



# **ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT – VOLUME 3 – APPENDIX 16.1**

## **Table of Effects that have been determined to be Not Significant**

### **Drax Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage**

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedures) Regulations, 2009 - Regulation 5(2)(a)

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# 1. EFFECTS THAT HAVE BEEN DETERMINED TO BE NOT SIGNIFICANT

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- 1.1.1. As set out in **Section 16.9** (Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects) of **Chapter 16 (Population, Health and Socio-Economics)** (document reference 6.1.16), receptors identified as experiencing no change, negligible, or minor effects as a result of the Proposed Scheme are reported in **Table 1.1** below rather than in the ES chapter.

**Table 1.1 - Effects that have been determined to be Not Significant**

Resource / Receptor	Sensitivity of Receptor	Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
Increased demand for accommodation due to an influx of workers during construction	Low	<p>During the construction phase, the Proposed Scheme could generate an annual average of 4,000 gross construction jobs per annum (Vivid Economics Limited, 2021).</p> <p>In line with <b>Chapter 5 (Traffic and Transport)</b> (document reference 6.1.5), it has been assumed the construction workforce will be made up of an 80 / 20 split of local workers vs. transient / hotel-based workers. Therefore, it can be estimated that approximately 800 gross construction employees per annum would be employed for the Proposed Scheme who may relocate to the local area due to the requirement for specialist contractors for some elements of the construction.</p> <p>The influx of construction workers could place additional pressure on local temporary accommodation facilities due to the location of the Proposed Scheme (outside of an urban centre). Based on past experience of construction projects where workers temporarily relocate during construction, the accommodation providers within the local towns of Selby and Goole are most likely to be used and favoured by construction workers as this is where they are able to access a variety of services, such as shops, most easily.</p> <p>As outlined in the baseline section of <b>Chapter 16 (Population, Health and Socio-Economics)</b>, there are a total of 12 different accommodation providers within the 2 km study area and the towns of Selby and Goole. A Premier Inn hotel is also located approximately 2.5 km west of Goole. Including the Premier Inn, the total capacity at the temporary accommodation providers within the locality amounts to 202 bedrooms. It is also recognised that a capacity of 202 bedrooms will not be available at all times, for example, due to existing bookings. The sensitivity of this receptor is therefore considered to be medium</p> <p>Whilst there are not sufficient levels of accommodation within the local area to accommodate all temporary construction workers, the cities of York, Doncaster, and Leeds are all situated approximately 20-minutes away by road and offer a considerable range of accommodation options which are also likely to be accessible to many of the temporary construction workers who relocate to the area.</p> <p>The total peak construction workforce onsite is projected to be 1,000 construction workers; this figure represents the capacity in the peak month of construction, August 2026 (Chapter 5 Traffic and Transport). An estimated 20% of these employees will be transient and therefore travel from local accommodation (Chapter 5 Traffic and Transport), whereas the other 80% will be based locally and travel from home. On the basis of the peak construction month figures, approximately 200 construction employees may be required to reside locally during peak site operation.</p> <p>The 202 bedrooms available within the study area amount to approximately 100% of the capacity required to serve the projected construction workers who will be required to reside in the locality during the peak construction capacity period. An average construction capacity for 2026 would be somewhat lower (146 transient employees) and for the other construction years would be significantly lower (Chapter 5 Traffic and Transport). The magnitude of impact is therefore considered to be minor.</p> <p>It is therefore anticipated that there will be a reasonable availability of accommodation to meet demand from transient workers temporarily relocating during the construction phase of the Proposed Scheme. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, temporary, long-term, slight adverse (not significant) effect on temporary accommodation facilities.</p>	Minor	Slight
Increased demand for community facilities due to an influx of workers during construction	Medium	<p>Approximately 200 transient construction employees may be required to reside locally during the month of peak site operation (August 2026). The average number of transient employees who may relocate to the local area due to the requirement for specialist contractors for some elements of the construction is somewhat lower.</p> <p>The influx of construction workers could place additional pressure on local services (e.g., education, healthcare and community facilities) and recreational / open space. The construction period would last approximately five years (with construction expected to start in early 2024, and the second unit operational by the end of 2029) however it is assumed that specialist contractors would not be required on-site for the duration of that period, would only be temporarily located close to the Proposed Scheme during the working</p>	Minor	Slight

