
EAST YORKSHIRE SOLAR FARM

**East Yorkshire Solar Farm
EN010143**

Environmental Statement Volume 6.2

**Appendix 12-1: Relevant Legislation, Policy and Guidance for Socio Economics
Document Reference: EN010143/APP/6.2**

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

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of This Appendix

- 1.1.1 This Environmental Statement (ES) appendix identifies and describes the legislation, policy and supporting guidance considered relevant to the assessment of the likely significant socio-economic effects of the Scheme.
- 1.1.2 Legislation and policy are considered at national and local levels.
- 1.1.3 This appendix does not assess the Scheme against legislation and policy; instead the purpose of considering legislation and policy is twofold:
 - a to identify legislation and policy that could influence the sensitivity of receptors (and therefore the significance of effects) and any requirements for mitigation; and
 - b to identify legislation and policy that could influence the methodology used within the ES assessment. For example, a policy may require the assessment of an impact or the use of a specific methodology.
- 1.1.4 Instead, the relevant legislation and policy will be assessed within the Planning Statement. The following sections identify and describe the legislation, policy and supporting guidance considered specifically relevant to the socio-economic and land use assessment, which has been taken into account in preparing the ES.

2. National Legislation, Policy and Guidance

2.1 Legislation

- 2.1.1 Regulation 5(2)(a) of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (Ref. 1) requires that the EIA must identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner, in light of each individual case, the likely significant direct and indirect effects of the Scheme on population and human health.
- 2.1.2 The main legislation relevant to the socio economic and land use effects of the Scheme includes The Planning Act 2008 (Ref. 2) which is an Act of the Parliament intended to speed up the process for approving major new infrastructure projects such as airports, roads, harbours, energy facilities such as nuclear power and waste facilities. Part 3 of the Planning Act 2008 introduces the concept of Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects ('NSIPs') and the elements that classify a project as a NSIP. The Planning Act 2008 also prescribes the decision-making process for a promoter seeking development consent for a NSIP and the requirements needed. The Scheme is classified as an NSIP under sections 14(1)(a) and 15(2) of the Planning Act 2008 and therefore the Act is the primary piece of legislation that governs the Application and the consenting process.

National Policy

- 2.1.3 The Scheme's proposed energy generating technology is not currently specifically referenced by a National Policy Statement (NPS). However, with regard to socio-economics, the EIA takes account of the following NPSs, which are considered to be matters that will be important and relevant to the Secretary of State's decision as to whether to grant a DCO for the Scheme:
- a. Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN1) (Ref. 3).
- 2.1.4 The NPSs set out the Government's energy policy, the need for new infrastructure and guidance for determining an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO). The NPSs include specific criteria and issues which should be covered by applicants in their assessments of the effects of their scheme, and how the decision maker should consider these impacts and mitigation measures.
- 2.1.5 The relevant NPS requirements, together with an indication of where in the ES the information is provided to address these requirements, are provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1. Relevant NPS requirements for the socio-economic and land use assessment

Relevant NPS paragraph reference	Requirement of the NPS	Location of information provided to address this
NPS EN-1		
Paragraph 4.1.3	The decision maker should to take into account potential benefits of development proposals including ...contribution to meeting the need for energy infrastructure, job creation and any long-term or wider benefits.	Considered in Section 12.7 – Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects of Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] .
Paragraph 4.1.4	The decision maker should take into account environmental, social and economic benefits and adverse impacts, at national, regional and local levels.	Considered in Section 12.7 – Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects of Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] .
Paragraph 4.2.2	To consider the potential effects, including benefits, of a proposal for a project, the IPC will find it helpful if the applicant sets out information on the likely significant social and economic effects of the development, and shows how any likely significant negative effects would be avoided or mitigated. This information could include matters such as employment, equality, community cohesion and well-being.	Considered in Section 12.7 – Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects, of Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] .
Paragraph 5.12.2	Where the project is likely to have socio-economic impacts at local or regional levels, the applicant should undertake and include in their application an assessment of these impacts as part of the Environmental Statement.	Considered in Section 12.7 – Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects of Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] .

