Mallard Pass
Solar Farm

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Environmental Statement Volume 1
Chapter 14: Socio-Economics

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14.0 Socio-economics

14.1 Introduction

14.1.1 This chapter of the Environmental Statement (ES) presents the assessment of likely significant effects of the Proposed Development on socio-economics. The chapter presents the methodology followed and provides a review of the baseline conditions and future baseline conditions in the vicinity of the Proposed Development and surrounding area. The chapter then presents the results of the assessment and the impacts of the Proposed Development on the baseline environment in order to determine the sensitivity of receptors and understand the anticipated magnitude of impact and significance of effect.

Planning Policy and Guidance

14.1.2 This assessment has been undertaken with regard to the following policy documents:

a. National Planning Policy:

- National Planning Policy Framework [**Ref 14-1**].
- Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) [**Ref 14-2**].
- Draft Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) [**Ref 14-3**].
- National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) [**Ref 14-4**].
- Draft National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) [**Ref 14-5**].

b. Local Planning Policy:

- Rutland Local Development Framework: Core Strategy (Adopted July 2011) [**Ref 14-6**].
- South Kesteven Local Plan 2011- 2036 (January 2020) [**Ref 14-7**].

c. Guidance:

- HM Treasury (2022) Green Book: Central Government Guidance on Appraisal and Evaluation [**Ref 14-8**].
- Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) (2014) Additionality Guide, Fourth Edition [**Ref 14-9**].

14.1.3 Further detail on these policies and guidance of relevance to this assessment is provided in ***Appendix 14.1*** [**EN010127/APP/6.2**].

Assessment Methodology and Significance Guidance

14.1.4 The Proposed Development has the potential to have a range of effects. Consideration is given to the Proposed Development in terms of effects on the performance of the local economy with regard to:

- Employment generation;
- Gross Value Added (GVA);
- Tourism; and
- Public Rights of Way (PRoW).

14.1.5 The socio-economic assessment follows the general approach to undertaking EIA as detailed in Chapter 2 (Overview of the EIA process) of the ES, albeit it has been modified to take account of relevant industry guidelines and best practice. The scope of the assessment is in accordance with the EIA Scoping Report submitted by the Applicant and takes into account comments received from the Planning Inspectorate on behalf of the Secretary of State on 18th March 2022.

14.1.6 There is no specific guidance available which establishes a methodology for assessing the socio-economic effects of a solar farm. Therefore, the approach to the socio-economic assessment is based on professional experience and best practice. It is informed by planning policy

requirements set out in the NPS in particular, with specific regard to the over-arching NPS for Energy (EN-1). This sets out in paragraph 5.12.3 that the assessment should consider all relevant impacts, including:

- The creation of jobs and training opportunities;
- The provision of additional local services and improvements to local infrastructure, including the provision of educational and visitor facilities;
- Effects on tourism;
- The impact of a changing influx of workers during the different construction, operation and decommissioning phases of energy infrastructure; and
- Cumulative effects.

14.1.7 Paragraph 5.12.4 of EN-1 states that applicants should describe the existing socio-economic conditions in the area surrounding the proposed development. Paragraph 5.12.5 goes on to highlight that 'socio-economic impacts may be linked to other impacts for example the visual impact of a development may have an impact on tourism and local businesses.

14.1.8 The draft Overarching NPS for Energy guidance for assessing socio-economic impacts broadly aligns with the adopted EN-1. The relevant impacts to be considered include all of those listed in **Section 14.1.4** above, with the addition of:

- The contribution to the development to low carbon economies; and
- Any direct beneficial impacts for the region hosting the infrastructure, in particular in relation to the use of local support services and supply chains.

14.1.9 The study area and approach to the assessment of the sensitivity of receptors, magnitude of impacts and the significance of effects in relation to socio-economics is set out in ***Appendix 14.2*** and summarised in the following sections.

Study Area

14.1.10 The impacts of the Proposed Development are assessed at varying spatial levels in accordance with the nature of the effects that have been assessed.

14.1.11 The assessment of employment creation, and associated GVA, focuses on the effects in Rutland and South Kesteven local authority areas as they will be hosting the Proposed Development. It is however acknowledged that some of the benefits i.e. employment, will be spread further afield. The net additionality calculations account for this in the potential effects section.

14.1.12 The assessment of effects on tourism are also considered across Rutland and South Kesteven as a whole in terms of construction worker use of accommodation in particular. Specific focus is also made to effects on tourism receptors in the 2km radius of the Solar PV Site in order to align with the study area of the Landscape Chapter (Chapter 6) as intervisibility between tourism and recreation assets and the Solar PV Site is likely to be the main influence on visitor experiences of the area. Beyond 2km and views of the Solar PV Site will be glimpsed and/or distant, and therefore unlikely to affect tourism receptors.

14.1.13 The assessment of effects on the PRoW network is limited to the location where users are likely to experience any disruption in terms of travel time and/or routing, as well as any negative effects including noise, dust and visual impacts. The study area is therefore confined to the Order limits and the 500m radius of the Order limits.

Significance criteria

14.1.14 Where possible, socio-economic impacts have been appraised against relevant national standards, such as those provided by the HCA. Where relevant standards do not exist, professional experience and expert judgement have been used to assess the scale and nature of the effects of the scheme against baseline conditions. The assessment aims to be objective and quantifies effects as far as possible, although effects on tourism can only be evaluated on a qualitative basis. Effects are defined as:

- Beneficial – indicates a minor, moderate or major advantageous or beneficial effect on the study area/receptor;
- Negligible – indicates imperceptible effects on the area/receptor; and
- Adverse – indicates a minor, moderate or major disadvantageous or adverse effect on the study area/receptor.

Sensitivity

14.1.15 The assessment draws upon a combination of measurable indicators and considers the importance of the receptor in policy terms in order to understand its sensitivity. This is considered alongside the weight attached to these issues in local policy.

14.1.16 **Table 14-1** identifies the magnitude of impact criteria which have been used to assess the socio-economic receptors relating to employment, GVA and tourism. The magnitude of change has been determined by considering the predicted deviation from baseline conditions.

Table 14-1: Economic Impact Sensitivity Criteria

Sensitivity	Evidence for sensitivity assessment
High	Evidence of direct and significant socio-economic challenges relating to the receptor. Change relating to the receptor is a high priority in local and/or national economic policy
Medium	Some evidence of socio-economic challenges relating to the receptor is a medium priority in local and/or national economic policy
Low	Little evidence of socio-economic challenges relating to the receptor. Change relating to the receptor is a low priority in local and/or national economic policy
Negligible	No socio-economic challenges relating to the receptor. Change relating to the receptor is not a priority in local and/or national economic policy

Magnitude of effect

14.1.17 The magnitude of effect will then be determined with reference to the baseline conditions, using the criteria provided in **Table 14-2**.

Table 14-2: Economic Impact Magnitude of effect

Magnitude of effect	Description
High	Proposals would cause a large change – judged beneficial or adverse – to baseline socio-economic conditions in terms of absolute and/or percentage change
Medium	Proposals would cause moderate change – judged as beneficial or adverse – to existing socio-economic conditions in terms of absolute and/or percentage change
Low	Proposals would cause a slight change – judged as beneficial or adverse – to existing socio-economic conditions in terms of absolute and/or percentage change
Negligible	An impact that has very little change from baseline conditions where the change is barely distinguishable

Public Rights of Way

14.1.18 **Table 14-3** and **Table 14-4** set out the sensitivity and magnitude criteria that are applied to test the effects on users of PRoW. These are focussed on the assessment of impacts relating to the disruption of existing routes,

the resulting changes to journey lengths and times and any impacts on the user experience in terms of noise, dust and visual impacts.

Table 14-3: Public Rights of Way Impact Sensitivity Criteria

Sensitivity	Evidence for sensitivity assessment
High	PRoW is of high importance with limited potential to substitute with other route options to access the wider PRoW network
Medium	PRoW is of medium importance with potential to substitute with other route options to access the wider PRoW network
Low	PRoW is of minor importance with alternative route options available to access the wider PRoW network
Negligible	PRoW is of negligible importance with alternative routes easily available

Table 14-4: Public Rights of Way Impact Magnitude of effect

Magnitude of effect	Description
High	Significant increase or decrease in journey length and time, increased/decreased opportunities for users to access wider PRoW network
Medium	Some increase or decrease in journey length and time and increased/decreased opportunities for users to access wider PRoW network
Low	Minor increase or decrease in journey length and time and increased/decreased opportunities for users to access wider PRoW network
Negligible	Negligible increase, no change, or decrease in journey length and time and no increased/decreased opportunities for users to access wider PRoW network

Significance of effects

14.1.19 Socio-economic effects are a reflection of the relationship between the sensitivity of the affected receptor and the magnitude of the impact. **Table**

14-5 shows how the assessment of the significance of effects has been determined.