Resource / Receptor	Sensitivity of Receptor	Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
		<p>week, and would therefore not look to relocate their families. As such, it is not anticipated that there would be any increased demand on education facilities.</p> <p>Any increased demand on healthcare facilities (with welfare facilities and first aid available at the site, as required) would be limited. The number of Full Time Equivalent (FTE) GPs at surgeries in the study area amounts to 24.83, with the total number of registered patients at 54,129. This amounts to an average of 2,180 patients per FTE GP, somewhat higher (i.e., a worse level of provision) than the England average target ratio of 1,800 patients per GP outlined by the Department of Health (Healthy Urban Development Unit, 2007). Taking a 'worst-case scenario' in which the peak of 200 transient construction employees did register with a local GP, this would increase the overall practice list size to 2,188 patients per GP (an increase of eight patients per FTE GP overall). Whilst this remains a worse level of provision than the England average target, it does not significantly change the overall local context with regard to healthcare availability. It is recognised however this may place some additional pressure on local healthcare services.</p> <p>Due to the location of the Proposed Scheme and its proximity to the settlements of Selby and Goole, it is assumed for the purposes of this assessment that the workers would reside in these centres where a range of existing temporary accommodation is located. There is also a variety of community facilities within these centres (and a smaller range in settlements such as Camblesforth and Drax) which would offer a range of amenities for temporary workers, which do not typically have set capacities associated with their use (such as shops, supermarkets, restaurants, pubs, and outdoor spaces). There is also good accessibility to the cities of Leeds, York and Doncaster which offer a considerable number and diversity of community facilities, shops, and other services.</p> <p>Given the estimated number of annual transient workers and the range of communities' facilities and services within the locality, as set out in the baseline section of <b>Chapter 16 (Population, Health and Socio-Economics)</b>, it is likely that community facilities would largely be able to accommodate the new customers and users (which at peak would amount to 200 per month). In reality however, the requirement for specialist contractors would vary over time according to the different stages of the construction programme, with average levels of transient construction workers being somewhat lower</p> <p>The sensitivity of community facilities is considered to be medium overall as it is likely that the facilities are currently used by a moderate number of individuals, and the majority of facilities have the capability to cope with increased demand. The sensitivity of healthcare facilities is considered to be high however, given the existing limited availability of provision within the locality.</p> <p>The magnitude of change prior to mitigation is considered to be minor for all facilities, including healthcare as there would be a small difference in the ability of community facilities to fulfil their function.</p> <p>Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, temporary, long-term, slight adverse (not significant) effect on all community facilities including education, healthcare and other local services.</p>		



Resource / Receptor	Sensitivity of Receptor	Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
Changes in access to Development Land and Businesses during construction	Very High (as per DMRB LA 112 guidance- Development land and businesses located within 500m of the Order Limits, including those which have a direct means of access within the Order Limits, or cover a combined area greater than 5 hectares).	<p>As stated in the <b>Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP)</b> (document reference 6.3.5.3), construction traffic would be routed to access the Site via J36 of the M62, then the A614, A645 and New Road. There may also be a minor increase in vehicle movements through local villages associated with construction workers.</p> <p>The primary access routes for the development land and businesses surrounding the Site is likely to be the same as the primary access route for construction of the Proposed Scheme. Employees travelling to and from the Site would also use Main Road for access. It is likely that the primary mode of transport used by construction employees would be private vehicles due to the Site's location.</p> <p>It is anticipated that the only time access to development land or local businesses would be restricted is during the movement of Abnormal Indivisible Loads (AIL) from Goole to the Site. A number of AILs (anticipated to be no more than 15) are being moved over the duration of the construction period (2024-2029) and this will include some traffic management and road closures. The movement of AILs will be timed to avoid peak periods and businesses would be notified in advance of closures to ensure disruption is kept to a minimum <b>Chapter 5 (Traffic and Transport)</b>.</p> <p>The development land parcels; NY/2022/0027/SCO, 2021/1089/FULM and 2020/1357/FULM, do not have direct access from the construction traffic route. There are two applications, 2021/0450/SCP and 2020/0994/FULM, which lie within the Drax Power Station Site. The eight businesses situated within the study area are all located outside of the construction traffic route, with the exception of Perfectly Fresh; which lies on Brigg Lane with direct access off the A645. Should road closures prevent access to the business however, there is also alternative access from the western end of Brigg Lane which would not be affected by closures related to the movement of AILs. This would ensure access is maintained. Therefore, it can be concluded that there would be limited overall disruption to changes in access to development land and businesses.</p> <p>The sensitivity of development land and businesses is considered to be very high (in line with DMRB LA 112 guidance) as it is likely that they are dependent on access to maintain their business functions. The magnitude of change prior to mitigation is considered to be negligible as access would be maintained for all businesses, with any potential for disruption of closures advertised in advance, and the only business located directly off one of the construction traffic routes having alternative access. As such, there would be negligible or no difference in the ability of customers to access businesses and the businesses to maintain operation. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, temporary, long-term, slight adverse (not significant) effect on development land and businesses.</p>	Negligible	Slight
Generation of direct, indirect, and induced employment opportunities during construction, Regional effects	Low	<p>The sensitivity of economic receptors at the regional (Yorkshire and the Humber) level is considered to be low due to the wider pool of employment opportunities, particularly in the construction sector. The magnitude of impact is considered to be minor at the regional level, given the number of construction jobs generated relative to the size of the Yorkshire and the Humber economy.</p> <p>Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, temporary, long-term, slight beneficial effect on the regional economy.</p> <p>Employment generation during construction, local effects, is described in Chapter 16 (Population, Health and Socio-Economics).</p>	Minor	Slight beneficial

