The Abergelli Power Gas Fired Generating Station Order

6.2 Environmental Statement Appendices - Volume L Socioeconomics

Planning Act 2008
The Infrastructure Planning
(Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

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0	May 2018	Submission Version

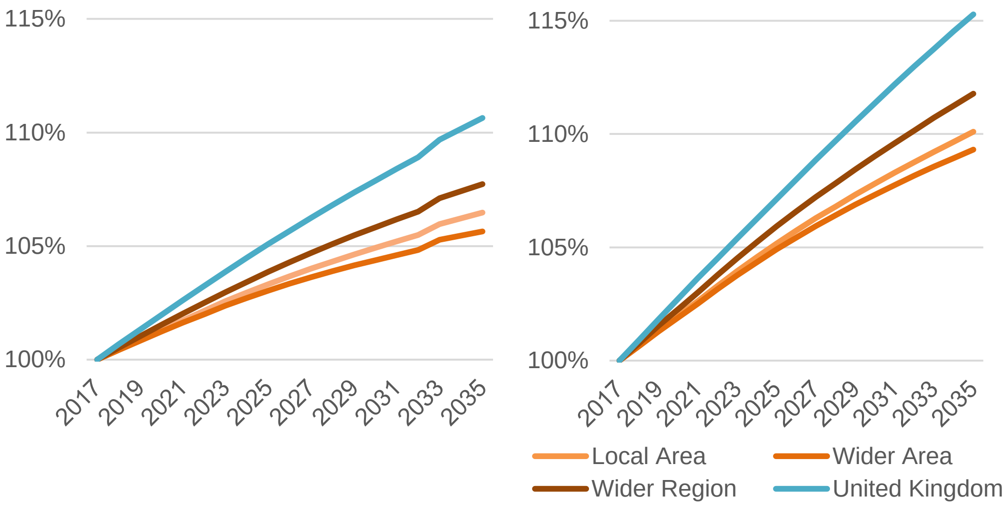
Appendix 14.1

Socio-Economic Technical Baseline

Appendix 14.1 Socio-economic Technical Baseline

The socio-economic profile sets a context for the assessment and highlights key socio-economic issues. The indicators are also used to determine the overall sensitivity of the labour market (socio-economic receptor).

As indicated in Table 14.8, all areas have experienced population increases since 2001, a trend which is expected to continue to 2035. Over the same period the population of the UK has increased and is expected to rise further at a greater rate than the local area, wider area and wider region. The local area population is expected to grow at a lower rate in the future than that experienced between 2001 and 2017. Population growth in the wider area and wider region is expected be below that of the UK. Across the local area, wider area, wider region and comparator area, household growth is expected to exceed population growth (See Figure 14.1).



Population Growth

Household Growth

Figure 14.1 Population and Household Growth (2017=100%)

Table 14.8 Population

	Study Area			Comparator
	Local Area	Wider Area	Wider Region	United Kingdom
Population (2001)	475,569	757,894	1,581,828	59,113,045
Population (2017)	516,977	826,469	1,728,578	66,118,137
Population (2035)	550,440	873,096	1,862,234	73,152,330
% change				
2001-2017	8.7%	9.0%	9.3%	11.9%
2017-2035	6.5%	5.6%	7.7%	10.6%

Source: Experian 2016, Census 2011

Current population data indicates that the proportion of potentially economically inactive residents (i.e. those aged between 0-16 and over 65) make up 36% of the population locally. This is consistent with the wider area and UK average. Projections for the region indicate that there will be a reduction in the working age population and increases in their dependency ratio[1] which is likely to put additional pressure on services in the local and wider areas and wider region. By 2035 nearly a quarter of the regional population[2] is expected to be of retirement age. This is greater than the projected UK average.

Table 14.9 below sets out the age structure in the vicinity of the Project Site.

Table 14.9 Age Structure

	Study Area			Comparator
	Local Area	Wider Area	Wider Region	United Kingdom
Children (0-15)	17.7%	18.0%	18.3%	18.8%
Working age (16-64)	63.7%	63.5%	64.4%	64.8%
Retirement age (65+)	18.6%	18.5%	17.3%	16.4%

Source: Experian 2017

Age band projections are not available for the local area. However, projections for the administrative areas (i.e. the county of Swansea and the West Wales region) coinciding with the study area indicates a reduction in the working age population between 2017 and 2035. This is shown in Table 14.10.

[1] The dependency ratio (or proportion of working age people) is significant as it measures the relationship between the productive element of a population and the economically dependent. In Swansea there is to be a reduction in the proportion of working age population from 63% to 62%. In West Wales, it will decrease from 62% to 58%.
[2] Age band projections not available on local level. Experian estimate that the proportion of residents at retirement age will be 24% in Swansea and 28% in West Wales

Table 14.10 Working Age Population

	Swansea		West Wales		United Kingdom	
	2017	2035	2017	2035	2017	2035
Working Age (Ths)	154.1	162.5	468.2	468.3	41360.22	44330.91
Working Age (%)	63.1%	62.1%	60.7%	58.4%	62.6%	60.7%
Total population (Ths)	244.2	261.5	771.7	801.3	66030.7	73043.6

Source: Experian Local Market Forecasts 2017

The economic activity rate is a useful measure of the labour market opportunities available in the area[3]. As Table 14.11 shows, economic activity in the local area, wider area and wider region is significantly lower than the national average.

