
**THREE OAKS RENEWABLE
ENERGY PARK
EXTENSION**

**Environmental
Statement Appendix 10.5:
Economic Impact Report**

MAY 2026



Three Oaks Renewable Energy Park Extension - Economic Impact Report

A report to Ridge Clean Energy
April 2026



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1.

Introduction

This report presents an assessment of the economic impact of the Three Oaks Renewable Energy Park Extension.

1.1 Background

Three Oaks Renewable Energy Park Extension (the Proposed Development) is an onshore wind energy project located between Thornholme and Haisthorpe in East Riding of Yorkshire. It will comprise of six wind turbines with a total installed capacity of 25.2 MW. It is located next to the consented Three Oaks Renewable Energy Park.

1.2 Report Structure

The report is structured as follows:

- section 2 provides the economic context;
- section 3 presents the methodology for assessing the impacts;
- section 4 quantifies the potential economic impacts of the construction phase;
- section 5 quantifies the potential economic impacts of the operational phase;
- section 6 considers the wider impacts; and
- section 7 provides a summary

2.

Economic Context

This section considers the economic context for the Proposed Development.

2.1 Study Areas

The aim of the socio-economic context is to set the Proposed Development and its potential for economic benefits within existing socio-economic conditions. This section considers the economic context of the following study areas:

- East Riding of Yorkshire;
- Yorkshire and the Humber; and
- The UK.

A range of economic statistics were considered as part of this assessment and a summary of the important messages emerging from this is provided at the end of section.

2.2 Demographics

2.2.1 Population Estimates

East Riding of Yorkshire has a population of 355,884, 57.4% of whom are aged between 16–64. This working age population share is notably lower than both Yorkshire and the Humber (62.3%) and the UK as a whole (62.8%).

Table 2-1 Population Estimates, 2024

	East Riding of Yorkshire	Yorkshire and the Humber	UK
0-15	15.6%	18.4%	18.2%
16-64	57.4%	62.3%	62.8%
65 and over	27.1%	19.3%	19.0%
Total	355,884	5,672,962	69,281,437

Source: ONS (2024), Population estimates - local authority based by single year of age

2.2.2 Population Projections

The population of East Riding of Yorkshire is projected to grow, by 8.8%, by 2043, a higher increase than for Yorkshire and the Humber (6.3%), but similar to the projected increase for the UK as a whole (9.1%).



Whilst the share of the population in East Riding of Yorkshire in the 65 and over age group is projected to rise the most increasing to 32.4% of the population, the number of working age people is projected to increase by almost 9,000.

This highlights the need for additional jobs to be created. This will be particularly important to mitigate against people of working age leaving the area in search of economic opportunities elsewhere.

Table 2-2 Population Projections, 2024 to 2043

	East Riding of Yorkshire		Yorkshire and the Humber		UK	
	2024	2043	2024	2043	2024	2043
0-15	15.6%	12.6%	18.4%	15.1%	18.2%	15.2%
16-64	57.4%	55.0%	62.3%	62.0%	62.8%	62.2%
65 +	27.1%	32.4%	19.3%	22.9%	19.0%	22.6%
Total	355,884	387,045	5,672,962	6,028,809	69,281,437	75,585,236
0-15	55,350	48,787	1,044,066	911,161	12,596,124	11,503,510
16-64	204,130	213,018	3,533,340	3,735,652	43,523,647	47,005,102
65 +	96,404	125,240	1,095,556	1,381,996	13,161,666	17,076,624

Source: ONS (2024) Subnational Population projections for England: 2022-based

2.3 Industrial Structure

As shown in Table 2-3, East Riding of Yorkshire has a distinct economic structure characterised by a relatively strong presence of manufacturing, construction and land-based industries when compared to the Yorkshire and the Humber and UK averages. This is evidenced by higher concentrations in manufacturing for East Riding (13.0%) compared to Yorkshire and the Humber (10.2%) and in the UK (7.2%).

