



Heidelberg Materials

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# **TYTHERINGTON QUARRY: 6 MILLION TONNES ADDITIONAL RESERVES**

Environmental Statement: Chapter 12 Socio-  
economics





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# TYTHERINGTON QUARRY: 6 MILLION TONNES ADDITIONAL RESERVES

Environmental Statement: Chapter 12 Socio-economics

**TYPE OF DOCUMENT (VERSION) PUBLIC**

**PROJECT NO. 62282762**

**OUR REF. NO. 6MT ES / CHAPTER 12 SOCIO-ECONOMICS**

**DATE: MAY 2024**

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## 12 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

### 12.1 INTRODUCTION

- 12.1.1 This ES chapter reports the outcome of the assessment of likely significant effects arising from the Proposed Scheme upon socio-economic effects. This chapter is intended to be read as part of the wider ES with particular reference to **Chapter 3: Description of Proposed Scheme**.

### 12.2 LIMITATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

- 12.2.1 There are no limitations relating to socio-economics considerations that affect the robustness of the assessment of the likely significant effects of the Proposed Scheme.

### 12.3 POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

- 12.3.1 This section identifies the legislation, planning policy and technical guidance that has informed the assessment of effects with respect to socio-economic considerations. Further information on policies relevant to the Proposed Scheme is provided in **Chapter 5: Planning policy overview** as well as the accompanying Planning Statement.

#### LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

- 12.3.2 There is no specific legislation which relates to the assessment of socio-economic effects that will require consideration to the EIA.

#### PLANNING POLICY

- 12.3.3 A summary of the relevant national and local planning policy is given in **Table 12-1**. The Planning Statement will cover the detail of actual policies.

**Table 12-1 - Planning policy relevant to the Socio-Economic assessment**

Policy	Policy context
<b>National planning policy:</b>	
<b>National Planning Policy Framework 2023</b> <sup>1</sup>	<p>Section 2: Achieving Sustainable Development</p> <p>Paragraph 8 notes there are three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social, and environmental. These dimensions give rise to the need for the planning system to perform a number of roles which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways:</p> <p>a) an economic objective – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy</p>

<sup>1</sup> Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (2023). *National Planning Policy Framework*. [Online]. Available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65a11af7e8f5ec000f1f8c46/NPPF\\_December\\_2023.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65a11af7e8f5ec000f1f8c46/NPPF_December_2023.pdf) [Accessed 28 February 2024].

Policy	Policy context
	<p>b) a social objective – to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations</p> <p>c) an environmental objective – to protect and enhance our natural, built and historic environment.</p>
<b>National Planning Policy Framework 2023</b>	<p>Section 6: Building a strong competitive economy</p> <p>Paragraph 85 notes significant weight should be applied to the need to support economic growth and productivity, taking into account local business needs and wider opportunities for development.</p>
<b>National Planning Policy Framework 2023</b>	<p>Paragraph 38 encourages local planning authorities to approach decisions on Proposed Schemes in a positive and creative way and also work proactively with applicants to secure developments that will improve economic, social and environmental conditions of that area.</p>
<b>National Planning Policy Framework 2023</b>	<p>Section 17: Facilitating the sustainable use of Minerals</p> <p>Paragraph 215 notes it is essential there is a sufficient supply of minerals to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods that the country needs. Since minerals are a finite natural resource, and can only be worked where they are found, best use needs to be made of them to secure their long-term conservation.</p>
<b>Local planning policy:</b>	
<b>South Gloucester Council Local Plan Core Strategy – Adopted 2013 <sup>2</sup></b>	<p>Policy CS10 – Minerals</p> <p>This policy seeks the provision of 58 million tonnes of crushed rock between 2008 and 2026 (which represents 60% of the West of England’s sub-regional apportionment) by maintaining a landbank of at least 10 years. This is to ensure there is steady and adequate supply of minerals to support the economy, that the best use is made of these resources and that they are protected for the longer term.</p>

## TECHNICAL GUIDANCE

- 12.3.4 In addition, this Chapter has been prepared in accordance with the Government’s National Planning Practice Guidance (2020). A summary of the technical guidance for socio-economic considerations is given in **Table 12-2**.

