

Issue Date: June 2010	UNCLASSIFIED DIRECTORATE MAJOR PROJECT	Issue No: FINAL 2
12. Socio-Economics	Hydrus Defence Exempt Environmental Appraisal Volume I	Reference: MER-110-009286

12. SOCIO-ECONOMICS

12.1 Introduction

This chapter of the Defence Exempt Environmental Appraisal (DEEA) assesses the socio-economic impact of the proposed Hydrus Facility at AWE Aldermaston. The chapter also assesses the extent to which the Proposed Development conforms to relevant socio-economic planning policy at appropriate spatial levels. The chapter comprises:

- An economic impact appraisal (including employment) on the labour market, and on the aerospace and defence sector; and
- A review of other relevant socio-economic impacts, including consideration of the demands on existing infrastructure such as the housing market, open space, libraries, retail and leisure facilities.

The chapter describes the policy context; assessment methods used; national, regional and local baseline conditions; potential direct, indirect and cumulative impacts during construction and operational phases of the Proposed Development; wider socio-economic impacts; and mitigation measures. This chapter has been written by RPS with input from URS Corporation Limited (URS).

12.2 Description of the Proposed Development

The Application Site and Proposed Development have been outlined in detail in *Chapter 1: Introduction* and *Chapter 5: Proposed Development* of this DEEA. This DEEA accompanies the Planning Application.

12.3 Planning Policy Context

This section reviews those policies that are relevant to the socio-economic context of the Proposed Development. Further details are provided in *Chapter 3: Planning and Policy Context* of this DEEA.

12.3.1 National Planning Guidance

Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) notes and Planning Policy Statements (PPS) provide a national framework setting out a range of planning principles and objectives on specific topics. At national level, the planning policies contained within the following documents have been considered in light of the Proposed Development at AWE Aldermaston:

- PPS1 'Delivering Sustainable Development' (2005) emphasises the role of the planning system in the delivery of sustainable development (Ref. 12-1). PPS1 encourages local authorities to recognise the wider sub-regional, regional or national benefits of economic development and consider these alongside any adverse local impacts.
- PPS4 'Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth' (2009). PPS4 builds on the aims of PPS1 and provides regional planning bodies and local

authorities with tools to plan for sustainable communities. The statement emphasises that economic growth and a high quality environment should be pursued together. Local planning authorities should plan for the differing needs of businesses and the expected employment needs of the local community, whilst remaining responsive to a changing economy (Ref. 12-2).

- PPG17 'Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation' (2002) emphasises the importance that government places on the influences open space, sport and recreation have on people's quality of life (Ref. 12-3). The guidance encourages the provision of open and recreational space in and around commercial and industrial areas.

12.3.2 Regional Planning Policy

The South East Plan obtained government approval and superseded the Regional Planning Guidance (RPG) 9 'Regional Planning Guidance for the South East (2001) in May 2009.

The South East Plan (Ref. 12-4) is consistent with national policy evolution as it places greater emphasis on sustainable development (Policy CC1 and CC4). Policy RE2 'Supporting Nationally and Regionally Important Sectors and Clusters' states that supporting nationally and regionally important sectors and clusters will be implemented through collaborative working between local authorities, local strategic and economic partnerships, and SEEDA and business communities.

Policy RE3 'Employment and Land Provision' states that local authorities should facilitate a flexible supply of land to meet the varying needs of economic sectors. Also accessible and well-located industrial and commercial sites should be retained where there is a good prospect of employment use.

The South East Plan also determines policies for sub-regions within the South East. The AWE Aldermaston site is situated within the Western Corridor and Blackwater Valley sub-region, which also gives priority to the retention of existing employment land for further employment growth (Policy WCBV2).

The Greater London Authority identifies West London and the Thames Valley, including the study area, as the 'Western Wedge' (Ref.12-5). This is to highlight the spatial continuity and linkages of economic activity in the area, particularly in the M4 corridor, which historically has comparative advantages associated with its close proximity to Heathrow Airport.

On 27th May 2010, the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government wrote to Council leaders informing them of the Government's intention to abolish Regional Spatial Strategies. The Secretary of State stated in the letter that he expected local planning authorities and the Planning Inspectorate to have regard to the letter as a material planning consideration. (Ref. 12-6).

