.

14.14), the number of indirect and induced opportunities represents 0.02% of total jobs at the regional level.

14.9.41. The sensitivity of economic receptors at the regional level is considered to be low due to the levels of unemployment (which is below the national average) and levels of relative deprivation. The magnitude of change is considered to be small. Therefore, there is likely to be an indirect, temporary, medium-term effect on economic receptors at the regional level of negligible to minor positive significance during Stage 2.

### Stage 3 - Operation of Units X and Y

14.9.42. During Stage 2 there are potential significant effects associated with the:

- Generation of direct employment opportunities.

#### **Generation of Direct Employment Opportunities**

14.9.43. During the operation of Units X and Y, there would be a reduction overall in staffing levels required for the ongoing operations at the Existing Drax Power Station Complex. Primarily, this would be in relation to maintenance staff levels and material handling staff levels. These staff reductions are anticipated to be as a result of natural reductions (e.g. due to retirement) and where possible there would be redeployment. At this stage, the overall magnitude is considered to be small at the local level and negligible to small at the regional level.

14.9.44. The sensitivity of economic receptors at the local level is considered to be low due to the levels of unemployment (which is below the national average) and levels of relative deprivation. The magnitude of change is considered to be small. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, permanent, long-term effect on economic receptors at the local level of negligible to minor negative significance during Stage 3.

14.9.45. The sensitivity of economic receptors at the regional level is considered to be low due to the levels of unemployment (which is below the national average) and levels of relative deprivation. The magnitude of change is considered to be negligible to small. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, permanent, long-term effect on economic receptors at the regional level of negligible to minor negative significance during Stage 3.

### Mitigation and Enhancement Measures

14.9.46. Mitigation of adverse environmental impacts can be achieved by avoidance, reduction, remedying of, or compensation. Positive effects can also be greater through the implementation of enhancement measures. The following secondary mitigation / enhancement measures are proposed during Stage 0 – Stage 2.

- A training and apprenticeship scheme is currently operated at the Existing Drax Power Station Complex. Drax proposes to extend the operation of that programme should apprenticeship opportunities arise in respect of the construction, maintenance and/or operation of the Proposed Scheme. As part of this programme, Drax will advertise such opportunities through its own website; notify SDC and NYCC of the opportunities so that they may advertise the opportunities via their own portal; notify local schools within the vicinity of the Site of the opportunities so that they may advertise the opportunities via their own portals; and, attend any career events held by local schools within the

vicinity of the Site in order to promote the opportunities. It is proposed that the extension of the scheme be secured by a legal agreement pursuant to section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 entered into with SDC and NYCC, and draft heads of terms for that agreement are provided with the DCO Application (Document Ref. 7.1).

- Prior to the commencement of the Proposed Scheme, Drax shall submit the Local Employment Scheme to SDC and NYCC for approval. The Local Employment Scheme means a scheme setting out the details and mechanisms for securing the use of local labour contractors good and services during the construction period and operational period of the Proposed Scheme. Drax and SDC and NYCC shall work together to establish the initiatives set out in the Local Employment Scheme. Drax shall use reasonable endeavours to procure that the contractors engaged in the construction of the Proposed Scheme assist in the implementation of the Local Employment Scheme. The measures set out in the scheme include:
  - The measures that Drax will take in order that opportunities for local organisations to bid for contractors during the construction period are advertised locally;
  - The measures that Drax will take in order to ensure that opportunities for local organisations to bid for contracts during the operational period (for example for maintenance, waste, cleaning or security services) are advertised locally;
  - A requirement for Drax to notify SDC and NYC when the procurement process for any construction contracts required during the construction period is due to begin in order to allow SDC and NYCC to advertise opportunities via any brokerage scheme that they may run;
  - The anticipated number of local supplier days that will be hosted by Drax prior to and during the construction period;
  - Promotion of the Local Employment Scheme and liaison with contractors engaged in the construction of the Proposed Scheme to ensure that they also apply the Local Employment Scheme so far as is practicable having due regard to the need and availability for specialist skills and trades and the programme for constructing the Proposed Scheme;
  - A procedure for monitoring of the Local Employment Scheme and reporting the results of such monitoring to SDC and NYCC including details of the origins, qualifications, numbers and other details of candidates; and
  - A timetable for the implementation of the Local Employment Scheme.
- Implementation of appropriate diversions of PRoW during Stages 1.
- To ensure the negative effects on amenity value and disruption to users of PRoWs and other footpaths are reduced as far as possible during the construction phase (Stages 1) of the Proposed Scheme the following mitigation measures should be incorporated into the CEMP:
  - The public will be informed of the nature, timing and duration of particular activities during the construction stage and the duration of the works by newsletters and liaison with NYCC / SDC / Drax/ Parish Council where applicable.
  - Provision of clear directions for any alternative routes for PRoW that will be diverted.