<sup>2</sup> South Gloucestershire Council (2013). *South Gloucestershire Local Plan Core Strategy 2006-2027*. [online]. Available at: <https://beta.southglos.gov.uk/core-strategy-2006-2027> [Accessed 28 February 2024].

**Table 12-2 — Technical guidance relevant to the socio-economic assessment**

Technical guidance document	Context
National Planning Practice Guidance (2014) – Minerals overview <sup>3</sup>	Provides guidance on the circumstances that would be preferred on the extension to existing mineral sites rather than plan for new sites. It notes the suitability of each site must be considered on its own merits taking into out the need for the specific mineral and economic considerations (continuing to extract resource, retaining jobs and using existing plant and infrastructure).

## 12.4 DATA GATHERING METHODOLOGY

### STUDY AREA

- 12.4.1 The Site as shown at **Figure 1.1: Site Location Plan** (including the plant area and areas where soils are stored etc.) covers a total area of ~42 hectares (ha). The study area comprises the immediate area surrounding the quarry where local businesses and key services are available. This is Tytherington village located east of the site and Thornbury, a market town located west of the quarry. The nearest residential receptors are located on Itchington Road, circa 20m north of the Woodleaze area of the quarry.

### DESK STUDY

- 12.4.2 The socio-economic assessment has been a desk-based assessment which considers the Proposed Scheme set out in **Chapter 3: Description of Proposed Scheme**. The following publicly available on-line sources have also been considered to support the assessment:
- Local Aggregates Assessment 2022; and
  - Office of National Statistics.
- 12.4.3 No site visit or surveys were undertaken for the assessment.

## 12.5 OVERALL BASELINE

### CURRENT BASELINE

#### Local population and economy

- 12.5.1 Census data<sup>4</sup> shows the population of South Gloucestershire has increased by 10.5% from 262,800 in 2011 to 290,900 in 2021. The population comprising approximately a 50/50 split percentage of males and females. Around 38% (110,453) of the population are aged 50 and above.

<sup>3</sup> Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities and Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2014). National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) Minerals. [online]. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/minerals> [Accessed 28 February 2024].

<sup>4</sup> Office of National Statistics (2021). South Gloucestershire Local Authority 2021 Census Area Profile. Available at: [https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/sources/census\\_2021/report?compare=E06000025](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/sources/census_2021/report?compare=E06000025) [28 February 2024].



- 12.5.2 The Census data indicates the average employment rate of all other local authorities is 76.9% and the local employment rate of South Gloucestershire is 83.4% (people aged between 16-64), which is higher than the UK average (78.8). Unemployment across South Gloucestershire is 3,300 (2.1%) which is lower than the national average.
- 12.5.3 In terms of the mining and quarrying industry, this is key employer across several regions within the UK. The Census data also reports that in 2023, jobs in mining and quarrying in the Southwest of England contributed to 2000 jobs and across the UK this was 54,000 jobs of the UK workforce. In 2022, there were approximately 125 jobs in mining and quarrying within South Gloucestershire compared to other local authorities such as North Devon (20 jobs) and Plymouth (30 jobs)<sup>5</sup>.

### **Direct employment**

- 12.5.4 Heidelberg is part of the Heidelberg Materials Group, one of the largest building materials manufacturers in the world, the global market leader in aggregates which also has leading positions in cement, concrete and other downstream activities. The Group employs around 60,000 people across five continents. Heidelberg's UK business employs around 4,000 people in jobs ranging from specialist and professional managers through to production operatives.
- 12.5.5 The company's existing operations at Tytherington Quarry indicate that Heidelberg Materials is already an important local employer, currently directly supporting some 40 full time equivalents (this includes both Heidelberg Materials staff and contractors).
- 12.5.6 The Proposed Scheme will continue to support the existing operations at Tytherington Quarry and secure long-term employment for the life span of the quarry.