Table 14.11 Economic Activity

	Study Area			Comparator
	Local Area	Wider Area	Wider Region	United Kingdom
Total population (16-74)	369,408	589,384	1,235,391	46,410,512
Economically Active (%)	63.1%	63.6%	64.9%	69.5%
Economically Inactive (%)	36.9%	36.4%	35.1%	30.5%

Source: Experian 2017

The local area, wider area and wider region are all characterised by marginally lower levels of unemployment compared to the national average. However, each area has a higher proportion of people who are permanently sick/disabled than the UK average. This is summarised in Table 14.12.

[3] The economic activity rate measures the percentage of the population, both in employment and unemployed that represent the labour supply regardless of their labour status. The figure represents the degree of success of the area in engaging people in productive activity.

Table 14.12 Economic Activity by Type

	Study Area			Comparator
	Local Area	**Wider Area**	**Wider Region**	**United Kingdom**
Economically Active	**233,189**	**375,114**	**801,976**	**32,268,551**
Employees Part-time (%)	22.4%	22.1%	21.0%	19.7%
Employees Full-time (%)	55.3%	55.4%	55.5%	55.3%
Self – employed (%)	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Unemployed (%)	2.3%	2.5%	2.5%	2.7%
Full-time student (%)	2.4%	2.5%	2.6%	3.5%
Economically Inactive	**136,221**	**214,269**	**433,413**	**14,141,961**
Retired (%)	45.3%	46.3%	43.8%	45.6%
Student (%)	17.0%	15.5%	18.4%	19.0%
Looking after home/family (%)	10.7%	10.7%	11.2%	14.0%
Permanently sick/disabled (%)	21.2%	21.4%	20.3%	14.2%
Other (%)	5.8%	6.2%	6.3%	7.2%

Source: Experian 2017

The primary industries of employment in the local area include retail, human health and social work, education, and public administration/defence. Together these industries account for just over half of local employment. This is comparable to the wider area and wider region but higher than UK levels. Construction and manufacturing employment accounts for almost a fifth of all jobs in the study area. These industries make up a higher proportion of employment than in the UK. This is summarised in Table 14.13.

Table 14.13 Employment Structure

	Study Area			Comparator
	Local Area	**Wider Area**	**Wider Region**	**United Kingdom**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.6%	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%
Mining and quarrying	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%
Manufacturing	10.1%	10.7%	9.9%	8.9%
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%	0.6%

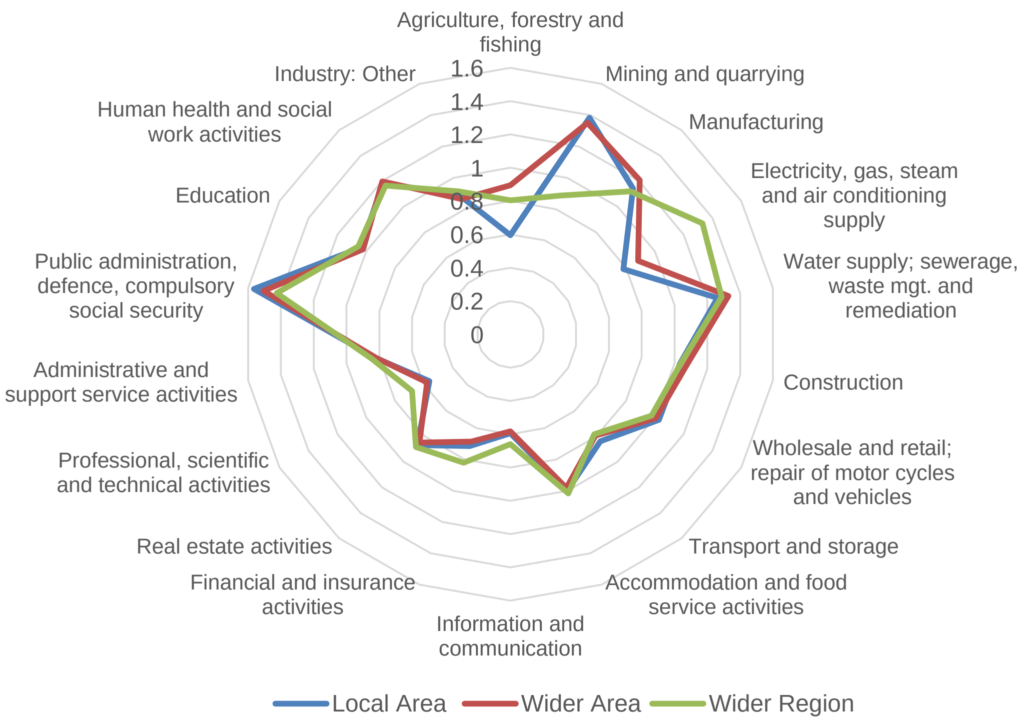
	Study Area			**Comparator**
	Local Area	**Wider Area**	**Wider Region**	**United Kingdom**
Water supply; sewerage, waste mgt. and remediation	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%
Construction	8.0%	8.3%	8.0%	7.7%
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor cycles and vehicles	16.3%	16.0%	15.5%	15.9%
Transport and storage	4.1%	3.9%	3.9%	4.9%
Accommodation and food service activities	5.6%	5.6%	5.7%	5.6%
Information and communication	2.3%	2.2%	2.5%	3.8%
Financial and insurance activities	3.1%	3.0%	3.5%	4.3%
Real estate activities	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.4%
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3.6%	3.7%	4.4%	6.4%
Administrative and support service activities	3.9%	3.9%	4.1%	4.8%
Public administration, defence, compulsory social security	9.6%	9.2%	8.7%	6.1%
Education	10.2%	10.0%	10.3%	9.8%
Human health and social work activities	15.2%	15.3%	14.9%	12.8%
Industry: Other	4.4%	4.3%	4.5%	5.0%