Relevant NPS paragraph reference	Requirement of the NPS	Location of information provided to address this
Paragraph 5.12.3	<p>This assessment should consider all relevant socio-economic impacts, which may include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">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 the energy infrastructure. This could change the local population dynamics and could alter the demand for services and facilities in the settlements nearest to the construction work (including community facilities and physical infrastructure such as energy, water, transport and waste). There could also be effects on social cohesion depending on how the populations and service provision change as a result of the development; andCumulative effects – if development consent were to be granted to for a number of projects within the region and these were developed in a similar timeframe, there could be some short-term negative effects, for example a potential shortage of construction workers to meet the needs of other industries and major projects within the region.	Considered in Section 12.7 – Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects, and Section 12.10 – Cumulative Effects of Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] .
Paragraph 5.12.4	<p>Applicants should describe the existing socio-economic conditions in the areas surrounding the proposed development and should also refer to how the development's socio-economic impacts correlate with local planning policies.</p>	Considered in Section 12.5 – Baseline Conditions of Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] .

Relevant NPS paragraph reference	Requirement of the NPS	Location of information provided to address this
Paragraph 5.12.5	Socio-economic impacts may be linked to other impacts, for example the visual impact of a development is considered in Section 5.9 but may also have an impact on tourism and local businesses	Considered in Section 12.7 – Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects of Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] .
Paragraph 5.12.8	The IPC [now Planning Inspectorate, with the decision made by the Secretary of State] should consider any relevant positive provisions the developer has made or is proposing to make to mitigate impacts (for example through planning obligations) and any legacy benefits that may arise as well as any options for phasing development in relation to the socio-economic impacts.	Considered in Section 12.6 – Embedded Mitigation of Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] .
Paragraph 5.12.9	The IPC should consider whether mitigation measures are necessary to mitigate any adverse socio-economic impacts of the development. For example, high quality design can improve the visual and environmental experience for visitors and the local community alike.	Considered in Section 12.8 – Additional Mitigation, Enhancement, and Monitoring of Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] .

Draft National Policy Statements

- 2.1.6 The Government is currently reviewing and updating the Energy NPSs. It is doing this in order to reflect its policies and strategic approach for the energy system that is set out in the Energy White Paper (December 2020) (Ref. 4), and to ensure that the planning policy framework enables the delivery of the infrastructure required for the country's transition to net zero carbon emissions. As part of the Energy NPS review process, the Government published a suite of Draft Energy NPSs for consultation on 30th March 2023. These include the following Draft NPSs which are relevant for socio-economics:
- a. Draft Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (Draft NPS EN-1) (Ref. 5); and
 - b. Draft National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (Draft NPS EN-3) (Ref. 6).
- 2.1.7 The consultation on the details of these provisions closed on 23 June 2023, but the documents have not been finalised or adopted.
- 2.1.8 The transitional provisions in the draft EN-1 state that the suite of NPS will only have effect once designated in relation to those applications that are accepted for examination after the date of designation. The date for submission of the Application may mean that there is no NPS specifically in relation to ground mounted solar, but the draft NPS are "important and relevant" matters, as defined in S.105 (2)(c) of the 2008 Act (Ref. 2), and are matters which the Secretary of State should have regard to and place significant weight on.
- 2.1.9 Given the importance of these NPSs, the EIA approach takes account of these new emerging documents and any subsequent formal adoption of new NPSs for energy infrastructure will be considered where relevant in the ES. Where the relevant Draft NPS contain requirements that differ from the requirements of the NPSs, **Table 2** indicates where the information to address these requirements is provided within the ES.

Table 2. Relevant Draft NPS requirements for the socio-economic and land use assessment

Relevant Draft NPS paragraph reference	Requirement of the NPS	Location of information provided to address this
Draft NPS EN-1		
Paragraph 2.1.2	To produce enough energy required for the UK and ensure it can be transported to where it is needed, a significant amount of infrastructure is needed at both local and national scale. High quality infrastructure is crucial for economic growth, boosting productivity and competitiveness. Part 3 of this NPS provides further details on the need for and importance of energy to economic prosperity and social well-being.	Economic and social impacts of the Scheme are covered in Section 12.7 – Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects of Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] .
Paragraph 5.11.8	The ES (see Section 4.2) should identify existing and proposed land uses near the project, any effects of replacing an existing development or use of the site with the proposed project or preventing a development or use on a neighbouring site from continuing. Applicants should also assess any effects of precluding a new development or use proposed in the development plan. The assessment should be proportionate to the scale of the preferred scheme and its likely impacts on such receptors. For developments on previously developed land, the applicant should ensure that they have considered the risk posed by land contamination and how it is proposed to address this.	Existing land uses and development land are considered in Section 12.5 - Baseline Conditions and Section 12.7 – Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects of Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] .
Paragraph 5.11.23	Although in the case of most energy infrastructure there may be little that can be done to mitigate the direct effects of an energy project on the existing use of the proposed site (assuming that some of that use can still be retained post project construction) applicants should nevertheless seek to minimise these effects and the effects on existing or planned uses near the site by the application of good design principles, including the layout of the project and the protection of soils during construction.	Considered in Section 12.7 – Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects of Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] .