Table 14-5: Significance of Effects

Magnitude of Impact	Sensitivity of receptor			
	High	**Medium**	**Low**	**Negligible**
High	Major	Major	Moderate	Minor
Medium	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
Low	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	Negligible
Negligible	Minor	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

14.1.20 The following criteria are applied:

- Moderate or Major impacts are classed as 'significant';
- Minor impacts are classed as not 'significant', although they may be a matter of local concern;
- Negligible effects are classed as 'not significant'.

Summary of Consultation

14.1.21 The Scoping Report outlined the assessment methodology, relevant legislation and policy, defined the study area and identified headline socio-economic baseline conditions. **Table 14-6** sets out the matters raised within the Scoping Opinion relevant to socio-economics and how these have been addressed through the ES.

Table 14-6: Main matters raised within the Scoping Opinion

Consultee	Main matter raised	How has the concern been addressed	Location of response in chapter
PINS	Potential adverse visual effects on a local tourism asset within the ZTV should be assessed.	The visual effects have been assessed in the LVIA and are cross-referenced in this chapter.	The effects are summarised in section 14.3 of this chapter.
PINS	The ES should explain what consideration has been given to mitigating the effect of the Proposed Development on the experience of footpath users.	The effects of the Proposed Development on the experience of footpath users are considered in the Amenity and Recreation Assessment (***Appendix 6.5***) and are cross-referenced in this chapter.	The effects are summarised in **Section 14.3** of this ES chapter.

14.1.22 No socio-economic matters/concerns were raised during the course of the consultation with statutory consultees undertaken under section 42 of the Planning Act 2008.

14.1.23 Additional consultation was undertaken with the Rutland County Council and Invest South Kesteven Tourism Officers to validate the key tourism receptors in the study area. Interviews ***(Appendix 12.6)*** were also undertaken with the owners of land within the Order limits to ascertain current employment levels and how these might be impacted by the Proposed Development.

Assumptions and Limitations

14.1.24 Effects may occur as a result of direct or indirect interaction between the Proposed Development and socio-economic receptors, including tourism and recreational resources and/or users. The majority of socio-economic

impacts experienced during the construction phase relate to the creation of employment opportunities and linked GVA. The Applicant has estimated that the construction phase will support an average of 150 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) jobs over the two-year construction phase, with a peak of up to 400 workers on site at any one time. Once operational, the PV Array would require minimal ongoing maintenance and, therefore, impacts on the local labour market, and associated GVA, would be more limited in comparison to the construction and decommissioning phases.

14.1.25 Potential adverse effects may arise from impacts on the tourism economy, including the operation of nearby attractions and accommodation providers, as well as users of the PRoW network. During the construction and decommissioning phases effects on tourism and recreation could arise from noise, visual and air quality effects of construction, whilst during the operational phase the effects are more associated with the visual impact of the Proposed Development.

14.1.26 The description of baseline conditions is based on the sources of information, including the ONS Business Register and Employment Survey and Annual Population Survey, [**Ref 14-10**, **Ref 14-11**] that are regularly updated. Generally, it is assumed that there are unlikely to be significant structural changes to the population that could influence the baseline, and that key trends reported on are representative of future baseline conditions. Trend data has been included to highlight any short-term changes in economic activity and unemployment levels resulting from the Covid 19 pandemic that may not be representative of future forecast baseline conditions. On a similar basis, pre-covid tourism data is used in the baseline section as it is considered more representative of future trends.

14.1.27 Professional judgement and expertise have been used to assess impacts where quantitative information or appropriate guidance is not available.

14.2 Baseline Conditions

Current Baseline – Within the Order limits

14.2.1 The land within the Order limits comprises agricultural fields which are in arable cropping uses (cereals and break crops). These are operated by four farms - Grange Farm, Manor Farm, Wood Farm and Wood Farm Barn. The full extent of the combined farm operations covers approximately 4,880 hectares. Therefore, 17.4% of the total combined land area of the four farms lies within the Order limits (852 hectares). Interviews conducted with the landowners (see Appendix 12.6 for the transcripts) have indicated that these farms provide employment for a combined total of 13 full time equivalents (FTEs) and periodic work for contractors during the sowing and harvesting seasons. The split of employment is set out in **Table 14-7**.

Table 14-7: Employment by farm operations within the DCO limits

Farm operation	Employment
Grange Farm	2 partners, 2 sons
Manor Farm	2 partners, 2 sons, 2 paid workers, harvest help
Walk Farm Barn	1 partner, periodic help
Wood Farm	1 partner, 1 son

14.2.2 The effects of the Proposed Development will extend to the local labour force in the Rutland and South Kesteven local authority areas and tourism and recreation receptors within a 2km radius of the Solar PV Site. This socio-economic profiling provides the baseline against which any effects resulting from the Proposed Development will be measured. Socio-economic data is derived from the following datasets:

- ONS (2021) Business Register and Employment Survey [**Ref 14-10**];
- ONS (2020) Annual Population Survey [Ref 14-11];
- ONS (2020) Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings [**Ref 14-12**];

- ONS (2021) Business Accounts [Ref 14-13];
- Global Tourism Solutions (UK) Ltd (2021) STEAM Report for 2010-2021 – Rutland [**Ref 14-14**]; and
- Global Tourism Solutions (UK) Ltd STEAM Report for 2010-2021 – South Kesteven [**Ref 14-15**].

Current Baseline – Within Rutland and South Kesteven

Population

14.2.3 In 2020 there were an estimated 183,701 residents in Rutland (40,476) and South Kesteven (143,225) [**Ref 14-16**]. The total population of the study area increased by 7.5% between 2010 and 2020, slightly more than the England average of 7.4%.

14.2.4 The population profile of the area is older than the England average, with a larger percentage of people aged over 50 years old and a lower percentage of 0 to 49 year olds compared to the England average.

Table 14-8: Rutland and South Kesteven Population Age Profile

Age	Study Area (Rutland and South Kesteven)	England
Ages 0 to 15	17.9%	19.2%
Aged 16 to 24	8.1%	10.5%
Aged 25 to 49	28.3%	32.6%
Aged 50 to 64	21.8%	19.2%
Ages 65+	23.9%	18.5%

Population Estimates (ONS, 2020c)

Skills

14.2.5 In 2020 48.5% of Rutland working age residents and 35.6% of South Kesteven working age residents had achieved a degree level qualification or higher (NVQ4+) [**Ref 14-10**]. These compare to an England average of 42.8%.

