

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Calderdale Energy Park

7 April 2026

Volume 2, Chapter 17 : Socio-Economics and Tourism

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Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations
2009 – Reg 5 (2) (a).



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17 Socio-Economics and Tourism

17.1 Introduction

17.1.1 This Chapter of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) has been prepared by BiGGAR Economics on behalf on the Applicant and presents a preliminary assessment of likely significant effects of the Proposed Development upon Socio-Economics and Tourism. It is based on the environmental information available to date (which is detailed in this Chapter) as well as the current description of the Proposed Development as set out in **Chapter 4: The Proposed Development**.

17.1.2 This Chapter concludes that there are no preliminary likely significant adverse effects of the Proposed Development on Socio-Economics and Tourism during the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning phases.

17.1.3 This Chapter should be read in conjunction with:

- **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual;**
- **Chapter 13: Historic Environment;** and
- **Chapter 14: Transport and Access.**

17.1.4 This Chapter is supported by:

- **Appendix 17-1: Legacy Report on Maximising Benefits.**

17.2 Legislation, Policy and Guidance

17.2.1 There is no legislation or guidance specific to the Socio-Economics and Tourism assessment of proposed onshore wind developments in England. The national, regional and local policy of relevance to this preliminary assessment comprise the following, as shown in **Table 17-1**.

Table 17-1: Policy for Socio-Economics and Tourism

Type	Name	Relevance to Assessment
National planning policy	NPS EN-1 ¹	EN-1 states that where a development is likely to have socio-economic impacts at local or regional levels, the Applicant should include a socio-economic impact assessment

¹ Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1), December 2025. Updated January 2026. Available:

Type	Name	Relevance to Assessment
		<p>as part of their application (including assessing any impacts on tourism within their assessment).</p> <p>The Development Consent Order (DCO) application for the Proposed Development includes a socio-economic impact assessment, including assessing any potential impacts on tourism. This is set out in this chapter of the PEIR.</p>
	NPS EN-3 ²	<p>EN-3 aims to increase renewable electricity generation across the UK to achieve Net Zero by 2050 and ensure energy security through the approval of nationally significant renewable projects. A section on onshore wind is included for the first time.</p> <p>The Proposed Development would deliver new onshore wind capacity, making the UK less reliant on importing energy and more energy secure.</p>
	NPS EN-5 ³	<p>EN-5 explains why more grid investment is essential for energy security, reaching the UK's Clean Power 2030 ambition, and achieving net zero.</p> <p>The Proposed Development would assist in providing renewable energy to meet the UK's Clean Power 2030 goal, and help to achieve net zero, including fuelling a net zero economy.</p>
	The National Planning Policy	<p>The purpose of the NPPF is to provide a framework to guide decision making and support the achievement of sustainable development. This includes building a resilient economy, supporting communities,</p>

<https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/695d1015f41883f4e50ed9ab/overarching-national-policy-statement-for-energy-en-1-web-accessible.pdf>

² National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3), December 2025. Updated January 2026. Available:

<https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/695d1368b5c46330350ed9a2/national-policy-statement-for-renewable-energy-infrastructure-en-3-web-accessible.pdf>

³ National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-5), December 2025. Updated January 2026. Available:

<https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/695d12e1b5c46330350ed9a1/national-policy-statement-for-electricity-networks-infrastructure-en-5-web-accessible.pdf>

Type	Name	Relevance to Assessment
	Framework (NPPF) ⁴	and contributing to the protection and enhancement of our environment. The Proposed Development would increase the UK’s clean energy generating capacity, contributing to the goal of a low-carbon economy and would improve productivity in the region through the creation of highly productive jobs.
	Consultation Draft: National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) ⁵	Emphasises national decision-making policies, a presumption in favour of sustainable development, and stronger alignment with strategic planning objectives. The Proposed Development would add to the sustainable development objectives for renewable energy within the UK; and as above, would contribute to a local carbon economy.
National economic policy	Clean Power 2030 Action Plan: A new era of clean electricity ⁶	Clean Power 2030 Action Plan aims to expand the UK’s clean electricity generation to deliver secure, affordable, low-carbon power by 2030 whilst supporting skilled employment and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The Proposed Development would increase the supply of clean energy and create skilled jobs within a growing renewables industry.
	HM Government Plan for Change ⁷	HM Government Plan for Change aims to secure home-grown energy, protecting

⁴ Ministry of Housing Communities & Local Government (2024) National Planning Policy Framework (December 2024) Updated online February 2025. Available: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf

⁵ Consultation Draft: Ministry of Housing Communities & Local Government (2025) National Planning Policy Framework (December 2025). Updated online: February 2026. Available: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/697b71c52ff8d10a830d5d4a/Draft_NPPF_December_2025.pdf

⁶ Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2024) Clean Power 2030 Action Plan: A new era of clean electricity. Updated online April 2025. Available: <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/677bc80399c93b7286a396d6/clean-power-2030-action-plan-main-report.pdf>

⁷ UK Government (2024) Plan for Change: Milestones for Mission Led Government. Available:

Type	Name	Relevance to Assessment
		<p>billpayers, and put the UK on track to at least 95% clean power by 2030. The Proposed Development would increase the energy-generating capacity of the UK, increasing energy security.</p>
	The UK's Modern Industrial Strategy ⁸	<p>The UK's Modern Industrial Strategy aims to make it easier and quicker for high-growth businesses to invest in the UK. The Proposed Development would be a significant investment in renewable energy.</p>
	Clean Energy Industries Sector Plan ⁹	<p>The Clean Energy Industries Sector Plan aims to make the UK the most attractive place in Europe to invest in Clean Energy Industries. This includes plans to create hundreds of thousands of good quality jobs across the country and secure more resilient and robust supply chains by 2035. The Proposed Development would increase investment confidence in UK renewables, strengthen local supply chains, expand clean energy exports, and create good quality jobs.</p>
Local and regional planning policy	Calderdale Local Plan 2018/19 to 2032/33 ¹⁰	<p>The Calderdale Local Plan 2018/19 to 2032/33 aims to address both the causes and effects of climate change for the Borough and enable it to become more energy efficient and provide jobs for its residents whilst safeguarding the natural environment. The Proposed Development would increase the clean energy capacity of the UK, reducing carbon emissions whilst reducing household energy costs, and creating skilled jobs; at the same time, following the Biodiversity</p>

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/6751af4719e0c816d18d1df3/Plan_for_Change.pdf

⁸ UK Government (2025) The UK's Modern Industrial Strategy: Clean Energy Industries Sector Plan. Available:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/68595e56db8e139f95652dc6/industrial_strategy_policy_paper.pdf

⁹ UK Government (2025) The UK's Modern Industrial Strategy: Clean Energy Industries Sector Plan. Available:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/68587856b46781eacfd71de4/industrial_strategy_clean_energy_industries_sector_plan.pdf

¹⁰ Calderdale Council (2023) Calderdale Local Plan 2018/19- 2032/33: Written Statement.

Type	Name	Relevance to Assessment
		Mitigation Hierarchy and seeking to minimise historic environment impacts.
	West Yorkshire Plan 2040 ¹¹	The West Yorkshire Plan 2040 sets out aims to create an inclusive economy with well paid jobs and a more sustainable West Yorkshire, including a Net Zero carbon economy. The Proposed Development would create well paid jobs and increase clean energy generating capacity, contributing to the region’s Net Zero target.
	West Yorkshire Climate and Environment Plan 2025 ¹²	The West Yorkshire Climate and Environment Plan 2025 makes the connection between actions in pursuit of environmental goals and economic opportunities, such as the creation of well-paid jobs.
	An Economic Strategy for Bradford District 2018-2030 ¹³	<p>The Economic Strategy for Bradford District 2018-2030 has 5 key targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve productivity • Increase employment and social mobility • Increase the level of skills attainment • Maintain emission levels below national and northern average • Raise the earnings of the Bradford population. <p>The Proposed Development would create a significant amount of high value jobs in the construction sector, which typically has more social mobility and is more inclusive, as the sector typically does not require higher education qualifications in order to obtain employment.¹⁴</p>

¹¹ West Yorkshire Combined Authority (2024) West Yorkshire Local Growth Plan. Available:

https://www.westyorks-ca.gov.uk/media/10561/west_yorkshire_plan.pdf.

¹² West Yorkshire Combined Authority (2025), West Yorkshire Climate and Environment Plan 2025. Available: <https://www.westyorks-ca.gov.uk/media/nimptnua/climate-and-environment-plan-2025.pdf>

¹³ Bradford Council (2018) An economic strategy for Bradford District 2018-2030. Available:

<https://www.bradford.gov.uk/media/4537/bradford-district-economic-strategy.pdf>.

¹⁴ The Chartered Institute of Building (2016) Social Mobility and Construction – Building routes to opportunity. Available:

Type	Name	Relevance to Assessment
	Pendle Economic Growth Strategy 2025-2028 ¹⁵	<p>The Proposed Development would directly contribute to maintaining low emissions as it would generate a significant amount of clean energy, reducing the need for fossil fuels and meeting the energy demands of the region.</p> <p>The Pendle Economic Growth Strategy 2025-2028 measures success across a number of different factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of new jobs • Generation of additional Gross Value Added (GVA) • Increase economic activity • Improve the skills profile of the working-age population • Increase average earnings • Increase investment in Pendle <p>The Proposed Development would create more jobs in the region, provide training for workers and therefore improve the skills profile of the region. The Proposed Development would also provide high quality jobs in the renewables sector, which typically has higher than average earnings¹⁶, would improve productivity and would be a significant investment in the region.</p>

17.3 Scoping and Stakeholder Engagement

2025 Scoping Opinion

17.3.1 In September 2025, a request for a scoping opinion was submitted alongside a Scoping Report to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) under the EIA Regulations. The Scoping Opinion forms the primary statutory basis for defining the scope of the

<https://www.ciob.org/industry/research/Social-Mobility-Construction-Building-routes-opportunity>.