Source: Experian 2017

Location Quotients for the Study Area shows how they differ in relation to national averages for employment.[4] On this measure, the local area, wider area and wider region have particular concentrations in public administration/defence and water supply, sewerage, waste management & remediation. The local and wider area also indicates the importance of mining and quarrying, owing to proximity to sites at Felindre, Caerbont, Merthyr Tydfil, and Aberdare.

[4] The Location Quotient quantifies the concentration of an industry in a geographical area compared to a wider reference area. A value of '1' indicates parity in terms of the proportion of jobs in that industry compared to the national average, whilst the values below/above indicate a smaller/greater proportion of local jobs in that industry compared to the national average.

Figure 14.2 Location Quotient for Study Area



Source: Experian 2017, PBA Calculations.

National Readership Survey (NRS) social grades are a system of demographic classification widely used in market research[5]. The NRS social grades provide an insight into the skills profile of a population.

As shown in Table 14.14, the local area, wider area and wider region each have a lower than average proportion of people in the highest and second highest social grades (AB and C1). Each area also has a higher proportion of people in the lowest social grades (DE). The wider region is slightly more skilled than the immediate local area.

Table 14.14 National Readership Survey (NRS) Social Grade

	Study Area			Comparator
	Local Area	Wider Area	Wider Region	United Kingdom
Highly skilled professional [6]	16.0%	16.4%	18.1%	22.2%
Semi-skilled professional[7]	30.1%	29.3%	30.4%	30.8%
Skilled manual[8]	22.4%	22.7%	21.5%	20.9%

[5] Originally developed by the National Readership Survey (NRS). Now used by many other organisations for wider applications and a standard for market research.
[6] AB - High/intermed mgr/admin/prof
[7] C1 - Supervisor/clerical/Jnr. mgr/admin/prof
[8] C2 - Skilled manual

	Study Area			Comparator
Semi-skilled manual[9]	31.5%	31.5%	30.0%	26.1%

Source: Experian 2017

Educational attainment rates in the local area, wider area and wider region are generally lower than UK levels, with a higher proportion of people achieving no qualifications across the Study Area, and a lower proportion achieving Level 4+ qualifications. This is summarised in Table 14.15.

Table 14.15 Qualifications[10]

	Study Area			Comparator
	Local Area	**Wider Area**	**Wider Region**	**United Kingdom**
No qualifications	27.0%	27.5%	26.6%	23.2%
Level 1 qualifications	13.3%	13.3%	13.1%	14.1%
Level 2 qualifications	15.8%	15.8%	15.3%	15.2%
Apprenticeship (not counted as separate variable in Scotland)	4.6%	4.3%	3.9%	3.3%
Level 3 qualifications	12.4%	11.8%	12.3%	12.1%
Level 4 qualifications and above	22.6%	23.1%	24.6%	27.0%
Other qualifications	4.2%	4.2%	4.3%	5.1%

Source: Experian 2017

The socio-economic study area[11] surrounding the Project is characterised by:

- An increasing population (2001-2017);
- Projected population increase of c.7% between 2017 and 2035;
- Slightly lower levels of unemployment comparable to the UK average;
- A higher proportion of people working in construction and manufacturing jobs;
- Above average levels of employment in electricity and gas related occupations;
- A lower proportion of people working in high value professional, scientific and technical activities, and finance & insurance occupations;

[9] DE - Semi-skilled/unskilled manual/State benefit/unempl/lowest grade

[10] Level 1: qualifications cover: 1+'O' level passes; 1+ CSE/GCSE any grades; NVQ level 1; or Foundation level GNVQ.
Level 2: qualifications cover: 5+'O' level passes; 5+ CSE (grade 1's); 5+GCSEs (grades A-C); School Certificate; 1+'A' levels/'AS' levels; NVQ level 2; or Intermediate GNVQ.
Level 3: qualifications cover: 2+ 'A' levels; 4+ 'AS' levels; Higher School Certificate; NVQ level 3; or Advanced GNVQ.
Level 4: Qualifications cover: First Degree, Higher Degree, NVQ levels 4 and 5; HNC; HND; Qualified Teacher Status; Qualified Medical Doctor; Qualified Dentist; Qualified Nurse; Midwife; or Health Visitor.