12.3.3 Local Planning Policy

The AWE Aldermaston Site is situated within West Berkshire, and the District Local Plan (Ref. 12-7) sets out the Council's proposals for the development and use of land within its area for the plan period up to 2006 (adopted 2002). Whilst

the plan is now out of date, it's 'saved' policies will still be relevant until replaced by the relevant parts of the Local Development Framework (see below).

As a Ministry of Defence site, AWE Aldermaston does not have any specific employment policies related to it, but the general policy for existing employment sites provides an indication of policy direction. Paragraph 4.5.2A recognises the AWE Aldermaston site and states that it is '*extremely important to the local economy*'.

Policy ECON.2A relates to employment sites not protected by specific policy directions. The socio-economic aspects of this policy are that '*...proposals to redevelop, re-use or extend other existing employment generating sites will be permitted provided that... the proposals make provision for employment opportunities important to the local economy; and... the development does not give rise to pressures for housing development additional to the provision made in this plan...*'

Following implementation of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (Ref. 12-8), the system of Structure Plans and Local Plans will be replaced with a Local Development Framework (LDF). The Council published a proposed submission version of their Core Strategy in February 2010. Paragraph 4.35 states that AWE's two bases at Aldermaston and Burghfield are important providers of local jobs, which may have implications for the future level of development in the area. In general terms, proposed policy CS10 states that the '*intensification, redevelopment and upgrade of existing, vacant and/or derelict employment sites and premises will be permitted for employment generating uses.*' (Ref. 12-9).

'Delivering Investment from Sustainable Development' Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) outlines West Berkshire Council's approach to securing developer contributions towards local infrastructure, services and amenities (Ref. 12-10). The SPG sets out details of the contributions and obligations, which the Council will seek on a topic basis.

12.4 Assessment Methodology and Significance Criteria

The following assessment seeks to establish the potential economic and social contributions of the Proposed Development and assess the impacts against the current baseline conditions. The impacts of the Proposed Development are considered at different spatial levels according to the nature of the impact. This is consistent with English Partnership's Additionality Guide (Ref. 12-11). Impacts are also assessed for conformance with planning policy where appropriate.

The economic impact of the Proposed Development is considered relative to the local authority administrative areas of West Berkshire, Basingstoke and Deane and Reading. This impact area has been determined as the most relevant by reviewing the residential locations of AWE's current workforce (see sub-section 12.6.1).

All future references to West Berkshire, Basingstoke and Deane, Reading and Wokingham refer to the entire local authority area rather than just the urban areas.

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12.4.1 Significance Criteria

The scale of significance described below, together with expert judgement, has been used to assess the potential and residual impacts of the Proposed Development against the baseline conditions. The assessment process aims to be objective and quantifies impacts as far as possible. However, some impacts can only be evaluated on a qualitative basis. Impacts are defined as:

- **Beneficial** classifications of significance indicate an advantageous or beneficial effect to an impact area, which may be minor, moderate, or substantial;
- **Negligible** classifications of significance indicate imperceptible effects to an impact area; and
- **Adverse** classifications of significance indicate a disadvantageous or adverse effect to an impact area, which may be minor, moderate or major.

In accordance with *Chapter 2: DEEA Methodology*, temporary, short to medium-term impacts are considered to be those associated with the construction phase. Long-term effects are those associated with the operational development. Local impacts are those affecting receptors in the local council areas of West Berkshire, Basingstoke & Deane and Reading. Impacts across the South East are considered to be at a regional level, whilst impacts on different parts of the country, or England as a whole, are considered to be at a national level.

12.5 Baseline Conditions

This section establishes the baseline with regards to the following characteristics relevant to the Proposed Development:

- Travel-to-work patterns;
- Population;
- Skills and employment profile;
- Aerospace and defence sector;
- Retail and leisure;
- The local economy and employment; and
- Local housing market.

The baseline conditions focus upon the existing socio-economic situation within West Berkshire, Basingstoke & Deane, and Reading. AWE Aldermaston is located within West Berkshire on its border with Basingstoke and Deane, with the impact being felt across the three local authorities.