### **PREDICTED FUTURE BASLINE**

- 12.5.7 The proposed deepening of Woodleaze and extension into the consented soil store area of Tytherington Quarry is not expected to create new employment. The Proposed Scheme would however allow for the retention of both direct and indirect employment opportunities while sustaining mineral extraction and market supply.

## **12.6 CONSULTATION**

- 12.6.1 A request for a pre-application meeting with South Gloucestershire (SGC) to discuss the Proposed Scheme including the attributed socio-economic benefits was submitted on 8 November 2023. No formal response to this request has been received to date. In an email from the Council's case officer dated 2 May 2024, they confirmed that the requested pre-application advice had been addressed by means of the Council's scoping opinion.
- 12.6.2 A pre-submission public consultation drop-in event took place on 6 March 2024 at Tytherington village hall. This coincided with a pre-submission public consultation held between 5 and 20 March 2024 during which time members of the public were able to submit comments on the Proposed

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<sup>5</sup> Office of National Statistics (2021). Labour Market Profile – England. Census (TS007). Available at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/por/2092957699/report.aspx?town=south%20gloucestershire#tabempocc> [22 May 2024].

Scheme via the Heidelberg Materials Tytherington Quarry community website. No comments were provided that were pertinent to this assessment. Further information on the pre-submission is detailed in the accompanying Statement of Community Involvement, as appended to the Planning Statement.

## **SCOPING**

- 12.6.3 A scoping opinion was issued by SGC on 18 January 2024. There are no issues or comments raised by SGC in relation to the scope of the socio-economic assessment presented, with the assessment having been undertaken on the basis of the following sections.

## **12.7 SCOPE OF THE ASSESSMENT**

- 12.7.1 The proposed deepening of Woodleaze and extension into the soil store area will lead to job security and supporting some 40 full time equivalents (this includes both Heidelberg Materials staff and contractors).
- 12.7.2 It is recognised that continuation of mineral operations at Tytherington Quarry and the need to service and operate the site, will continue to provide indirect and induced effects on local residents and businesses.
- 12.7.3 On a wider scale, the Proposed Scheme will secure the continued extraction of all consented and unconsented limestone reserves, the later totalling an additional circa. 6 million tonnes of mineral being released and supplied across Gloucestershire and Cheltenham. The socio-economic assessment will be primarily concerned about the effect on:
- Change in the local employment structure and effect on the local employment market;
  - Employment opportunities and displacement; and
  - Increased local expenditure.

## **THE PROPOSED SCHEME**

- 12.7.4 The socio-economic assessment considers the following aspects of the Proposed Scheme:
- Retention of jobs and contractors; and
  - Continuity of mineral extraction and supply.

## **SPATIAL SCOPE**

- 12.7.5 Given the site is located between Tytherington Village (east) and Thornbury (west), the spatial scope of the socio-economic assessment considerations includes these areas.

## **TEMPORAL SCOPE**

- 12.7.6 The temporal scope of the assessment of socio-economic considerations is consistent with the period over which the Proposed Scheme would be carried out until mineral extraction and operations at Tytherington Quarry cease in 2042, the end date of the extant principal consent NA/IDO/002/A.

## **POTENTIAL RECEPTORS**

- 12.7.7 The following potential socio-economic receptors were identified:
- Employment base, i.e. the local population that falls within the 16-65 age group (includes temporary and permanent employment);
  - Existing business, i.e. in the context of the retention of existing indirect and induced employment benefits; and



- Inward investment, i.e. the introduction of new businesses into an area and the expansion of established businesses.

## POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS

- 12.7.8 As with other assessments, potential significant effects are based on a combination of the sensitivity (or value) of existing receptors and the magnitude of change that is predicted to result from the Proposed Scheme.
- 12.7.9 For socio-economic issues, value is a qualitative judgement. In terms of the employment base, it would consider whether retained and/or newly created jobs were skilled or unskilled (and/or attracted high or low wages/salaries), temporary or permanent, or whether or not a local workforce would be required. It may also consider factors such as profile and whether the jobs are traditional industry or high technology.
- 12.7.10 Magnitude is a quantitative assessment and in respect of employment, would consider the number and type of jobs to be created, and how these would relate to the existing employment base.
- 12.7.11 **Table 12-3** sets out the receptors which could be affected by the Proposed Scheme, whether or not these are likely to result in significant effects; and the mitigation and controls that would be incorporated into the Proposed Scheme (both the design and management) to mitigate or avoid effects. Where the significance of an effect is unknown at this stage, that effect will be taken forward and assessed in further detail in the assessment. The potential impacts could only occur during operational phases, as it is an existing quarry that will not require any further construction activity to support the function of the existing quarry.

**Table 12-3 - Potential effects and the likely significance**

Receptor	Potential effects	Likely significance of effects	Mitigation /control
Employment base (direct employment)	Continuation of operational and contractor jobs as a result of the Proposed Scheme.	Positive beneficial impact, however, not significant.	None (as effects are to be beneficial).
Existing business (indirect and induced employment)	Continuation of operational jobs as a result of the Proposed Scheme, could create employment.  Operation of the scheme will bring money into the local economy through job creation and material supplies.	Positive beneficial impact, probably not significant	None (as effects are predicted to be beneficial).
Inward Investment	Local businesses may benefit through supply chain consumption and spending by contractors during construction	Positive beneficial impact, probably not significant	None (as effects are predicted)

## 12.8 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

- 12.8.1 The generic project-wide approach to the assessment methodology is set out in **Chapter 4**, and specifically in **Sections 4.5 to 4.7**. However, whilst this has informed the approach that has been used in this socio-economic assessment, it is necessary to set out how this methodology has been applied, and adapted as appropriate, to address the specific needs of this socio-economic assessment.

### METHODOLOGY FOR PREDICTION OF EFFECTS

- 12.8.2 Direct employment is temporary and permanent jobs generated immediately from the Proposed Scheme. Direct employment (either its creation or maintenance) is usually the most important significant effect, and it is also the easiest to assess, i.e. a simple estimation of the number of full-time employees.
- 12.8.3 Indirect employment are jobs created/ supported in the businesses which supply the products, materials and services during the development. Induced employment is supported by persons employed directly and indirectly who spend part of their income in the local area. The process by which indirect and induced effects are created is more complex and requires knowledge of the flow of non-wages and salary expenditure through the economy.
- 12.8.4 This type of information is not known precisely and therefore the most practical approach is to apply a multiplier to the known level of direct employment to capture the indirect and induced effects. Such multipliers are not available nationally for minerals extraction in England but are available in Scotland. In the absence of minerals specific multipliers in England, this assessment has used the Scottish equivalents – as presented in the Scottish Input-Output Tables 1998 to 2017 (Scottish Government, 2020)<sup>6</sup>.
- 12.8.5 The assessment will follow the best practice guidelines for undertaking socio-economic assessments (including The Green Book: Appraisal and Evaluation in Central Government, HM Treasury 2020 and the Additionality Guide, Homes and Community Agency, 4<sup>th</sup> edition, 2014)<sup>7</sup>.

### Direct employment

- 12.8.6 To assess the extent to which the development contributes to the generation of employment within the immediate area, predicted employment generation is related to prevailing local unemployment rates and the existing skills base of the available workforce. This provides the magnitude of change. The assessment takes cognisance of value issues which are determined qualitatively and based on the nature of the existing employment base and the type of jobs that would be created by the Proposed Scheme. Skilled or managerial jobs will therefore have a higher value than unskilled jobs, and permanent employment a higher value than temporary jobs.

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<sup>6</sup> The Scottish Government (July 2020). Annual Input-Output Tables 1998-2017. [Online]. Available at: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/input-output-latest/> [Accessed 27.03.2024].