[11] Defined as the area within a 60-minute drive time. Comparisons are made relative to national averages.

- A higher proportion of people employed in semi-skilled/unskilled jobs and lower proportion of people in highly skilled jobs; and
- A higher proportion of people achieving no qualifications and low level qualifications compared to the UK average.

In summary, the socio-economic study area exhibits some characteristics consistent with a low sensitivity labour market (i.e. increasing population and above average levels of construction and electricity and gas workers).

It is unlikely that the Project will lead to undue labour market pressure or distortions (i.e. wage inflation, skills and capacity shortages, import of labour).

Appendix 14.2

Tourism Business Survey

Appendix 14.2 Tourism Business Survey

This analysis summarises the key findings from the local tourism business survey carried out during November and December 2014. The survey population included all businesses which could be considered to derive part of or all of their trade from tourism within the defined study area. The study area was selected as it was considered unlikely that tourism businesses located outside this would experience either beneficial or adverse impacts (tourism study area described at paragraph 14.5.2).

The analysis provides a detailed understanding of the potential impacts perceived by businesses as a result of the Project. Businesses were identified mainly through internet searches[12] with 58 tourism related businesses identified. The survey had a response rate of 29%.

Location of respondents

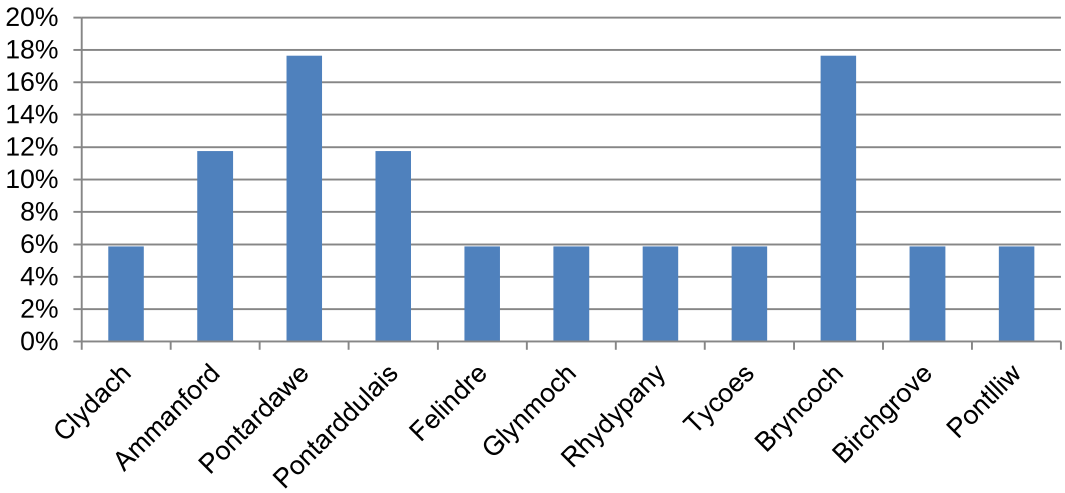


Figure 14.1 Geographic Breakdown of Respondents

There was a wide geographical range of respondents throughout the Study Area with over half of respondents from either Ammanford, Pontardawe, Pontarddulais or Bryncoch.