The construction sector also accounts for a higher share of employment in East Riding (6.2%) compared to Yorkshire and the Humber (5.6%) and the UK average (5.1%). As highlighted in the economic assessment in this report (see Section 4), the greatest opportunities for the local economy during the development and construction stage of the Proposed Development are likely to be in the construction sector.

The above-average share of employment in construction suggests the presence of an established local contractor base, which could support civil engineering works, groundworks and related activities.

**Table 2-3 Industrial Structure, 2024**

	East Riding of Yorkshire	Yorkshire and the Humber	UK
Wholesale and retail trade	14.8%	14.5%	13.6%
Manufacturing	13.0%	10.2%	7.2%
Human health and social work	13.0%	14.4%	13.9%
Accommodation and food services	8.7%	7.3%	7.7%
Education	7.6%	8.8%	8.4%
Professional, scientific, technical	6.5%	7.5%	9.2%
Public administration and defence	6.5%	4.8%	4.8%
Construction	6.2%	5.6%	5.1%
Transportation and storage	4.7%	5.3%	4.9%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.3%	1.3%	1.4%
Administrative and support services	4.3%	8.3%	8.4%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%
Information and communication	2.2%	2.5%	4.4%
Other service activities	2.0%	1.8%	2.0%
Water, sewerage and waste	1.4%	0.9%	0.7%
Real estate activities	1.2%	1.5%	2.1%
Financial and insurance activities	0.7%	2.6%	3.3%
Total employment	138,175	2,569,625	33,238,060

Source: ONS (2025), Business register and employment survey, 2024

2.4 Labour Market Indicators

The economic activity rate (defined as the proportion of the working age population who are in the labour market) in East Riding is greater, at 82.9%, than both Yorkshire and the Humber (76.5%) and UK average (78.7%) respectively (Table 2-4).

The unemployment rate (defined as the proportion of the economically active population that is unemployed) is lower in East Riding (2.8%) than both Yorkshire and the Humber (4.0%) and across the UK (5.0%).

The median annual gross wage (the gross wages of full-time employees at the mid-point in the distribution of earnings) is £31,881 in East Riding, which is higher than £30,682 in Yorkshire and the Humber but lower than the UK average of £32,890.



Table 2-4 Economic Activity (2025)

	East Riding of Yorkshire	Yorkshire and the Humber	UK
Economically Active (%)	82.9%	76.5%	78.7%
Unemployment Rate (%)	2.8%	4.0%	5.0%
Median Annual Gross Wage (residents)	£31,881	£30,682	£32,890

Source: ONS (2025), annual population survey - data for July 2024 to June 2025; ONS (2025), annual survey of hours and earnings - resident analysis - 2024; ONS (2025), model-based estimates of unemployment - data for July 2024 to June 2025.

2.5 Education

The workforce in East Riding of Yorkshire has a relatively strong skills base at lower and intermediate qualification levels compared to Yorkshire and the Humber but is below the UK average at higher qualification levels (RQF 4+, which is equivalent to the first year of an undergraduate degree). This suggests good availability of labour for construction and general roles where technical skills may be required.

Table 2-5 Qualification Levels, 2024

	East Riding of Yorkshire	Yorkshire and the Humber	UK
RQF 1+	93%	88%	89%
RQF 2+	90%	85%	86%
RQF 3+	67%	62%	67%
RQF 4+	41%	39%	47%
Other Qualifications	2%	4%	4%
No Qualifications	5%	8%	7%

Source: ONS (2025), Annual Population Survey Jan 2024 – Dec 2024.

2.6 Summary of Local Economic Context

East Riding of Yorkshire has an older population profile with a small proportion of working-age residents compared to the Yorkshire and the Humber and the UK averages. The overall population in East Riding of Yorkshire is projected to grow, including the working-age population, and so the creation of jobs will be necessary to retain people in the area.

The levels of construction employment in East Riding of Yorkshire mean that the local workforce is well placed to benefit from construction opportunities generated.

