

## CONTENTS

Introduction .....	15-1
Community Consultation .....	15-1
Existing Socio-Economic Situation .....	15-2
Planning Framework (South Hams) .....	15-2
Methodology.....	15-3
Results.....	15-5
Income deprivation analysis within 5km of the site .....	15-7
Employment Deprivation analysis within 5km of the site.....	15-7
Health Deprivation and Disability within 5km of the site.....	15-8
Education skills and training within 5km of the site .....	15-8
Barriers to housing and training services within 5km of the site .....	15-9
Living Environment within 5km of the site .....	15-9
Social Economic Analysis within the wider South Hams Area.....	15-9
Conclusions .....	15-15
Cumulative Impacts.....	15-16
Overall Summary.....	15-17

## Drawing

Drawing 15/1 Study Area





## INTRODUCTION

- 15.1 The principle of sustainability is relevant not only to environmental issues but also to the implications for social and economic issues. This socio economic assessment (SEIA) will ultimately identify the potential impacts of the New England Resource Recovery Centre (NERRC) on the social and economic environment. A SEIA is used to identify the likely impacts caused by a proposed development, and the positive and negative responses if the development occurs.
- 15.2 In accordance with the Scoping Opinion issued by Devon County Council the following socio-economic assessment enables the Applicant to consider these issues as an integral part of the EfW development. The assessment therefore considers the potential benefits and costs of the development and suggests mitigation measures where relevant. The Scoping Opinion identified that the social-economic assessment should specifically focus on;
- the wider socio-economic benefits of the proposal in terms of local benefits such as construction employment;
  - new permanent employment opportunities;
  - training opportunities;
  - potential for existing businesses to use heat or power generated from the site;
  - possible adverse impacts on existing businesses or developments from actual or perceived impacts from the plant; and
  - the likely impacts on food producers, tourism, recreation businesses, residential property prices and proposed new development at Sherford
- 15.3 This SEIA is based on a 5km study area (see drawing no.1 Appendix attached) from the proposed development and incorporates the following lower layer super output areas which fall within/or partially within 5km of the application site.
- 15.4 Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LLSOA) are a geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales (please refer to methodology section of this chapter for further detail).

## Community Consultation

- 15.5 Viridor is committed to consulting with its stakeholders and local communities in an open, honest and transparent manner with respect to any possible planning application.
- 15.6 All stakeholders were given the opportunity to find out more about our plans and the opportunity to comment on these as early as possible in the development process.

- 15.7 Prior to submitting any formal planning application for the site, Viridor is undertook a detailed programme of community consultation (this is outlined in the Statement of Community Involvement)
- 15.8 The programme of public consultation was developed in accordance with the advice of Devon County Council and the South West Devon Waste Partnership (SWDWP) to meet the requirements of public consultation for a major waste development.
- 15.9 The community consultation which has taken place to date has enabled Viridor to interact with the local community and to identify key socio-economic issues.

### Existing Socio-Economic Situation

- 15.10 The South Hams has a diverse base of very small to medium size enterprises (SMEs). In 2004 there were over 4,000 businesses in the district (South Hams Business Survey 2001) of which over 55% employed fewer than five people. However, there are some relatively large companies in the western part of the district - such as GEC-Marconi, Rittal-CSM, the Child Support Agency and Standard Products - each employing between 201-500 people.

### Planning Framework (South Hams)

- 15.11 The Core Strategy developed by South Hams District Council has been considered as the key policy document during this socio-economic assessment – the application site is located within South Hams.
- 15.12 The South Hams has a population of approximately 80,000 people and has six main commercial centres:
- Totnes;
  - Dartmouth;
  - Ivybridge;
  - Kingsbridge;
  - Salcombe; and
  - Modbury
- 15.13 South Hams is located in the south east corner of the county of Devon. The proposed NERRC is situated centrally within the district just south of the commercial centre of Ivybridge.
- 15.14 A study area of 5km in radius from the centre of the application site subsequently accounts for 13 super lower layer super output areas.
- 15.15 The town of Ivybridge is within the 5km boundary of the study area, and as one of six main commercial centres in South Hams it has been included in this study as the development of the proposed EfW facility may have some socio-economic implications.