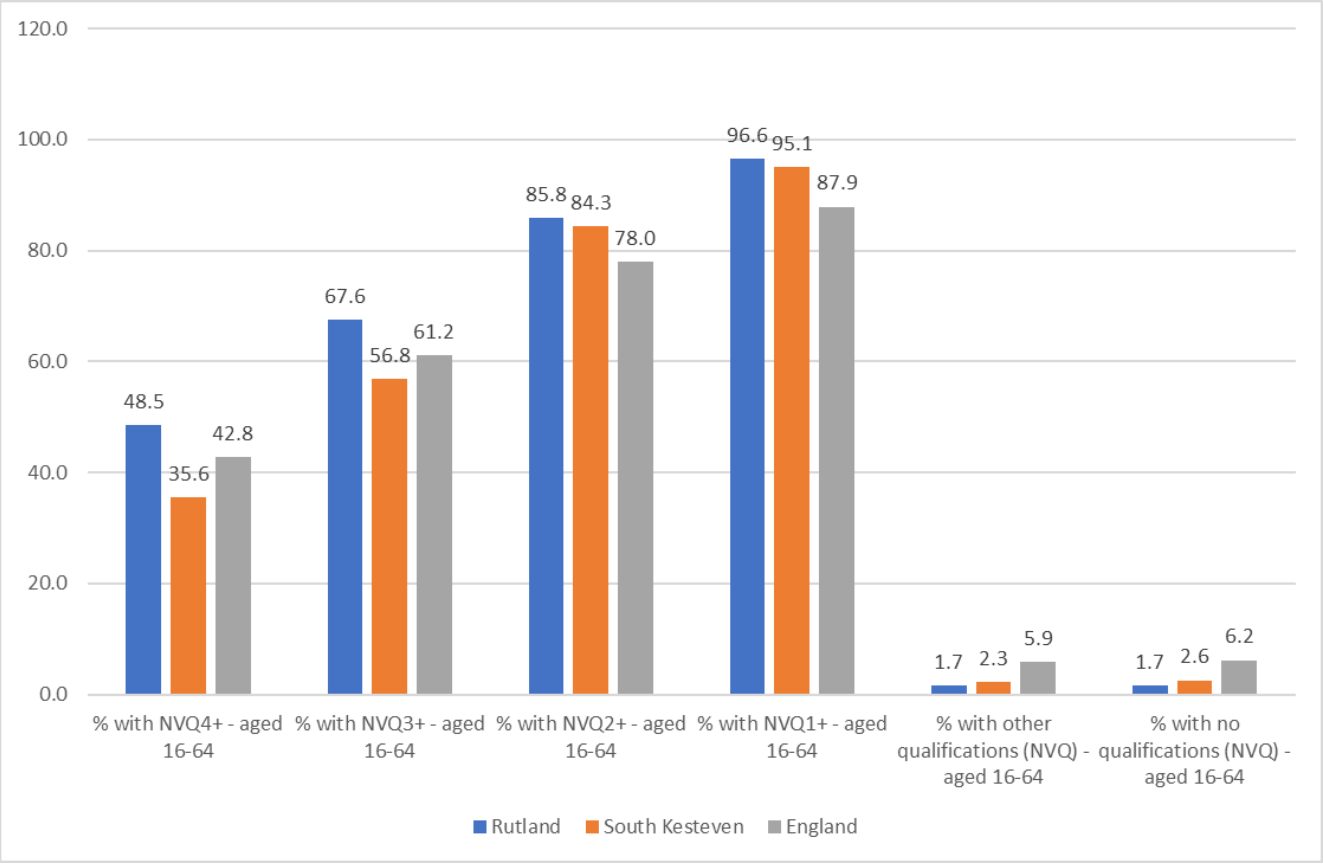

Plate 14.1: Skill Levels of Resident Working Age (16-64) Residents (ONS (2020) Annual Population Survey) [Ref 14-11]

14.2.6 In contrast, Plate 14.1 shows that attainment rates at both NVQ 2+ and NVQ 1+ were higher across the study area than across England as a whole.

14.2.7 A significantly lower percentage of Rutland (1.7%) and South Kesteven (2.6%) working age residents had not achieved any qualifications compared to England as a whole (6.2%).

Employment

14.2.8 Between July 2020 and July 2021, the economic activity rates of Rutland and South Kesteven working age residents were 74.6% and 77.4% respectively (ONS, 2020) [**Ref 14-11**]. These were below the England average economic activity rate of 78.9%.

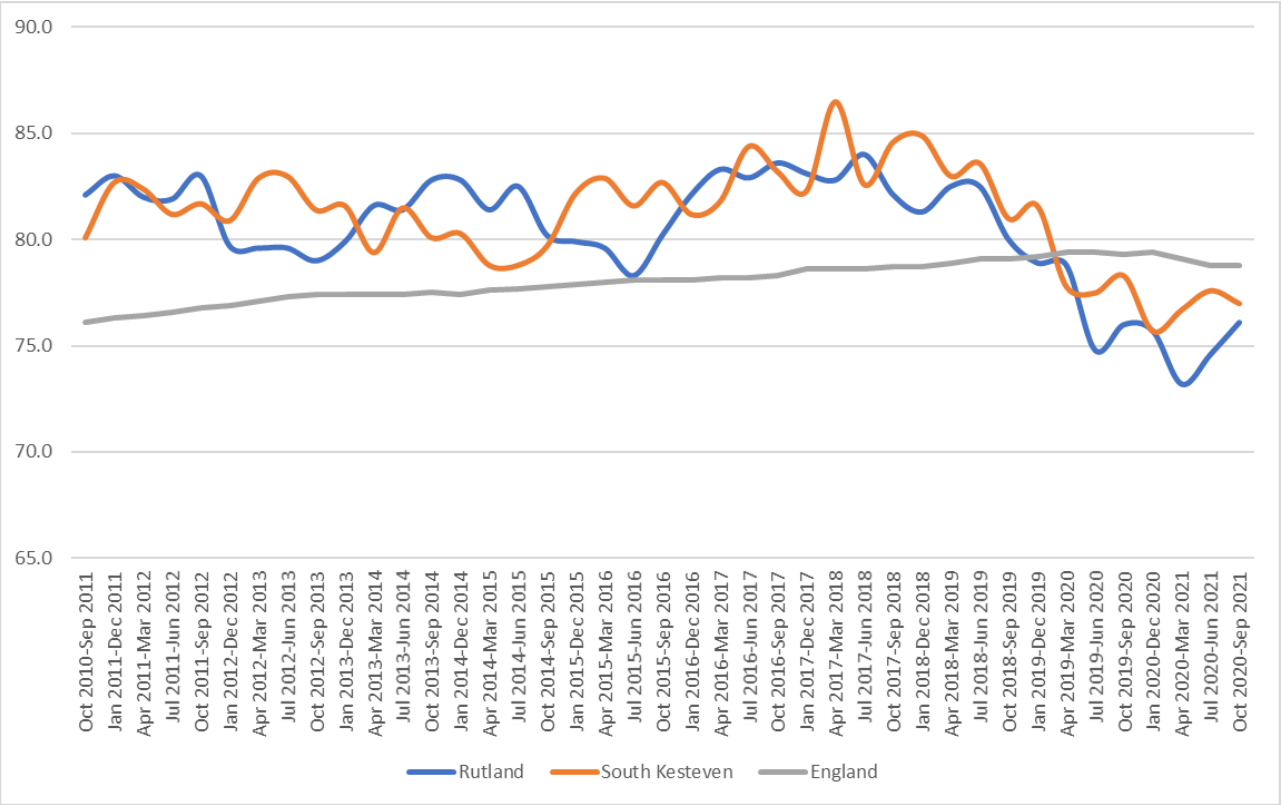

Plate 14.2: Economic Activity Rate 16 - 64 Year Olds (Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2021) Annual Population Survey)

14.2.9 However, between October 2018 and September 2019, prior to the Covid-19 pandemic, the economic activity rates for Rutland (80.0%) and South Kesteven (81.0%) were higher than the England average (79.1%).

14.2.10 Analysis of the Annual Population Survey [**Ref 14-11**] highlights that the unemployment rates in Rutland (3.9%) and South Kesteven (2.5%) were below the England average of 5.2%.