<sup>7</sup> Homes and Communities Agency (2014). Additionality Guide Fourth Edition. [Online]. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/additionality-guide>. [Accessed 27.03.2024].

### Indirect and induced employment

- 12.8.7 Assessing indirect and induced effects is more complex. As this type of information is not known precisely, therefore the most practical approach is to apply a multiplier to the level of direct employment to capture the potential effects of the Proposed Scheme, which will allow the measurement of the magnitude of change.

### Inward investment

- 12.8.8 The extent to which the Proposed Scheme may affect inward investment is more difficult to assess because it is a largely subjective judgement. For the purpose of this assessment, the magnitude of change will be assessed in terms the degree to which the development could attract or discourage investment from outside of the immediate area.

## SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION METHDOLOGY

- 12.8.9 The significance level attributed to each effect has been assessed based on the sensitivity/value of the affected receptor(s) and the magnitude of change arising from the Proposed Scheme, as well as a number of other factors that are outlined in more detail in **Chapter 5: Approach to EIA**. The sensitivity of the affected receptor is assessed on a scale of high, medium, low and negligible, and the magnitude of change is assessed on a scale of large, medium, small, negligible and no change, as set out in **Chapter 5: Approach to EIA**.

### Effect Significance

- 12.8.10 The following terms have been used to define the significance of the effects identified and apply to both beneficial and adverse effects:
- **Major effect:** where the Proposed Scheme could be expected to have a substantial improvement or deterioration on receptors of the employment base and local businesses;
  - **Moderate effect:** where the Proposed Scheme could be expected to have a noticeable improvement or deterioration on receptors of the employment base and local businesses;
  - **Minor effect:** where the Proposed Scheme could be expected to result in a perceptible improvement or deterioration on receptors of the employment base and local businesses; and
  - **Negligible:** where no discernible improvement or deterioration is expected as a result of the Proposed Scheme on receptors of the employment base and local businesses, including instances where no change is confirmed.
- 12.8.11 As set out in **Chapter 5: Approach to EIA**, effects that are classified as **minor or above** are considered to be **significant**. Effects classified as below minor are considered to be **not significant**.

## 12.9 ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS

- 12.9.1 Due to the nature of the Proposed Scheme and given that Tytherington Quarry is an operational quarry, it is considered that an assessment of construction activity is not required. However, an assessment is required for during the operation stage, which will see:
- The deepening of the existing Woodleaze area of the quarry and an extension into the consented soil store area to enable the extraction of mineral from the southern part of the quarry for an additional 3 years albeit within the consented time period for the quarry up to 2042;

- An amendment to the extraction limits and approved working scheme for the Woodleaze area; and
- A revised progressive and final restoration scheme of the quarry.

### DIRECT EMPLOYMENT

- 12.9.2 The Proposed Scheme will be a continuation of existing operations and the current employee workforce will continue to work at the site which includes supporting some 40 full time equivalents (this includes both Heidelberg Materials staff and contractors). Therefore, these jobs will be retained supporting employment in the local area for the permitted lifetime of the quarry up to 2042 and continue to contribute to the mining and quarrying industry across South Gloucestershire.
- 12.9.3 Therefore, due to the maintenance of the levels of jobs, there will be a low magnitude of change. Given that employment is a highly sensitive receptor both locally and regionally, the Proposed Scheme will have a positive benefit in maintaining jobs at the quarry. However, as the Proposed Scheme is not expected to create new jobs and there is little change to the dynamics of the employment structure that will take place, there will not be a significant impact.