- 15.14 The South Hams Core Strategy has set itself the following priorities:
- secure a supply of housing for local people at affordable levels;
  - create the conditions for the growth and maintenance of quality economic activity;
  - maintain the district's distinctive environment whilst enabling access and sensitive development;
  - maintain a clean environment;
  - work with others to improve access to key services; and
  - improve core service performance in a cost-effective way
- 15.15 The above priorities are considered to set a standard toward which the proposed NERRC should aspire to.

### Methodology

- 15.16 There are a range of factors affecting human beings that could be influenced by the construction and operation of a development of this nature. The most integral factors are considered to be the economy, employment and quality of life. These factors have been considered to assess the proposed impacts caused during the construction and operational stages of the development.
- 15.17 The baseline data used in this SEIA has been taken from the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 (IMD 2007) which is largely based on 2001 Census data from the small geographical areas known as Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs).
- 15.18 Lower Layer Super Output Areas are a geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales.
- 15.19 Lower Layer Super Output Areas are built from groups of contiguous Output Areas and have been automatically generated to be as consistent in population size as possible, and typically contain from four to six Output Areas. The Minimum population is 1000 and the mean is 1500.
- 15.20 There are 32,482 LSOAs in England. The LSOA ranked 1 by the IMD 2007 is the most deprived whilst the LSOA ranked at 32,482 is considered to be the least deprived.
- 15.21 There are a total of 49 LSOAs in the South Hams District and 13 of which have been identified to fall within or partially within the 5km radius of the site:
- E01020148 – Cornwood and Sparkwell
  - E01020149 – Cornwood and Sparkwell
  - E01020158 – Erme Valley
  - E01020159 – Erme Valley
  - E01020160 – Erme Valley
  - E01020161 – Ivybridge Central
  - E01020162 – Ivybridge Filham
  - E01020163 – Ivybridge Filham

- E01020164 – Ivybridge Filham
- E01020165 – Ivybridge Woodlands
- E01020166 – Ivybridge Woodlands
- E01020167 – Ivybridge Woodlands
- E01020190 – Yealampton

15.22 All local authorities in England are ranked between 1 and 354, with 1 being the most deprived.

**Table 15-1 Showing spread of deprivation throughout the County of Devon**

District	Average Score	Rank of average score
East Devon	12.71	246
Exeter	21.58	115
Mid Devon	17.07	175
North Devon	20.59	133
Plymouth	26.16	76
South Hams	14.22	227
Teignbridge	17.03	177
Torbay	23.74	94
Torrige	21.40	119
West Devon	16.31	187

15.23 The IMD 2007 combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area in England. Each of the Indicators set out below have been used as the baseline toward understanding the socio-economic situation within the study area:

- Employment deprivation: measures employment deprivation i.e. involuntary exclusion of working age population from the labour market and includes those out of work due to sickness;
- Health deprivation: identifies areas with relatively high ratios of people who die prematurely or whose life is impaired by poor health or disability;
- Income Deprivation: includes numbers of adults and children including support households and job seekers allowance households and national asylum seekers support;
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation: measures deprivation in educational attainment, skills and training for young people and working age population;
- Access to Housing and Services Deprivation: Geographical barriers such as road distance to GP Surgery, Primary School or Supermarket and also wider barriers such as housing affordability;
- Living Environment Deprivation: Indoor environment i.e. quality of housing and outdoor environment i.e. air quality and road traffic accidents;

15.24 A variety of documents were considered toward establishing the socio economic aspirations of the local area. The documents considered were:

- Regional Planning Guidance 10 for the South West; and
- Draft Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West 2006-2026
- Devon Structure Plan 2001-2016
- South Hams Local Development Framework 2006
- South Hams Local Plan 1989-2001
- Ivybridge Devon Town Baseline Profile May 2006