[12] Online search directories such a Yell.com

Type of business

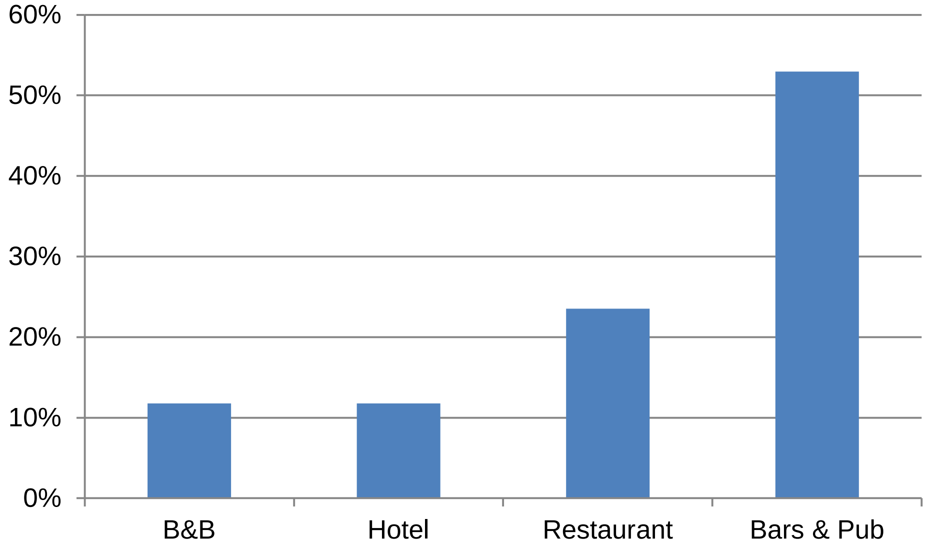


Figure 14.2 Type of Business

The highest proportion of respondents were from bar and pub owners with accommodation providers accounting for around a quarter of responses.

Number of Employees

The average number of employees was eight indicating the majority of businesses are small scale.

Customer base

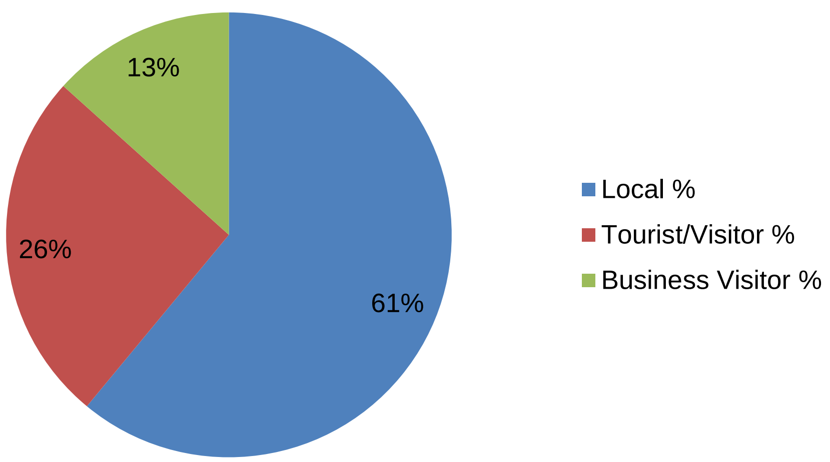


Figure 14.3 Type of Customer

Over half of the respondent's trade comes from local customers. Over a tenth of trade is from business visitors. Around a quarter of trade comes from tourists and leisure visitors. This suggests that respondent businesses are less reliant on tourist/visitor trade within the study area.

Visitor Origin

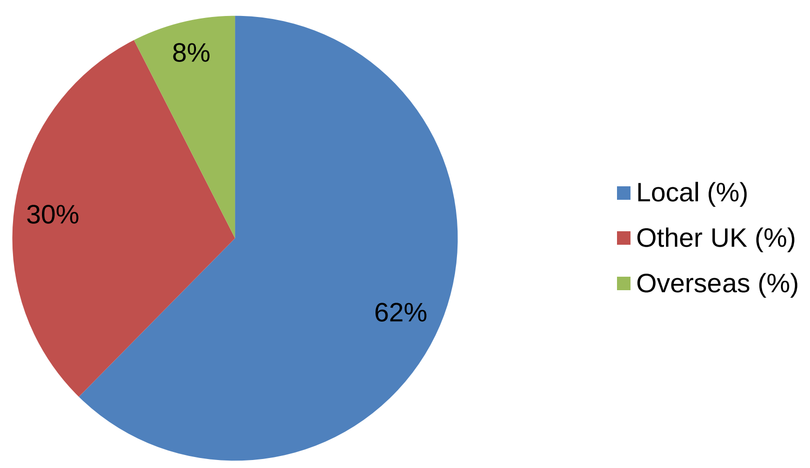


Figure 14.4 Customer place of origin

Over half of customers to respondent businesses are from the local area. Around a third are from other parts of the UK and just less than a tenth are from overseas visitors.