- The draft DCO (Document Ref 3.1) submitted with the Application proposes provisions to mitigate the impact of temporarily closed PRoW by providing that an alternative route be provided and that publicity and signage be provided in advance of the temporary closure.

## 14.10 Residual Effects

### Stage 0 - Site Reconfiguration Works

#### **Generation of Direct Employment Opportunities**

- 14.10.1. The sensitivity of economic receptors is low at a local level, and the magnitude of change, following mitigation, is medium. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, temporary, medium-term residual effect on economic receptors at the local level of minor positive significance following the implementation of mitigation measures.
- 14.10.2. The sensitivity of economic receptors at a regional level is low and the magnitude of change, following mitigation, is small. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, temporary, medium-term residual effect on economic receptors at a regional level of negligible to minor positive significance following the implementation of mitigation measures.

#### **Generation of Indirect and Induced Employment Opportunities Associated With Spending In the Economy by Contractors and Contracted Placed With Suppliers**

- 14.10.3. The sensitivity of economic receptors at a local level is low, and the magnitude of change, following mitigation, is small. Therefore, there is likely to be an indirect, temporary and medium-term residual effect on economic receptors at a local level of negligible to minor positive significance following the implementation of mitigation measures.
- 14.10.4. The sensitivity of economic receptors at a regional level is low, and the magnitude of change, following mitigation, is small. Therefore, there is likely to be an indirect, temporary and medium-term residual effect on economic receptors at a regional level of negligible to minor positive significance following the implementation of mitigation measures.

### Stage 1 - Construction of Unit X

#### **Generation of Direct Employment Opportunities**

- 14.10.5. The sensitivity of economic receptors is low at the local level, and the magnitude of change, following mitigation, is small. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, temporary, medium-term, residual effect on economic receptors at the local level of negligible to minor moderate positive significance following the implementation of mitigation measures.
- 14.10.6. The sensitivity of economic receptors is low at the regional level, and the magnitude of change, following mitigation, is small. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, temporary, medium-term residual effect on economic receptors at the regional level of negligible to minor positive significance following the implementation of mitigation measures.

#### **Generation of Indirect and Induced Employment Opportunities Associated With Spending In the Economy by Contractors and Contracted Placed With Suppliers**

- 14.10.7. The sensitivity of economic receptors is low (at both a local and regional level), and the magnitude of change, following mitigation, is small. Therefore, there is likely to be an indirect,

temporary, medium-term residual effect on economic receptors of negligible to minor positive significance following the implementation of mitigation measures.

- 14.10.8. The sensitivity of economic receptors at the regional level is low, and the magnitude of change, following mitigation, is small. Therefore, there is likely to be an indirect, temporary, medium-term residual effect on economic receptors at the regional level of negligible to minor positive significance following the implementation of mitigation measures.

#### **Changes in Accessibility and Amenity Value of Prow**

- 14.10.9. The sensitivity of community receptors is medium, and the magnitude of change, following mitigation, is low. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, temporary, medium-term residual effect on community receptors of minor negative significance following the implementation of mitigation measures.

#### **Stage 2 - Construction of Unit Y**

##### **Generation of Direct Employment Opportunities**

- 14.10.10. The sensitivity of economic receptors is low at the local level, and the magnitude of change, following mitigation, is small. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, temporary, medium-term, residual effect on economic receptors at the local level of negligible to minor moderate positive significance following the implementation of mitigation measures.
- 14.10.11. The sensitivity of economic receptors is low at the regional level, and the magnitude of change, following mitigation, is small. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, temporary, medium-term residual effect on economic receptors at the regional level of negligible to minor positive significance following the implementation of mitigation measures.