¹⁵ Pendle Borough Council (2025) Pendle Economic Growth Strategy 2025-2028. Available:

https://www.pendle.gov.uk/info/20024/business_support_and_advice/631/economic_growth_strategy.

¹⁶ Confederation of British Industry (2025) The Future is Green: The economic opportunities brought by the UK's net zero economy. Available:

<https://www.cbi.org.uk/media/owxdidg1/cbi-economics-eciu-the-future-is-green-report-2025.pdf>

EIA. **Table 17-2** presents the details of the PINS Scoping Opinion relevant to Socio-Economics and Tourism and confirms how these have been addressed within the proposed scope of assessment.

Table 17-2: Consideration of PINS Scoping Opinion

Consultee	PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Response	Consideration within Proposed Scope of Assessment
PINS	3.10.1	The Scoping Report seeks to scope the matter of economic impacts associated with decommissioning out on the basis that decommissioning effects will be less than the construction phase. The Inspectorate notes comments on the discount of future costs, however does not deem these explanations justify the scoping out of this matter.	The economic impacts that are likely to be associated with the decommissioning phase are considered in this chapter (see below). The tourism impacts across all stages of the Proposed Development are also considered (see below)
	3.10.2	It is noted that Public Rights of Way (PRoW) are scoped into Chapter 12: Access Traffic and Transport. The Proposed Development order limits include a number of well used walking and horse-riding routes, the impact of which should be considered as part of the socio-economic assessment where there is a potential for significant effects.	Impacts on users of PRoW are considered in Chapter 14: Transport and Access . However, wider effects on tourism, including those related to outdoor recreational activity, are considered in this chapter, drawing on the preliminary likely significant conclusions in Chapter 14: Transport and Access , where appropriate.
	3.10.3	The Proposed Development site comprises common land and open access land, the impact on this should be assessed. The approach to the assessment should be discussed and, where	The tourism assessment in this chapter considers outdoor activity tourism (see below). PEIR consultation will also help inform this matter. Further information on common land and open access land will be provided

Consultee	PINS ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion Response	Consideration within Proposed Scope of Assessment
		possible, agreed with relevant consultation bodies.	at Environmental Statement (ES) stage.
	3.10.4	The study area should be discussed and agreed with relevant consultation bodies, noting the range of tourism and natural features in and around the Proposed Development site.	The tourism assessment considers the Calderdale and wider West Yorkshire tourism economy. This will be a topic for consultation with Visit Calderdale (Calderdale Council's tourism team and partners in the West Yorkshire Local Visitor Economy Partnership) between the PEIR and the ES (alongside the statutory consultation process).

Further Stakeholder Engagement

- 17.3.2 No additional consultation was undertaken to inform the preliminary socio-economic and tourism assessment specifically. Further consultation will be undertaken to inform the technical assessment presented in the ES (with further details below).

17.4 Assessment Methodology

- 17.4.1 Whilst there is no specific guidance on the methodology for undertaking socio-economic and tourism assessments of proposed renewable energy developments, there have been hundreds of developments subjected to Environmental Impact Assessment in the UK over the last 20 years. The methodology for the socio-economic and tourism assessments reflects established practice, as developed by the authors of this chapter (BiGGAR Economics) and other socio-economic and tourism specialists. BiGGAR Economics has undertaken socio-economic and tourism assessments of more than 200 proposed renewable energy developments.

Study Area

- 17.4.2 Some of the economic activity associated with the Proposed Development (such as onsite construction and maintenance) will take place onsite and other aspects of the economic activity (such as manufacture of components, professional services and other supplies of goods and services) will take place offsite. The relevant study areas are the local, regional and national economies, defined as:

- Calderdale (as defined by the local authority boundary);
- Yorkshire and the Humber (the region which includes Calderdale); and
- The UK.

17.4.3 Unless otherwise stated, throughout this Chapter the regional and national study areas are inclusive (i.e. Yorkshire and the Humber includes Calderdale and the UK includes Yorkshire and the Humber).

17.4.4 The study areas that have been selected (see above) have been chosen since they reflect established administrative boundaries and so are areas for which economic statistics can be sourced. It is common practice in socio-economic impact assessments to consider the local authority area in which the Proposed Development is located, the region and the national economy.

17.4.5 The tourism assessment focuses on the Calderdale and wider West Yorkshire tourism sector (in particular the Worth Valley to the north of the Proposed Development, within the Bradford Council area) and the effects of the Proposed Development upon this sector.

Sources

17.4.6 Data has been gathered from a number of sources to inform the baseline conditions within the study areas. Sources comprise the following, and are referenced throughout the Chapter, where required:

- Office for National Statistics (ONS), (2025). Mid 2024 Population estimates for local authorities;
- ONS, (2025). National Population Projections (2022 based);
- ONS, (2025). Subnational Population Projections (2022 based);
- ONS, (2026). Business Register and Employment Survey 2024 to obtain industrial structure data;
- ONS, (2025). Annual Population Survey – data for Jan 2024 to Dec 2024 to obtain data on economic activity and education levels;
- ONS, (2025). Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings – Resident Analysis 2025 to obtain data on individuals' earnings; and
- ONS, (2025) Sub-regional Fuel Poverty England 2023 to obtain data on household fuel poverty.

Economic Impact Assessment

- 17.4.7 The economic impacts considered for each study area are reported in terms of:
- GVA: A measure of economic output, the economic value added by an organisation, industry or region and is typically estimated by subtracting the non-staff operational costs from the turnover of an organisation;
 - Years of Employment: This is a measure of employment which is equivalent to one person being employed for a year and is typically used when considering short-term employment impacts, such as those associated with construction employment; and
 - Employment (Jobs): A measure of employment which considers the headcount employment in an organisation or industry.
- 17.4.8 The economic impact assessment considers the direct impact of spending on Tier 1 suppliers as well as the indirect effect (spending in their supply chain). In addition to this, the assessment also considers the effects of staff spending and the economic impact that this subsequent increase in demand stimulates (the induced effect).
- 17.4.9 Deadweight (what would have happened to the economic baseline without the Proposed Development), leakage (economic impacts occurring outside of the study areas considered) and displacement (economic activity that is being displaced by the Proposed Development) have been considered. The economic impact findings presented in this chapter are a net of deadweight, leakage and displacement.
- 17.4.10 The economic assessment for the Proposed Development considers three phases:
- Development and Construction - noting that Development in this case refers to pre-construction activities, which comprise all spending before construction begins. Pre-construction activities and expenditure generate economic impacts);
 - Operation and maintenance (noting that this is shortened to 'operational' in some instances across this Chapter); and
 - Decommissioning.

Significance of Effect

Definitions of Sensitivity and Magnitude of Impact

- 17.4.11 The sensitivity of an economy is linked to how well it can absorb change. To consider the sensitivity of an economy, or a sector within that economy, it is necessary to consider both its resilience and agility. Several factors contribute to

an assessment of resilience and agility, these include the scale of the economy, the diversity of sectors in the economy, the level of economic activity, the level of skills and education and the economic potential from utilising capital (natural, human, social, economic).

- 17.4.12 Between 2000 and 2024, the average level of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita growth in the UK was 1% per annum. Similarly, between 2000 and 2023, the number of jobs increased by an average 1% per annum¹⁷. The magnitude of impact related to any change in an economy should be considered within this context and in relation to changes in the levels of economic activity.
- 17.4.13 In addition to the change in the overall GVA or employment of an area, consideration can be made for the sectors of the economy which contribute to the economic sensitivity of the area. For example, in the context of onshore wind, the construction, manufacturing and professional services sectors in an area are likely to contribute towards its sensitivity.

Criteria for Economic Impacts

- 17.4.14 The criteria for defining the sensitivity of an economy are outlined in **Table 17-3**. These are based on definitions commonly adopted in socio-economic assessments of renewable energy projects and are considered appropriate in the professional judgement of BiGGAR Economics.

Table 17-3: Definition of Terms Relating to Sensitivity – Economic Impacts

Sensitivity Level	Definition
Very High	<p>A very highly (major) sensitive economy will not be able to absorb changes without fundamentally altering its present character or value. Factors that would contribute to an economy being considered of very high sensitivity include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economy is particularly reliant on a single sector; • The number of jobs in the economy has been declining rapidly over multiple years; and • The share of people with no qualifications is substantially above the average for the wider national economy.

¹⁷ International Monetary Fund (2025), GDP and GPD per capita (UK), 2000 – 2023.

Sensitivity Level	Definition
High	<p>A highly sensitive economy will not be able to absorb changes without fundamentally altering its present character or value. Factors that would contribute to an economy being considered of high sensitivity include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economy is particularly reliant on one or two sectors; • The number of jobs in the economy has been declining over multiple years; and • The share of people with no qualifications is well above the average for the wider national economy.
Medium	<p>An economy with medium sensitivity has a moderate capacity to absorb changes without fundamentally altering its present character or value, however it would be less resilient than the wider economy. Factors that would contribute to an economy being considered of medium sensitivity include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economy is particularly reliant on a few sectors; • The number of jobs in the economy has grown less than the wider national economy; and • The share of people with no qualifications is slightly above the average for the wider national economy.
Low	<p>A low sensitive economy is tolerant of changes without fundamentally altering its present character or value. Factors that would contribute to an economy being considered of low sensitivity include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most sectors of the economy are well represented; • The number of jobs in the economy has grown in line with the wider national economy; and • The level of educational attainment is in line with the wider national economy.
Negligible	<p>An economy with negligible sensitivity is very agile and will be able to accommodate changes without affecting its character or overall value. Factors that would contribute to an economy having negligible sensitivity include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economy is well balanced between sectors; • The number of jobs in the economy has grown at a quicker rate than the wider national economy; and • The share of people with no qualifications is below average for the wider national economy.