3. Methodology

This section explains the process to assess the economic impacts arising from the construction and operations of the Proposed Development.

3.1 Economic Impact Methodology

The assessment of the economic impact from the development and construction of the Proposed Development is built on the extensive work that BiGGAR Economics has carried out in the onshore wind sector throughout the UK and Ireland, having performed over 200 economic impact assessments in this sector.

The methodology followed in estimating the economic impact from onshore wind developments is based on industry best practice and was used in a 2015 study for RenewableUK¹ estimating the economic impacts from construction and operations from numerous onshore wind farm projects across the UK.

This body of research and ongoing experience in the sector over the last decade provides the starting point for the assumptions to estimate the construction and operations cost per MW based on a wind farm's number of turbines and generating capacity. It is therefore possible to estimate the total cost of the Proposed Development from the number of turbines, generating capacity, and cost per MW during the development and construction and operations and maintenance phases.

The total expenditure figure is then divided into its main components using calculated assumptions regarding the share that could be expected by main and sub-contractors. This provides an estimate for each main component that could be secured in each study area.

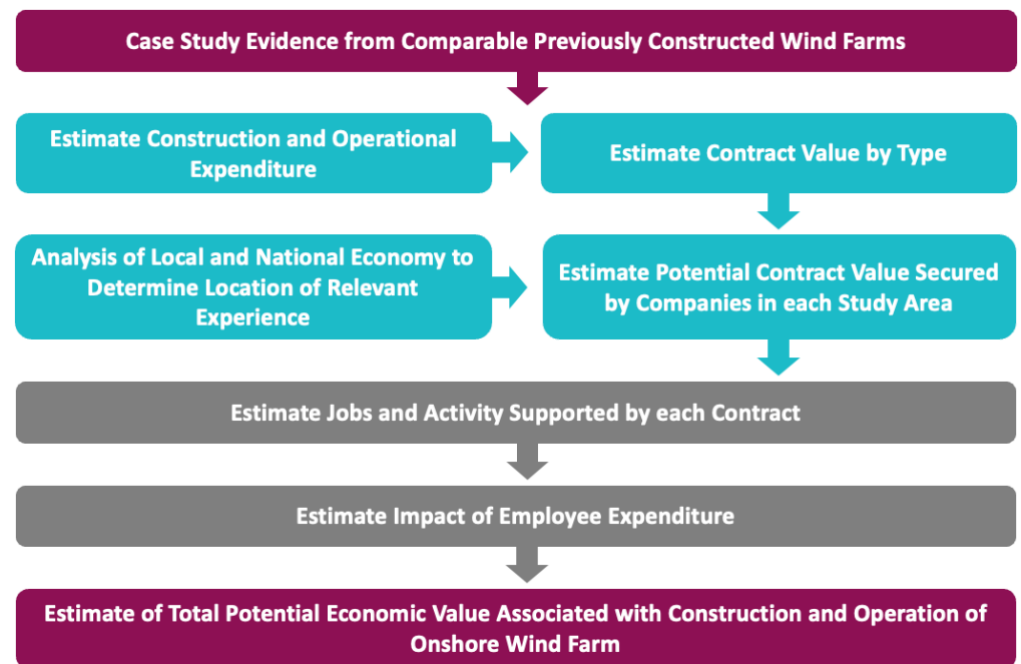
There are four key stages of the economic modelling, which are illustrated in Figure 3-1 and below:

- estimate the capital and operational expenditure;
- estimate the value of component contracts that make up total expenditure;
- assess the capacity of businesses in the study area to perform and complete component contracts; and
- estimate the economic impact from the figures.

¹ RenewableUK (2015), Onshore Wind: Economic Impacts in 2014



Figure 3-1 Approach to Economic Impact



Source: BIGGAR Economics.