Relevant Draft NPS paragraph reference	Requirement of the NPS	Location of information provided to address this
Paragraph 5.11.30	Public Rights of way, National Trails, and other rights of access to land are important recreational facilities for example for walkers, cyclists and horse riders. The Secretary of State should expect applicants to take appropriate mitigation measures to address adverse effects on coastal access, National Trails, other rights of way and open access land and, where appropriate, to consider what opportunities there may be to improve or create new access. In considering revisions to an existing right of way, consideration should be given to the use, character, attractiveness, and convenience of the right of way	Considered in Section 12.7 – Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects and Section 12.6 – Embedded Mitigation of Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] .
Paragraph 5.13.2	Where the project is likely to have socio-economic impacts at local or regional levels, the applicant should undertake and include in their application an assessment of these impacts as part of the ES	Considered in Section 12.7 – Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects of Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] .
Paragraph 5.13.3	The applicant is strongly encouraged to engage with relevant local authorities during early stages of project development so that the applicant can gain a better understanding of local or regional issues and opportunities.	Considered in Section 12.3 – Consultation of Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] .
Paragraph 5.13.4	The applicant’s assessment should consider all relevant socio-economic impacts, which may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the creation of jobs and training opportunities. Applicants may wish to provide information on the sustainability of the jobs created, including where they will help to develop the skills needed for the UK’s transition to Net Zero b. the contribution to the development of low-carbon industries at the local and regional level as well as nationally 	Considered in Section 12.7 – Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects of Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] .

Relevant Draft NPS paragraph reference	Requirement of the NPS	Location of information provided to address this
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. the provision of additional local services and improvements to local infrastructure, including the provision of educational and visitor facilities d. any indirect beneficial impacts for the region hosting the infrastructure, in particular in relation to use of local support services and supply chains e. effects on tourism f. the impact of a changing influx of workers during the different construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the energy infrastructure. This could change the local population dynamics and could alter the demand for services and facilities in the settlements nearest to the construction work (including community facilities and physical infrastructure such as energy, water, transport and waste). There could also be effects on social cohesion depending on how populations and service provision change as a result of the development g. cumulative effects - if development consent were to be granted to for a number of projects within a region and these were developed in a similar timeframe, there could be some short-term negative effects, for example a potential shortage of construction workers to meet the needs of other industries and major projects within the region 	
Paragraph 5.13.5	Applicants should describe the existing socio-economic conditions in the areas surrounding the proposed development and should also refer to how the development's socio-economic impacts correlate with local planning policies	Considered in Section 12.2 – Legislation, Policy and Guidance and Section 12.5 – Baseline Conditions of Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] .

Relevant Draft NPS paragraph reference	Requirement of the NPS	Location of information provided to address this
Paragraph 5.13.6	Socio-economic impacts may be linked to other impacts, for example visual impacts considered in Section 5.10 but may also have an impact on tourism and local businesses. Applicants are encouraged, where possible, to demonstrate that local suppliers have been considered in any supply chain.	Socio-economic impacts are considered in Section 12.7 – Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects of Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] .
Paragraph 5.13.7	Applicants should consider developing accommodation strategies where appropriate, especially during construction and decommissioning phases, that would include the need to provide temporary accommodation for construction workers if required	Considered in Section 12.7 – Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects of Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] .
Paragraph 5.13.8	The Secretary of State should consider whether mitigation measures are necessary to mitigate any adverse socio-economic impacts of the development. For example, high quality design can improve the visual and environmental experience for visitors and the local community alike	Considered in Section 12.6 – Embedded Mitigation and Section 12.8 – Additional Mitigation, Enhancement, and Monitoring of Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] .
Paragraph 5.13.9	The Secretary of State should have regard to the potential socio-economic impacts of new energy infrastructure identified by the applicant and from any other sources that the Secretary of State considers to be both relevant and important to its decision.	Considered in Section 12.7 – Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects of Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] .
Paragraph 5.13.10	The Secretary of State may conclude that limited weight is to be given to assertions of socio-economic impacts that are not supported by evidence (particularly in view of the need for energy infrastructure as set out in this NPS	Considered in Section 12.7 – Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects of Chapter 12: Socio-