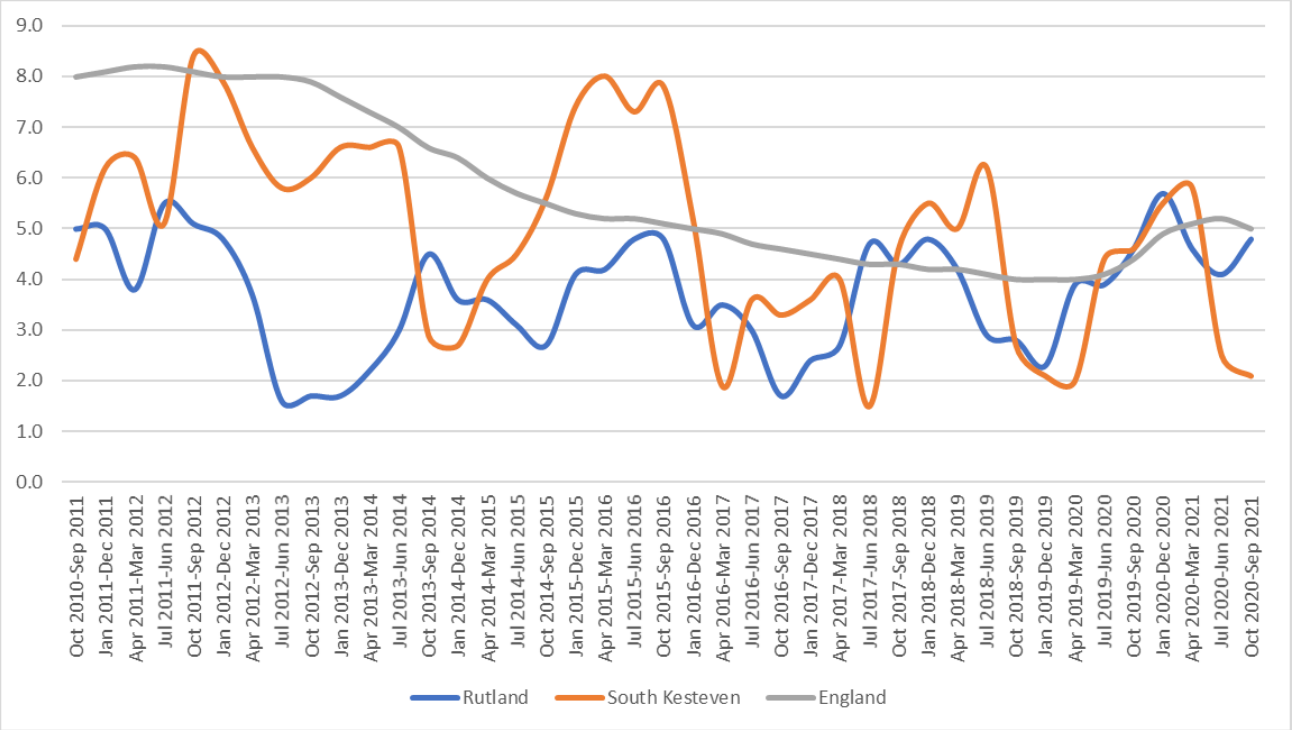

Plate 14.3: Unemployment Rate 16 - 64 Year Olds (ONS, 2020)

Local Economy

14.2.11 In 2021 an estimated 73,900 jobs were recorded in the study area, split between 17,000 in Rutland and 56,900 in South Kesteven [**Ref 14-11**].

14.2.12 An estimated 35.7% of total employees in the study area were recorded as working on a part time basis. This was higher than the 31.5% of part time workers recorded across England.

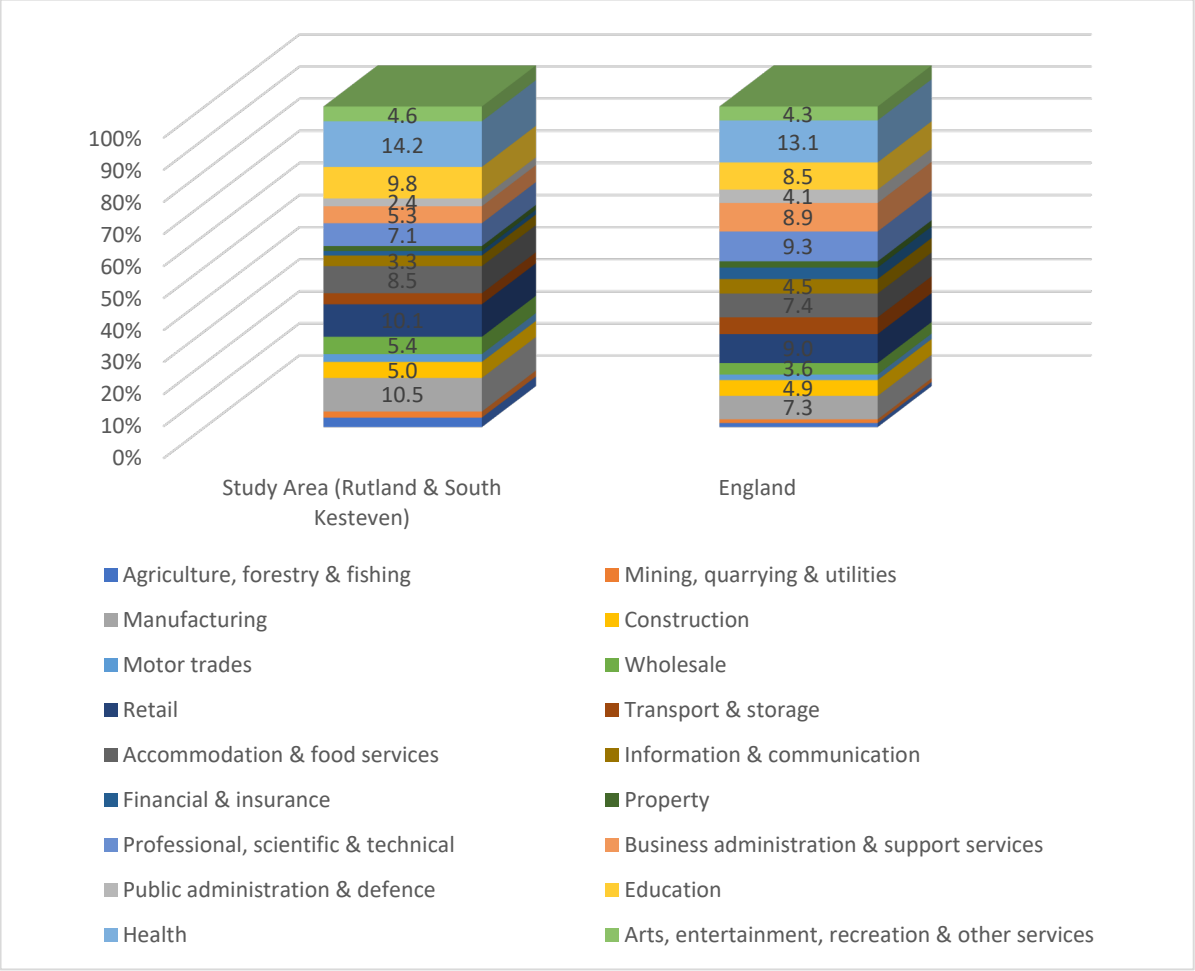

Plate 14.4: Employment by Broad Sector [Ref 14-10]

14.2.13 Plate 14.4 presents a detailed breakdown of employment by broad industrial group in the study area, and for England as a whole. The study area has greater representation of health (14.2%), education (9.8%), manufacturing (10.5%), retail (10.1%) and accommodation and food services (8.5%) employment than nationally. However, the study area is less represented in knowledge-based economy sectors like professional, scientific and technical (7.1%), business administration and support services (5.3%), information and communications (3.3%) and finance and insurance (1.4%). There are an estimated 3,700 construction workers in the study area, representing 5.0% of total local employment.

Businesses

14.2.14 In 2021 there were 8,190 businesses in the study area [**Ref 14-13**]. Of these, 90.2% were classified as micro-businesses employing between 0 and 9 people. At the other end of the scale, only 0.2% of businesses in the study area were classified as large (employing more than 250 people).

Table 14-9: Business Count

	Study Area (Rutland and South Kesteven)		**England**	
	Total	**%**	**Total**	**%**
Micro (0 to 9)	7,385	90.2	2,161,050	89.8
Small (10 to 49)	655	8.0	199,325	8.3
Medium-sized (50 to 249)	130	1.6	36,285	1.5
Large (250+)	15	0.2	9,305	0.4
Total	**8,190**	**100**	**2,405,965**	**100**

UK Business Counts (ONS, 2021f)

Earnings

14.2.15 Residents of Rutland received a median gross wage for full time work of £710 per week in 2020, which is greater than that recorded across South Kesteven (£583) and England (£613) [**Ref 14-12**].

14.2.16 However, full time workers in Rutland (£598) and South Kesteven (£564) received less per week than nationally (£613). This is largely reflective of the employment base in Rutland and South Kesteven, which is less focussed on higher wage knowledge-based sectors than nationally.

Plate 14.5: Full Time Resident and Worker Earnings per Week (ONS (2020e) Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings)

Gross Value Added

14.2.17 The combined Gross Value Added (GVA) output of Rutland and South Kesteven was £3,440 million in 2019 [**Ref 14-17**]. This output worked out at an average of £45,867 per worker across the two local authority areas, significantly less than the £62,694 per worker across England as a whole.

14.2.18 The combined study area GVA output for construction was £234 million in 2019. This equated to £75,484 GVA per construction worker.

Tourism

14.2.19 The tourism offer of the study area has been ascertained through interviews with RCC and Invest South Kesteven Tourism Officers and internet-based research. The value of tourism to the local economy has been determined through analysis of publicly available economic modelling. The following paragraphs set out an overview of the findings of this research.