17.4.15 The criteria for defining magnitude of impact related to economic impacts are outlined in **Table 17-4**.

Table 17-4: Definition of Terms Relating to Magnitude of Impact – Economic Impacts

Magnitude of Impact Level	Definition
Major	<p>An impact would be considered to have a major magnitude if it was equivalent to the annual average rate of economic growth per capita. Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GVA impact greater than, or equal to, 1% of the economy or sector; • Employment supported greater than, or equal to, 1% of the total number of jobs in the economy or sector.
Moderate	<p>An impact would be considered to have a moderate magnitude if it was equivalent to at least half of the annual average rate of economic growth per capita. Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GVA impact greater than, or equal to, 0.5% of the economy or sector; or • Employment supported greater than, or equal to, 0.5% of the total number of jobs in the economy or sector.
Minor	<p>An impact would be considered to have a minor magnitude if it was equivalent to at least a quarter of the annual average rate of economic growth per capita. Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GVA impact greater than, or equal to, 0.25% of the economy or sector; or • Employment supported greater than, or equal to, 0.25% of the total number of jobs in the economy or sector.
Negligible	<p>An impact would be considered to have a negligible magnitude if it was equivalent to less than a quarter of the annual average rate of economic growth per capita. Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GVA impact less than 0.25% of the economy or sector; or • Employment supported less than 0.25% of the total number of jobs in the economy or sector.
No Change	<p>An impact would be considered to have a no change magnitude if there was no change to economic indicators, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No GVA impact on the economy or sector; or • No employment supported in the economy or sector.

17.4.16 When sensitivity and magnitude of impact are combined (Table 17-5), the significance of effect is assessed. Major and moderate effects will be considered Significant in the context of the EIA Regulations.

Table 17-5: Determining the Significance of Effects

Magnitude of Impact (Degree of Change)						
		No Change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Sensitivity	Very High	Neutral	Slight (Adverse/Beneficial)	Moderate or Large (Adverse/Beneficial)	Large or Very Large (Adverse/Beneficial)	Very Large (Adverse/Beneficial)
	High	Neutral	Slight (Adverse/Beneficial)	Slight or Moderate (Adverse/Beneficial)	Moderate or Large (Adverse/Beneficial)	Large or Very Large (Adverse/Beneficial)
	Medium	Neutral	Neutral or Slight (Adverse/Beneficial)	Slight (Adverse/Beneficial)	Moderate (Adverse/Beneficial)	Moderate or Large (Adverse/Beneficial)
	Low	Neutral	Neutral or Slight (Adverse/Beneficial)	Neutral or Slight (Adverse/Beneficial)	Slight (Adverse/Beneficial)	Slight or Moderate (Adverse/Beneficial)
	Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral or Slight (Adverse/Beneficial)	Neutral or Slight (Adverse/Beneficial)	Slight (Adverse/Beneficial)

Tourism Impact Assessment

- 17.4.17 A bespoke methodology has been adopted for the tourism impact assessment. This recognises that the research evidence (see from paragraph 17.8.63) find no relationship between the development of wind farms and trends in the local or regional tourism economies. On this basis, there is no reason to expect any significant adverse effects on tourism.
- 17.4.18 Nevertheless, a tourism impact assessment has been undertaken to determine whether there could be any reasons why the tourism proposition in the vicinity of this Proposed Development might differ from other areas where wind farms have been developed, where there is no evidence of adverse effects on tourism.
- 17.4.19 Rather than consider whether tourists might experience the Proposed Development in some way, the tourism impact assessment focuses on whether the Proposed Development might lead to behaviour change that could impact on the tourism economy. That could include decisions to visit, length of stay or levels of spending.

- 17.4.20 The approach that has been taken has been to first identify the main drivers of tourism in Calderdale and the wider West Yorkshire region. The wider region has been included, to take account of tourism activity to the north of the Proposed Development, in the Worth Valley, within the City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council area.
- 17.4.21 Having identified the main drivers of tourism, consideration has been given to whether the Proposed Development might substantially enhance or undermine the attractiveness of the area to visitors. This takes a holistic view of the tourism proposition rather than considering individual locations or attractions that might be associated with tourism activity.
- 17.4.22 This approach is consistent with recent decisions on comparable developments, including the recent Scoop Hill decision¹⁸ in the South of Scotland, where the Reporter agreed in broad terms with the Applicant's position that there is no evidence that wind farms in Scotland have had an adverse effect on the tourism economy but also took the view that it is necessary to also give fuller consideration to the nature of tourism in the local area, before conclusions on whether the development would adversely affect its tourism economy can be drawn.
- 17.4.23 The Reporter noted that the assessment of tourism in the local area (in the case of Scoop Hill, the town of Moffat and the surrounding area), should consider its tourism proposition "*in its totality, with various opportunities, activities, the character of the town and its setting interacting and complementing each other to provide the overall visitor appeal which underpins the local tourist economy.*" The Reporter's opinion was that this was a "*more compelling approach to appreciating the tourism proposition, and therefore the development's potential impacts upon it*", than an assessment that focused on "*specific tourism assets and 'attractions'*."
- 17.4.24 Where relevant, the tourism impact assessment has drawn upon the preliminary assessment in other chapters across the PEIR (such as **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual**, **Chapter 13: Historic Environment** and **Chapter 14: Transport and Access**).

Limitations and Assumptions

- 17.4.25 The baseline assessment of each of the study areas is based on the latest statistics published at the time of writing (March 2026). Whilst economic conditions and tourism trends could change in the period between the time of writing and the construction of the Proposed Development, it is unlikely that the magnitude of impact related to such a change in economic conditions would be of such a scale as to change the conclusions of the assessment.

¹⁸ Scottish Government Energy Consents Unit (February 2026), Report of Inquiry: Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm (WIN-170-2008)

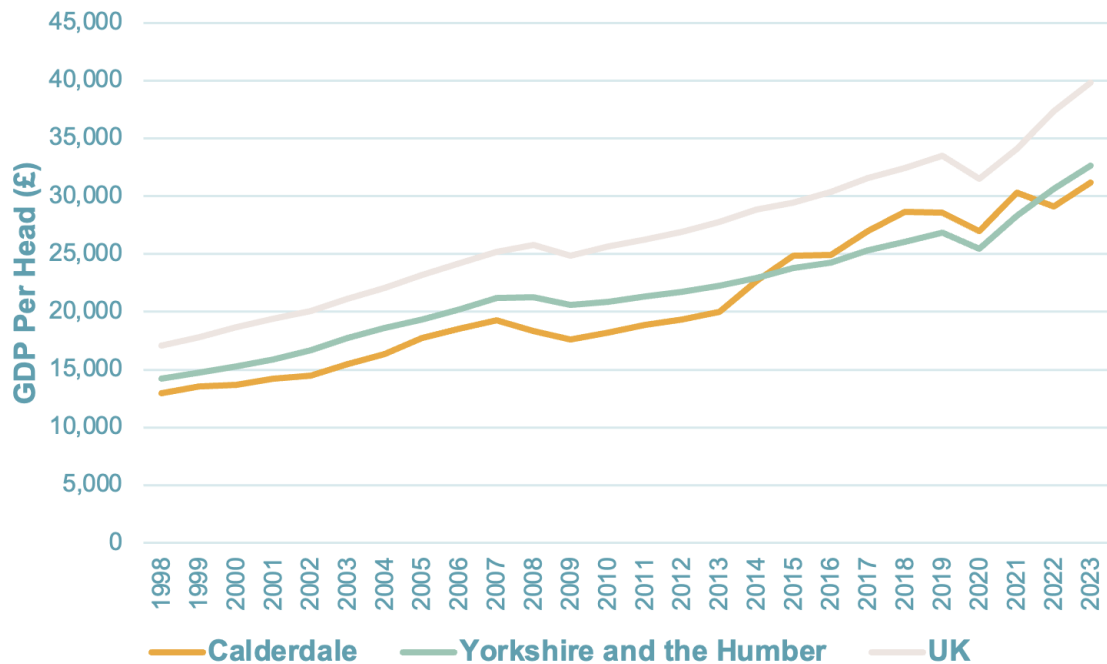
17.5 Baseline Conditions

Socio-Economic Baseline

Economic Growth

17.5.1 GDP per capita is lower in Calderdale than in Yorkshire and the Humber, which is in turn lower than that for the UK as a whole. In recent years, the gap has increased, with Calderdale GDP per capita falling from 85% of the average for the UK in 2019 to 78% in 2023. This is shown in **Graphic 17-1**.

Graphic 17-1: Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 1998 to 2023



Source: ONS (2025), Regional economic activity by gross domestic product, UK: 1998 to 2023

Demographics

17.5.2 In 2024, it was estimated that the population of Calderdale was 210,929, equivalent to approximately 3.7% of the population of Yorkshire and the Humber (5,672,962). The population of Yorkshire and the Humber accounted for approximately 8.2% of the total population of the UK.

