

Garth Wymott 2

Socio - Economic Statement

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Executive Summary

Mace have conducted a socio-economic assessment of a new Category C prison development (the 'Proposed Development') situated on land adjacent to HMP Garth and HMP Wymott in Lancashire. The proposed site is situated in the countryside about 2 miles to the south-west of Leyland. Preston lies about 5.5 miles to the north, Blackburn about 12 miles to the north-east and Liverpool about 21 miles to the south-west. The M6 is situated about 3 miles to the east with the site accessible via junction 28 (Leyland). The prisons are surrounded by rural land which lies within the ownership the Ministry of Justice (MoJ).

The assessment has utilised an established methodology, with amendments and revisions that create variance to previous studies resulting from the availability of more current data, contextual differences, inflation and additionality.¹ Other secondary data sources and established data proxies have been utilised to calculate the expected impacts. Central to these is the MoJ's Economic Impact of a New Prison (Peter Brett Associates - 2013) report²; updated MoJ data used to provide current comparison for staffing levels and publicly available national statistics used to define the local and regional demographic profile.

Using the latest standardised design, the maximum size prison that can be accommodated on this site will have a capacity of 1,715 spaces. The aim of this assessment is to define the social and economic impact of the Proposed Development at the local level and for the wider region during the construction and operational phases of development.

Construction Phase

The indicative site layout proposes a range of buildings and facilities typical of a Category C resettlement prisons, including:

- Seven houseblocks each accommodating up to 245 prisoners (1,715 prisoners in total), totalling c.53,472 sqm GEA
- Supporting development including kitchen, workshops, kennels, Entrance Resource Hub, Central Services Hub and support buildings, totalling c. 21,060 sqm GEA
- Ancillary development including car parking (c. 525 spaces), internal road layout and perimeter fencing totalling 1326 linear meters enclosing a secure perimeter area of 10.5 ha

It also includes:

- New bowling green and club house is: Land to the south of HMP Wymott, 72 sqm GEA
- New boiler house is: Land between HMP Wymott and HMP Garth, approximately 14m x 41m

¹ Socio-Economic Impact Assessment – Proposed New Prison at Full Sutton (Carney Green – 2018)

² Economic Impact of a New Prison (Peter Brett Associates LLP – 2013)

Construction phase effects are assessed based on ten years of construction worker jobs being equal to one Full Time Equivalent (FTE job), as per HM Treasury Guidance. The construction phase of the prison could support the creation of 69 (net) temporary direct, FTE, jobs and generate £65.9 million (net) direct Gross Value Added (GVA).

This study also estimates that, in addition to these direct impacts, the construction of the Proposed Development could support a total of 21 (net) indirect and induced jobs at local and county level. It could also support an additional £19.8 million (net) indirect and induced GVA at local and regional level. These indirect and induced impacts would be due to the supply chain involved with the construction of the Proposed Development, and the expenditure of construction staff within the economy. All construction impacts would be temporary, aligned to the period of the construction spend and delivery.

Operational Phase

Based on comparison data from the MoJ the proposed development would employ 643 staff employed directly at the prison; this data suggests that 590 of these would be undertaken by people residing within a 40-mile radius.

The expenditure of the prison itself once operational could lead to a series of additional indirect impacts, including £13.7 million (with inflation) indirect annual spend with £2.7 million (with inflation) retained locally, and 230 indirect jobs, of which 46 could be expected to be undertaken by local residents.

It is also forecasted that regional supply-chain spend will equal £17.85 million (with inflation) per annum spend, supporting 299 jobs at a regional level.

Further economic impacts could be expected to result from the expenditure of prison staff and visitors within the local and regional economy. These induced impacts could include £10.4 million (with inflation) induced spend per annum with 30 induced jobs supported.

Other Impacts

The Proposed Development is located adjacent to existing prison facilities; therefore, based on information from The Effect of Custodial Properties on House Prices study it is unlikely that it would have a long-term impact on the rental or selling of residential property in the local area.

The Proposed Development will have a positive impact on the number of prison places available in the local area, and due to being newly designed, would also result in improved facilities being available to prisoners, supporting their effective rehabilitation and increased safety.

Community services within the local and regional area (e.g. those offering housing, employment, physical and mental health support) may also benefit through being engaged to support the rehabilitation of short-term prisoners. This is due to the larger number of prisoners that would be based locally, and the fact that these additional prisoners will be Category C (rather than categories A and B).