3.2 Measures of Economic Impact

The economic impacts are measured using the following:

- **Gross Value Added (GVA):** this measures the value of a company's output minus the value of its intermediate inputs (commonly measured as the non-staff expenditure). This metric captures the additional value that is created in the economy from the activities of the business; and
- **Employment:** this measures the years of full-time employment that is supported from temporary activities such as from construction and the number of jobs supported from the activities which take place over a longer time horizon such as in the case of the operational phase.

3.3 Sources of Economic Impact

When calculating the sources of economic impact, three different types of economic impacts are considered:

- **direct impacts:** these result from the contracts associated with the construction and operations of the Proposed Development;
- **indirect impacts:** these result from the spending of contractors working on the Proposed Development in their supply chains; and
- **induced impacts:** these result from the spending of the workers on goods and services in the economy from the income received from carrying out contracts for the Proposed Development on behalf of its contractors.

4.

Construction Economic Impacts

The Proposed Development is expected to consist of six turbines with a total generating capacity of 25.2 MW.

The development and construction phase of the Proposed Development will be required before it becomes operational. This phase will include steps such as performing the environmental impact studies, manufacture and assembly of the different components, preparing the site for the turbines and connecting infrastructure, and the construction and installation of the different components. These steps will have an economic impact in the form of employment and GVA² in East Riding of Yorkshire, Yorkshire and the Humber, and in the UK.

Throughout the economic impact analysis note that figures for the UK including the impact in Yorkshire and the Humber and figures for Yorkshire and the Humber including East Riding of Yorkshire.

4.1 Development and Construction Costs

The Proposed Development includes six turbines with a total generating capacity of 25.2 MW. The total development and construction costs can be estimated from the total generating capacity (see Section 3.1). On this basis, it was estimated that the total development and construction costs were £34.6 million.

Within the total development and construction costs, spending will be required to purchase the different components, materials, and labour needed for the development and construction of the Proposed Development. For the economic impact assessment, the total costs of development and construction were divided into the following four contract categories on which the estimates were made:

- development and planning;
- turbines;
- balance of plant; and
- grid connection.

The largest contract cost is associated with the turbines, which was estimated to be 73% of the total development and construction costs. The second largest contract was estimated to be the balance of plant (15% of the total development and

² The value of the output after subtracting intermediate inputs (non-staff costs).



construction costs), followed by the grid connection (6%), and development and planning (6%). See Table 4-1 below for a breakdown of each of the contract costs.

Table 4-1 Development and Construction Costs by Contract Type

	% of total costs	Value (£m)
Development and Planning	6%	2.1
Turbines	73%	25.4
Balance of Plant	15%	5.0
Grid Connection	6%	2.1
Total	100%	34.6

Source: BiGGAR Economics Analysis of case study evidence from comparable previously constructed wind farms. Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

4.2 Development and Construction Economic Impact

The contracting for the development and construction of the Proposed Development will depend on the experience and capacity of businesses (e.g. number of workers, technical expertise, machinery, etc) in East Riding of Yorkshire, Yorkshire and the Humber, and the UK.

It was therefore necessary to make assumptions of how much spending will take place on businesses in each of the study areas based on their ability to fulfil the contracts required. From previous work done in the UK onshore wind sector, including in Yorkshire and the Humber, it was estimated that £12.1 million out of the total £34.6 million development and construction spending would take place in the UK, of which £4.6 million would be spent in Yorkshire and the Humber, including £2.3 million in East Riding of Yorkshire (Table 4-2).

Table 4-2 Development and Construction Spending Expenditure by Study Area

	% of total	£m
East Riding of Yorkshire	7%	2.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	13%	4.6
UK	35%	12.1
Total	100%	34.6

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

It was estimated that the contracts associated with the balance of plant was the highest opportunity for businesses across the three study areas with East Riding of Yorkshire estimated to fulfil £1.6 million of the contract value, Yorkshire and the Humber, £2.4 million, and the UK able to satisfy the entire £5.0 million value of the



balance of plant contract. See Table 4-3 below for a detailed breakdown of the contract types by study areas.