17.5.3 The population structure of Calderdale is similar to that of Yorkshire and the Humber and the UK, with 61.6% of the Calderdale population being of working age, as shown in **Table 17-6**.

Table 17-6: Population Estimates 2024

Age	Calderdale	Yorkshire and the Humber	UK
0-15	18.8%	18.4%	18.2%
16-64	61.6%	62.3%	62.8%
65+	19.6%	19.3%	19.0%
Total	210,929	5,672,962	69,281,437

Source: ONS (2025) Mid 2024 Population estimates for local authorities Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding

Industrial Structure

- 17.5.4 The sector that contributes the highest share of employment in Calderdale is the wholesale and retail trade (15.1% compared to 14.5% in Yorkshire and the Humber and 13.6% in the UK (**Table 17-7**). Other notable features include a high proportion of employment in manufacturing (12.4%), compared to Yorkshire and the Humber (10.2%) and the UK (7.1%). This reflects the presence of local manufacturers including Nestlé, Siddall and Hilton, as well as small and medium sized companies.
- 17.5.5 Calderdale also includes a high proportion of employment in administrative and support services (11.4%) and financial and insurance activities (7.0%), compared to Yorkshire and the Humber (8.3% and 2.6%) and the UK (8.4% and 3.3%). This can be attributed to large employers such as Halifax, a bank, and Covea, an insurer. The share of employment in construction (5.9%) is slightly higher than for Yorkshire and the Humber (5.6%) and the UK (5.1%).

Table 17-7: Industrial Structure, 2024

Sector	Calderdale	Yorkshire and the Humber	UK
Wholesale and retail trade	15.1%	14.5%	13.6%
Manufacturing	12.4%	10.2%	7.1%
Administrative and support	11.4%	8.3%	8.4%
Human health and social work	11.4%	14.4%	13.9%
Education	8.1%	8.8%	8.4%
Accommodation and food service	7.6%	7.3%	7.7%
Financial and insurance	7.0%	2.6%	3.3%
Professional, scientific, technical	6.5%	7.5%	9.3%

Sector	Calderdale	Yorkshire and the Humber	UK
Construction	5.9%	5.6%	5.1%
Public administration, defence, social security	3.2%	4.8%	4.7%
Other service activities	2.7%	1.8%	2.0%
Transportation and storage	2.3%	5.3%	4.9%
Arts, entertainment, recreation	2.2%	2.4%	2.5%
Information and communication	1.6%	2.5%	4.4%
Real estate activities	1.5%	1.5%	2.1%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.9%	1.3%	1.4%
Water, sewerage, waste	0.6%	0.9%	0.7%
Mining and quarrying	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Electricity, gas, steam, air con	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%
Total Employment	92,950	2,569,625	32,420,000

Source: ONS (2026), Business Register and Employment Survey, 2024

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding

- 17.5.6 Employment in the accommodation and food services sector provides the best proxy measure of the comparative contribution of tourism to the economy, since employment in this sector tends to vary depending on the number of visitors that an area, region or country receives. In 2023, Calderdale had a similar share of employment in the accommodation and food services sector (7.6%) compared to Yorkshire and the Humber (7.3%) and the UK (7.7%). This suggests that tourism makes a similar contribution to the Calderdale economy than Yorkshire and the Humber and the UK as a whole.
- 17.5.7 The proportion of employment in the accommodation and food services sector was below the national average in both Bradford (6.4%) and in West Yorkshire (6.2%).

Table 17-8: Employment in Accommodation and Food Services Sector

Sector	Employment in Accommodation and Food Services	% of All Employment in Area
Calderdale	7,000	7.6%

Sector	Employment in Accommodation and Food Services	% of All Employment in Area
Bradford	13,000	6.4%
West Yorkshire*	71,000	6.2%
Yorkshire and the Humber	186,500	7.3%
UK	2,496,500	7.7%

Source: ONS (2026), Business Register and Employment Survey, 2024

*West Yorkshire includes the local authority areas of Calderdale, Bradford, Kirklees, Leeds and Wakefield

Economic Activity

17.5.8 In 2024, the economic activity rate (which is the share of working age adults who are active in the labour market, either in employment or looking for employment) in Calderdale was 71.8%, which is lower than in Yorkshire and the Humber (75.6%) and the UK as a whole (78.3%).

17.5.9 Median wages in Calderdale (£31,708) were higher than in Yorkshire and the Humber (£30,682) but lower than the UK average (£32,890) (refer to **Table 17-9** below).

Table 17-9: Labour Market Indicators

	Calderdale	Yorkshire and the Humber	UK
Economic Activity Rate	71.8%	75.6%	78.3%
Median Annual Gross Wage (residents)	£31,708	£30,682	£32,890

Source: ONS (2025), Annual Population Survey – data for Jan 2024 to Dec 2024; ONS (2025), Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings – Resident Analysis 2025

Education

17.5.10 The workforce in Calderdale has lower levels of higher qualifications compared to Yorkshire and the Humber. Across Calderdale, 36.2% of the population have achieved at least a Regulated Qualifications Framework level four (RQF4), equivalent to the first year of an English degree program, compared with Yorkshire and the Humber (39.3%) and the UK (47.1%), as shown in **Table 17-10**. The proportion of people who have achieved no qualifications in Calderdale (8.1%) is higher than the UK as a whole (6.9%).

Table 17-10: Education Levels, 2024

	Calderdale	Yorkshire and the Humber	UK
% with RQF4 and above	36.2%	39.3%	47.1%
% with RQF3 and above	59.6%	62.4%	67.5%
% with RQF2 and above	86.8%	85.1%	86.4%
% with RQF1 and above	89.2%	87.9%	88.8%
% with Other Qualifications	2.7%	4.3%	4.2%
% with No Qualifications	8.1%	7.8%	6.9%

Source: ONS (2025), Annual Population Survey – data for Jan 2024 to Dec 2024

Fuel Poverty

- 17.5.11 A household is considered to be in fuel poverty if the total fuel cost, necessary to maintain an adequate heating regime, exceeds 10% of the given household adjusted net income. In 2023, 15.2% of households in Calderdale were considered to be living in fuel poverty, equivalent to 14,218 households. This was a higher proportion than Yorkshire and the Humber (14.7%) and the English average (11.4%), as shown in **Table 17-11**.

Table 17-11: Households in Fuel Poverty, 2023

	Calderdale	Yorkshire and the Humber	UK
All Households	93,872	2,420,220	24,568,372
Number of households in fuel poverty	14,218	354,972	2,801,647
Proportion of households fuel poor	15.2%	14.7%	11.4%

Source: ONS (2025), Sub-regional Fuel Poverty England 2023

Summary Socio-economic and Tourism Baseline

- 17.5.12 Economic output per capita, recent economic growth and economic activity rates in Calderdale have all been below the regional and national averages. The creation of new employment opportunities in high productivity sectors will be necessary to address this economic gap, which would help to attract and retain the working-age population in the area.

- 17.5.13 The construction sector accounts for a slightly higher share of employment in Calderdale than in Yorkshire and the Humber and the UK as a whole.
- 17.5.14 Based on our proxy measure of the comparative contribution of tourism to the economy (see **paragraph 17.5.6**), tourism accounts for a similar proportion of employment in the Calderdale economy than Yorkshire and the Humber and the UK as a whole.

Further Data Collection

- 17.5.15 The need for any further baseline data collection activities will be considered in light of the feedback from consultation.

Future Conditions

Collection of Predicted Data

- 17.5.16 Future baseline data has been collected through a desk study. Alongside this, professional judgement has been used.

Future Baseline

- 17.5.17 Over the period between 2022 and 2042 (the latest date for which projections are available), the population of Calderdale is projected to increase by 2.9% to 213,702, while the population of Yorkshire and the Humber is projected to increase by 8.6% to approximately 6.0 million. These are lower than the UK's projected increase in population of 11.4%.
- 17.5.18 The population of Calderdale residents aged 16-64 years old is projected to increase by 1.5% by 2042. Whilst the share of the population that is working age is projected to reduce by 0.8%, the total population is projected to increase and so the total number of working age people is projected to increase by 1.5%, which is the equivalent of 2,000 people in the workforce. This is significantly less than the UK as a whole, with a projected increase in the working age population of more than 10%. The population projections from 2022 to 2042 are presented in **Table 17-12**.

Table 17-12: Population Projections, 2022 to 2042

Age	Calderdale		Yorkshire and the Humber		UK	
	2022	2042	2022	2042	2022	2042
0-15	19.2%	15.1%	18.5%	15.1%	18.3%	15.2%
16-64	61.5%	60.7%	62.3%	61.9%	62.8%	62.2%
65+	19.3%	24.2%	19.2%	23.0%	18.8%	22.6%
Total	207,660	213,702	5,538,213	6,012,258	67,602,761	75,331,209

Source: ONS (2025) Mid 2024 Population estimates for local authorities; ONS (2025) National Population Projections (2022-based); and ONS, (2025). Subnational Population Projections (2022-based).

17.6 Environmental Measures

17.6.1 **Chapter 14: Transport and Access** outlines several embedded environmental mitigation measures (including an outline Public Rights of Way Management Plan (oPROWMP) that will be required to avoid, reduce and mitigate preliminary significant adverse effects for users of PROW.

17.6.2 Other than the oPROWMP, the socio-economic and tourism assessment relies on no additional environmental measures as part of the design of the Proposed Development. However, the assessment does include the objectives of a management plan to be adhered to during the construction, operation and maintenance (and potentially decommissioning) of the Proposed Development. The outline Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Management Plan (oESSCMP) will be submitted alongside the ES as part of the DCO Application; and will outline measures to achieve positive effects from the Proposed Development, such as to promote economic benefits in relation to skills, supply chains as well as employment in the local region.