14.2.20 The two local authority areas (Rutland and South Kesteven) appeal to visitors as being quality rural destinations that are attractive to those seeking to participate in countryside activities, including walking, and enjoy a strong local food offer. In combination, pre-covid economic modelling estimates show that the study area received 5.27 million visitors in 2018, which in turn helped to support 4,454 FTEs in the local economy (Discover Rutland [**Ref 14-18**] and InvestSK, 2018 [**Ref 14-19**]).

14.2.21 Rutland received an estimated 1.89 million tourism visits in 2018 [**Ref 14-18**]. These visits, and tourism business spend, generated approximately £135.6 million of expenditure in the Rutland economy, supporting an estimated 1,754 Full Time Equivalent (FTEs). The main draw for visitors is Rutland Water (located approximately 5.6km to the west of the Order limits), the largest man-made reservoir in Europe, as well as the market towns of Oakham (located approximately 14.5km from the Order limits) and Uppingham (located approximately 20km from the Order limits), and a range of gardens, including Barnsdale Gardens (within 10km of the Order limits).

14.2.22 In the same year, South Kesteven received an estimated 3.38 million tourism visits [**Ref 14-19**]. These visits, and tourism business spend, generated an estimated £188.7 million in the South Kesteven economy, supporting approximately 2,700 FTEs. The main attractions in South Kesteven are Burghley House (located approximately 2.5km from the

Order limits), Belton House (27km), Belvoir Castle (28km), Grimsthorpe Castle (9km), Easton Walled Gardens (16km), Bourne Wood (6.5km) and Grantham Canal (23km), as well as the settlements of Grantham (23km), Stamford (1.5km), Bourne (6.5km), Market Deeping (7km) and the Deepings.

14.2.23 The Tourism Officers highlighted that the closest tourism receptors to the Order limits are the MacMillan Way (which runs adjacent to and through the Order limits), the PRoW network, Stamford, Burghley House, Tallington Lakes Leisure Park (located approximately 3.3km from the Order limits), Bowthorpe Farm Park (2.3km) and Stantons Pit Nature Reserve (3km). These are considered to be of medium sensitivity.

14.2.24 A desktop search, undertaken in August 2022, also revealed a number of accommodation providers within 2km of the Solar PV Site (aligning with the study area of ***Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual***). Beyond 2km any views of the Solar PV Site will be glimpsed and/or distant and therefore unlikely to have a negative effect on tourism receptors. These are listed in **Table 14-10**.

Table 14-10: Accommodation providers within 2km of the Solar PV Site

Name	Postcode	Distance from PV array	Number of bedspaces
Clematis Cottages	PE9 4EE	250m	14
Piper House and Lodge	PE9 4EE	665m	20
The Old Rectory	PE9 4NA	855m	5*
Stamford Farmhouse Holiday let	PE9 4QN	877m	16
Elderflower Cottage	PE9 4JF	953m	4
The Little Barn	PE9 4NB	965m	2
Rose Barn Holiday Let	PE9 4LU	1.1km	2

Name	Postcode	Distance from PV array	Number of bedspaces
St.John's Holiday Cottage	PE9 4HR	1.2km	12
The Barn	PE9 4SX	1.9km	4*

Internet search undertaken by LDA Design, August 2022

** estimate*

Public Rights of Way

14.2.25 The recreational resource within the Order limits and the 500m radius beyond (as described in the ***Amenity and Recreation Assessment*** (***Appendix 6.5***)) comprises a variety of byways, bridleways, the MacMillan long distance path, footpaths and one area of Forestry Commission open access land at Braceborough Great Wood. The list of these resources is included in Tables 1 and 2 of ***Appendix 6.5***.

14.2.26 Approximately 700m of the MacMillan long distance path lies within the Order limits, along with sections of bridleways E169 and E182 and footpaths Cal/4/1, BrAW/7/1 and Uffi/5/1. These PRoW are predominantly used for recreational purposes and form part of a wide network of PRoW in the surrounding area.

14.2.27 The Proposed Development would provide an additional 8.1km of permissive paths which would be open to horse riders and cyclists.

Future Baseline

14.2.28 If the Proposed Development did not proceed the land would continue to be intensively managed for agricultural purposes. As a result none of the 13 FTEs supported by the four farm operations within the Order limits will be lost. Temporary jobs supported during sowing and harvesting seasons would also be retained.

14.2.29 Across the study area, the population is forecast to grow by 4.2% to 2031. The majority of this growth will be in those aged 65 and over.

14.2.30 Over the same period, analysis of the East of England Local Government Association's East of England Forecasting Model (EEFM) [**Ref 14-20**] shows that total employment in the study area is forecast to increase to an estimated 84,100 jobs.

14.3 Embedded Mitigation

14.3.1 The embedded mitigation measures include the implementation of the ***outline Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan (oESSCP)*** **[EN010127/APP/7.10]** which will be agreed with local stakeholders prior to the commencement of construction. This sets out measures the Applicant will implement in order to promote and enable access to the employment and supply chain opportunities associated with the construction phase locally in order to help capture as many of the benefits for study area residents as possible.

14.3.2 Other embedded mitigation measures include the details set out in the ***outline Construction and Environmental Management Plan (oCEMP)*** **[EN010127/APP/7.6]**, ***outline Operational Environmental Management Plan (oOEMP)*** **[EN010127/APP/7.7]**, ***outline Decommissioning and Environmental Management Plan (oDEMP)*** **[EN01027/APP/7.8]**, ***outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (oCTMP)*** **[EN010127/APP/7.11]**, ***outline Travel Plan (oTP)*** **[EN010127/APP/7.14]**, and ***outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (oLEMP)*** **[EN01027/APP/7.9]**. These documents have been prepared and include measures which are intended to avoid the risks of effects during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases. The assessment of potential effects takes these measures into account.

14.4 Potential Effects

14.4.1 The potential effects of the construction, operational and decommissioning phases are considered in the following sections in relation to beneficial or adverse impacts on study area employment, GVA, tourism and PRoW.

14.4.2 The baseline (**Section 14.2**) identifies accommodation and food services, construction, retail and manufacturing as being large employment sectors in the study area, all of which could form part of the supply chain for the Proposed Development. Furthermore, economic modelling identifies that the study area (Rutland and South Kesteven) is a popular destination for visitors, particularly for countryside pursuits like walking. Within the Rutland and South Kesteven Local Plans employment and economic activity are high on the list of priorities, and both local authorities have dedicated tourism teams promoting the area. The success of the local economy is reflected in comparatively low unemployment and high employment rates compared to the England average. Given the high priority in policy but the absence of major socio-economic challenges highlighted by the baseline in terms of overall performance, the sensitivity of the receptors is assessed as medium.

Construction Phase

Employment

14.4.3 Economic benefits will arise from the provision of temporary jobs over the anticipated 24-month construction phase of the Proposed Development. The Applicant estimates that an average of 150 FTE gross temporary jobs will be employed onsite over the 24-month construction phase, with an estimated maximum of 400 workers on site at peak periods.

14.4.4 Not all of these average annual gross FTE jobs will be new to the study area. Net additionality calculations taking account of leakage, displacement and multiplier effects are therefore discussed in the following sections.

Leakage

14.4.5 Leakage effects are the benefits received by those outside the study area, defined as the local authority areas of Rutland and South Kesteven. It is estimated that 50%[1] of average annual FTEs could be sourced from the study area (although more jobs may need to be filled by residents from outside the study area during peak construction periods). An Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan, that is in accordance with the ***oESSCP***, will be agreed with local stakeholders prior to the commencement of construction which will set out measures the Applicant will implement in order to promote and enable access to the employment and supply chain opportunities associated with the construction phase locally in order to help capture as many of the benefits for study area residents as possible.

14.4.6 The remainder of construction workers will travel to the Order limits from outside the study area on a daily basis, particularly from larger urban areas like Peterborough which are located within a 30-45 minute drive time. In addition, a proportion of jobs will be taken up by more specialised solar installation professionals who oversee and provide services to construction projects across the UK.

Displacement

14.4.7 Displacement measures the extent to which the benefits of a development are offset by reductions in output and/or outcomes elsewhere. Displacement would therefore arise if construction workers employed by an existing employer decide to move job to work on the new development.