Visitor activities

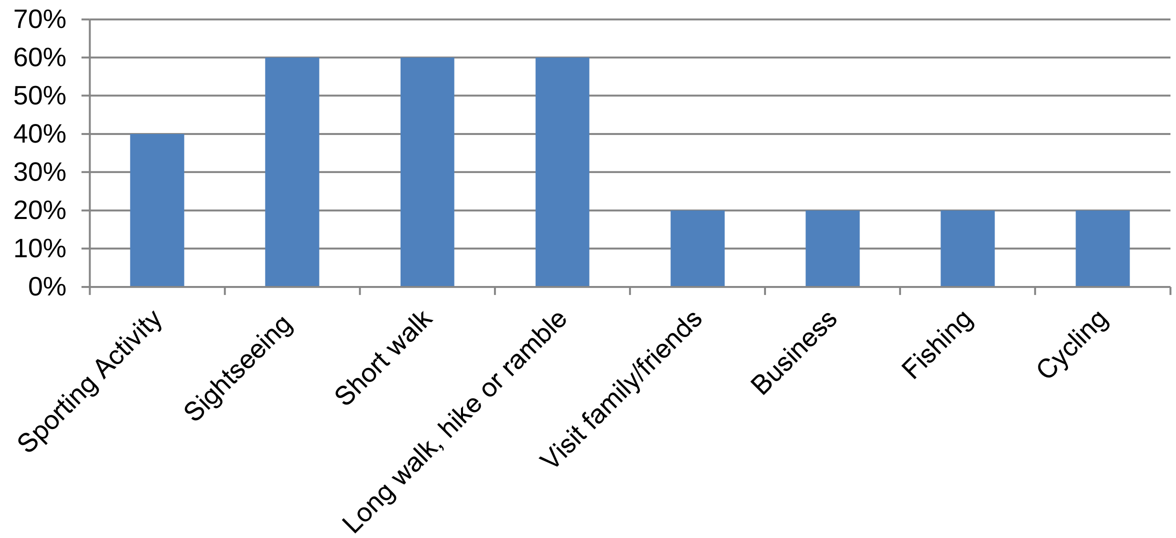


Figure 14.5 Main activities undertaken by customers

The respondents stated their customers were involved in a number of activities but the most popular were sightseeing and short and long walks. Another popular activity was visiting friends and family, cycling and going fishing.

Business performance

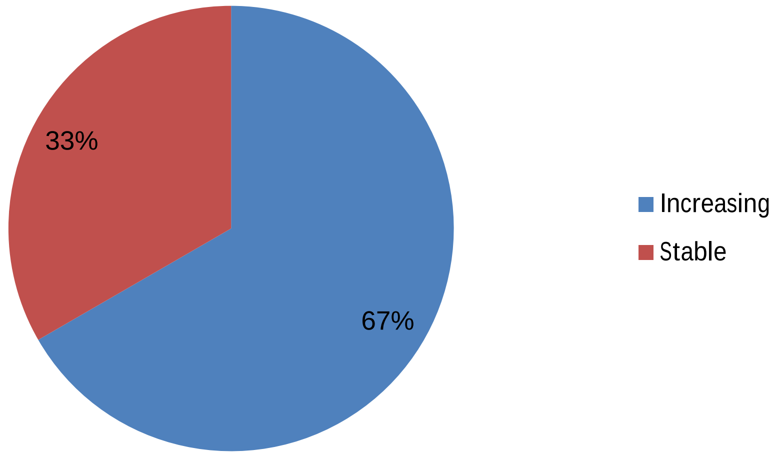


Figure 14.5 Business performance: Last 3 years

The majority of businesses stated that their business performance had been increasing over the last three years. The remainder stated that business performance had remained stable. None of the respondents experienced a decline.

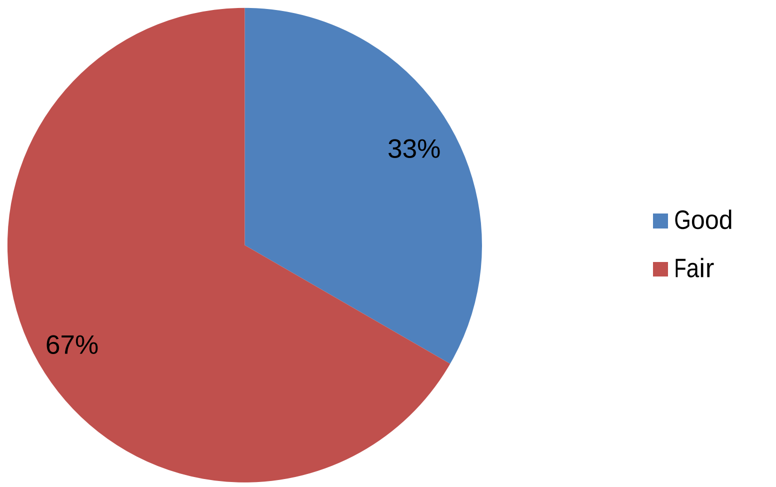


Figure 14.6 Business performance: Current

The vast majority reported that business was ‘fair’ at the moment with a small proportion reporting business as ‘good’. None of the respondents reported that business was poor.

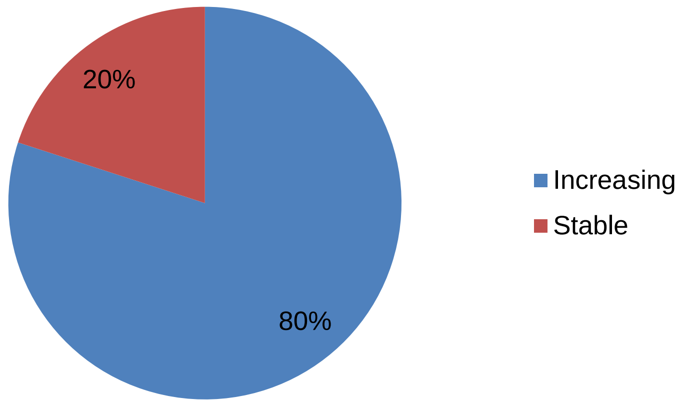


Figure 14.7 Business performance: Future

Tourism related operators have an optimistic outlook of future prospects in the study area with all respondents predicting either stable or increased performance. No business reported that they felt that their business would decline.