### INDIRECT AND INDUCED EMPLOYMENT

- 12.9.4 As well as the directly maintained employment, local and regional suppliers will be used to provide services in support of the minerals operations at the quarry and this will result in further indirect and induced employment.
- 12.9.5 There are two sources of research-based guidance to calculate indirect and induced employment:
- Homes and Communities Agency, Additionality Guide Fourth Edition, 2014. This is of somewhat limited value due lack of distinction between and across employment sectors; and
  - The Scottish Government publishes annual Input-Output Tables which are current (the latest available year in 2017, published in September 2020) and provides multipliers against a classification of the 98 input-output industry / product groups by SIC (2007) classes.
- 12.9.6 A generalised employment multiplier factor of 1.29 drawn from the Homes and Communities Agency (Additionality Guide, 2014) combines the impact of both indirect and induced multipliers but does not specifically relate to the minerals industry. Below, in **Box 12-1**, the indirect effect, as per this

#### Box 12.1 Indirect and Induced Job Preservation Calculations (English)

Total numbers of the jobs maintained (40) x 1.29 = 51.6 (52). minus the total number of direct

document is carried out.

- 12.9.7 For a further analysis, not only to compare with the English figures, but to also help calculate the induced effects, industry specific research from Scotland, which is provided by the Scottish Government in their Input-Output Tables 1998-2017 (Scottish Government, 2020), is presented in **Box 12-2**.

- 12.9.8 Although this research has not been undertaken in England, it is likely that minerals proposals will have broadly the same employment implications for their local and wider economies. Hence it is considered appropriate to use the employment multiplier for IOC 07, Oil & Gas extraction, metal ores & others. A multiplier factor of 1.5 is applied to calculate the indirect employment effects whilst a

### **Box 12.2 Indirect and Induced Jobs Preservation Calculations (Scottish)**

#### **Calculation of Indirect Jobs**

Total numbers of the jobs maintained (40) x 1.5 = 60, minus the total number of direct jobs maintained (40) = Total of indirect jobs supported **(20)**.

factor of 1.6 calculates induced employment.

- 12.9.9 Using the multipliers, highlighted above, the creation of 40 direct jobs would generate, a maximum additional of 20 indirect jobs and a further 4 induced jobs. Given the existing baseline position, the value of creating these direct, indirect and induced jobs would not have a significant effect on employment, however help maintain employment rates above the UK average within South Gloucestershire.
- 12.9.10 As the Proposed Scheme is not expected to create new jobs, the magnitude of the effect generated by the Proposed Scheme is predicted to be low.
- 12.9.11 In the context of this ES, whilst the proposed deepening of the existing Woodleaze area and extension into the consented soil store area will have a positive effect in securing long-term employment for the life span of the quarry, due to the lack of new jobs that would be created, the overall effects on employment (direct) are predicted to be positive but not significant.
- 12.9.12 The Proposed Scheme will continue to support indirect and induced employment associated with consequential spending power and demand from employees and the business for local services.

### **INWARD INVESTMENT**

- 12.9.13 The Proposed Scheme will enable the quarry to continue to operate within its consented timescales up to 2042. Furthermore, the proposed release of an additional 3mt through the deepening of Woodleaze, as well as enabling the extraction of a further 3mt from the southern part of the quarry, beneath the existing and consented soil store area will enable the continued extraction of economically viable minerals, thus providing continuity of mineral supply within the South Gloucestershire. The Proposed Scheme will require a revision to the extant restoration scheme and location of internal haul roads within and for the site. All mineral will be processed on site before being exported to market.
- 12.9.14 As there will be no new employment created, new businesses will not be required as facilities already exist within the quarry. Any required capital is likely to be sourced from Heidelberg Materials as the extant owner/operator. The Proposed Scheme requires the amendment of the extant working method for the quarry to enable the working of the additional 6mt, which is all contained within the extant planning application boundary as illustrated in **Figure 1.1: Site Location Plan**. As such, any effect is assessed as being of low magnitude and producing negligible effects.

## 12.10 ASSESSMENT OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

- 12.10.1 An assessment of whether any of the socio-economic receptors that have been taken forward for assessment in this chapter are likely to be subject to cumulative effects because of socio economic effects generated by other developments is considered.
- 12.10.2 The receptors identified in **paragraph 12.7.7** are also within close proximity to other operating quarries located in South Gloucestershire where similar socio-economic impacts are generated. It is therefore important to consider whether a cumulative effect could occur from these sites. These sites are:
- Wickwar Quarry; and
  - Chipping Sodbury Quarry.
- 12.10.3 Since these quarries are already active, which form part of the existing baseline and have existing employed workforces, the Proposed Scheme is not expected to significantly affect local employment or local expenditure. As such, it is not anticipated that the Proposed Scheme would contribute to a significant cumulative increase in the number of new jobs being made available to the local population.