### RESULTS

- 15.25 This section provides information regarding the socio-economic profile of the different LSOAs identified within the 5km radius study area of the proposed NERRC.
- 15.26 The results of this section have been devised from the IMD 2007. Initially the overall ranking of each identified LSOA within the study area has been analysed. Following this a breakdown of different deprivation areas were identified:
- Income;
  - Employment;
  - Health deprivation and disability;
  - Education, skills and training;
  - Barriers to housing and services;
  - Crime and Disorder – not considered a relevant domain for study; and
  - Living Environment
- 15.27 The following Wards have been identified as falling either within or partly within the 5km radius study area:
- Ivybridge Woodlands;
  - Ivybridge Central;
  - Ivybridge Filham;
  - Cornwood & Sparkwell
  - Yealmpton; and
  - Erme Valley
- 15.28 Within the six identified wards (which are either fully or partially within the 5km radius of the site) there are a total of 13 LSOAs which fall within the immediate surroundings of the application site. The key socio economic statistics of these sites are set out below:
- 15.29 Please note – Lower Ranks are more deprived with a rank of 1 being the most deprived

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC 15

**Table 15-2 – Showing the overall ranking of each LOSA within or partly within the 5km study area**

LSOA	Index Score	National Rank (out of 32,482)	County of Devon Rank (out of 706)	Devon County Council area rank (out of 457)
E01020148	16.80	16,430	380	209
E01020149	20.31	13,636	293	142
E01020158	8.34	26,008	651	417
E01020159	17.08	16,203	373	206
E01020160	15.41	17,734	421	243
E01020161	15.13	18,016	427	247
E01020162	8.17	26,232	658	420
E01020163	6.78	27,984	679	436
E01020164	11.41	22,155	557	341
E01020165	5.46	29,540	696	448
E01020166	5.00	30,089	699	451
E01020167	4.26	30,794	703	454
E01020190	11.12	22,516	565	349

**Table 15-3 Deprivation breakdown domains of the Lower Super Output Areas within or partly within 5km of the application site**

LSOA	Income (NR out of 32,482)	Employment (NR out of 32,482)	Health (NR out of 32, 482)	Education (NR out of 32,482)	Barriers (NR out of 32,482)	Living (NR out of 32,482)
<b>E01020148</b>	15,092 (46.46%)	13,307 (40.97%)	18,309 (56.37%)	27,744 (85.41%)	2,913 (8.97%)	5,309 (16.34%)
<b>E01020149</b>	15,713 (48.37%)	18,104 (55.74%)	15,177 (46.72%)	17,164 (52.84%)	1,882 (5.79%)	6,738 (20.74%)
<b>E01020158</b>	16,571 (51.02%)	23,443 (72.17%)	26,050 (80.20%)	28,554 (87.91%)	28,345 (87.26%)	15,532 (47.82%)
<b>E01020159</b>	16,539 (50.92%)	23,892 (73.55%)	21,734 (66.91%)	30,713 (94.55%)	2,863 (8.81%)	2,631 (8.10%)
<b>E01020160</b>	22,107 (68.06%)	23,100 (71.12%)	23,134 (74.03%)	26,867 (82.71%)	3,290 (10.13%)	7,088 (21.82%)

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC 15

<b>E01020161</b>	13,270 (40.85%)	17,200 (52.95%)	17,285 (53.21%)	21,905 (67.44%)	7,096 (21.85%)	13,200 (40.64%)
<b>E01020162</b>	22,919 (70.56%)	25,532 (78.60%)	24,224 (74.58%)	22,117 (68.09%)	15,084 (46.44%)	20,528 (63.20%)
<b>E01020163</b>	25,240 (77.70%)	26,745 (82.34%)	26,940 (82.94%)	25,119 (77.33%)	15,078 (46.42%)	31,341 (96.49%)
<b>E01020164</b>	14,987 (46.14%)	19,010 (58.52%)	26,940 (82.94%)	23,607 (72.68%)	26,460 (81.46%)	16,090 (49.54%)
<b>E01020165</b>	21,584 (66.45%)	27,785 (85.54%)	26,156 (80.52%)	21,448 (66.03%)	19,920 (61.33%)	22,510 (69.03%)
<b>E01020166</b>	30,073 (92.58%)	24,812 (76.39%)	28,212 (86.85%)	23,914 (73.62%)	20,481 (63.05%)	25,172 (77.50%)
<b>E01020167</b>	29,282 (90.15%)	31,196 (96.04%)	27,807 (85.61%)	27,930 (85.99%)	19,442 (59.85%)	29,877 (91.98%)
<b>E01020190</b>	19,886 (61.22%)	19,808 (60.98%)	23,313 (71.77%)	29,685 (91.39%)	11,830 (36.42%)	17,292 (53.24%)
<b>Average Total of combined 13 LSOAs for 5km Study Area</b>	20,251 (62%)	22,610 (70%)	24,737 (76%)	27,419 (84%)	13,437 (41%)	16,408 (51%)