Table 4-3 Development and Construction Expenditure by Contract Type and Study Area

	%	£m
East Riding of Yorkshire		
Development and Planning	11%	0.2
Turbines	1%	0.2
Balance of Plant	31%	1.6
Grid Connection	16%	0.3
Total	7%	2.3
Yorkshire and the Humber		
Development and Planning	26%	0.5
Turbines	3%	0.7
Balance of Plant	49%	2.4
Grid Connection	45%	0.9
Total	13%	4.6
UK		
Development and Planning	89%	1.8
Turbines	14%	3.5
Balance of Plant	100%	5.0
Grid Connection	83%	1.7
Total	35%	12.1

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

Having estimated the value of the contracts that would take place in each of the study areas it was possible to then estimate the GVA and short-term employment that these are likely to support. This was done by splitting each contract type into its sub-component contract types and assigning each to an industrial sector, based on its Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)³ code. Direct GVA was then estimated by applying the relevant turnover per GVA from the UK Annual Business Survey (ABS)⁴.

It was estimated that the development and construction of the Proposed Development will generate £1.0 million direct GVA in East Riding of Yorkshire, £2.0

³ Office for National Statistics (2009), Standard Industrial Classification of industrial Activities (SIC 2007).

⁴ Office for National Statistics (2020), Annual Business Survey 2018 - Revised.

million in Yorkshire and the Humber, and £5.3 million in the UK. See the direct GVA impact broken down by contract type and study area in Table 4-4.

Table 4-4 Development and Construction, Direct GVA by Study Area and Contract Type (£m)

	East Riding of Yorkshire	Yorkshire and the Humber	UK
Development and Planning	0.1	0.3	1.0
Turbines	0.1	0.3	1.6
Balance of Plant	0.7	1.0	2.1
Grid Connection	0.1	0.3	0.6
Total	1.0	2.0	5.3

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

The direct years of employment supported by the development and construction was also estimated. This was done by dividing the expenditure in each contract by the turnover per job ratio for the relevant sector. It was estimated that the development and construction of the Proposed Development would support 12 years of employment in East Riding of Yorkshire, 24 in Yorkshire and the Humber, and 63 in the UK.

Table 4-5 Development and Construction, Direct Employment by Study Areas and Contract Type (Years of Employment)

	East Riding of Yorkshire	Yorkshire and the Humber	UK
Development and Planning	1	4	10
Turbines	2	6	24
Balance of Plant	7	10	21
Grid Connection	1	4	7
Total	12	24	63

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

The economic impact associated with the development and construction is not limited to the direct GVA and employment supported by its activities. Spending on supply chain businesses will also in turn spend their money on materials and labour, in addition, the wages paid to those working on the development and construction of the Proposed Development will spend their wages to buy goods and services. Both spending by supply chain companies and by workers creates a 'knock-on' effect downstream in the economy referred to as 'indirect' and 'induced' economic impacts (see Section 3.3 for more detail).

To estimate the indirect and induced impacts of the Proposed Development, it was necessary to multiply the appropriate knock-on effect multipliers⁵ to the direct GVA and employment calculated in Table 4-4 and Table 4-5. Since these knock-on effect multipliers are averages of the relationship of businesses and households across the entire UK economy, it was necessary to adjust them when considering impacts taking place in East Riding of Yorkshire and Yorkshire and the Humber.

By combining the direct, indirect, and induced impacts it was estimated that the development and construction of the Proposed Development would support:

- **£1.4** million GVA and **15** years of employment in East Riding of Yorkshire;
- **£3.5** million GVA and **43** years of employment in Yorkshire and the Humber (including in East Riding of Yorkshire); and
- **£14.6** million GVA and **183** years of employment in the UK (including in Yorkshire and the Humber).

The estimated figures show that the Proposed Development would contribute to the provision of high-quality local employment opportunities, notably, in civil engineering and construction activities. It is estimated that during peak activities, around 50 jobs would be supported across the UK economy.