1.0 Introduction

The Proposed Development

- 1.1 The Proposed Development is situated on land adjacent to HMP Wymott, a Category C men's training prison with a capacity of c. 1176 and HMP Garth, a Category B men's prison with a capacity of c.850, located in Ulnes Walton near Leyland. The combined site lies to the South of Leyland and Preston in Chorley District Council's administrative area.
- 1.2 HMP Garth was completed in 1988 with an additional cell block being added in the early 21st century. HMP Wymott was completed in May 1979. Following disturbances in 1993 wings C and D had to be replaced. An additional block was constructed in the mid-1990s.
- 1.3 Given the site's semi-rural location adjacent uses tend to be single farmhouses and farm buildings, as well as isolated groups of dwellings and single dwellings. The exception is the housing estate to the north-east of HMP Wymott.
- 1.4 The existing prisons site is in an enclosed setting with mature deciduous woodland/scrub planting running around the majority of their northern, western and south-western boundaries. HMP Garth is almost entirely screened by landscape and by HMP Wymott. Whereas HMP Wymott is more open but is screened from the west by landscaping.
- 1.5 The main vehicle access is from the east of the two estates via Moss Lane / Ulnes Walton Lane and Willow Road. This is the only main access route into the site and serves both existing prison estates currently.
- 1.6 The Proposed Development includes:
 - New prison is: Land to the north of HMP Wymott
 - New bowling green and club house is: Land to the south of HMP Wymott
 - New boiler house is: Land between HMP Wymott and HMP Garth
- 1.7 The indicative site layout proposes a range of buildings and facilities typical of a Category C Resettlement prison, including:
 - Seven houseblocks each accommodating up to 245 prisoners (1,715 prisoners in total), totalling c.53,472 sqm GEA
 - Supporting development including kitchen, workshops, kennels, Entrance Resource Hub, Central Services Hub and support buildings, totalling c. 21,060 sqm GEA
 - Ancillary development including car parking (c. 525 spaces), internal road layout and perimeter fencing totalling 1326 linear meters enclosing a secure perimeter area of 10.5 ha

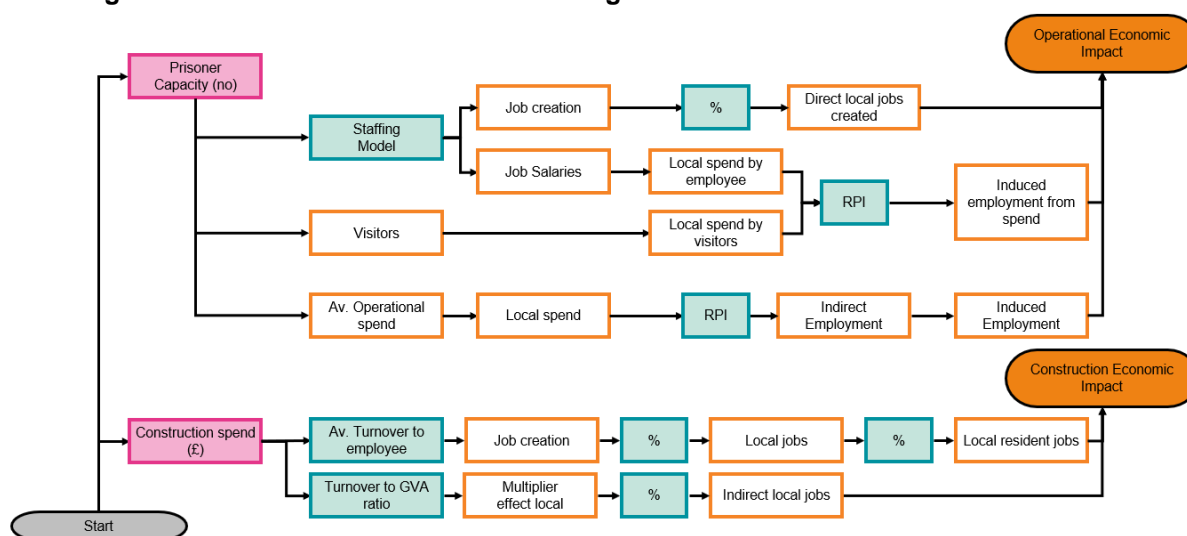
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- 1.8 The houseblocks will be four storeys (plus pitched roof) in height, whilst the other buildings will range from one to three storeys.
- 1.9 The new prison will be designed and built to be highly sustainable and to exceed local and national planning policy requirements in terms of sustainability. MoJ's aspirations include targeting near zero carbon operations, 10% biodiversity net gain, and at least BREEAM 'Excellent' certification, with endeavours to achieving BREEAM 'Outstanding'.
- 1.10 Due to the location of the site it is currently estimated that most of the construction workforce will attend site by car, it is currently predicted that 253 cars will drive to site daily during an average month. In addition, during an average month 79 construction vehicles per day will access site.
- 1.11 The Proposed Development will provide a new Category C prison supporting a population of up to 1,715 inmates.

Approach and Report Structure

- 1.12 The specific aims of this statement are to:
- Provide a baseline assessment of the geographic and demographic area in which the Proposed Development will be located.
 - Provide an assessment of the impacts of the Proposed Development during the construction phase.
 - Provide an assessment of the impacts of the completed development during the operational phase.
- 1.13 Figure 1.1 provides a high-level diagram of the input and output process used to arrive define impacts.