### Income deprivation analysis within 5km of the site

- 15.30 According to the Indices of Deprivation, Living Environment Deprivation Domain 2007 thematic maps the study area within 5km surrounding the site benefit from generally high incomes.
- 15.31 The average income deprivation domain for the study area has been calculated as 20,251 (62%).
- 15.32 Ivybridge Central (E01020161) located to the north east of the application site ranks the lowest of the LSOA's with 48.05% whilst Ivybridge Woodlands (E01020166) 92.58%. These findings seem to suggest that there appear to be pockets of deprivation spread throughout the surrounding area whilst at the same time pockets of wealth also appear to exist.
- 15.33 The facility will help supply the National Grid with some 25MW of electricity per year, and offers a potentially low cost form of heat to consumers which offsets the need for fossil fuels. This potentially would have a positive effect on income within the study area.

### Employment Deprivation analysis within 5km of the site

- 15.34 The average employment deprivation domain for the study area has been calculated as 22,610 (70%).

- 15.35 According to the Indices of Deprivation, Living Environment Deprivation Domain 2007 thematic maps the study area within 5km surrounding the site is relatively strong and appears to benefit from relatively low unemployment.
- 15.36 The strongest employment area surrounding the site is located within the LSOA E01020167 – Ivybridge Woodlands whereas the weakest area of employment has been identified as LSOA E01020148 – Cornwood and Sparkwell.
- 15.37 It is considered that the proposed NERRC offers benefits to local employment and the local economy and will help the South West Devon Waste Partnership meet its landfill directive targets and therefore avoid costly penalties. The facility will help supply the National Grid with 25MW of electricity per year, and offers a potentially low cost form of heat to consumers which offsets the need for fossil fuels.
- 15.38 The 200 jobs associated with the construction of the facility and 35/40 jobs related to the operational phase are likely to be able to provide significant benefit to employment in the area.

### **Health Deprivation and Disability within 5km of the site**

- 15.39 The average health and disability deprivation domain for the study area has been calculated as 24,737 (76%).
- 15.40 The area which has been identified as the lowest health and disability deprivation is LSOA E01020149 – Cornwood and Sparkwell whereas the highest has been identified as LSOA E01020167 – Ivybridge Woodlands.
- 15.41 The Air Quality Assessment and Human Health Assessment included in the ES concluded that the facility will have no adverse impacts on health issues within the study area.

### **Education skills and training within 5km of the site**

- 15.42 The average education skills and training deprivation domain for the study area has been calculated as 27,419 (84%).
- 15.43 The majority of LSOA's within the study area have shown that there is a wealth of education and skills training available. Nevertheless, LSOA E01020149 – Cornwood and Sparkwell 17,164 (52.84%) is an area which has been rated slightly lower.
- 15.44 The construction and operation of the facility will have the potential to deliver benefits to the community. The facility will take around 3 years to construct and this will create a number of jobs for a protracted period of time. Upon completion, the facility will require a range of semi skilled and skilled staff to operate and manage the facility.

- 15.45 Viridor has a role to play in alleviating these indices of deprivation through a commitment to ensuring that the socio-economic prospects associated with the development are translated into real opportunities for local people. This will be achieved by focusing on local recruitment, introducing training schemes, and using locally based firms where practicable.

### **Barriers to housing and training services within 5km of the site**

- 15.46 The average barriers to housing and training services deprivation domain for the study area have been calculated as 13,347 (41%). This has been identified as the area suffering from the most deprivation in the study area.
- 15.47 It is considered that the proposed development will neither help nor hinder the housing provision in the area.

### **Living Environment within 5km of the site**

- 15.48 The average living environment deprivation domain for the study area has been calculated as 16,408 (51%).
- 15.49 Once again it is considered that the proposed development will neither help nor hinder the housing provision in the area.
- 15.50 The operation of the facility will not have a significant adverse impact on the living environment. The ES and technical assessments have demonstrated that the facility will not have an adverse impact in terms of air quality or flood risk.