17.7 Potential Effects Scoped Out

17.7.1 No potential socio-economic and tourism effects have been scoped out of the assessment.

17.8 Preliminary Environmental Assessment

17.8.1 The potential socio-economic and tourism effects considered in this preliminary assessment are:

- Economic impacts: Increases in employment and GVA in Calderdale, Yorkshire and the Humber and UK economies, during:

- The development and construction phase;
- The operational and maintenance phase; and
- The decommissioning phase;
- Tourism effects, including:
 - Tourism drivers, as identified in the eight themes identified in the Calderdale Visitor Economy Strategy; and
 - Cultural tourism (including literary tourism).

Economic Impact: Development and Construction Phase

- 17.8.2 The economic impact assessment has been based on a Proposed Development of 34 turbines.
- 17.8.3 Using research undertaken by BiGGAR Economics on behalf of RenewableUK¹⁹ and more recent data from evaluations of onshore wind farm developments, the average expenditure on the development and construction of wind farms can be estimated based on the average spend per MW. On the basis of this methodology, the total development and construction cost for the Proposed Development is estimated to be £384.3 million.
- 17.8.4 The proportion of development and construction spending that is expected to be spent on each of the main categories of contract was also informed by BiGGAR Economics' research into operational wind farms. As shown in **Table 17-13**, it was assumed that:
- 42% of capital expenditure (CAPEX) would be on turbine contracts, which include the supply and installation of the turbines;
 - 38% of CAPEX would be on the balance of plant contracts, which include civil engineering and ground works and all other site preparation and plant required that is not included as part of the turbine contracts;
 - 7% on development and planning, the work that takes place prior to construction, including the professional services required for the consenting process, financing, contracting and planning the construction process and programme; and
 - 13% on grid connection contracts, including all of the works required to connect the Proposed Development to the national grid.

¹⁹ RenewableUK (2015), Onshore Wind: Economic Impacts in 2014.

Table 17-13: Development and Construction CAPEX by Contract Type

	% CAPEX	Value (£m)
Development	7%	27.3
Turbines	42%	161.4
Balance of Plant	38%	147.2
Grid Connection	13%	48.4
Total	100%	384.3

Source: BiGGAR Economics Analysis. Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

- 17.8.5 The economic impact of the development and construction phase was also estimated for Calderdale, Yorkshire and the Humber, and the UK.
- 17.8.6 To do this, it was necessary to estimate the proportion of each type of contract that might be secured in each of the study areas. The assumptions were based on the average from the RenewableUK research, analysis of the industries and professions in each study area, and BiGGAR Economics' previous experience undertaking such analysis for other wind energy projects in the UK.
- 17.8.7 It was estimated that Calderdale could secure contracts worth up to £57.7 million, equivalent to 15% of total capital expenditure (**Table 17-14**). The largest opportunities would be the contracts related to balance of plant, as companies in the area could secure 31% of contracts, worth £45.9 million.
- 17.8.8 Yorkshire and the Humber was estimated to secure £105 million of contracts, equivalent to 27% of total capital expenditure and the UK £230.4 million, 60% of total capital expenditure.

Table 17-14: Development and Construction CAPEX by Contract Type and Study Area

	Calderdale		Yorkshire and the Humber		UK	
	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m
Development	11%	3.0	26%	7.2	89%	24.2
Turbines	1%	1.2	3%	4.4	13%	20.8
Balance of Plant	31%	45.9	49%	71.5	100%	147.2
Grid Connection	16%	7.7	45%	21.9	79%	38.2
Total	15%	57.7	27%	105.0	60%	230.4

Source: BiGGAR Economics Analysis. Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding; Total %'s relate to the total capital expenditure. Numbers without percentages relate to £millions secured in contracts.

17.8.9 To estimate the direct GVA from each of the main contract categories, each contract was split into sub-contracts. Using industry-specific ONS data²⁰ on turnover and GVA, turnover/GVA ratios were applied to each specific sub-contract in order to estimate GVA.

17.8.10 In this way, it was estimated that development and construction contracts associated with the Proposed Development could generate £24.7 million GVA in Calderdale, £43.6 million GVA in Yorkshire and the Humber and £97.2 million GVA across the UK (**Table 17-15**).

Table 17-15: Development and Construction Direct GVA by Contract Type and Study Area (£m)

	Calderdale	Yorkshire and the Humber	UK
Development	1.6	3.9	12.7
Turbines	0.7	2.2	9.5
Balance of Plant	19.6	29.5	61.3
Grid Connection	2.8	8.0	13.7
Total	24.7	43.6	97.2

Source: BiGGAR Economics Analysis. Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

17.8.11 Similarly, the contract values potentially awarded in each area would support employment. Turnover per employee for each of the industries involved is also given by sector specific ONS data²¹, which allows the employment from any increase in turnover to be estimated.

17.8.12 The employment impacts during the development and construction phase of the Proposed Development are reported in years of employment, as the employment duration would vary from contract to contract. Years of employment measures the number of years of full-time employment generated by a project. For example, if an individual is working on this project for 18 months, it would be reported as 1.5 years of employment.

17.8.13 In this way, it was estimated that the Proposed Development could support 263 direct years of employment in Calderdale, 481 direct years of employment in Yorkshire and the Humber, and 1,063 direct years of employment in the UK (**Table 17-16**).

²⁰ ONS (2025), Business Register and Employment Survey, 2023

²¹ ONS (2025), Business Register and Employment Survey, 2023

Table 17-16: Development and Construction Direct Employment by Contract Type and Study Area (Years of Employment)

	Calderdale	Yorkshire and the Humber	UK
Development	19	47	139
Turbines	13	39	145
Balance of Plant	198	302	627
Grid Connection	32	93	152
Total	263	481	1,063

Source: BiGGAR Economics Analysis. Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding

- 17.8.14 There would also be knock on effects in the supply chain and from spending by employees in the local economy. These effects are estimated by applying Type I (indirect) and Type II (indirect and induced) GVA and employment multipliers, which are sourced from the UK Government²², and applied to the direct GVA and employment impacts, to calculate total impacts.
- 17.8.15 In order to adjust these multipliers, which consider the national economy, for the economy of Calderdale, it was assumed that indirect multiplier effects would be 33% of the national impact, and induced multiplier effects, which consider the effect of local spending, would be 70% of the national effect. These are commonly adopted assumptions in economic impact analysis, informed by research on the location of consumer spending²³.
- 17.8.16** It was estimated that the total economic impact of the Proposed Development during the development and construction phase could be £33.4 million GVA and 340 years of employment in Calderdale, £77.2 million GVA and 800 years of employment in Yorkshire and the Humber, and £272.6 million GVA and 3,146 years of employment in the UK, as shown in **Table 17-17**.

²² ONS (2025), UK Input-Output Tables, 2022.

²³ For example, ONS (2024), Consumer card spending, flow of spending across the UK: 2019 to 2023.

Table 17-17: Development and Construction of the Proposed Development: GVA and Employment by Study Area

	Calderdale	Yorkshire and the Humber	UK
Total GVA (£M)	33.4	77.2	272.6
Total Years of Employment	340	800	3,146

Source: BiGGAR Economics Analysis. Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding

Impact: Increase in Employment and GVA (Development and Construction Phase)

- 17.8.17 The economic impact during the development and construction phase is generated by the increased spending in the economy required to develop and build the Proposed Development. This generates increased GVA and employment.

Sensitivity of the Economy (Development and Construction Phase)

- 17.8.18 The sensitivity of an economy is based on its ability to absorb change. Some of the factors which determine an economy's sensitivity include the size of the economy, its relative diversity (more diverse economies are less sensitive) and growth trajectory (for example, is the number of jobs increasing or decreasing).
- 17.8.19 The Calderdale economy, which employs 92,950 people, has been assessed as medium sensitivity as total employment has been in decline, GDP per person is persistently below the national average and the share of the local population with no qualifications is higher than the national average.
- 17.8.20 The Yorkshire and Humber economy, which employs 2.6 million people and has a well-represented mix of industrial sectors, is considered to have a low sensitivity to the potential effects of the Proposed Development.
- 17.8.21 The UK economy, which employs 32.4 million people, has been assessed as having negligible sensitivity, given its size and diversity.

Magnitude of Economic Impact (Development and Construction Phase)

- 17.8.22 The assessment of the magnitude of impact takes account of the change in the economy relative to the baseline. Given that the construction sector will be one of the main beneficiaries of contracts from the Proposed Development, the baseline for measuring economic change has therefore been set as the current level of construction employment in Calderdale, Yorkshire and the Humber and the UK. Employment supported in Calderdale by the Proposed Development during the development and construction phase (equivalent to 340 years of employment) would be equivalent to 6.2% of the total construction employment in Calderdale

(5,500). As the change in employment represents a change equal to or greater than 1.0%, the magnitude of impact has been assessed as major.

17.8.23 The 800 years of employment in Yorkshire and the Humber that would be generated by the Proposed Development during the development and construction phase would be equivalent to 0.6% of total employment in the Yorkshire and the Humber construction sector (143,500). Because the change in employment is greater than 0.25%, the magnitude of impact has been assessed as minor.

17.8.24 The 3,146 years of employment in the UK that would be generated by the Proposed Development during the development and construction phase would be equivalent to 0.2% of total employment in the UK construction sector (1,652,000). Because the change in employment is below 0.25%, the magnitude of impact has been assessed as negligible.