Resource / Receptor	Sensitivity of Receptor	Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect																								
Generation of direct, indirect, and induced employment opportunities during operation, Local and Regional effects	Medium (local level)	<p>The Proposed Scheme will generate long-term jobs once it is complete and operational. In estimating operational job generation, it is important to consider not just the gross effects, but also net effects taking into account leakage, displacement and multiplier effects.</p> <p>Projections of operational employee numbers as a result of the Proposed Scheme suggest that 375 gross direct jobs would be created on-site (Vivid Economics Limited, 2021). In order to determine the net benefit, leakage, displacement, and multiplier effects must be taken into account (see the assessment methodology section of Chapter 16 (Population, Health and Socio-Economics) for details).</p> <p>Taking the projected 375 gross direct jobs, the total net additional employment created within the SDC and ERoY area as a result of the Proposed Scheme is estimated to be 359 employees, whilst 63 net jobs will be created at the Yorkshire and the Humber level, resulting in a total net employment generation of 422 operational jobs as a result of the Proposed Scheme.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Employment Generation</th> <th>Local level</th> <th>Regional level</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Gross Direct Employment</td> <td>319</td> <td>56</td> <td>375</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Displacement</td> <td>-80</td> <td>-14</td> <td>-94</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Net Direct Employment</td> <td>239</td> <td>42</td> <td>281</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Net Indirect and Induced Employment</td> <td>120</td> <td>21</td> <td>141</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total Net Employment</b></td> <td><b>359</b></td> <td><b>63</b></td> <td><b>422</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Applying leakage, displacement, and multiplier effects results in net projected indirect and induced employment in the SDC and ERoY area of 120 employees, whilst 21 net indirect and induced jobs will be created at the Yorkshire and the Humber level, resulting in a total net indirect and induced employment generation of 141 jobs as a result of the Proposed Scheme.</p> <p>The sensitivity of economic receptors at the local (SDC and ERoY) level is considered to be medium due to the relative levels of deprivation which are present within some areas and the importance of employment opportunities locally associated with the energy sector. The magnitude of impact is considered to be minor at the local level, given the limited number of operational phase jobs generated relative to the size of the SDC and ERoY economy. There is likely to be a direct, permanent, long-term, slight beneficial (not significant) effect on the local economy prior to the implementation of mitigation measures.</p> <p>The sensitivity of economic receptors at the regional (Yorkshire and the Humber) level is considered to be low due to a wider pool of employment opportunities. The magnitude of impact is considered to be negligible at the regional level, given the limited number of operational phase jobs generated relative to the size of the Yorkshire and the Humber economy. Therefore, there is likely to be a direct, permanent, long-term, slight beneficial (not significant) effect on the regional economy prior to the implementation of mitigation measures.</p>	Employment Generation	Local level	Regional level	Total	Gross Direct Employment	319	56	375	Displacement	-80	-14	-94	Net Direct Employment	239	42	281	Net Indirect and Induced Employment	120	21	141	<b>Total Net Employment</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>422</b>	<p>Minor (local level)</p> <p>Negligible (regional level)</p>	<p>Slight beneficial (local and regional level)</p>
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