### **Social Economic Analysis within the wider South Hams Area**

- 15.51 The following final set of data considers the aspirations of the South Hams Core Strategy and specifically focuses on the following key social-economic factors considered relevant to the NERRC:
- Location of development;
  - Employment;
  - Sherford new community;
  - Infrastructure;
  - Climate change;
  - Tourism; and
  - Agricultural

**Table 15-3 the potential implications of the location of the proposed development on the South Hams Core Strategy**

Relevant Core Strategy Policy	Strategic Objectives	Indicator	Target
<b>CS1 Location of Development</b>	SO1,SO3,SO7, SO9,SO13, SO14,SO16, SO17,SO18	<p>Amount of housing/employment provided at Area Centres and Local Centres</p> <p>Amount of retail/leisure/entertainment facilities provided at Town Centre Zones</p> <p>Percentage of residential and employment development within Development Boundaries</p>	<p>Provide 60% of new residential and 60% of new employment development at Area and Local Centres</p> <p>Provide 90% of new retail/leisure and entertainment development at Town Centre Zones</p> <p>Provide 80% of new residential and 80% of new employment development within Development Boundaries</p>

### *Location of development summary*

- 15.52 The application site is located within a former quarry and would not take up any land allocated for housing.
- 15.53 It is considered that the proposed NERRC would have a positive effect on employment in the local surrounding study area and would provide new employment opportunities.
- 15.54 Amount of retail/leisure/entertainment facilities provided at Town Centre Zones would not be affected by the proposed NERRC.
- 15.55 The proposed development would be seen within the context of existing development of industry and retail units east of Lee Mill and north of the A38, the Langage power station and proposed Sherford settlement.
- 15.56 The industry and retail units east of Lee Mill provide a context of large scale buildings within the adjacent landscape, although divided from the site by the A38.
- 15.57 It is therefore considered that the proposed NERRC is in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS1 Location of Development (this has been

comprehensively researched in the Landscape and Visual Impact Chapter and associated appendices)

**Table 15-4 the potential implications of employment on the proposed development on the South Hams Core Strategy**

Relevant Strategy Policy	Core	Strategic Objectives	Indicator	Target
<b>CS3 Employment Provision</b>		SO4,SO6,SO7,SO8, SO9,SO10,SO11,SO12, SO14, SO16, SO23	Supply of land developed for employment by Use Class	Deliver 62 hectares of employment land on allocated sites during 2001-2016 (to be recorded by Use Class) comprising 42ha within the PUA and 20ha outside the PUA

- 15.58 Through the provision of a range of jobs and training opportunities, the SRRRC has the potential to make an improvement to the socio economic well being of the local community.
- 15.59 In addition to direct impacts on the local economy, the wider economy of South West Devon is likely to benefit due to the number of companies and support services required by the operation of the NERRC i.e. haulage, materials and supplies etc
- 15.60 It is therefore considered that the proposed NERRC is in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS3 Employment Provision.

**Table 15-5 the proposed developments potential effects on the Sherford New Community in South Hams**

Relevant Strategy Policy	Core	Strategic Objectives	Indicator	Target
<b>CS4 Sherford New Community</b>		SO1,SO2,SO3,SO4, SO5,SO6,SO8,SO9, SO10,SO12,SO13, SO14,SO17,SO21, SO22, SO23	Sustainable Phase Development	Deliver 4,000 dwellings by 2016 including 50% affordable housing with associated employment land and community strategic transport infrastructure.

- 15.61 The Sherford New Community falls outside the study area and it is considered that the proposed NERRC would not hinder this new community this is explored more within associated chapters within the Environmental Statement.
- 15.62 The facility will help supply the National Grid with 25MW of electricity per year, and offers a potentially low cost form of heat to consumers which offsets the need for fossil fuels – the potential to connect to the Sherford New Community seems unlikely due to the significant distances involved however not an impossibility.
- 15.63 It is therefore considered that the proposed NERRC is in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS4 Employment Provision.