## 12.11 MITIGATION AND ENHANCEMENT MEASURES

- 12.11.1 No mitigation measures are proposed to reduce the socio-economic effects that are identified in this ES.

## 12.12 CONCLUSIONS OF SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION

- 12.12.1 **Table 12-4** overleaf provides a summary of the conclusions about the significance of the predicted socio-economic effects that have been subject to assessment in this ES.
- 12.12.2 This socio-economic assessment for Tytherington Quarry has concluded that in respect of all receptors considered, the Proposed Scheme is not anticipated to generate any significant adverse or beneficial socio-economic effects.
- 12.12.3 With the maintenance of the employment base, it is predicted that the Proposed Scheme will maintain 40 jobs, together with an additional 20 indirect jobs and a further 4 induced jobs. The maintenance of these jobs should continue to make a valuable contribution to the overall employment rate across South Gloucestershire and the local economy.
- 12.12.4 Whilst the Proposed Scheme will help maintain and secure jobs, it will not attract much inward investment. Therefore, this is not a significant benefit but is positive as investment will remain in the local area to support the employment elements.
- 12.12.5 Although the socio-economic effects as a result of the Proposed Scheme are not significant, the scheme will enable the quarry to continue mineral operations and extract an additional 6mt of limestone providing an additional reserve life of 3 years, which would be extracted within the existing footprint of Tytherington Quarry and within the consented timescales. Therefore, the overall socio-economic benefits in relation to the Proposed Scheme are broadly positive and there are substantial benefits locally in terms of securing continuity of mineral supply in South Gloucestershire as well as national rail-borne markets, as well as the direct retention of local jobs.



**Table 12-4 - Summary of significance of predicted socio-economic effects**

Receptor and effects	Magnitude <sup>1</sup>	Sensitivity <sup>2</sup>	Significance	
			Level	Rationale
Operational Phase				
Local employment	Low	Medium	Not significant	The Proposed Scheme secures 40 full time equivalent long-term jobs which are important to local businesses and help support the local community through indirect and induced employment.
Existing businesses	Low	Medium	Not significant	Over the lifetime of the quarry, the Proposed Scheme will secure additional mineral reserve, sustain mineral operations at the site and secure continuity of mineral supply in South Gloucestershire.  On a local level Tytherington Quarry will continue to be a main employer within Tytherington. The continuation of mineral operations using existing employees could potentially increase and support local businesses. The Proposed Scheme will indirectly help sustain local businesses, i.e. use of HGVs, contractors, and other local key services.
Inward Investment	Low	Medium	Not significant	Inward investment is not expected to accrue, therefore there is little further benefit than already exists from the investment provided by the Applicant.

Receptor and effects	Magnitude <sup>1</sup>	Sensitivity <sup>2</sup>	Significance	
			Level	Rationale
Key	Magnitude <sup>1</sup>	Sensitivity <sup>2</sup>	Significance	
	Substantial adverse effect Moderate adverse effect Slight adverse effect Negligible effect	High Medium Low Negligible	S = Significant NS = Not Significant	

## 12.13 REFERENCES

- Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (2023). National Planning Policy Framework. [Online]. Available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65a11af7e8f5ec000f1f8c46/NPPF\\_December\\_2023.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65a11af7e8f5ec000f1f8c46/NPPF_December_2023.pdf) [Accessed 28 February 2024].
- South Gloucestershire Council (2013). *South Gloucestershire Local Plan Core Strategy 2006-2027*. [online]. Available at: <https://beta.southglos.gov.uk/core-strategy-2006-2027> [Accessed 28 February 2024].
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