⁵ Note: the indirect (type I) and induced (type II) multipliers used for these calculations are available in the ONS (2025), UK Input-Output Tables - 2022.

5. Operational Economic Impacts

Once the Proposed Development begins producing electricity, it will require maintenance and oversight.

When the Proposed Development enters its operational phase, work will be required to ensure its operational status as well as to perform any scheduled or unscheduled maintenance or repairs to the turbines, connecting infrastructure, and the site. These activities will result in economic impacts in the form of jobs and GVA in East Riding of Yorkshire, Yorkshire and the Humber, and the UK.

5.1 Operations and Maintenance Costs

Operations and maintenance costs for the Proposed Development were estimated on an annual basis, based on the number (six) and generating capacity of the turbines (4.2 MW). Operations and maintenance costs can be estimated in proportion to the total MW of generating capacity of the project (See section 3.1 for more detail). It was therefore estimated that the annual cost of operations and maintenance is likely to be £1.1 million.

The same steps that were taken to make assumptions on the value of contracts that would be spent in East Riding of Yorkshire, Yorkshire and the Humber, and in the UK, during the development and construction phase (see Table 4-2), were also followed to make assumptions on the proportion of the operations and maintenance contract value that would be spent in East Riding of Yorkshire, Yorkshire and the Humber, and in the UK.

It was assumed that businesses in East Riding of Yorkshire would receive a total of £0.2 million annually in operations and maintenance contracts, £0.3 million in Yorkshire and the Humber and £0.9 million in the UK, with the remaining £0.2 million spend expected to take place outside the UK. See Table 5-1 for the breakdown across each location.

Table 5-1 Operations and Maintenance Expenditure by Study Area

	% of total	£m
East Riding of Yorkshire	15%	0.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	30%	0.3
UK	83%	0.9
Total	100%	1.1

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

5.2 Operations and Maintenance Economic Impact

The direct GVA and jobs were estimated from the turnover generated in each of the study areas from operations and maintenance contracts, using the same method to as was used for development and construction in the previous chapter.

Total turnover was divided by GVA of the sectors expected to carry out these contracts. It was estimated that the Proposed Development is likely to generate £0.1 million direct GVA in East Riding of Yorkshire, £0.3 million in Yorkshire and the Humber, and £1.3 million in the UK.

Total turnover was divided by turnover per jobs ratios to estimate the number of jobs supported. It was estimated that the Proposed Development would support one job in East Riding of Yorkshire, two in Yorkshire and the Humber, and four in the UK.

As with the development and construction phase, the indirect and induced knock-on effects from the operations and maintenance were estimated for the Proposed Development. By combining the direct, indirect, and induced impacts it was estimated that the operations and maintenance of the Proposed Development will generate on an annual basis (pa) and over 40 years:

- in East Riding of Yorkshire: **£0.1** million pa and **£3.7** million in total GVA and **1** job;
- in Yorkshire and the Humber (including in East Riding of Yorkshire): **£0.3** million pa and **£9.5** million in total GVA and **3** jobs; and
- in the UK (including in Yorkshire and the Humber): **£1.3** million pa and **£45.9** million in total and **11** jobs.



Table 5-2 Total Economic Impacts from Operations and Maintenance by Study Area

	Annual (£m)	Over 40 years (£m)	Jobs
East Riding of Yorkshire	0.1	3.7	1
Yorkshire and the Humber	0.3	9.5	3
UK	1.3	45.9	11

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

6. Wider Impacts

This section outlines the wider impacts related to the Proposed Development and Ridge Clean Energy's commitments to maximise them.

6.1 Community Benefit Funds

Community benefits, an annual payment that is made to communities in the proximity of a wind farm, have become a common practice to support local ambitions and needs. While they do not constitute a material consideration at the planning stage, commitment to a comprehensive package of community benefits has a role in fostering a good relationship between the developer and the community hosting the development.