**Table 15-6 The Proposed Development's Effects On Infrastructure Provision**

Relevant Strategy Policy	Core	Strategic Objectives	Indicator	Target
<b>CS8 Infrastructure Provision</b>		SO3,SO6,SO7,SO10, SO11,SO12,SO13, SO14,SO15,SO17, SO22, SO23	Supply of new infrastructure in phase with development	All new infrastructure required to be delivered in conjunction with the development allocated sites, to be secured through Section 106 Agreements

- 15.64 Due to the size of the proposed NERRC it is considered that the development would have marginal effects on the surrounding infrastructure. This has been explored throughout Chapter 18 of the Environmental Statement.
- 15.65 The proposed development would be seen within the context of existing development of industry and retail units east of Lee Mill and north of the A38, the Langage power station and proposed Sherford settlement.
- 15.66 The industry and retail units east of Lee Mill provide a context of large scale buildings within the adjacent landscape, although divided from the site by the A38.
- 15.67 The proposed dome would provide a visual focus to the area and from this perspective is considered positive.

**Table 15-7 The Proposed Development's Effects On Climate Change**

Relevant Strategy Policy	Core	Strategic Objectives	Indicator	Target
<b>CS11 Change</b>	<b>Climate</b>	SO11, SO13, SO14, SO18, SO19, SO22, SO23	On allocated sites and sites of 10 dwellings, 1,000 sq m or more: Provision of energy efficient development  At least 10% on-site energy generation; Provision of SUDS  Major commercial developments to be accompanied by a Green Travel Plan  Maintain the districts flood storage capacity	100% of developments and buildings meeting 'excellent' or 'very good' BREEAM  100% of sites  No net loss of flood storage capacity

- 15.68 In order to further mitigate the already negligible traffic impact of the proposed development during the operational phase, a travel plan will be prepared which will be aimed at encouraging staff to travel to and from the development using sustainable non-car travel modes. In advance of a full travel plan being prepared, an outline plan has been prepared as part of the planning submission and this is contained at Appendix 6/18 of the Transport Appendix.
- 15.69 Provision of SUDS has been incorporated and considered within Appendix 9 the Flood Risk Assessment

**Table 15-8 The Proposed Development's Effects On Tourism**

Relevant Strategy Policy	Core	Strategic Objectives	Indicator	Target
<b>CS12 Tourism</b>		SO7, SO8, SO9, SO11, SO14, SO16, SO17, SO21, SO22	Percentage of new tourism and leisure facilities provided	90% (by use class) in town centres

- 15.70 It is considered that the proposed development would not have any direct impact on tourism.
- 15.71 Furthermore, the new proposed settlement of Sherford would have limited visibility of the proposed EfW (see Viewpoint N Landscape and Visual Drawings Technical Appendix) and the intervening rural landscape would distance the two developments from each other. It is not considered that the proposed development would have more than minor/moderate effect at the most.

**Table 15-9 The Proposed Development Effects On Rural Diversification**

Relevant Strategy Policy	Core	Strategic Objectives	Indicator	Target
<b>CS13 Diversification</b>	<b>Rural</b>	SO7, SO8, SO9, SO11, SO14, SO15, SO17, SO18, SO21	Increase in number of employment based planning permissions granted outside Area Centres	10% increase per annum

- 15.72 It is considered that there will be no direct impact on rural diversification however the application site does possess a high level of social value.
- 15.73 Some areas of habitat/species may not be particularly rare or of high ecological value in their own right but they may be of social or community value for a neighbourhood/community that has the use of such an area for recreational or educational use (nature trails for example).
- 15.74 In addition to this some wild populations of animals may also be of economic value such as red grouse on heather moors that can be shot or trout in rivers that are fished, or even significant populations of birds that may attract bird

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC 15

watchers to a region. Such an assessment is, however, centred upon those populations and areas that are considered to be natural or semi-natural.

- 15.75 Challonsleigh Plantation is well used by local residents and dog walkers as a route along the river. This recreational use of the site is likely to be significant in a Parish context.
- 15.76 The quarry void is also used by members of Plymouth Diving Club and the Devon & Cornwall Police for training on a regular basis, but there is no other public access to the site, and therefore there is no significance in terms of the site's current recreational benefit.