Significance of the Economic Impact (Development and Construction Phase)

17.8.25 The sensitivity of the Calderdale economy has been assessed as medium and the magnitude of impact as major. The increase in employment and GVA in Calderdale during the development and construction phase has therefore been assessed as of temporary **moderate or large beneficial** significance, which is **significant**.

17.8.26 The sensitivity of the Yorkshire and the Humber economy has been assessed as low and the magnitude of impact as minor. The increase in employment and GVA in the UK during the development and construction phase has therefore been assessed as temporary **neutral or slight beneficial**, which is **not significant**.

17.8.27 The sensitivity of the UK economy has been assessed as negligible and the magnitude of impact as negligible. The increase in employment and GVA in the UK during the development and construction phase has therefore been assessed as temporary **neutral**, which is **not significant**.

Additional Mitigation

17.8.28 No additional mitigation is proposed.

17.8.29 Whilst the preliminary assessment finds no likely significant effects requiring additional mitigation, the Applicant has proposed commitments that will seek to maximise the socio-economic and community benefits that the Proposed Development could deliver and Appendix 17-1: Legacy Report on Maximising Benefits sets out a framework for maximising socio-economic benefits.

17.8.30 This will be further developed and presented in the ES. Measures will be secured through the oESSCMP.

Residual Effects

17.8.31 The residual effects remain unchanged from those reported above.

Economic Impact: Operational and Maintenance Phase

Economic Impact: Increase in Employment and GVA

17.8.32 Throughout the operational phase, the Proposed Development will result in spending across the economy. It was estimated that annual operational expenditure associated with the Proposed Development could total £6.4 million (excluding community benefit payments and the payment of non-domestic rates).

17.8.33 In order to estimate the economic impact of the operational expenditure in the study areas, it was first necessary to estimate the proportion of contracts that could be secured in each of these areas. These assumptions were based on the contract proportions reported in the RenewableUK report²⁴, the analysis of the industries present in each of the study areas, as well as previous experience BiGGAR Economics had on onshore renewable wind farms.

17.8.34 On this basis, it was estimated that Calderdale could benefit from £1.3 million in operational contracts (7%), with Yorkshire and the Humber businesses potentially benefitting from £2.6 million (14%) and the UK as a whole from £4.8 million (14%).

17.8.35 The GVA and employment benefits of these operational contracts were estimated using the same method as for the development and construction phase. On that basis, it was estimated that the Proposed Development's economic impact during the operational phase could be £0.9 million GVA and 10 jobs in Calderdale, £2.2 million GVA and 25 jobs in Yorkshire and the Humber, and £7.1 million GVA and 75 jobs in the UK (**Table 17-18**).

Table 17-18: Operation of the Proposed Development: GVA and Employment, by Study Area

	Calderdale	Yorkshire and the Humber	UK
Total GVA (£M)	0.9	2.2	7.1
Total Employment (Jobs)	10	25	75

Source: BiGGAR Economics Analysis. Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding

Sensitivity of the Economy

17.8.36 As with the development and construction phase, the Calderdale economy has been assessed as medium sensitivity (given that employment has been in decline,

²⁴ RenewableUK (2015), Onshore Wind: Economic Impacts in 2014.

GDP per person is persistently below the national average and the share of the local population with no qualifications is higher than the national average), the Yorkshire and the Humber economy as low sensitivity, and the UK economy as negligible sensitivity.

Magnitude of the Economic Impact

- 17.8.37 The annual operational impact in Calderdale during the operational phase of the Proposed Development, estimated at 10 jobs per year, represents 0.20% of the Calderdale construction sector's total employment (5,500), and since this falls below 0.25%, the magnitude of impact has been assessed as negligible.
- 17.8.38 The annual operational impact in Yorkshire and the Humber during the operational phase of the Proposed Development, estimated at 25 jobs per year, represents 0.02% of the Yorkshire and the Humber construction sector total employment (143,500), as that is less than 0.25%, the magnitude of impact has been assessed as negligible.
- 17.8.39 The annual operational impact in the UK during the operational phase of the Proposed Development, estimated at 75 jobs per year, represents 0.005% of the UK's construction sector total employment (1,652,000). As this is less than 0.25%, the magnitude of impact has been assessed as negligible.

Significance of the Economic Impact

- 17.8.40 The sensitivity of the Calderdale economy has been assessed as medium and the magnitude of impact as negligible. The increase in employment and GVA in Calderdale during the operational phase has therefore been assessed as permanent **neutral or of slight beneficial** significance, which is **not significant**.
- 17.8.41 The sensitivity of the Yorkshire and the Humber economy has been assessed as low and the magnitude of impact as negligible. The increase in employment and GVA in the UK during the operational phase has therefore been assessed as permanent **neutral or slight beneficial**, which is **not significant**.
- 17.8.42 The sensitivity of the UK economy has been assessed as negligible and the magnitude of impact as negligible. The increase in employment and GVA in the UK during the operational phase has therefore been assessed as permanent **neutral**, which is **not significant**.

Additional Mitigation

- 17.8.43 No additional mitigation is proposed.
- 17.8.44 Whilst the preliminary assessment finds no likely significant effects requiring additional mitigation, the Applicant has proposed commitments that will seek to maximise the socio-economic and community benefits that the Proposed

Development could deliver and Appendix 17-1: Legacy Report on Maximising Benefits sets out a framework for maximising socio-economic benefits.

- 17.8.45 For example, the Applicant is proposing a community benefit fund from the Proposed Development, which will be consistent with potential government guidance on community benefits. Based on £5,000 per MW of installed capacity and an installed capacity of around 240MW, this could equate to a community benefit fund of £1.2 million annually. This could support local initiatives and projects and generate economic impacts.
- 17.8.46 In addition to supporting local businesses through the award of contracts, the Calderdale Energy Project will also pay non-domestic rates to the local authority each year. The non-domestic rates paid will depend on the valuation of the Proposed Development for non-domestic rates, the poundage rate and the installed capacity. Based on an installed capacity of around 240MW and valuations of other onshore wind projects, the annual non-domestic rates could be around £5 million per annum.
- 17.8.47 Recent changes in local government funding mean that non-domestic rates paid by new wind farm developments will be retained directly by the local authority where they are collected rather than being pooled centrally for redistribution, as is the case with non-domestic rates paid by other sectors. This means these payments will be used to support the delivery of local services, which will support employment in Calderdale, a further economic benefit of the Proposed Development.
- 17.8.48 This will be further developed and presented in the ES. Measures will be secured through the oESSCMP.

Residual Effects

- 17.8.49 The residual effects remain unchanged from those reported above.

Economic Impact: Decommissioning Phase

Economic Impact: Increase in Employment and GVA

- 17.8.50 The decommissioning phase would be 35 years into the future, a timescale over which it is challenging to make economic projections, including on the structure and performance of the economies of Calderdale, Yorkshire and the Humber and the UK. It is therefore difficult to assess the sensitivity of economies in future decades, and it is difficult to predict whether economies will include companies that could be potential suppliers during the decommissioning phase.

- 17.8.51 In UK Government reports on electricity generation costs²⁵, these decommissioning costs are assumed to be £0.00 per MWh in current prices, because they account for such a small proportion of lifetime costs that they round to zero. Based on BiGGAR Economics experience in the sector decommissioning costs are typically assumed to be 5-10% of capital expenditure.
- 17.8.52 On this basis, applying the same methodology used for the development and construction employment impacts in each study area, it would indicate that during the decommissioning phase, the Proposed Development could support 17-34 years of employment in Calderdale, 40-80 years of employment in Yorkshire and the Humber, and 158-315 years of employment in the UK.

Sensitivity of the Economy

- 17.8.53 As with the development and construction phase, the Calderdale economy has been assessed as medium sensitivity (given that employment has been in decline, GDP per person is persistently below the national average and the share of the local population with no qualifications is higher than the national average), the Yorkshire and the Humber economy as low and the UK economy as negligible sensitivity.

Magnitude of the Economic Impact

- 17.8.54 For Calderdale, the decommissioning phase employment impacts of the Proposed Development would represent 0.34-0.68% of current construction sector employment (5,000) and therefore the magnitude of impact has been assessed as minor.
- 17.8.55 For Yorkshire and the Humber and the UK, the decommissioning phase employment impacts of the Proposed Development would represent less than 0.1% construction sector baseline total employment (126,500 and 1,612,700, respectively), and therefore the magnitude of impact has been assessed as negligible.

Significance of the Economic Impact

- 17.8.56 The sensitivity of the Calderdale economy has been assessed as medium, and the magnitude of impact as minor. The increase in employment in Calderdale during the decommissioning phase has therefore been assessed as temporary **slight beneficial**, which is **not significant**.
- 17.8.57 The sensitivity of the Yorkshire and the Humber economy has been assessed as low, and the magnitude of impact as negligible. The increase in employment and

²⁵ Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2023), Electricity Generation Costs

GVA in Yorkshire and the Humber during the decommissioning phase has therefore been assessed as temporary **neutral or slight beneficial**, which is **not significant**.

- 17.8.58 The sensitivity of the UK economy has been assessed as negligible, and the magnitude of impact as negligible. The increase in employment and GVA in the UK during the decommissioning phase has therefore been assessed as temporary **neutral**, which is **not significant**.