14.4.8 Construction workers generally move between projects when delays occur or to help the workforce meet deadlines. It should be noted however that solar farms do not generally require more standard 'construction' trades

[1] The leakage value of 50% is derived from HCA (2014) Additionality Guide – Table 4.3 Leakage Ready Reckoner for 'High' leakage

like brick layers and carpenters. Due to the flexibility of the labour market and the fact that much of the expertise required to install the PV Array is different to standard construction works, it is considered that the labour force displacement would be low. In the absence of special local information that might provide a defensible justification for a displacement being used, the HCA Additionality Guide Ready Reckoner of 25% for low displacement levels has been applied.

Multiplier Effect

14.4.9 Taking account of professional assumptions over levels of leakage[2] (50%) and displacement[3] (25%), it can be estimated that 56 of the 150 average FTEs could be taken by residents of the study area over the 24-month duration of the construction phase. On top of this, further jobs will be supported in the study area through the knock-on effects of construction workforce and supply chain purchases i.e. the multiplier effect.

14.4.10 Research undertaken by the Centre of Economics and Business Research on the economic impact of large-scale solar developments concluded that every one direct FTE generates a 1.33 multiplier effect in the wider economy [**Ref 14-21**] Based on this multiplier it can be estimated that the construction phase will support 74.5 FTE net additional direct, indirect and induced jobs in the study area over 24-months.

14.4.11 Set against the baseline indicator for employment the effect across the study area is assessed as minor beneficial as the average number of net additional construction FTEs that would be supported across the two year construction phase represents just 0.1% of total employment (73,900 jobs) in the study area. This is not significant.

[3] Displacement value of 25% is derived from HCA (2014) Additionality Guide – Table 4.8 Displacement Ready Reckoner for 'Low' displacement

Table 14-11: Gross and Net Construction Employment (average FTEs over 24 months)

	Study Area (Rutland & South Kesteven)	Outside Study Area
Gross direct employment	75	75
Displacement	-19	-19
Net direct employment	56	56
Indirect and induced employment (i.e. multiplier effect)	18.5	18.5
Net employment	74.5	74.5

Gross Value Added

14.4.12 Based on the average GVA per construction worker average for the study area of £75,484, it can be estimated that the GVA generation of the construction workers will be £11.3 million, of which £4.2 million will be added to the study area once leakage and displacement effects have been accounted for.

14.4.13 Set against the baseline indicator for GVA i.e. £3,440 million GVA across Rutland and South Kesteven (ONS, 2019a) [**Ref 14-17**], the additional £4.2 million contribution to study area GVA is assessed as minor beneficial which is not significant.

Tourism

14.4.14 The construction phase of the Proposed Development could have an impact on the study area tourism economy with regard to the effect of increased usage of accommodation providers by visiting construction workers, as well as the potential influence on visitor behaviour, and linked impact on tourism business receptor performance, resulting from visual and noise construction effects. These points are discussed in the following paragraphs.

14.4.15 An analysis of the visitor accommodation offer in the study area (Rutland and South Kesteven) has been undertaken to assess the likely capacity in terms of number of bedrooms, against potential demand from the construction workforce. The analysis has been informed by an desk-based audit of hotel and self-catering accommodation providers in Rutland and South Kesteven that are listed on websites such as 'Discover South Kesteven' [**Ref 14-23**] and 'Discover Rutland' [**Ref 14-24**]. In the absence of more localised occupancy surveys, the estimated total bedroom provision across these accommodation providers has then been assessed against national average monthly occupancy levels in order to estimate the number of rooms that could be available for construction workers over and above visitors across a given year (Visit Britain, 2021). It should be noted that although more recent occupancy data is available, the 2019 pre-covid occupancy rates have been used as they are likely to be more reflective of future trends.

14.4.16 **Table 14-12** shows that there is an estimated total of 1,051 hotel, bed and breakfast and self-catering bedrooms available in the study area (Rutland and South Kesteven). However, taking into account national occupancy rates across the year, the availability of these is likely to range from a maximum of 368 rooms in January to 158 rooms in July. Whilst this number of bedspaces could potentially meet the demand for the average number of FTEs across the 24 month construction period it is likely that visiting workers during the peak construction period would need to take bedspaces outside the study area.

14.4.17 Therefore, whilst it is acknowledged that accommodation providers would benefit from construction worker stays, particularly in the winter months when occupancy levels drop, a number of peak construction period workers who are not residents of the area will likely stay in the larger urban centres outside the study area but within 30-60 minutes drive. These larger urban centres include Peterborough, which lies within 30 minutes drive of

the Proposed Development and has 207 listed hotels and places to stay on 'Booking.com'. These 207 accommodation providers include a significant number of larger budget hotels that could cater for any surplus construction worker accommodation requirements.

Table 14-12: Accommodation capacity in study area

Month	Room occupancy[1]	Total bedrooms in study area[2]	Remaining rooms available
January	65%	1,051	368
February	73%	1,051	284
March	75%	1,051	263
April	76%	1,051	252
May	78%	1,051	231
June	83%	1,051	179
July	85%	1,051	158
August	82%	1,051	189
September	83%	1,051	179
October	82%	1,051	189
November	79%	1,051	221
December	71%	1,051	305

1 Visit Britain (2021) Accommodation Occupancy
*2 LDA Design estimate of bedrooms from visitor accommodation listings [**Ref 14-23**, **Ref 14-24**]*

14.4.18 Turning to the immediate 2km radius of the Proposed Development, the following conclusions can be drawn with regard to the effect of the construction phase on visitor behaviour/tourism receptors:

14.4.19 ***Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual*** of the ES assesses the visual effects of the Proposed Development on receptors within and outside the Order limits. It concludes that there would be major-moderate adverse

(significant) effects within the Order limits, including on users of Bridleways E169 and E182 and public footpath Uffi/5/1. Beyond the Order limits the effects during the construction phase are deemed to be of minimal to slight magnitude and adverse, which is not significant. This includes the MacMillan Way long distance trail (high-medium sensitivity).

14.4.20 ***Chapter 10: Noise and Vibration*** of the ES identifies that, with the embedded mitigation measures in place, the effects of noise and vibration during construction would represent in all cases a negligible (more than 200m away of works) to low (within 200m of works) magnitude of impact on residential (including accommodation provider) receptors. This would result in negligible to minor adverse significance of effect, which is not significant. Similarly, the noise and vibration effects from construction activities on the PRoW nearest the Order limits would be low to medium magnitude, which would result in minor adverse significance of effect which is not significant.

14.4.21 Taking **Sections 14.1.67** to **14.1.72** into account, given the only adverse effects would be experienced by users of PRoW within and closest to the Order limits and that accommodation providers could potentially benefit from additional income from staying workers, it is considered that, on balance, the construction phase will have a negligible to minor adverse effect on the study area tourism economy (medium sensitivity), which is not significant.

Public Rights of Way

14.4.22 Access to all existing PRoW will be retained during the construction phase, with no PRoW closures and a limited number of temporary PRoW diversions to allow the construction of access tracks where they cross the PRoW. The PRoW will be managed throughout the construction phase to ensure that they continue to be used safely.

14.4.23 The proposed construction routes will be physically separated from existing PRoW using the PV Array perimeter fencing in the first instance or mesh, heras, or other similar types of fencing for a temporary period during construction, to maximise the safety of users.

14.4.24 The proposed internal access tracks will cross Bridleway E169/1 and Bridleway BrAW/1/1 within the Order limits. During construction of the internal access tracks these PRoW will be temporarily diverted. In accordance with the measures within the ***oCEMP***, each minor diversion will be clearly marked out, along with appropriate signage at either end of the diversion which will take the most direct route possible. Once complete the proposed crossing points will be carefully managed to allow all users to safely pass through these areas.

14.4.25 The ***Amenity and Recreation Assessment*** (***Appendix 6.5***) concludes that, during the construction phase, visibility, noise and vibration, construction traffic and air quality effects would have a low magnitude, slight significant adverse effect on users of the MacMillan Way immediately adjacent to the Order limits, and moderate to major adverse effects on users of Bridleways E169 and E185 (both medium sensitivity), and a slight or minimal effect on the other PRoW within or in the vicinity of the Order limits. It should be noted however that this effect would be temporary, and construction would take place on a phased basis, meaning it is unlikely that all routes would be affected at the same time.

14.4.26 Owing to the limited scale of additional journey length and the localised impacts on user experiences of the PRoW, the effects are assessed to be temporary low adverse, which results in a temporary negligible effect. This is not considered to be significant.