Relevant Draft NPS paragraph reference	Requirement of the NPS	Location of information provided to address this
Paragraph 5.13.11	The Secretary of State should consider any relevant positive provisions the applicant has made or is proposing to make to mitigate impacts (for example through planning obligations) and any legacy benefits that may arise as well as any options for phasing development in relation to the socio-economic impacts.	economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].
Paragraph 5.13.12	The Secretary of State may wish to include a requirement that specifies the approval by the local authority of an employment and skills plan detailing arrangements to promote local employment and skills development opportunities, including apprenticeships, education, engagement with local schools and colleges and training programmes to be enacted.	Employment effects are considered in Section 12.7 – Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects of Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].
Draft NPS EN-3		
Paragraph 3.10.2	Solar also has an important role in delivering the government’s goals for greater energy independence and the British Energy Security Strategy states that government expects a five-fold increase in solar deployment by 2035 (up to 70GW). It sets out that government is supportive of solar that is co-located with other functions (for example, agriculture, onshore wind generation, or storage) to maximise the efficiency of land use.	Existing land uses and development land are considered in Section 12.5 - Baseline Conditions and Section 12.7 – Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects of Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].

Relevant Draft NPS paragraph reference	Requirement of the NPS	Location of information provided to address this
Paragraph 3.10.60	Applicants should set out what would be decommissioned and removed from the site at the end of the operational life of the generating station, considering instances where it may be less harmful for the ecology of the site to keep or retain certain types of infrastructure, for example underground cabling, and where there may be socio-economic benefits in retaining site infrastructure after the operational life, such as retaining pathways through the site or a site substation	Considered in Section 12.7 – Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects of Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1] .

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 2.1.10 The NPPF (Ref. 7) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied. It provides a framework within which locally prepared plans for housing and other development can be produced. Paragraph 8 defines three overarching objectives, which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways:
- a. An economic objective – 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; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure;
 - b. A social objective – to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being; and
 - c. An environmental objective – to contribute to protecting and enhancing the natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.
- 2.1.11 The other relevant NPPF paragraphs, together with an indication of where in the **ES [EN010143/APP/6.1]** the information is provided to address these requirements, are provided in **Table 3**.

Table 3. Relevant NPPF requirements for the socio-economic and land use assessment

Relevant NPPF paragraph reference	Requirement of the NPPF	Location of information provided to address this
Paragraph 81	<p>Planning policies and decisions should help create the conditions in which businesses can invest, expand and adapt. Significant weight should be placed on the need to support economic growth and productivity, taking into account both local business needs and wider opportunities for development. The approach taken should allow each area to build on its strengths, counter any weaknesses and address the challenges of the future. This is particularly important where Britain can be a global leader in driving innovation, and in areas with high levels of productivity, which should be able to capitalise on their performance and potential</p>	<p>Assessment of employment effects are addressed in Section 12.7 – Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects in Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p>
Paragraph 92	<p>Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Promote social interaction, opportunities for meetings between people who might not otherwise have come into contact with each other – for example through mixed-use developments, strong neighbourhood centres, street layouts that allow for easy pedestrian and cycle connections within and between neighbourhoods, and active street frontages; b) Are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion – for example through the 	<p>Relevant receptors including cycle routes, Public Rights of Way (PRoW), green infrastructure and community facilities are addressed in Section 12.7 – Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects of Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p>