12.5.1 Travel-to-Work Patterns

Analysis of the travel-to-work patterns for the current AWE Aldermaston site workforce shows that the vast majority reside within the three surrounding local authorities (Ref. 12-12).

There are four main clusters where employees reside. Firstly, there is the village of Tadley adjacent to the site. Secondly, there are the three main urban centres of Reading, Newbury/Thatcham and Basingstoke; Newbury and Thatcham are the major urban centres in West Berkshire. Also of note is a smaller cluster to the south-west in the town of Andover.

There will be no increase in employment at the Proposed Development and so the same travel-to-work patterns of the existing workforce will prevail.

12.5.2 Population

In 2008 the population of West Berkshire was 152,800 (Ref. 12-13) Basingstoke and Deane was 161,700 (Ref. 12-14) and Reading was 145,700 (Ref. 12-15). This represents a total population in the study area of approximately 460,200. Population growth between 1982 and 2002 was 15.1% in West Berkshire and 16.2% in Basingstoke & Deane. These values are higher than the South East average of 10.5% and the England average of 5.9%. Growth in Reading was only 4.4%, considerably below the regional average. The population structure of the study area is proportionate with the South East and England (Ref. 12-16).

12.5.3 Skills and Employment Profile

The study area is characterised by above average employment. Of the people in West Berkshire who were of working age¹, the employment rate in 2008-2009 was 83.2%. The equivalent figure in Basingstoke and Deane was 78.8%, and in Reading 76.4%. This is greater than the average for the South East 78.1% and for Great Britain as a whole of 73.3% (Ref. 12-17).

Between July 2008 and June 2009 the unemployed made up 4.1% of economically active people in West Berkshire, and 4.9% in Basingstoke and Deane. These unemployment levels are below the South East (5.0%) and Great Britain (6.9%) average levels. The unemployment level in Reading is 6.3%, above the regional level but slightly below the national average. In total, from 260,500 economically active people in the study area, approximately 13,100 were unemployed (5.0%) (Ref. 12-17).

Table 12-1 shows the skill levels of the population within the study area. The study area is made up of a highly skilled labour force with over 30% educated to degree level (NVQ level 4) or higher in each local authority apart from Basingstoke and Deane. These figures are higher than the South East average. In addition, when compared to the regional and national levels the study area has lower levels of residents with no qualifications.

Table 12-1: Qualification Levels of the Study Area Population (of working age)

	Basingstoke & Deane (%)	West Berkshire (%)	Reading (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
NVQ Level 4/5	28.7	36.4	32.0	31.5	29.0
NVQ Level 3	46.9	56.6	47.3	50.8	47.0
NVQ Level 2	68.2	73.5	60.5	68.9	65.2
NVQ Level 1	84.3	86.2	74.4	83.4	78.9
Other Qualifications	8.0	7.8	15.0	7.7	8.7
No Qualifications	7.8	6.0	10.6	8.9	12.4

Source: Annual Population Survey (Ref. 12-17)

Table 12-2 shows the share of people within different occupational categories in West Berkshire, Basingstoke and Deane and Wokingham. The workforce of West Berkshire is primarily engaged in managerial and senior official roles. The percentage of the workforce in this category is above the regional average levels. Reading is characterised by a high level of employment in professional occupations but below regional average levels in manager and senior official roles.

Table 12-2: Employment by Occupation for the Study Area, 2007

	Basingstoke & Deane (%)	West Berkshire (%)	Reading (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Managers and senior officials	14.7	20.8	15.8	17.3	15.6
Professional occupations	16.4	14.3	18.0	14.6	13.4
Associate professional & technical	13.4	15.8	16.6	16.0	14.7
Admin & secretarial	9.4	11.6	10.6	11.5	11.3
Skilled trades occupations	12.7	7.9	7.2	9.8	10.6
Personal service occupations	5.0	9.3	6.6	8.3	8.4
Sales and customer service occupations	10.5	8.2	8.6	7.0	7.5

¹ Refers to females ages 16-59 and males aged 16-64

	Basingstoke & Deane (%)	West Berkshire (%)	Reading (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Process plant and machine operatives	4.2	4.0	5.5	5.0	6.9
Elementary occupations	13.6	7.9	11.0	10.1	11.3

Source: Annual Population Survey (Ref. 12-17)

There will be no increase in staff numbers at the Proposed Development as employment will comprise existing staff including a mix of predominantly skilled workers in the following occupational groups:

- Manager and senior officials;
- Professional occupations;
- Associate professional and technical;
- Administrative and secretarial; and
- Skilled trades occupations.