Additional Mitigation

- 17.8.59 No additional mitigation is proposed.
- 17.8.60 Whilst the preliminary assessment finds no likely significant effects requiring additional mitigation, the Applicant has proposed commitments that will seek to maximise the socio-economic and community benefits that the Proposed Development could deliver and **Appendix 17-1** sets out a framework for maximising socio-economic benefits.
- 17.8.61 This will be further developed at the appropriate point to ensure that socio-economic benefits from the decommissioning phase will be maximised. This will be secured through the oESSCMP.

Residual Effects

- 17.8.62 The residual effects remain unchanged from those reported above.

Impacts on Tourism

Research Evidence on Wind Farm Development and Impacts on Tourism

- 17.8.63 The research evidence on wind farms and tourism (dating back at least 10 years) suggests that there is no relationship between the development of onshore wind farms and the tourism economy.
- 17.8.64 Over the last 20 years, Scotland has been the part of the UK with the most experience of the development of commercial scale onshore wind farms. Scotland also one of the UK's tourism hotspots, accounting for £4.0 billion of the total £32.5 billion UK spending by international tourists in 2024²⁶, with London being the only UK nation or region with a higher share of international tourism. Surveys of visitors²⁷ have found that the top reason for choosing Scotland is "scenery and landscape" (70% of visitors surveyed).
- 17.8.65 Research evidence from Scotland on whether wind farm development has had impacts on tourism is therefore relevant to the assessment of the Proposed

²⁶ VisitBritain (August 2025), International Passenger Survey Annual Inbound Update GB Nations & Regions, 2024

²⁷ VisitScotland (2024), Scotland Visitor Survey 2023

Development. A 2021 study²⁸ published by BiGGAR Economics analysed the relationship between the construction of onshore wind farms and tourism employment in Scotland at the national, regional and local level.

- 17.8.66 Nationally, the report found that, Scotland had experienced a significant increase in onshore wind energy (with the number of turbines increasing from 1,082 in 2009 to 3,772 in 2019) whilst employment in tourism-related sectors had increased by 20%. At the local authority level, those which had seen the largest increase on onshore wind energy also experienced increases in tourism employment equal to, or greater than other areas across Scotland.
- 17.8.67 The report included case studies of 44 onshore wind farms constructed between 2009 and 2019. This included an updated analysis of 28 wind farms included in a previous report²⁹ constructed prior to 2015, and 16 additional wind farms constructed between 2015 and 2019. The study reported on changes in tourism-related employment in the small areas within 15km of each wind farm. Of the 28 wind farms previously analysed, the surrounding local areas of 18 experienced an increase in tourism employment above the Scottish average in the years following the construction. Of the 16 local areas surrounding the additional 16 onshore wind farms, 11 experienced increases in tourism employment which outperformed the Scottish average. These results suggested that tourism employment in local areas across Scotland changed independently of wind farms located in the area.
- 17.8.68 The report concluded that, there was no pattern or evidence suggesting that the development of onshore wind farms in Scotland had any negative effects on the tourism economies of the country as a whole, local authority areas or the immediate areas surrounding wind farms.
- 17.8.69 Similar results were found in other earlier studies for specific areas in England, such as North Devon³⁰ and Northumberland³¹.
- 17.8.70 The evidence from Scotland, that there is no evidence of a connection between wind farm development and the tourism economy, has been recognised in the last update to the national planning framework. Policy 11 of Scotland's fourth National

²⁸ BiGGAR Economics (2021), Wind Farms & Tourism Trends in Scotland: Evidence from 44 Wind Farms. Available: <https://biggareconomics.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/BiGGAR-Economics-Wind-Farms-and-Tourism-2021.pdf>

²⁹ BiGGAR Economics (2017), Wind Farms and Tourism Trends in Scotland

³⁰ Aitchison, C. (2004). Fullabrook wind farm proposal, North Devon: Evidence gathering of the impact of wind farms on visitor numbers and tourist experience. Commissioned by North Devon Wind Power and undertaken by the Geography Research Unit, University of the West of England, Bristol.

³¹ Mordue, T., Moss, O., and Johnston, L. (2020) The impacts of onshore windfarms on a UK rural tourism landscape: objective evidence, local opposition, and national politics. Project Report. Northumberland County Council.

Planning Framework³², which concerns development proposals for renewable energy, requires that project design and mitigation should demonstrate how 13 impacts are addressed, with tourism not included in that list.

Drivers of Tourism in Calderdale and West Yorkshire

- 17.8.71 To understand the potential impacts of the Proposed Development on tourism, it was important to consider what the key drivers of tourism are for the visitor economy in Calderdale and in the wider West Yorkshire region.
- 17.8.72 The starting point for this assessment is the local tourism strategy, which outlines the key priorities, themes, and strengths of the tourism offer for the local area. The main goal of Calderdale Council’s Visitor Economy Strategy 2024-2029³³ (the “Visitor Economy Strategy”) is to *“attract more and longer visits to boost the local economy and create more jobs”*.
- 17.8.73 The Visitor Economy Strategy identifies eight themes in the Calderdale tourism product:
- *“Active: Our Pennine areas offer sustainable activities for visitors and locals. Walking, cycling, riding and climbing and our waterways have recreational and boating opportunities;*
 - *LGBTQ+: A strong reputation as an LGBTQ+ destination – largely built on the Hebden Bridge area’s bohemian vibe and the profile of Anne Lister;*
 - *Discovery: A strong theme – The Piece Hall, Shibden Hall & Anne Lister, Bankfield Museum, Calderdale Industrial Museum, Heptonstall Museum, Halifax Minster, Dean Clough Mill and the surrounding area;*
 - *Performance and Events: Live performance and events are a strong motivation. The Piece Hall, supported by Square Chapel Arts, several theatres. music venues, Brighouse 1940’s events, Hebden Bridge Vintage Weekend;*
 - *Film and screen: Our film and screen success in recent years has generated interest in Calderdale and boosted visits, particularly related to Happy Valley locations;*
 - *Family: Notably Eureka! which has a regional pull but there are several smaller attractions / events and Calderdale Industrial Museum;*
 - *Social: Eating out and/or a night out. Hebden Bridge is a destination for social tourism and Halifax’s night time economy has a pull beyond Calderdale; and*

³² Scottish Government (2023), National Planning Framework 4

³³ Calderdale Council (2024), Calderdale Visitor Economy Strategy 2024-2029.

- *Easy weekend: Our location and distinctive landscape and heritage and the surrounding areas, bring short breakers looking for easy relaxation. Nature and outdoors, health and wellbeing.”*

17.8.74 The Visitor Economy Strategy makes no referenced to the potential development of the offshore wind sector in Calderdale.

17.8.75 The wider West Yorkshire Destination Management Plan³⁴ identifies a number of strengths of the regional tourism sector:

- part of the Yorkshire brand including a sense of place, particularly in Pennine West Yorkshire, enhanced by TV and film locations and literary connections;
- attractions including national museums, a UNESCO World Heritage Site (Saltaire Village) and cultural and historic sites of international stature;
- well-established events including cultural strengths in music (Kirklees), literature (Bradford) and food (Kirklees and Wakefield);
- a reputation for hosting large scale sporting events;
- a reputation as a LGBTQIA+ destination (particularly Calderdale and Leeds);
- conference tourism in Leeds;
- diverse and large resident population, providing the foundation for day visits and visiting friends and relatives; and
- accessibility, in particular direct road and rail links to London from Halifax, Bradford, Leeds and Wakefield, and good access to international airports.

17.8.76 The West Yorkshire Destination Management Plan makes no referenced to the potential development of the offshore wind sector, although the front cover of the document features a photograph of the Upper Calder Valley landscape that includes a wind farm on the horizon.

17.8.77 Drawing on the strengths identified in both the Calderdale and West Yorkshire tourism strategies, drivers of tourism that apply to Calderdale and to the wider West Yorkshire tourism sector (in particular the Worth Valley to the north of the Proposed Development) include:

- outdoor activity tourism, including walking, cycling, riding and climbing;
- a strong reputation as an LGBTQ+ destination;

³⁴ West Yorkshire Local Visitor Economy Partnership (January 2025), West Yorkshire Destination Management Plan 2025-2028

- educational and family tourism (based on museums and historic attractions);
- cultural events;
- TV, film and literary locations;
- visits to friends and relatives; and
- accessibility.

17.8.78 Each of these is considered below and conclusions made on whether the Proposed Development might be expected to substantially enhance or undermine the attractiveness of the area to visitors, to the extent that it might lead to behaviour change that could impact on the tourism economy. Finally, a conclusion is reached on the overall impact that the Proposed Development might have on tourism.

Review of Tourism Drivers and Potential Impacts

Outdoor Activity Tourism

- 17.8.79 Calderdale's Pennine landscapes, waterways, and trails form its active tourism offer, appealing to outdoor recreation enthusiasts and contributing to sustainable tourism.
- 17.8.80 The availability of the recreational resource will be the primary driver for visitors engaging in activities such as walking, cycling, and boating, with the importance of other environmental features likely to differ for different visitors. These might include weather, maintenance of local access and routes, water quality for boating and the scenic quality of the landscape where outdoor activities are undertaken.
- 17.8.81 The Proposed Development is not anticipated to deter the majority of visitors from engaging in active recreation such as walking, cycling or boating. This conclusion is based on the recreational resources continuing to be available.
- 17.8.82 **Chapter 14: Transport and Access**; notes that an oPROWMP is proposed as embedded mitigation, including temporary diversion of PRoWs, ensuring safety and allowing recreational behaviours to be maintained. Additional mitigation is also proposed, resulting in no preliminary residual likely significant effects on PRoW users³⁵.
- 17.8.83 **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual** concludes a number of preliminary likely significant effects. Whilst it is possible that some outdoor activity visitors may consider that such visual effects change the quality of their experience, as noted above, there are no established links between tourism numbers for outdoor activity

³⁵ Note that the residual effect from **Chapter 14: Transport and Access** has been used to inform the assessment to avoid 'double counting' the mitigation.

and landscape and visual impacts associated with onshore wind farms (see paragraphs 17.8.63 to 17.8.70).