### CONCLUSIONS

- 15.77 The SEIA has considered the potential positive and negative socio economic impacts of the proposed New England Resource Recovery Centre, on the community within 5km from the site.
- 15.78 The proposed development offers benefits to local employment and the local economy and will help the South West Devon Waste Partnership (SWDWP) meet its landfill directive targets and therefore avoid costly penalties furthermore the facility will provide a long-term sustainable solution to the disposal of waste within South West Devon.
- 15.79 The facility will help supply the National Grid with 25MW of electricity per year and offers a potentially low cost form of heat to consumers which offset the need for fossil fuels.
- 15.80 When considering the impact of the development on the socio-economic environment, the relevance of the scheme to the South Hams Core Strategy and Devon County Councils indices of deprivation strategic intelligence report (February 2008) has been considered.
- 15.81 This SEIA has concluded that the development has the potential to benefit the aims of the economic strategies in a positive way.
- 15.82 The table below sets out the potential implications of the proposed development on the Study Area as a result from the deprivation scores set out in the results section of this chapter.

Aim	Achieved	Comment
Income Deprivation	✓	The employment opportunities associated with the long term construction period and the following operational phase have the potential to make a minor positive impact on income levels in the area
Employment Deprivation	✓	The xx jobs associated with the construction of the facility and xx jobs related to the operational phase are likely

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC 15

Health deprivation	✓	<p>to be able provide significant benefit to employment in the area.</p> <p>The Air Quality Assessment and Human Health Assessment included within the ES concluded that the facility will have no adverse impacts on health issues within the study area</p>
Education, skills and training deprivation	✓	<p>Construction (3 years) jobs created</p> <p>Operational semi skilled and skilled staff required</p> <p>The client is committed to ensuring that the socio-economic prospects associated with the development are translated into real opportunities for local people. This will be achieved by focusing on local recruitment; introducing training schemes and using locally based firms where possible.</p>
Housing deprivation	○	<p>The proposed development will neither help nor hinder housing provision in the area</p>
Living environment deprivation	○	<p>The operation of the facility will not have a significant adverse impact on the living environment. The ES and technical assessments have demonstrated that the facility will not have an adverse impact in terms of air quality or flood risk subject to mitigation measures being implemented.</p>
Access to Services	○	<p>The development of the proposed facility will not help of hinder access services</p>