Table 12-2 shows that these occupations are generally well represented in the study area, with higher skilled employment than regional and national averages.

12.5.4 Aerospace & Defence Sector

The South East region contains over 1,000 companies engaged within the aerospace and defence sector. In total these companies employ approximately 44,000 people and have a turnover of over £7 billion per annum (Ref. 12-18). Three-quarters of these companies are small to medium enterprises, which supply parts and services to the prime global contractors. The South East England Development Agency states that:

'The aerospace and defence sector is one of the UK's greatest economic strengths and a significant contributor to wealth generation. The sector sustains high value jobs; high technology skills; a substantial research and development capability; and is one of the few major manufacturing sectors continuing to thrive in the UK. In international terms, the UK aerospace and defence sector is second only to the US [United States] in the share of world trade.' (Ref. 12-18)

12.5.5 Retail and Leisure

The Proposed Development is equidistant from three major urban centres. Reading is approximately eight miles away and is a major regional centre for the wider Thames Valley. Taking account of recent growth (e.g. the Oracle shopping centre), Reading has become a significant UK commercial and retail destination.

The site is also approximately eight miles from the main town centres of both Newbury/Thatcham and Basingstoke. Both of these centres provide goods and service the needs of a large surrounding rural area.

In addition, the Proposed Development can draw on the shops and facilities in the village of Tadley, which is adjacent to the site.

12.5.6 The Local Economy and Employment

In the past 20 years, the South East Region has achieved most of its growth in Gross Domestic Product through expansion of service sector jobs. Whilst it can reasonably be assumed that future economic growth will be dominated by the service sector, expansion may not be as rapid as in the past 20 years (Ref. 12-4).

In the South East Plan the Proposed Development is situated in the Western Corridor & Blackwater Valley sub-region. The sustainable economic growth of this sub-region is threatened by traffic congestion, shortage of labour, high housing prices, and pressure on infrastructure. The South East Plan encourages a policy of 'smart growth'; a productivity-based form of economic growth. Smart growth focuses on the more efficient use of existing resources with less pollution and waste, rather than continued economic development and expansion per se. The Commission for Sustainable Development in the South East (Ref. 12-19) identifies that key elements of smart growth include:

- Improving the skills profile of the workforce to enhance productivity and social inclusion;
- Raising the levels of enterprise, innovation and creativity of the current population;
- Reducing the need to travel;
- Balancing the provision of new housing with economic growth; and
- Providing all necessary supporting infrastructure to maintain a high quality environment.

Gross Value Added (GVA) measures the contribution to the economy of each individual producer, industry and sector in the UK. The GVA per head for the UK in 2006 was £19,430. The figure for the South East was £20,152. Data for each of the local authority areas comprising the study area is not available. However, the GVA per head for Berkshire in 2006 was £28,853 and in Hampshire was £18,568 (Ref. 12-20).

12.5.7 The Local Housing Market

Of the Local Authority areas comprising the study area, only West Berkshire had an average house price above the regional average of £255,426. In West Berkshire the average house price in the last quarter of 2009 was £272,839. In Basingstoke and Deane, the average house price was £248,267 and in Reading it was £217,114. The average for the UK was £219,832 (Ref. 12-21).

12.6 Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

This section looks at the potential impacts of the Proposed Development. There are three aspects of socio-economic impact are considered;

- Impacts on employment during construction;
- Impacts on employment during operation;
- Impact on the aerospace and defence sector; and
- Impacts on supporting infrastructure.