Relevant NPPF paragraph reference	Requirement of the NPPF	Location of information provided to address this
	<p>use of attractive, well-designed, clear and legible pedestrian and cycle routes, and high-quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas; and</p> <p>a) Enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs – for example through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure, sports facilities, local shops, access to healthier food, allotments and layouts that encourage walking and cycling.</p>	
Paragraph 93	<p>To provide the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies and decisions should:</p> <p>b) take into account and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all sections of the community;</p> <p>c) guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community's ability to meet its day-to-day needs.</p>	<p>The effect of the Scheme on Private and Community Assets including Community Connectivity is assessed in Section 12.7 Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects in Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].</p>
Paragraph 100	<p>Planning policies and decisions should protect and enhance public rights of way and access, including taking opportunities to provide better facilities for users, for example by adding</p>	<p>Assessment of PRow and community connectivity and severance is assessed in Section 12.7 – Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects in Chapter 12: Socio-</p>

Relevant NPPF paragraph reference	Requirement of the NPPF	Location of information provided to address this
	links to existing rights of way networks including National Trails.	economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].
Paragraph 187	Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new development can be integrated effectively with existing businesses and community facilities (such as places of worship, pubs, music venues and sports clubs). Existing businesses and facilities should not have unreasonable restrictions placed on them as a result of development permitted after they were established. Where the operation of an existing business or community facility could have a significant adverse effect on new development (including changes of use) in its vicinity, the applicant (or 'agent of change') should be required to provide suitable mitigation before the development has been completed.	The effect of the Scheme on private and community assets including business premises, community facilities, and visitor attractions is considered within in Section 12.7 Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects in Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].

2.1.12 The Government's Industrial Strategy White Paper (Ref. 8) outlines its ambitions to increase productivity and drive growth across the whole country. The strategy sets out four 'Grand Challenges' to ensure Britain is at the forefront of the industries of the future, one of these being Clean Growth to lead the world in the development, manufacture and use of low carbon technologies. One of the key tenets of the White Paper is the upgrading of infrastructure to support productivity, and ultimately, economic growth. One of the focuses of upgrading this infrastructure is to provide clean and affordable energy.

2.2 Guidance

2.2.1 The assessment has also considered the National Planning Practice Guidance ('PPG') (Ref. 9), which provides guidance on planning and the economy and considers the existing and potential future needs of the population in terms of economic development, jobs and employment opportunities. The PPG does not contain specific policies for NSIPs, however it states that applications in relation to NSIPs are to be determined in accordance with the decision-making framework set out in the Planning Act 2008 and relevant NPSs, as well as any other matters that are considered both important and relevant. The contents of the guidance are not materially relevant to the assessment of socio-economic and land use effects as the content does not influence the assessment of effects relevant to the Scheme.

3. Local Policy and Guidance

3.1 Policy

3.1.1 The Scheme lies within the administrative areas of East Riding of Yorkshire Council and the newly formed Unitary Authority of North Yorkshire Council. North Yorkshire Council was formed on 1 April 2023 by the merger of the administrative areas of North Yorkshire County Council and its six constituent District Councils. Therefore prior to the merger and the formation of the Unitary Authority the Scheme was located in the administrative areas of Selby District Council and North Yorkshire County Council. A new Local Plan for North Yorkshire Council has been prepared; however, it is not in place (either adopted or at draft review stage) within the timescale of the DCO Application. Therefore, the planning policy for Selby District Council and North Yorkshire County Council, as described within this Appendix, along with that for the East Riding of Yorkshire continues to be the relevant local planning policy for the Scheme.

3.1.2 The following local policy (**Table 4**) is relevant to the assessment of the effects of the Scheme on Socio-economics and Land Use.

Table 4. Relevant local policy and guidance

Relevant Document	Relevant policies
Yorkshire and the Humber Climate Action Plan (2021) (Ref. 10)	<p>Proposed Action 32: Support the greatly accelerated decarbonisation of energy supply</p> <p>Proposed Action 33: Promote significant expansions in community energy and distributed renewables</p>
East Riding Local Plan (2016) (Ref. 11)	<p>Policy S2: Addressing Climate Change</p> <p>Policy S4: Supporting Development in Villages and the Countryside</p> <p>Policy S8: Connecting People and Places</p> <p>Policy EC1: Supporting the Growth and Diversification of the East Riding Economy</p> <p>Policy EC5: Supporting the Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Sector</p>
East Riding Local Plan Update (2022) (Ref. 12)	<p>Policy S2: Addressing Climate Change</p> <p>Policy S4: Supporting Development in Villages and the Countryside</p> <p>Policy S8: Connecting People and Places</p> <p>Policy EC1: Supporting the Growth and Diversification of the East Riding Economy</p> <p>Policy EC5: Supporting the Renewables and Low Carbon Energy Sector</p>
East Riding of Yorkshire Council and Kingston upon Hull Joint Minerals Local Plan 2016-2033 (2019) (Ref. 13)	<p>Policy EC6: Protecting Mineral Resources</p>
North Yorkshire County Council Minerals and Waste Joint Plan (2022) (Ref. 15)	<p>Policies S01, S102 and S03 which relate to safeguarding surface and deep mineral resources.</p>
Selby District Local Plan 2005 Saved Policies (Ref. 14)	<p>Policy EMP10: Additional Industrial Development at Drax and Eggborough Power Stations relates to works at or close to Drax and Eggborough Power stations.</p>