### Cumulative Impacts

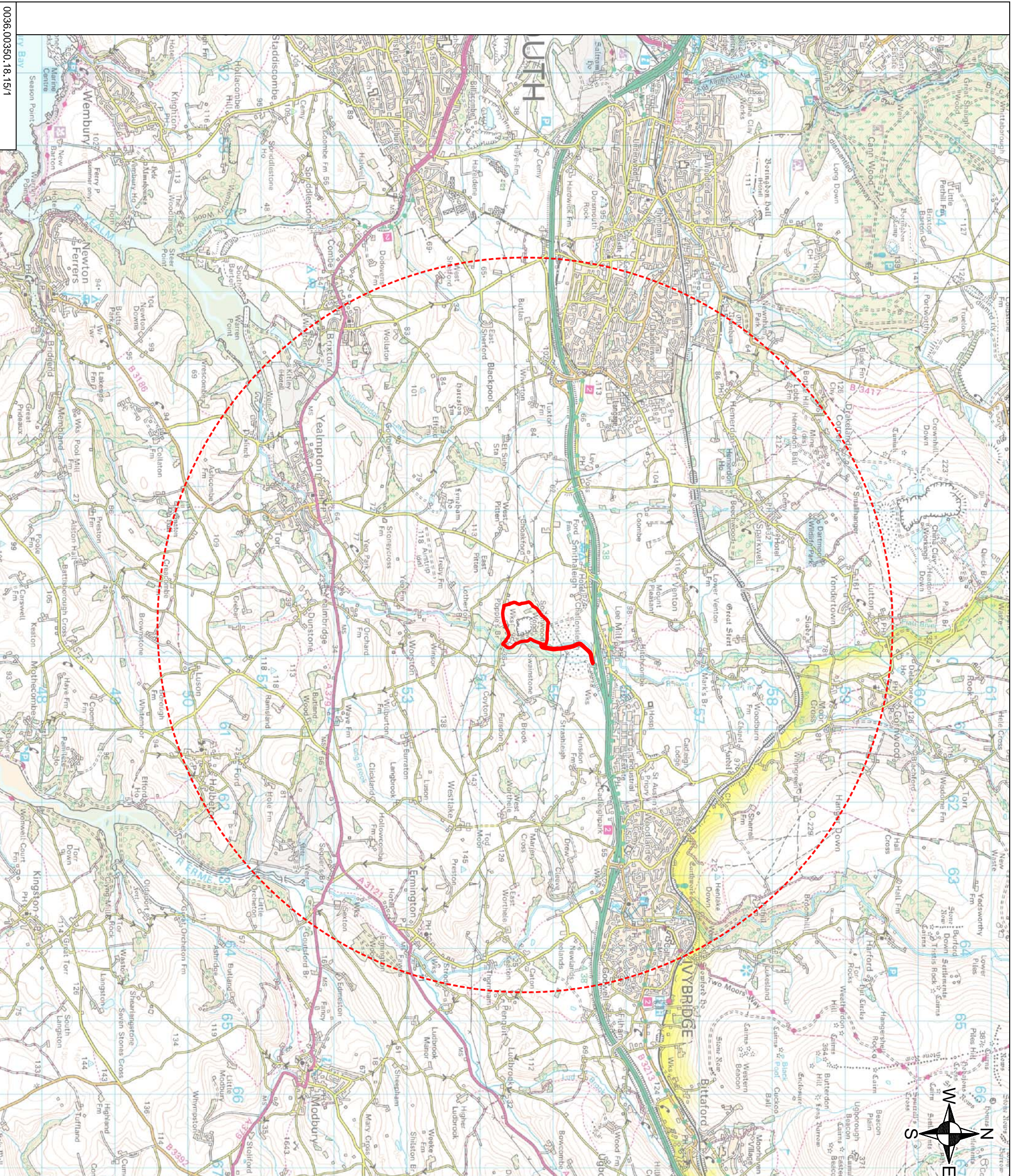
- 15.83 The proposed New England Resource Recovery Centre will redevelop a mothballed creating opportunities of temporary and permanent jobs both short and long-term.
- 15.84 There is a clear opportunity to provide further substance to the economic and social well being of the study area, the wider South West Devon Area and the County as a whole.
- 15.85 The environmental assessment process within this ES considers the potential for cumulative impacts to arise, as a result of the proposed development in conjunction with other developments within the vicinity of the site.
- 15.86 No major cumulative impacts have been identified however the proposal does have the potential to have negative impacts on Ecology receptors identified within the comprehensive Ecological Impact Assessment which in

turn could trigger social effects. Nevertheless, it is considered possible to mitigate most of the negative ecological impacts of the development.

- 15.87 These assessments have concluded that the NERRC will not cause negative cumulative impacts when considered in addition to existing and forthcoming developments in the vicinity of the site. In addition, the NERRC will provide local jobs and provide a sustainable waste facility, which also has the capability of producing renewable energy

### Overall Summary

- 15.88 The SEIA has considered the potential positive and negative social/economic impacts of the proposed New England Resource Recovery Centre, on the community within 5km of the site.
- 15.89 The construction and operation of the NERRC will have direct and indirect employment opportunities for the residents within the 5km study area. In addition to construction workers, the facility directly employ civil engineers, project managers and during operation will require management and sales staff, plant operatives and administration staff etc.
- 15.90 Indirect benefits include the generation of a significant amount of usable energy in the form of heat and power and the avoidance of landfill tax and potential fines associated with not implementing sustainable forms of waste management. In addition the construction and operation of the NERRC will create a demand for haulage, HGV drivers, equipment and materials suppliers and other related businesses.
- 15.91 This SEIA has confirmed that the location and operation of a facility like the NERRC within South West Devon (South-Hams) meets many of the socio economic objectives of the South Hams Local Development Framework Core Strategy. It is considered; the type and amount of employment opportunities the NERRC will create will bring benefits to the local labour market and provide training opportunities throughout the local area.



NOTES

- LEGEND
- SITE BOUNDARY
- 5km RADIUS FROM APPLICATION SITE



**Viridor**

FILMAR HOUSE  
BEIGNON CLOSE  
OCEAN WAY  
CARDIFF, CF23 5HF  
T: 0292 049 1010  
F: 029 2048 7903  
www.slrconsulting.com

**SLR**

NEW ENGLAND RRC  
PLANNING APPLICATION  
5km RADIUS FROM RRC  
**15/1**

Scale 1:50,000 @ A3

Date JANUARY 2010