12.6.1 Direct, Indirect and Related Employment During the Construction Phase

The construction of the Proposed Development will create a number of employment opportunities. Although these jobs are short-term, they represent an economic impact that can be estimated as a function of the scale and type of construction.

The construction of the facility is estimated to last 60 months. The level of workforce on the construction site will vary throughout this 60 month period, but for the purposes of the socio-economic assessment an average over the construction period of 86 workers on site per month has been taken. This figure provides the same total number of 'worker months' over the construction duration, and enables the employment generation of the programme to be quantified.

Table 12-3 illustrates the estimated construction employment generated by the Proposed Development taking into account leakage, displacement and multiplier impacts. It is estimated that the Proposed Development will generate approximately 75 net additional employment positions during the construction phase. This includes 59 new jobs in the local area, 16 new jobs in the wider South East region. This is considered to have a **minor beneficial** impact on the local economy over the medium term. The analysis is laid out below.

Table 12-3: Local and Regional Employment Generated by the Construction Phase of the Proposed Development

	Local study area	South East	Total
Gross direct employment	72	14	86
Displacement	18	4	22
Net direct employment	54	10	64
Indirect & induced employment	5	5	11
Total net employment	59	16	75

Note that the figures may not sum due to rounding

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Leakage Effects

Leakage impacts are the benefits of employment to those outside the local study area. The construction phase represents an opportunity to provide employment for local construction workers.

There are considerable variations in the average travel-to-work data by occupation in the construction sector. In 2005, research for the South East of England Development Agency, the Department for Trade and Industry, Construction Skills and the Engineering Construction Industry Training Board (Ref. 12-22) surveyed a range of construction sites and civil engineering projects in London and the South East². The research found that:

- Workers typically travelled an average (mean) of 23 miles each way to get to work; and
- Relatively skilled occupations that expected to be on site for a limited period of time, such as roofers and glaziers, often had much higher average travel-to-work distances (30-39 miles). This is in contrast to labourers and bricklayers where the average was 15 miles for each.

The range of occupations and specialists involved in the construction work at AWE Aldermaston is likely to be typical for the sector. The more highly specialised and unique activities of the Proposed Development are to be conducted at the design and occupation stages.

The *Workforce Mobility and Skills in the UK Construction Sector* (Ref. 12-23), report found that in the South East, 47% of construction workers travel under 15 miles to work (broadly comparable to the local economic area identified in Figure 12-2), 84% are drawn from the study area whilst the remaining 16% travel from outside the South East. Assuming that the rate of leakage during the construction of the Proposed Development is comparable with the norm for the South East, it is estimated that an average of 72 construction workers will be from the local study area of Basingstoke and Deane, Reading, Wokingham and West Berkshire, and 14 will travel from the wider region.

Displacement

Displacement measures the extent to which the benefits of a project are offset by reductions of output or employment elsewhere. Any additional labour demand on such a market cannot simply be treated as a net benefit - it removes workers from other posts and the net benefit is reduced to the extent that this occurs. This consideration is referred to as displacement.

In 2005, there were 327,650 workers in the construction sector in the South East. The average number of construction workers on-site at AWE Aldermaston at any one time during the construction of the Proposed Development is 86. If 84% of these workers are drawn from the South East, this represents a small proportion of the region's labour force, at only 0.02% of capacity in 2005.

² Including London, Berkshire, Hampshire, Oxfordshire, Kent, Sussex and Surrey but not Hertfordshire or Essex as they do not match the areas covered by SEEDA.

However, there is likely to be a degree of displacement on the local labour market as opposed to the regional labour market. In 2007, there were approximately 14,100 employees in the study area (Basingstoke and Deane, Reading, and West Berkshire) employed in the construction sector. If 72 workers are expected to come from this pool at any one time this represents 0.5% of its capacity. Therefore, construction is likely to have low level of displacement on the local labour market.

English Partnerships have published guidance for calculating the impacts of public sector intervention. This guidance is used as source material in the Treasury Green Book (Ref. 12-24) and states that a 'ready reckoner' of low displacement is 25% of the pool of construction workers. Given the analysis presented above, applying 25% displacement can be considered a 'worst case scenario'. Table 12-3 shows that, using the 'ready reckoner' assumption of 25%, 22 construction jobs are discounted from the estimate of gross direct employment generated by the development.