##### **Generation of Indirect and Induced Employment Opportunities Associated With Spending In the Economy by Contractors and Contracted Placed With Suppliers**

- 14.10.12. The sensitivity of economic receptors is low (at both a local and regional level), and the magnitude of change, following mitigation, is small. Therefore, there is likely to be an indirect, temporary, medium-term residual effect on economic receptors of negligible to minor positive significance following the implementation of mitigation measures.
- 14.10.13. The sensitivity of economic receptors at the regional level is low, and the magnitude of change, following mitigation, is small. Therefore, there is likely to be an indirect, temporary, medium-term residual effect on economic receptors at the regional level of negligible to minor positive significance following the implementation of mitigation measures.

#### **Stage 3 - Operation of Unit X and Unit Y**

##### **Generation of Direct Employment Opportunities**

- 14.10.14. The sensitivity of economic receptors at the local level is considered to be low due to the levels of unemployment (which is below the national average) and levels of relative deprivation. The magnitude of change is considered to be small. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, permanent, long-term effect on economic receptors at the local level of negligible to minor negative significance during Stage 3.

14.10.15. The sensitivity of economic receptors at the regional level is considered to be low due to the levels of unemployment (which is below the national average) and levels of relative deprivation. The magnitude of change is considered to be negligible to small. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, permanent, long-term effect on economic receptors at the regional level of negligible to minor negative significance during Stage 3.

#### **14.11 Limitations and Assumptions**

14.11.1. The assessment of employment effects has relied upon the use of secondary data within calculations as assumptions in order to generate an understanding of the likely direct, indirect and induced effects resulting from Stages 0, 1, 2 and 3 of the Proposed Scheme. As such, there are limitations associated with the secondary data applied in each case. However, the assessment has utilised the latest full data set available at the time of writing. As such, a preliminary assessment can be undertaken at this stage.

#### **14.12 Summary**

14.12.1. In SDC, the proportion of individuals aged 16-64 who are economically active is 87.0%, which is higher than the proportion in the ERoY (80.6%). The proportion in SDC and ERoY is higher than both the regional (76.5%) and average across Great Britain (77.8%). The jobs density indicates less availability of employment opportunities compared with the regional and national averages. In DC and ERoY, Services is the largest employment sector. The overall score of deprivation for SDC is 245 and for the ERoY is 215, out of 326 local authorities in England in 2015.

14.12.2. During the Site Reconfiguration Works (Stage 0) of the Proposed Scheme, it is anticipated that there would be an average of 200 demolition jobs created per year. Overall, the residual effects are considered to be of minor to moderate positive significance at the local level and of negligible to minor positive significance at the regional level. In addition, there are likely to be an additional 100 FTE indirect and induced jobs associated with this phase as a result of an increase in spending on goods, suppliers and services associated with the Proposed Scheme and employees of those firms. The residual effects are considered to be of negligible to minor positive significance at the local and regional levels.

14.12.3. During Stage 1 and Stage 2 (construction phase) of the Proposed Scheme, it is anticipated that approximately 1,200 FTEs / jobs will be generated each year. This is considered to represent an effect of minor to moderate positive significance at the local level and negligible to minor positive significance. Furthermore, there are likely to be an additional 600 FTE indirect and induced jobs associated with these Stages phase due to spending in the economy by employees and contracts placed with suppliers and contractors. Overall, the residual effects are considered to be of negligible to minor positive significance at the local and regional levels during both Stage 1 and Stage 2.

14.12.4. There is one Long Distance Walking Route and one Sustrans National Cycle Route 25 alongside 40 PRow and a number of non-designated public routes within the Site and at the Study Area. The potential effect on the amenity value of the community receptors, users of the PRow and non-designated public routes has also been considered within the assessment. Given the nature of the construction activities there is potential disruption and changes in the amenity value and users of the PRow and non-designated public routes. With

mitigation, such as liaison with local parish councils and provision of clear signage for diverted routes, the residual effect is minor negative significance during Stage 1.

- 14.12.5. During Stage 3 (operation), there is anticipated to be a reduction in the direct number of jobs. This is considered to be of minor negative significance at the local level and negligible to minor negative at the regional level.
- 14.12.6. A summary of the likely significant environmental effects for socio-economics is provided in Table 14-12 below.