Business trends

Respondents were asked to comment on the factors influencing business trends. The most frequently mentioned were weather and reputation. Other important factors mentioned included product, price and value for money.

Occupancy rate

Accommodation business respondents were asked about their occupancy rate during the peak and off peak season. Only two respondents answered this question reporting average peak season occupancy of 100% and an average off-peak figure of 78%.

Business Survey: Baseline conclusion

Of the 58 businesses surveyed, 17 responded to the tourism business survey questionnaire, giving a 29% response rate.

A high proportion of responses were from businesses located in Pontardawe and Bryncoch. A number of the businesses were small in size.

The highest proportion of responses was from bars and pubs. The survey identified that a high proportion of trade was from local customers. The origins tourist/visitor customers were mainly from the UK.

The main activities customers participated in when visiting the area were going on long and short walks, as well as sightseeing.

The majority of businesses considered that their business performance had been increasing over the last three years. Current levels of satisfaction were high, with all respondents reporting trade as being fair or good. Respondents were also optimistic that their future business performance will improve and level of business increase.

Weather, reputation, product, price and value for money were deemed to be the most influential factors impacting upon business trends.

Tourism Business Survey – Impact Analysis

This section analyses the business survey responses in terms of perceived impact on business performance and the wider South-West Wales tourism product[13].

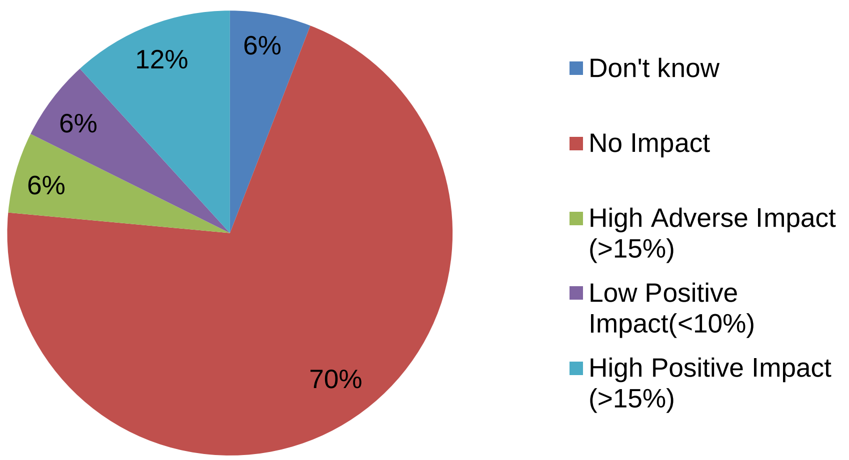


Figure 14.8 Perceived Impacts of Project on business performance

All 17 respondents provided an answer as to what impact they felt the Project would have on their business. The vast majority of respondents considered that it would have no impact on their business. A number of these respondents considered that the Project was too far away from their business to affect them directly. Others stated that they didn't get many tourists as the area is not on the tourist trail.

Three respondents suggested that the Project could have varying degrees of beneficial impact on their business performance. These businesses felt they could benefit from accommodating construction workers, with one business claiming that they had a positive experience of workers staying for other construction projects.

Only one business considered the Project would have an adverse impact on their business. The main reason given for this response was the potential visual impact of the Project. The respondent also had concerns over potential traffic congestion issues as other energy infrastructure projects e.g. the nearby solar project have caused disruption previously.

[13] Impacts were categorised as follows: Low Impact (<10 %); Medium Impact (10-15 %); and High Impact (>15 %). The definitions of magnitude - Major adverse taken as >15% on business turnover, Moderate adverse taken as 10-14%, and Minor adverse taken as <10% - are based on market experience (Criteria outlined in methodology section).