- 17.8.84 Outdoor activity tourism will also include walkers using the Pennine Way long distance path, which cover 268 miles, from Edale in Derbyshire in the south to Kirk Yetholm in the Scottish Borders in the north. As with all long distance routes, the attraction will be the route as a whole, or at least substantial parts of it and it is not expected that views of the Proposed Development will fundamentally change the attractiveness of the route to walkers.

LGBTQ+ Tourism

- 17.8.85 Both the Calderdale Visitor Economy Strategy and the West Yorkshire Destination Management Plan emphasised the local LGBTQ+ heritage and draw for tourism, including the Hebden Bridge area, which has an established reputation as an inclusive and welcoming destination with a distinct LGBTQ+ identity. This reputation is underpinned by the town's bohemian character and the cultural legacy of Anne Lister, which together contribute to its appeal for visitors.
- 17.8.86 The LGBTQ+ tourism offer in Calderdale is primarily driven by its cultural identity, social inclusivity and community atmosphere rather than environmental or landscape factors. Visitor motivations are rooted in the area's reputation and social experience, which are unlikely to be influenced by the presence of a wind farm.

Educational and Family Tourism

- 17.8.87 Calderdale's educational and family tourism is centred around its cultural and heritage assets, including The Piece Hall, Shibden Hall, Bankfield Museum, Eureka! The National Children's Museum and other historic sites and smaller museums. These attractions form a key part of the area's cultural identity and draw for visitors.
- 17.8.88 While dependent on curation and visitor interest, these sites are established, managed and indoor or enclosed spaces that can adapt through exhibitions and events. The presence of the Proposed Development in the vicinity is not expected to result in a change in visitor motivations as the experience is contained within historical structures and its immediate surroundings.

Cultural Events Tourism

- 17.8.89 Events tourism assets in Calderdale and in the Worth Valley, include The Piece Hall, Square Chapel Arts Centre, several theatres, live arts venues and musical events. These include the Brighouse and Haworth 1940s Weekends, Halifax Agricultural Show, Hebden Bridge Vintage Weekend, Happy Valley Pride Festival, Christmas in Haworth and the Todmorden Folk Festival amongst others.

17.8.90 The events sector is influenced primarily by programming, audience preferences, and economic factors rather than environmental conditions. It has the flexibility to adapt through diversification and scheduling. The Proposed Development will not interfere with event delivery, visitor accessibility or audience experience and visitor motivation.

TV, Film and Literary Location Tourism

17.8.91 Film and screen tourism in Calderdale has grown significantly through productions such as Happy Valley and the depiction of local heritage sites in film and television, attracting visitors to filming locations. Most of the filming done in Calderdale has been in towns, for the Victorian architecture. The Proposed Development will not alter access to, or the recognisability of, such filming locations.

17.8.92 The Proposed Development is located only a few kilometres from Haworth and Oxenhope, which are part of the area identified as Brontë Country (for example, at the website bronte-country.com). The area surrounding the Proposed Development also includes local cultural heritage and landscape features associated with the Brontë literary legacy, including Top Withens, the Brontë Waterfall and Bridge, and the surrounding upland paths through the moorland.

17.8.93 Brontë Country covers a large region east of Manchester, north of the Peak District and west of, and including, Bradford and Leeds. It includes many urban and rural areas, which will have changed since the 19th Century when the Brontë family lived and wrote. Visitors in the 21st Century will not be expecting the environment to be unchanged since the time of the Brontës.

17.8.94 Top Withens and the Brontë Waterfall and Bridge are within the vicinity of the Proposed Development and are walking stops along the Brontë Way which form part of the broader literary tourism experience for visitors. These sites already exist within a landscape that features modern farm buildings, communication masts and reservoirs. Similarly, The Cludders is a viewpoint adjacent to a reservoir, which combines natural and human-made features and is well integrated into a managed moorland setting.

17.8.95 The historic environment assessment (**Chapter 13: Historic Environment**) identifies receptors relevant to cultural tourism, including Wycoller (considered to be of high heritage value, in small part based on its literary association with the Brontës) and Top Withens (also with a literary association to the Brontës, considered to be of medium heritage value). In both cases, the historic environment assessment finds low adverse impact (and so **not significant**).

17.8.96 **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual** identifies residual significant preliminary adverse effects on landscape. The Proposed Development is expected to be visible from parts of the moorland associated with Brontë Country. These visual effects

could influence the extent to which some visitors enjoyed their time in these moorland locations.

- 17.8.97 However, the main driver of motivations to visit literary sites is the connection to the author's work, and this will not change as a result of the Proposed Development. In the wider context of the large and diverse region associated with Brontë Country and the likelihood that visitors will have an expectation that there will have been changes since the time of the Brontës, this would represent a marginal change in the overall attractiveness of Brontë Country to visitors.
- 17.8.98 Even if some visitors were discouraged from spending time in the moorland areas associated with Brontë Country from where the Proposed Development could be seen, there are a wide range of alternative places associated with the Brontës that visitors could include in their itineraries instead. There would only be an impact on the tourism economy if some visitors decided not to visit Brontë Country at all or decided to reduce their length of stay or spend in the region.

Visits to Friends and Relatives

- 17.8.99 The large urban population in West Yorkshire mean that visits to friends and family is an important source for day trips and longer visits. The Proposed Development is not expected to result in any change to the resident population nor to decisions to visit friends and family.

Accessibility

- 17.8.100 If a destination is easily accessible to conurbations with large populations, its pool of potential visitors is large. The accessibility of Calderdale and the wider West Yorkshire region is therefore an important strength. This includes direct road and rail links to London from Halifax, Bradford, Leeds and Wakefield, and good access to international airports. The Proposed Development is not expected to result in any change to the accessibility of the area.

Overall Conclusions on Tourism Impact

- 17.8.101 There are a wide range of drivers of tourism in Calderdale and the wider West Yorkshire region, which provides a foundation for a resilient tourism economy.
- 17.8.102 The possibility that some visitors will experience visual the Proposed Development and considered that it lessened their enjoyment in some way cannot be ruled out. This could be the case for some outdoor activity motivated visitors and for some visitors attracted by literary associations, such as with the Brontës.
- 17.8.103 However, even if some such visitors were discouraged from visiting by the Proposed Development, there are many other drivers of tourism. Of the seven main strengths identified from a review of the local and regional tourism strategies, the Proposed Development is expected to make no difference at all to visitor

motivations for five of the strengths. On this basis, there is no reason to believe that the tourism economy in the vicinity of the Proposed Development is any more vulnerable or sensitive to change than the tourism economies in Scotland that have experienced wind farm development that has not impacted adversely on tourism (see **paragraphs 17.8.63 to 17.8.70**).

- 17.8.104 There is therefore no reason to expect that the tourism economy of Calderdale and the wider West Yorkshire region will experience noticeable adverse impacts.

Additional Mitigation

- 17.8.105 No additional mitigation is proposed.

Residual Effects

- 17.8.106 The residual effects remain unchanged from those reported above.

Next Steps

- 17.8.107 In the ES, the findings of the preliminary assessment of likely significant effects will be reviewed, to take account of the findings of other assessments, in particular the landscape and visual impact from specific viewpoints (as will be contained in the ES rather than at PEIR), and further assessment of effects related to historic environment and transport and access.
- 17.8.108 An oESSCMP will also be prepared and submitted as part of the DCO Application. This will focus on how the socio-economic benefits identified might be maximised and secured. It will consider issues such as supply chain opportunities, employment, skills and how local communities can be empowered.

17.9 Conclusions

- 17.9.1 **Table 17-19** presents a summary of the preliminary assessment of likely significant effects. One preliminary **significant** (beneficial) impact has been identified by the socio-economics and tourism assessment: the increase in employment and GVA in the Calderdale economy in the development and construction phase.
- 17.9.2 The tourism impact assessment concluded that there is no reason to expect that the tourism economy of Calderdale and the wider West Yorkshire region will experience noticeable adverse impacts.

Table 17-19: Summary of Preliminary assessment of Likely Significant Effects

Element	Preliminary assessment of Likely Significant Effect	Additional Mitigation	Residual Effect
Economic Impacts			
Development and Construction			
Increase in employment and GVA (Calderdale)	Significant (Beneficial)	None required	Significant (Beneficial)
Increase in employment and GVA (Yorkshire & Humber)	Not Significant	None required	Not Significant
Increase in employment and GVA (UK)	Not Significant	None required	Not Significant
Operation and Maintenance			
Increase in employment and GVA (Calderdale)	Not Significant	None required	Not Significant
Increase in employment and GVA (Yorkshire & Humber)	Not Significant	None required	Not Significant
Increase in employment and GVA (UK)	Not Significant	None required	Not Significant
Decommissioning			
Increase in employment and GVA (Calderdale)	Not Significant	None required	Not Significant
Increase in employment and GVA (Yorkshire & Humber)	Not Significant	None required	Not Significant
Increase in employment and GVA (UK)	Not Significant	None required	Not Significant
Tourism impacts			
Operational and Maintenance			
Tourism-related impacts	Therefore, there is no reason to expect that the tourism economy of Calderdale and the wider West Yorkshire region will experience noticeable adverse impacts.		