Operational Phase

Employment

14.4.27 Monitoring and maintenance jobs will be provided over the operational period of the Proposed Development. Operational employment effects are expressed as gross jobs and net additional jobs, taking into account deadweight, leakage, displacement and multipliers.

Deadweight

14.4.28 Deadweight refers to the outcomes which would have occurred without intervention.

14.4.29 Kernon Countryside Consultants conducted interviews (***Appendix 12.6***) with the four farm businesses operating land within the Order limits. For all of the farm businesses, the land within the Order limits represents only a proportion of their wider holdings. No key infrastructure, such as main agricultural buildings, would be affected by the Proposed Development.

14.4.30 The farm businesses all stated that, although agricultural practices within the Order limits will change, continued arable use is considered very unlikely to change across their wider land areas outside the Order limits. Within the Order limits a proportion of the mitigation and enhancement areas will continue to be farmed, whilst land management, which could include sheep grazing, will take place within the Order limits.

14.4.31 Once the Proposed Development is operational, the owners of the four farm operations within the Order limits predict that the 13 FTEs currently directly supported will remain the same and that the diversification of operations will help to sustain their commercial viability.

14.4.32 If sheep grazing were to be secured within the Order limits, the labour hours required will likely increase, thereby helping to sustain the existing agricultural jobs. The John Nix Pocket Book for Farm Management [**Ref**

14-25] sets out that the average labour hours required for arable crops ranges between 8 and 9 hours per hectare per annum, compared to 4 hours per ewe per annum. Based on the Agricultural Good Practice Guidance for Solar Farms [**Ref 14-26**] which highlights that solar farms should be lightly grazed, it can be estimated that labour inputs per hectare could increase from up to 9 hours per annum for arable to up to 32 hours with sheep grazing.

14.4.33 Some temporary contracts relating to the sowing and harvesting of arable crops within the Order limits will be lost/scaled back, however, the employment impacts associated with this are likely to be minimal. The resulting loss of employment has been estimated to be the equivalent of one permanent FTE.

Net Operational Employment

14.4.34 Based on their experience of operating solar farms, the Applicant estimates that four FTE gross jobs will be employed onsite to monitor the Proposed Development during the operation phase. In addition, up to 20 workers per day will be required onsite at certain times to undertake maintenance and cleaning of panels and landscape management. For calculation purposes it is estimated that the average total number of jobs supported will be the equivalent of approximately 10 FTEs.

14.4.35 Taking account of deadweight (1 FTE), leakage (50%), displacement (25%) and a 1.33[4] multiplier effect, it is estimated that the Proposed Development will result in a net employment gain of 4.5 FTEs in the study area over the operational phase of the Proposed Development.

14.4.36 Set against the baseline indicator for employment i.e. 73,900 jobs in the study area [**Ref 14-10**], the significance of effect across the study area is

[4] Split between indirect (0.78 FE) and induced (0.55 FE) jobs

therefore assessed as negligible as the net additional operational employment supported would only be 4.5 FTEs.

Gross Value Added

14.4.37 Based on the average GVA of £45,867 per head in the study area, it is estimated that the 4.5 FTE gross jobs supported during the operation phase of the Proposed Development will generate £154,800 per annum in the study area economy.

14.4.38 Set against the baseline indicator for GVA i.e. £3,440 million GVA for the study area [**Ref 14-17**], the significance of effect is therefore assessed as negligible.

Tourism

14.4.39 Once the Proposed Development is operational, the only potential effect on tourism and recreation would be related to the visual and noise impacts of the Proposed Development.

14.4.40 ***Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual*** of the ES concludes that only the parts of the PRoW network within the Order limits, as well as Essendine and the immediate surroundings to the north of the Order limits, would experience slight-minimal adverse effects from visual impact during the medium to long term operation stages of the Proposed Development. All other surrounding areas, including those areas that include tourism attraction and the accommodation provider receptors identified in **Table 14-10** (medium sensitivity), would experience negligible to low magnitude, slight to minimal (not significant) adverse visual effects within the 2km LVIA study area. This is due to distances from the Order limits, lack of visibility resulting from topography, combined with intervening built form and vegetation, along with Mitigation and Enhancement Areas and Green Infrastructure planting to be delivered in accordance with the oLEMP.

14.4.41 ***Chapter 10: Noise and Vibration*** of the ES concludes that the operational noise effects would represent at most a low magnitude of impact on PRoW receptors, which would result in a minor adverse significance of effect, which is not significant.

14.4.42 ***Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage*** of the ES concludes that the form of the Proposed Development and the distance between it and identified heritage assets, including Burghley House, suggests that no material views or experiences of them would be changed and certainly not affected.

14.4.43 Therefore, any effects are likely to be localised to the Order limits and immediate environs and there is no evidence to suggest that effects on the recreational and visual amenity would significantly reduce tourist visits to the study area.

14.4.44 This conclusion is supported by a growing body of research that suggests that visitors are generally ambivalent to the presence of large-scale renewables when making holiday/leisure decisions. One such piece of research, undertaken by the South West Research Company in 2013, was informed by over 1,000 visitor interviews at six locations across Cornwall. Cornwall, at the time, had 172MW of installed solar capacity [**Ref 14-27**]. The research found that 80% of people questioned were in favour of renewable energy (74% and 75% for wind and solar, respectively). Only 35% of visitors were aware of solar farms, 22% were positive and just 7% had a negative response. When asked whether the presence of wind and solar farms would affect their decision to visit Cornwall again in the future, 94% replied that it would have no impact, 2% stated that they would be less likely to visit, and 4% said that they would be more likely to visit. The study authors concluded that visitors considered Cornwall to be a more positive place as a result of the presence of renewable energy.

14.4.45 With regard to those who are likely to use the PRoW network, a recent BEIS survey of UK residents found that 54% would be very happy or fairly happy with a solar farm being developed close to them. Of the remainder, 27% 'wouldn't mind either way' and 12% answered 'not applicable' either because they didn't know enough about solar farms or don't think it would be possible in their local area. Only 7% of those surveyed said that they would either be 'very unhappy' or 'fairly unhappy' if a solar farm was developed near them.

14.4.46 Based on the conclusions of ***Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual***, ***Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage*** *and* ***Chapter 10: Noise and Vibration*** of the ES, and the results of visitor surveys on perceptions of solar farms, it is considered that the presence of the Proposed Development would only have a negligible to minor adverse effect on the local tourism economy of the study area during the operation phase, which is not significant. This is supported by the assumption that, as there would be no visual impact on the tourists visiting the identified receptors, it is considered very unlikely that the presence of the Proposed Development would reduce the number of visitors. Therefore, linked to this, and taking into account the conclusions of **Sections 14.4.40 to 14.4.45** it is considered that the Proposed Development would have a negligible adverse effect on the revenue of tourist receptors (medium sensitivity) within 2km of the Proposed Development would occur as a result of the operation of the Proposed Development, which is considered non-significant.

Public Rights of Way

14.4.47 All of the PRoW located within the Order limits will be accessible during the operational phase. In addition, an additional 8.1km of permissive paths will be provided within the Order limits, as set out in the ***oLEMP***.

14.4.48 All existing PRoW and proposed permissive paths will have an offset of at least 15m either side of the route to the wooden post and wire mesh

perimeter fencing as set out within the ***Design Guidance*** within the ***DAS***. Furthermore, new and infill hedgerow planting along the routes will provide visual screening as set out in the ***oLEMP***.

14.4.49 The Amenity and Recreation Assessment (***Appendix 6.5***) concludes that during the operational phase of the Proposed Development, it is considered that visibility, glint and glare and noise effects will reduce amenity and recreation effects for users of the MacMillan Way and Byway E123 (both medium sensitivity) by a moderate/low significance of effect, whilst users of the rest of the PRoW in the area will only experience slight minimal, minimal or neutral significance of effects.

14.4.50 Taking this into account, the impact on users of PRoW has been assessed as a permanent minimal to negligible adverse effects, which are not considered as significant.

Decommissioning Phase

14.4.51 At the end of its operating life, the Proposed Development would be decommissioned, all above-ground infrastructure removed, and the 10 gross operational FTEs will be lost.

14.4.52 The estimated duration of the decommissioning phase is expected to be between 6 to 12 months and it is anticipated that the employment effects over this period will be similar to the construction phase, although over a shorter term.

14.4.53 Once the Proposed Development has been decommissioned and all the infrastructure is removed, the employment generated within the study area (Rutland and South Kesteven) during the operational phase will no longer be generated. It is anticipated that the total of 13 FTEs employed across the four farms with land in the Order limits will remain the same.