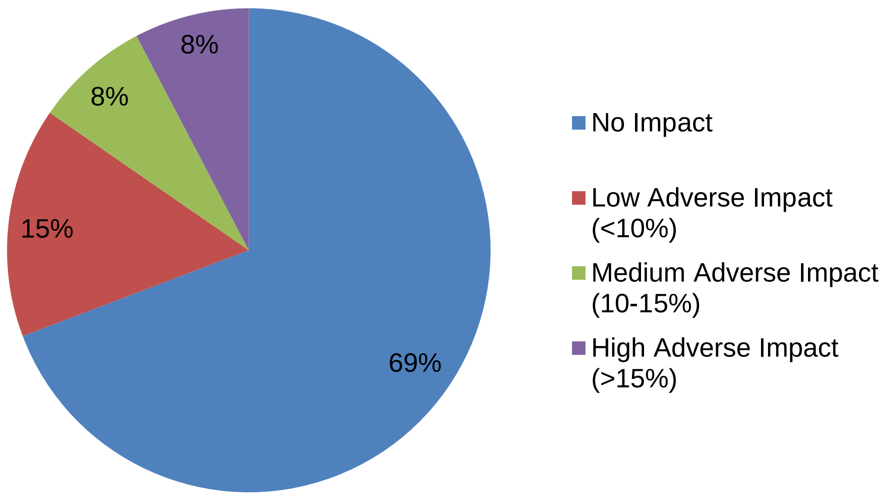


Figure 14.9 Perceived Impacts of Project on South-West Wales Tourism

Businesses were also asked to indicate what they expected the impact might be on South-Wales tourism in general. Over two-thirds of respondents considered that it would have no impact on tourism and visitor numbers, with a further 15% considering any adverse impact to be low or minimal.

One respondent perceived there to be a medium adverse impact (located in Pontardawe), whilst another respondent located in Felindre predicted a high adverse impact. Concerns raised by respondents primarily related to potential visual impacts. Other concerns related to potential air quality and traffic impacts. One respondent felt that there was already too much energy infrastructure in the area.

Duration of Adverse Effects

Of those respondents who considered there to be adverse impacts half felt the impacts would last for the life of the Project. The other half felt that adverse impacts would be experienced during both the construction and operation of the Project.

Duration of Beneficial Effects

Of those respondents who considered there to be beneficial impacts the majority felt the impacts would be during the construction phase only. A fifth of respondents felt that beneficial impacts would be for the life of the Project.

Potential Benefits

Respondents were asked to consider how the Project could benefit their business. The majority of these responses related to provision of accommodation and food and drink, particularly during the construction phase.

Conclusion

In terms of impact, the vast majority of respondents felt that the Project would have no impact on business performance. Some businesses felt that they would benefit at the construction phase through related demand for accommodation, food and drink and other services.

Only one respondent predicted an adverse impact on business performance based mainly on perceived adverse visual impact.

The majority of respondents felt that the Project would have either no or low adverse impact on tourism in South Wales. Less than a fifth expected the impact to be either medium or high adverse, with visual impact and potential traffic congestion (during construction) cited as the main factors.

Overall, the business survey analysis has shown that a number of accommodation providers, food and drink and other similar businesses in the study area are not reliant on tourism trade and are reporting high/increasing business confidence. The vast majority of respondents do not predict any significantly adverse impact on either their own business performance or the wider South-West Wales tourism offer.

The magnitude of change as perceived by the respondents to the business survey is assessed as being minor.

The potential effect of the Project on tourism businesses in the area is assessed as being of slight significance, given the low sensitivity of the area in tourism terms and the minor magnitude of change. This assessment is derived from the methodology set out in Table 14.8.

Appendix 14.3

Community Infrastructure Audit

Appendix 14.3 Community Infrastructure Audit

The following table provides details of the community infrastructure receptors as shown on Figure 14.5.

Number in Key	Name of Community Infrastructure
SCHOOLS	
1	Craigcefnparc Primary School
2	Craigfelen Primary School
3	Cwmrhydyceirw Primary School
4	Glais Primary School
5	Glyncollen Primary School
6	Morriston Comprehensive School
7	Morriston Primary School
8	St Joseph's Catholic Primary School
9	Ynystawe Primary School
10	Ysgol Gymraeg Lon Las
11	Ysgol Gynradd Gymraeg Gellionnen
12	Clase Primary School
13	Llangyfelach Primary School
14	Penllergaer Primary School
15	Pontlliw Primary School
16	Ysgol Gynradd Gymraeg Tirdeunaw
17	Bishop Vaughan Catholic School
18	Ysgol Pen-y-Bryn
GP SURGERIES	
19	New Cross Surgery
20	Strawberry Place Surgery
21	Sway Road Surgery/Llys Meddyg
22	Clydach Primary Care Centre
23	Clase Surgery
HOSPITALS	
24	Morriston Hospital
25	Llwyneryr Unit
PHARMACIES	
26	Lloyds Pharmacy - 2 Heol Y Nant

Number in Key	Name of Community Infrastructure
27	Lloyds Pharmacy - 80 High Street
28	Lloyds Pharmacy - 67 Sway Road
29	K M Jones - 3 Pentrepoeth Road
30	Lloyds Pharmacy - 4 Strawberry Place
31	Well Pharmacy - 94 Rheidol Avenue
DENTISTS	
32	Pentrepoeth Dental Practice
33	Cwmtawe Dental Practice
34	Laurels Dental Practice
35	Ty-Gwyn Dental Practice
36	Woodfield Street Dental Practice
37	The Family Practice
RECREATION AND ARTS	
38	Clydach Library
39	Morriston Park
40	Morriston Library