Table 14-12 - Summary of Effects Table for Socio-Economics

Description of Effects	Receptor	Significance and Nature of Effects Prior to Mitigation / Enhancement	Summary of Mitigation / Enhancement	Significance and Nature of Effects Following Mitigation / Enhancement (Residual)
<b>Stage 0 – Reconfiguration Works</b>				
Generation of direct employment opportunities	Economic receptors (local level)	Minor to moderate / + / T / MT / D	Employment and Skills Plan will be implemented to ensure that benefits are generated within local communities. This will set out agreed outputs with SDC and ERoY Council. N/A	Minor to moderate / + / T / MT / D
	Economic receptor (regional level)	Negligible to minor / + / T / MT / D		Negligible to minor / + / T / MT / D
Generation of indirect and induced employment opportunities associated with spending in the economy by contractors and contracts placed with suppliers.	Economic receptors (local level)	Negligible to minor / + / T / MT / I		Negligible to minor / + / T / MT / I
	Economic receptors (regional level)	Negligible to minor / + / T / MT / I		Negligible to minor / + / T / MT / I
<b>Stage 1 – Construction of Unit X</b>				

Description of Effects	Receptor	Significance and Nature of Effects Prior to Mitigation / Enhancement	Summary of Mitigation / Enhancement	Significance and Nature of Effects Following Mitigation / Enhancement (Residual)
Generation of direct employment opportunities	Economic receptor (local)	Minor to moderate / + / T / MT / D	Employment and Skills Plan will be implemented to ensure that benefits are generated within local communities. This will set out agreed outputs with SDC and ERoY Council. N/A	Minor to moderate / + / T / MT / D
	Economic Receptor (regional level)	Negligible to minor / + / T / MT / D		Negligible to minor / + / T / MT / D
Generation of indirect and induced employment opportunities associated with spending in the economy by contractors and contracts placed with suppliers	Economic Receptor (local level)	Negligible to minor / + / T / LT / I		Negligible to minor / + / T / LT / I
	Economic Receptor (regional level)	Negligible to minor / + / T / LT / I		Negligible to minor / + / T / LT / I
Changes in accessibility and amenity value of Public Rights of Way	Community receptor	Moderate / - / T / MT / D	Liaison with local parish councils and provision of clear signage for diverted routes.	Minor / - / T / MT / D