Multiplier Effects

In addition to the direct construction employment generated by the development itself there will be an increase in local employment arising from indirect and induced impacts of the construction activity. Employment growth will arise locally through manufacturing services (indirect) and suppliers to the construction process (supply linkage multipliers). Part of the income of the construction workers and suppliers will be spent locally (West Berkshire, Reading, Wokingham, and Newbury/Thatcham and Tadley), generating further employment (induced or income multipliers).

The impacts of the multiplier depends on the size of the area that is being considered, the local supply linkages and income leakage from the area. The Treasury Green Book refers to guidance produced for English Partnerships that provides a 'ready reckoner' of composite multipliers – the combined impacts of indirect and induced multipliers. This states that where there are average supply linkages the composite multiplier is 1.1 at the local level and 1.5 at the regional level. Using this guide, an appropriate multiplier for the study area of 1.1 and for the South East of 1.5 has been used.

Table 12-3 shows that the indirect and induced multiplier impacts on local and regional employment as a result of the construction phase using the assumptions described above are estimated to result in an additional 86 construction jobs. Total net employment is therefore 75 jobs.

12.6.2 Direct, Indirect and Related Employment During the Operational Phase

The Proposed Development will replace the existing hydrodynamics research buildings at AWE Aldermaston. There will be a period of transition when both facilities operate concurrently. Once the Proposed Development is fully operational, the existing facility will close down.

The Proposed Development will employ approximately 50 people, all of which will be existing employees transferring to the new facility. Overall, therefore, the Proposed Development will safeguard 50 jobs in the local and regional area, which is considered to be of **negligible** impact.

12.6.3 Impact on Aerospace and Defence Sector

The Proposed Development will modernise and upgrade the capabilities of old facilities, enabling the evolution of the AWE Aldermaston site into a centre of scientific and technical excellence. The Proposed Development will enable AWE to develop world-class facilities that will help attract and retain skilled staff in a competitive global marketplace. The Proposed Development is therefore likely to have a **moderate beneficial long-term** impact on the aerospace and defence sector in the UK.

12.6.4 Impacts on Supporting Infrastructure

In this section, impacts on the supporting infrastructure are assessed. These include impacts on the local housing market, open space, libraries, and the retail and leisure facilities, as set out in the following sections.

Impacts on the Local Housing Market

The Proposed Development will not result in any additional operational staff and therefore a **negligible** impact can be expected on the local and regional housing market.

Impacts on Open Space

The Proposed Development will not result in any additional operational staff and therefore a **negligible** impact can be expected on the demand for open space in the immediate area.

Impacts on Libraries and Local Education Services

The Proposed Development will not result in any additional operational staff and therefore a **negligible** impact can be expected on the demand for libraries in the local area.

Three local schools have been identified as sensitive receptors in *Chapter 2: DEEA Methodology*. Given that there will be no net increase in the number of full time posts following the completion of this development, the socio-economic impact on these schools will be negligible, as existing employees continue to educate their children in the same way.

Retail and Leisure

The Proposed Development will not result in any additional operational staff and therefore a negligible impact can be expected on the local and regional retail and leisure services during the operational phase. During the construction phase there is likely to be a **minor beneficial medium-term** impact on local retail facilities. Any minor demand for convenience goods is likely to be provided by the shops in nearby village of Tadley.

12.7 Residual Impact Assessment and Conclusions

This chapter has analysed the specific socio-economic contribution of the Proposed Development compared to the existing activity on site. Table 12-4 ranks these impacts according to the significance criteria outlined in sub-section 12.5.1. Employment figures generated are net figures and more conservative

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than gross estimates (as a rule of thumb gross figures may be around 20 – 30% higher).

In summary, it is likely that the Proposed Development will have an overall positive socio-economic impact on the local and regional economy and will be a positive step towards meeting some of the strategic objectives of regional and local planning policy. The Proposed Development will help secure the long-term viability of AWE Aldermaston for the local area, and enable the 'Western Wedge' of the M4 corridor to maintain its reputation as a world-class high-technology economy.