There is currently no requirement for developers to provide community benefit funds for onshore wind farms in England. However, a recent consultation⁶ by the UK Government sought views on the matter and made reference to payments of £5,000/MW (index linked for the duration of the development) established as good practice in Scotland⁷.

Ridge Clean Energy proposes a voluntary community benefit fund for the Proposed Development. Based on the 25.2 MW capacity of the six proposed turbines, the proposed £5,000/MW (index-linked) commitment will provide approximately £126,000 annually to the local area. Over the project's 40-year lifespan, this equates to a total value of over £5 million (in today's prices).

6.2 Local Energy Discounts for Households

Ridge Clean Energy proposes that a proportion of the community benefit funding will be directed towards providing local energy discounts for households in proximity to the Proposed Development. The current proposal is for this targeted support to be made available to residential properties located in the vicinity of the turbines, ensuring that the benefits of the Proposed Development are shared more widely across the local community.

This approach builds on the work already undertaken locally by Ridge Clean Energy, including the Winter Fuel Payment Support initiative, which provided £10,000 in fuel vouchers to vulnerable households in the area during 2025. Collectively, these

⁶ Department for Energy Security and Net-Zero (May 2025), Community Benefits and Shared Ownership for Low Carbon Energy Infrastructure, working paper.

⁷ Scottish Government (2018), Scottish Government Good Practice Principles for Community Benefits from Onshore Renewable Energy Developments.

measures are intended to deliver tangible and sustained financial benefits to local residents, particularly in the context of ongoing energy cost pressures.

As well as benefitting households, this would be expected to have wider local economic benefits. These would arise from some disposable income that would otherwise be required for energy bills being available for other spending, including with businesses in the local economy.

6.3 Business Rates

6.3.1 Non-Domestic Rates

Non-domestic rates are a tax paid by businesses to local authorities. The Proposed Development is expected to pay non-domestic rates on an annual basis to East Riding of Yorkshire, the payment of which would contribute directly to public sector finances.

Recent changes in local government funding mean that non-domestic rates paid by new wind farm developments are now 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 East Riding of Yorkshire, a further additional economic benefit of the development.

Based on onshore wind projects in England (including Ridge Clean Energy projects) it was assumed that the Proposed Development will have a rateable value of £27,609 per MW of installed capacity. Applying the appropriate non-domestic rating multiplier, it was projected that over its operational period, the Proposed Development is expected to make an annual contribution of approximately £0.4 million to public finances. Across its 40-year operational lifespan, this contribution towards non-domestic rates is expected to amount to around £14.1 million.

7. Summary

The Proposed Development will deliver economic impacts in the form of employment and GVA, during both the development and construction and operations and maintenance phases.

The Proposed Development would be in East Riding of Yorkshire, where the local economy is strong in construction, manufacturing and land-based industries. The local area has low unemployment, with average earnings just slightly below the UK average. There is good local capacity to support construction, and so potential for a good match between job creation by the project and the local economy.

It was estimated that during its development and construction, the Proposed Development could generate:

- **£1.4** million GVA and **15** years of employment in East Riding of Yorkshire;
- **£3.5** million GVA and **43** years of employment in Yorkshire and the Humber; and
- **£14.6** million GVA and **183** years of employment in the UK.

During its operations and maintenance, each year the Proposed Development could also generate:

- **£0.1** million GVA and **<10** jobs in East Riding of Yorkshire;
- **£0.3** million GVA and **<10** jobs in Yorkshire and the Humber; and
- **£1.3** million GVA and **11** jobs in the UK.

The Proposed Development has a proposed community benefit fund of £126,000 annually, with a lifetime value of over £5 million. The community benefit offer includes local energy discounts for households in the area, which would be expected to deliver further local economic benefits.

The project will also contribute to public finances through the payment of non-domestic rates, which could amount to approximately £0.4 million annually, or £14.1 million over a 40-year operational lifespan.

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