Relevant Document	Relevant policies
Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan (2013) (Ref. 16)	<p>Policy SP1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>Policy SP12: Access to Services, Community Facilities and Infrastructure</p> <p>Policy SP15: Sustainable Development and Climate Change</p> <p>Policy SP17: Low-Carbon and Renewable Energy</p> <p>Policy SP18: Protecting and Enhancing the Environment</p>
Selby District Local Plan Publication Version (2022) (Ref. 17)	<p>Policy EM3: Economic Development</p> <p>Policy EM4: The Rural Economy</p> <p>Policy IC7: Public Rights of Way</p> <p>Policy NE1: Protecting and Enhancing Green and Blue Infrastructure</p> <p>Policy SG4: Development in the Countryside (Strategic Policy)</p>

Yorkshire and The Humber Climate Action Plan (2021)

3.1.3 The Yorkshire and The Humber Climate Action Plan (2021) (Ref. 10) makes reference to Socio-economics and Land Use in the following proposed actions:

- a. Proposed Action 32: Support the greatly accelerated decarbonisation of the energy supply: this states that renewable energy should be prioritised including offshore wind, solar power and green hydrogen; and
- b. Proposed Action 33: Promote significant expansions in community energy and distributed renewables: this states that there should be large expansions in renewable energy production.

East Riding Local Plan (2016)

3.1.4 The East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan adopted in 2016 (Ref. 11) and the Draft Local Plan Strategy Document Update (2021) (Ref. 12) makes reference to Socio-economics and Land Use in the following policies:

- a. Policy S2: Addressing Climate Change: this states that development proposals will be considered more favourably if they support a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, which will be accomplished by directing new development to areas where there are services, facilities, homes and jobs and promoting the creation of economic clusters for the renewable and low carbon energy sector;

- b. Policy S4: Supporting Development in Villages and the Countryside: this states that development will be supported to maintain the vibrancy of Villages and the Countryside where it is of an appropriate scale, does not involve a significant loss of BMV and promotes economic development;
- c. Policy S8: Connecting People and Places: this states that new development should ensure that people and places are well connected. This includes the enhancement and/or protection of existing and disused public transport, cycling and footpath networks and facilities, including PRoW;
- d. Policy EC1: Supporting the Growth and Diversification of the East Riding Economy: this states that proposed developments should strengthen and encourage growth of the East Riding economy. Proposals will be encouraged where they strengthen East Riding's key employment sectors and clusters, including renewable energy; and
- e. Policy EC5: Supporting the Energy Sector: this states that proposals for the development of the energy sector will be supported where benefits outweigh any adverse impacts and adverse impacts are satisfactorily addressed.

East Riding Local Plan Update 2020-2039 (2022)

3.1.5 East Riding of Yorkshire's Local Plan Update (Ref. 12), published for consultation in 2021, makes reference to Socio-economics and Land Use in the following policies:

- a. Policy S2: Addressing Climate Change: this states that development proposals will be considered more favourably if they support a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, which will be accomplished by directing new development to areas where there are services, facilities, homes and jobs and promoting the creation of economic clusters for the renewable and low carbon energy sector;
- b. Policy S4: Supporting Development in Villages and the Countryside: this states that development will be supported where it is of an appropriate scale to its location taking into account the need to support sustainable patterns of development; Encourages the re-use of previously developed land where appropriate; and Does not involve a significant loss of best and most versatile agricultural;
- c. Policy S8: Connecting People and Places: this states that new development should ensure that people and places are well connected. This includes supporting the provision of new walking, cycling and public transport facilities and the enhancement and/or protection of existing and disused public transport, cycling and footpath networks and facilities, including PRoW;
- d. Policy EC1: Supporting the Growth and Diversification of the East Riding Economy: this states that proposed developments should strengthen and encourage growth of the East Riding economy. Proposals will be encouraged where they strengthen East Riding's key employment sectors and clusters, including renewable energy, and

contribute towards reducing social exclusion and provide employment opportunities in deprived areas;