Table 12-4: Summary of Socio-economic Impacts

Measure	Significance	Explanation
Employment created during construction	Minor beneficial Short term	Using average figures for the number of construction workers on site the Proposed Development is projected to generate 75 net direct jobs and 16 jobs through indirect/induced employment.
Employment created once in operation	Negligible	Existing jobs will be safeguarded. There will be no new employment as a result of the development.
Aerospace and Defence Sector	Moderate Beneficial Long term	The upgrading of existing facilities will aid the development of world-class scientific and technical facilities and contribute towards retaining a skilled workforce.
Retail and leisure	Minor Beneficial Medium term	The construction phase is likely to lead to a medium term benefit for local retailers.
Local Housing Market	Negligible	No additional operational staff will result in no increased demand.
Open Space	Negligible	No additional operational staff will result in no increased demand on open space in the immediate area.
Libraries and Local education services	Negligible	The proposed development will have a negligible socio-economic impact on local schools and libraries as there is no change.

12.7 Cumulative Impact Assessment

Individually, each of the developments which forms part of the cumulative scenario (set out in *Chapter 2: DEEA Methodology* and *Chapter 17: Cumulative Impacts*) has a beneficial socio-economic impact in terms of job creation or contributing to the local economy. Where there is an adverse impact, this has been mitigated through on-site service provision and financial contributions to off-site facilities. None of these developments would have an adverse impact on each other. If anything, they complement each other and contribute to the sustainability of the wider area. It is therefore concluded that cumulatively they have a moderate beneficial long-term socio-economic impact.

12.8 References

- Ref. 12-1 ODPM (2005) Planning Policy Statement 1 (PPS1): Delivering Sustainable Development ODPM, London
- Ref. 12-2 CLG (2009) Planning Policy Statement 4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth. CLG, London
- Ref. 12-3 ODPM (2002) Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation. ODPM, London
- Ref. 12-4 SEERA (2009) The South East Plan. South East England Regional Assembly
- Ref. 12-5 GLA (2008) The London Plan Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London Consolidated with Alterations since 2004.
- Ref. 12-6 Letter from the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government to Council leaders in England 27th
- Ref. 12-7 West Berkshire Council (2002) West Berkshire District Local Plan 1991-2006
- Ref. 12-8 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004
- Ref. 12-9 West Berkshire Council (2010). West Berkshire Proposed Submission Core Strategy.
- Ref. 12-10 West Berkshire Council (2007) Delivering Investment from Sustainable Development Supplementary Planning Guidance
- Ref. 12-11 English Partnerships (2004) Additionality Guide. A Standard Approach to Assessing the Additional Impact of Projects. Method Statement. Second Edition
- Ref. 12-12 RPS Transport (2006) AWE Aldermaston: Operational Staff and Contractor Home Locations.
- Ref. 12-13 ONS (2010) West Berkshire Labour Market Profile
- Ref. 12-14 ONS (2010) Basingstoke & Deane Labour Market Profile.
- Ref. 12-15 ONS (2010) Reading Labour Market Profile.

- Ref. 12-16 SEEDA (2006) South East Plan Examination in Public Note to Panel from SEEDA, 1. Sectors and Clusters. South East England Development Agency.
- Ref. 12-17 ONS (2010) Nomis Official Labour Market Statistics
- Ref. 12-18 SEEDA/FAC/UKTI, Aerospace and Defence Strengths in South East England
- Ref. 12-19 Institute for Public Policy Research (2005) Commission on Sustainable Development in the South East: Final Report.
- Ref. 12-20 ONS (2008) Regional Gross Value Added.
- Ref. 12-21 Land Registry (2010)
- Ref. 12-22 Construction Skills Network, Experience and Construction Skills (2005) 2007-2011 Construction Skills Network Labour Market Intelligence South East
- Ref. 12-23 IFF Research for Research for SEEDA, the Department for Trade and Industry, Construction Skills and the Engineering Construction Industry Training Board (2005) Workforce Mobility and Skills in the Construction Sector in London and the South East
- Ref. 12-24 HM Treasury (2003), The Green Book: Appraisal and Evaluation in Central Government.