14.4.54 Set against the baseline indicator for employment, i.e. 73,900 current jobs, the effect across the study area of the jobs supported by the decommissioning phase is therefore assessed as, on balance, minor beneficial which is not significant.

14.4.55 With regard to tourism and recreation, ***Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual*** of the ES concludes that the decommissioning phase will result in negligible to low magnitude, slight to minimal significance adverse effects on the PRoW network (medium sensitivity) within the Order limits.

14.4.56 Changes to journey times and certainty of routes for users would arise from temporary diversions of PRoW. Most PRoW within the Order limits will be unaffected during the decommissioning phase and there may be temporary diversions but no permanent closures. Chapter ***10: Noise and Vibration*** of the ES assesses that any adverse effects on PRoW users will be minor and non-significant. Owing to the limited scale of the additional journey length and minor adverse noise effects, impacts arising from this on journeys and users of the PRoW are assessed to be temporary low adverse, which results in temporary negligible effect. This is not considered significant.

14.4.57 Beyond that, the magnitude of effects will be negligible or slight and minimal adverse, and not significant. Post decommissioning, any other adverse effects on tourism and recreation would be removed as the land within the Order limits will be passed back to the landowners and incorporated back into their farming enterprise.

14.5 Proposed Additional Mitigation

14.5.1 This assessment has concluded that there will be no potential significant adverse socio-economic effects during the construction, operational or decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development. Therefore, no additional mitigation measures over and above those stated in the other

technical chapters are required to avoid or minimise the socio-economic effects identified in this chapter.

14.6 Residual Effects

14.6.1 As no additional mitigation measures over and above those stated in other technical chapters are required, the residual effects remain the same as those in the main assessment.

14.6.2 A summary of effects and residual effects discussed in this chapter is included in **Table 14-13** for the construction, operation and decommissioning phases.

14.7 Monitoring Requirements

14.7.1 The Applicant is committed to realising local economic benefits through the delivery of the outline Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan. Monitoring the scale and type of local economic benefits that the development realises would provide intelligence about the success of particular measures proposed. It is proposed that the monitoring would include the use of the development supply chain and employment records. Subject to obligations under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) this would include anonymised information on the home and workplace locations of direct employees and additional supply chain and employment information from the main suppliers.

14.8 Cumulative Effects

14.8.1 This section assesses the potential effects of the Proposed Development in combination with the potential effects of other development schemes (referred to as cumulative schemes), as listed in ***Appendix 2.4.***

Construction

14.8.2 All of the short listed cumulative schemes identified in ***Appendix 2.5*** will generate additional construction-related employment demand in the study

area and beyond. In the absence of more detailed information submitted with planning applications it is not possible to readily quantify the overall number of construction jobs that could be supported should all the cumulative developments come forward at the same time. However, the combined effect of the construction employment, and linked supply chain benefits and contribution to GVA, generated by cumulative developments is likely to be of considerable benefit to the study area economy, resulting in a temporary moderate beneficial effect, which is considered significant.

14.8.3 The cumulative effects on tourism and recreation are limited to those schemes identified in ***Appendix 2.5*** as being within 2km of the Solar PV Site. Overall, the cumulative effect on tourism and recreation is likely to remain as minor/negligible adverse, which is not significant, as there are no large developments situated within 2km to the Solar PV Site limits that could impact on PRoW users or accommodation providers. In this regard, it should be noted that the largest developments within 2km of the Solar PV Site, namely Stamford North (STM1-H1) and Stamford East (STM2-H2), would not be intervisible with the Proposed Development and have therefore been excluded from the assessment within ***Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual*** of the ES.

Operation

14.8.4 Similarly, to the construction cumulative effects, the operational cumulative effects extend to all schemes that will support employment and those developments within 2km of the Solar PV Site for tourism and recreation.

14.8.5 If all the cumulative developments are delivered there will be some additional operational employment generated from the proposed employment premises, tourism developments and quarry extensions. Most cumulative schemes, however, will not generate considerable operational employment due to their nature as either infrastructure or as residential projects. Therefore, the overall combined cumulative effect from the

generation of employment and associated GVA during operation is likely to remain as negligible, which is not considered to be significant.

14.8.6 Given the intervening distance and nature of the cumulative schemes identified, it is expected that there would be no additional cumulative effects on tourism and recreation to those already identified for the Proposed Development in isolation.

Decommissioning

14.8.7 Development associated with the construction of the cumulative schemes is likely to have been completed by the time the Proposed Development is decommissioned. Furthermore, it is unlikely that the other solar schemes identified in ***Appendix 16.1*** will be decommissioned at the same time as the Proposed Development. Therefore, the employment effects are likely to remain at minor magnitude and minor beneficial, which is not significant.

14.8.8 The overall tourism and recreation effect is likely to remain as minor to negligible adverse, which is not significant, as there are no cumulative schemes adjacent to the Proposed Development or in close proximity.

Conclusion

14.8.9 The construction phase of the Proposed Development will deliver minor beneficial effects to the local economy in terms of employment generation, which is not significant. The implementation of the ***outline Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan*** is aimed at maximising these benefits for the study area economy. There could also be minor to negligible adverse effects on local tourism and recreation, although these are likely to be limited to the Order limits and immediate surroundings.

14.8.10 The same conclusions apply to the operational phase, although the employment and GVA generation effects will be significantly less than those recorded during the construction phase.

14.8.11 The decommissioning phase effects on the local economy will be similar to the construction phase, with a proportion of employment on site sourced locally, although the effects will be shorter term.

Table 14-13: Socio-economics Significance of Effects

Activity	Description of Effect	Nature of Effect	Receptor	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Residual Effect Significance
Construction	Employment generation during construction phase	Beneficial, Temporary	Local economy (Rutland and South Kesteven)	Medium	Low beneficial	Minor beneficial	None	Minor beneficial (Non-significant)
Construction	GVA during construction phase	Beneficial, Temporary	Local economy (Rutland and South Kesteven)	Medium	Low beneficial	Minor beneficial	None	Minor beneficial (Non-significant)
Construction	Tourism	Adverse, Temporary	Local economy (Rutland and South Kesteven)	Medium	Low/ negligible adverse	Minor/ negligible adverse	None	Minor/ negligible adverse (Non-significant)
Construction	Impact on PRoW	Adverse, Temporary	Users of PRoW	Medium	Negligible adverse	Negligible adverse	None	Negligible adverse (Non-significant)

Activity	Description of Effect	Nature of Effect	Receptor	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Residual Effect Significance
Operation	Employment generation during operation phase	Beneficial, Long term	Local economy (Rutland and South Kesteven)	Medium	Negligible beneficial	Negligible beneficial	None	Negligible beneficial (Non-significant)
Operation	GVA during operation phase	Beneficial, Long term	Local economy (Rutland and South Kesteven)	Medium	Negligible beneficial	Negligible beneficial	None	Negligible beneficial (Non-significant)
Operation	Tourism	Adverse Long term	Local economy (Rutland and Kesteven)	Medium	Low/ Negligible adverse	Minor/ Negligible adverse	None	Minor/ Negligible (Non-significant)
Operation	Impact on PRoW	Beneficial Long Term	Users of PRoW	Medium	Low beneficial	Minor beneficial	None	Minor beneficial (Non-significant)
Decommissioning	Employment generation during	Beneficial, Temporary	Local economy (Rutland and	Medium	Low beneficial	Minor beneficial	None	Minor beneficial (Non-significant)

Activity	Description of Effect	Nature of Effect	Receptor	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Residual Effect Significance
	decommissioning phase		South Kesteven)					
Decommissioning	GVA during construction phase	Beneficial, Temporary	Local economy (Rutland and South Kesteven)	Medium	Low beneficial	Minor beneficial	None	Minor beneficial (Non-significant)
Decommissioning	Tourism	Adverse, Temporary	Local economy (Rutland and South Kesteven)	Medium	Low/ negligible adverse	Minor/ negligible adverse	None	Minor/ negligible adverse (Non-significant)
Decommissioning	Impact on PRoW	Adverse Temporary	Users of PRoW	Medium	Negligible adverse	Negligible adverse	None	Negligible adverse

14.9 References

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Ref 14-27 Regen SW (2013) Survey: Wind and Solar Farms are an accepted part of the Cornish landscape for holiday makers.