Stage 2 – Construction of Unit Y

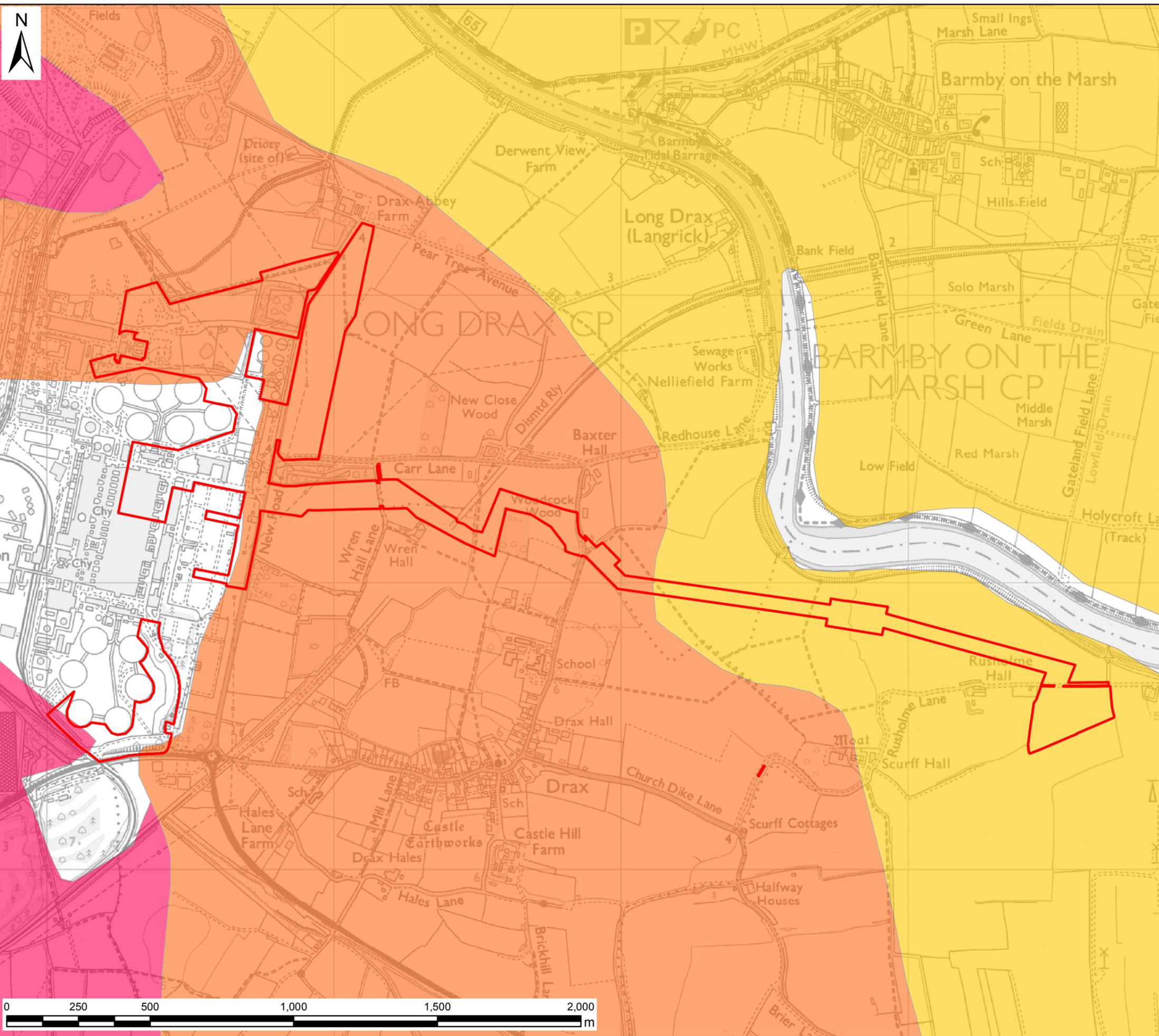
Description of Effects	Receptor	Significance and Nature of Effects Prior to Mitigation / Enhancement	Summary of Mitigation / Enhancement	Significance and Nature of Effects Following Mitigation / Enhancement (Residual)
Generation of direct employment opportunities	Economic receptor (local)	Minor to moderate / + / T / MT / D	Employment and Skills Plan will be implemented to ensure that benefits are generated within local communities. This will set out agreed outputs with SDC and ERO Y Council.	Minor to moderate / + / T / MT / D
	Economic Receptor (regional level)	Negligible to minor / + / T / MT / D		Negligible to minor / + / T / MT / D
Generation of indirect and induced employment opportunities associated with spending in the economy by contractors and contracts placed with suppliers	Economic receptor (local)	Negligible to minor / + / T / LT / I		Negligible to minor / + / T / LT / I
	Economic Receptor (regional level)	Negligible to minor / + / T / LT / I		Negligible to minor / + / T / LT / I
Stage 3 – Operation of Unit X and Y				
Generation of direct employment opportunities	Economic receptor (local)	Minor / - / P / LT / D	N/A	Minor / - / P / LT / D
	Economic Receptor			Negligible to minor / - / P / LT / D

Description of Effects	Receptor	Significance and Nature of Effects Prior to Mitigation / Enhancement	Summary of Mitigation / Enhancement	Significance and Nature of Effects Following Mitigation / Enhancement (Residual)
	(regional level)	Negligible to minor / - / P / LT / D		

NB: Aspects of the Proposed Scheme considered as part of the pre-mitigation scenario are summarised above in Section 14.4.

Key to table: + / - = Positive or Negative P / T = Permanent or Temporary, D / I = Direct or Indirect, ST / MT / LT = Short Term, Medium Term or Long Term N/A = Not Applicable

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**Key**  
 Site Boundary

**Agricultural Land Class**

- Grade 1
- Grade 2
- Grade 3

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 - Regulation 5(2)(a)

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CLIENT:

PROJECT: **The Drax Power (Generating Stations) Order**

TITLE: **Figure 14.1  
 Agricultural Land Class**

SCALE @ A3: 13,000 @ A3	CHECKED: KW	APPROVED: CT
PROJECT No: 70037047	DESIGNED: RMcC	DRAWN: RMcC
DRAWING No: 70037047-14.1		DATE: 23/04/2018
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