- e. Policy EC5: Supporting the Renewables and Low Carbon Energy Sector: this states that proposals for the development of the energy sector will be supported where benefits outweigh any adverse impacts and adverse impacts are satisfactorily addressed and the residual harm is outweighed by the wider benefits of the proposal; and
- f. Policy S9: Strengthening Blue/Green Infrastructure: this states that authorities should Maintain, enhance and where possible create links between blue/green infrastructure features.

East Riding of Yorkshire and Kingston upon Hull Joint Minerals Local Plan 2016-2033

3.1.6 Policies of relevance in the East Riding of Yorkshire and Kingston upon Hull Joint Minerals Plan (Ref. 13) include:

- a. Policy EC6: Protecting Mineral Resources: this states that non-mineral development which would adversely affect the viability of exploiting the deposit in a Mineral Safeguarding Area will only be supported in very specific situations.

North Yorkshire County Council Minerals and Waste Joint Plan (2022)

3.1.7 Policies of relevance in the North Yorkshire County Council Minerals and Waste Joint Plan (Ref. 15) include:

- a. Policy S01: Safeguarded surface mineral resources: this identifies surface mineral resources and associated buffer zones which will be safeguarded from surface non-mineral development;
- b. Policy S02: Developments proposed within Safeguarded Surface Mineral Resource areas: requires applications for development other than mineral extraction in Safeguarded Surface Minerals Resource areas should include an assessment of the effect of the proposed development on the mineral resource beneath or adjacent to the site of the proposed development; and
- c. Policy S03: Safeguarded Deep Minerals Resource Areas: this details safeguarding potash from surface development vulnerable to subsidence and protecting potash resources from other underground minerals development.

Selby District Local Plan 2005 (Saved Policies)

3.1.8 Selby's District Local Plan saved policies (Ref. 14) make reference to socio-economics and land use in the following policies:

- a. Policy EMP10: Additional Industrial Development at Drax and Eggborough Power Stations: which sets out that Is directly related to the process of generating electricity, either by making use of by-products from the power station or utilising a direct source of electricity and that the development would not have a significant adverse effect on residential amenity in nearby settlements.

Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan (2013)

3.1.9 Selby's Core Strategy Policies adopted in 2013 (Ref. 16) make reference to socio-economics and land use in the following policies:

- a. Policy SP1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development: this states that when considering development proposals, the Council will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the NPPF;
- b. Policy SP12: Access to Services, Community Facilities and Infrastructure: this states that in all circumstances opportunities to protect enhance and better join up existing green infrastructure, as well as creating new green infrastructure will be strongly encouraged;
- c. Policy SP15: Sustainable Development and Climate Change: this states that the Council will direct developments to sustainable locations, incorporate sustainable design and improve resource efficiency and renewable energy;
- d. Policy SP17: Low-Carbon and Renewable Energy: this states that the Council will support low carbon energy resources and supporting infrastructure where it can meet the following criteria: it is designed and located to protect the environment and local amenity, it can demonstrate that wider environmental, economic and social benefits outweigh any harm caused to the environment and local amenity and it can ensure that impacts on local communities are minimised; and
- e. Policy SP18: Protecting and Enhancing the Environment: this states that developments should identify, protect and enhance locally distinctive landscapes, areas of tranquillity, PRow access, open spaces and playing fields, where possible.

Selby District Local Plan Publication Version (2022)

3.1.10 Selby's draft Publication Local Plan (Ref. 17), published for consultation in October 2022, makes reference to Socio-economics and Land Use in the following policies:

- a. Policy EM3: Economic Development: this states that new economic development will be supported where possible, following particular criteria are being met. These include that the development is of an appropriate scale to the settlement in which it is proposed and that the development would not cause undue harm to local amenity or landscape;
- b. Policy EM4: The Rural Economy: this states that a prosperous rural economy will be supporting by allowing development in the District's smaller villages and countryside, including diversification and must successfully mitigate any harmful impacts on the countryside, biodiversity, landscape or local character of the area;
- c. Policy IC7: Public Rights of Way: this states that development which may have an impact on PRow will only be supported where it can be demonstrated that satisfactory and alternative routes are provided and all reasonable enhancement opportunities have been taken up, including new or improved links to existing PRow network and the

provision of improved facilities to make routes more accessible or attractive;

- d. Policy NE1: Protecting and Enhancing Green and Blue Infrastructure: this states that the Council will seek to protect, maintain, enhance and restore Selby's green and blue infrastructure assets for the benefit of nature, people's health and well-being and the economy; and
- e. Policy SG12: Development in the Countryside (Strategic Policy): sets out that Development in the countryside as defined in Policy SG2 (Spatial Approach) will be limited to activities which have an essential need to be located in the countryside as set out in National Policy will not adversely harm the character, appearance and environmental qualities of the area.

3.2 Guidance

East Riding of Yorkshire Economic Strategy 2018-2022

- 3.2.1 The East Riding Economic Strategy 2018-2022 (Ref. 18) discusses the long-term vision and strategic framework of East Riding Council, with the vision *"to be a competitive and resilient low-carbon economy that supports sustainable and inclusive growth"*.
- 3.2.2 The strategy sets out four key priority areas: business growth; lifelong learning; quality locations and sustainable economy.
- 3.2.3 In particular, the section 'A World-Leading Renewable Energy Sector' highlights the major opportunities for the area in terms of the renewable sector. It states that East Riding of Yorkshire Council, Hull City Council and the University of Hull will work in partnership *"to support sustained growth in the area, expansion into new technologies and work to ensure a lasting legacy on an international scale"*.

Selby District Economic Development Framework: 2017-2022... and beyond

- 3.2.4 The Selby District Economic Development Framework (Ref. 19) sets out three key priorities:
 - a. Priority 1: Making Selby District a Great Place for Enterprise and Business Growth: This sets out the objective to attract new business investments to create employment opportunities in priority growth sectors (including energy), to engage with local businesses to support growth and resilience and to develop infrastructure to unlock economic growth;
 - b. Priority 2: Making Selby District a Great Place to Live and Work: this sets out objectives including protecting and promoting green infrastructure and understanding the ongoing impacts of climate change and sustainable development to foster business resilience and assurance; and
 - c. Priority 3: Making Selby District a Great Place to Achieve Your Potential: this sets out objectives to increase apprenticeship and vocational training opportunities to meet current and future workforce

development needs, support unemployed adults to gain suitable skills and achieve sustainable work and to identify and seek to address existing health and transport barriers to learning and employment.

North Yorkshire County Council Plan for Economic Growth 2021-2024

- 3.2.5 The North Yorkshire County Council Plan for Economic Growth 2021-2024 (Ref. 20) sets out a short to medium term framework and vision for how North Yorkshire will recover and grow following the COVID-19 Pandemic.
- 3.2.6 The Plan sets out three key objectives: generating a larger business base and more good quality jobs, ensuring equal economic opportunity county-wide, and increasing overall average median wage.
- 3.2.7 The Plan sets out a number of priorities that are defined as “*enablers of economic growth*”. There are references to Socio-economics and Land Use in the following “*enablers*”:
- a. Enabler 1: Create high quality places, increased housing provision and delivering infrastructure: This sets out North Yorkshire County Council’s objective to support the development of strategic housing and employment sites that have the potential to create high quality employment opportunities;
 - b. Enabler 5: Creating the right conditions for business growth and investment: This sets out the objective to support economic growth that is both inclusive and clean. North Yorkshire County Council outline their ambition to facilitate the business development of low carbon technologies through greater inward investment; and
 - c. Enabler 6: Enhancing the environment, developing tourism and the green economy: This sets out North Yorkshire County Council’s goal to reduce their carbon footprint to net zero by 2030. Furthermore, the Council align themselves with the UK Government’s target of net zero carbon emissions by 2050. This enabler sets out the Council’s commitment to protecting the County’s environment, heritage and ecology, whilst growing the local green economy.

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