Figure 1.1 – Socio-Economic Process Diagram



1.14 The impacts will be assessed within the context of appropriate local and regional levels and aligned to the granularity of available data.

1.15 The delivery of the Proposed Development will impact the local, regional and wider UK socio-economic landscape; to understand these effects in detail two 'layers' of impact relating to employment and expenditure have been undertaken to identify:

- Temporary benefits generated during construction – relating to employment and expenditure benefits
- Permanent benefits realised during operation

1.16 Wider benefits created both during construction and during operation have also been considered:

- Annual indirect expenditure and employment associated with the operational prison and its supply chain.
- Annual induced expenditure and employment associated with prison employees and visitors.

Assessing Impacts

1.17 Section 2 of the report identifies the geographic areas most likely to be impacted by the development and provides a high-level summary of baseline socio-economic conditions within these areas.

1.18 The socio-economic baseline assessment is collated from relevant publicly available datasets including the 2011 Census, the Office of National Statistics (ONS) Annual Population Survey,

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the ONS Business Register and Employment Survey and the Government's Indices of Multiple Deprivation. Where comparison data exists, it has been completed at local, county and regional levels and for national (England), enabling comparison across geographies.

- 1.19 Section 3 details the temporary socio-economic benefits expected from the construction of the Proposed Development and are defined as 'one-off'.
- 1.20 Section 4 details the permanent socio-economic benefits expected during the operational phase of the Proposed Development; economic benefits are defined as per annum.
- 1.21 Section 5 provides a summary of wider social impacts.
- 1.22 Section 6 provides a summary of the statement.
- 1.23 The assessment of potential socio-economic impacts was calculated using a combination of methodologies which focused on the number of employment opportunities that are likely to be associated with both the construction of the Proposed Development and the subsequent operation. Central to the calculations was the Ministry of Justice's (MoJ) Economic Impact of a New Prison (Peter Brett Associates - 2013); however, up-to-date data has been assimilated into the modelling, to provide a more robust result.
- 1.24 All financial outcome relating to economic impact associate with construction have not been adjusted for inflation; economic impact associated with the operational phase within the assessment were adjusted for inflation based upon the MoJ 2013 report, using current figures from the Bank of England.
- 1.25 The following definitions are relevant to the methodological stages outlined below:
 - Gross direct impacts are an estimate of the total effects of an intervention in terms of specific outputs, for example expenditure/turnover, employment and GVA.
 - Indirect impacts (also known a supply linkage multipliers) are due to purchases made because of the intervention, and further purchases associated with linked firms along the supply chain (e.g. construction companies within the supply chain of companies supplying the prison).
 - Induced impacts (also known as income multipliers) are associated with local expenditure of those who derive incomes from the direct and supply linkage impacts of an intervention. For the Proposed Development, this relates to the expenditure of construction workers, prison staff and prison visitors.
 - Economic multipliers relate to further economic activity (e.g. expenditure and employment) associated with additional local income, local supplier purchases and longer-term development effects. In relation to the Proposed Development, economic multiplier effects are likely to occur from activity within the construction sector's supply chain.

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- Net impacts recognise that not all outputs from an intervention may be 'new'. They are calculated by removing a proportion of the gross impacts through the consideration of deadweight, leakage, displacement and substitution. This process can be applied to indirect and induced impacts as well as direct impacts.
- Deadweight represents the level of outputs from the intervention which would have occurred anyway if it had not gone ahead. For example, this would refer to construction activity (and its benefits in relation to expenditure, employment and GVA) that would take place on the site anyway if the Proposed Development did not take place.
- Leakage represents the number or proportion of outputs that benefit those outside of the intervention's target area or group, which should be deducted from the gross direct impact. In relation to the Proposed Development, this refers to any expenditure, employment or GVA which is generated that is leaked out of the different geographical areas being considered (i.e. local and regional).
- Displacement represents the number or proportion of intervention outputs accounted for by reduced outputs elsewhere within the target geographical area. For example, the construction of the Proposed Development may displace construction activity, which would have occurred elsewhere within the geographical area. This is because there are only a finite amount of resources and labour.
- Substitution occurs where a firm substitutes one activity for another, such as recruiting a jobless person while another employee loses a job, in order to take advantage of public sector assistance.

1.26 The list below shows the methodologies used to predict the different potential impacts of the construction phase.

- Gross direct construction impacts were calculated utilising the expected construction cost of the Proposed Development and applying the appropriate ratios from the Annual Business Survey (ABS) to identify the level of employment and GVA which could occur. The Standard Industrial Classification 41 (Construction of Buildings) was used from the ABS. Guidance from the MoJ's Economic Impact of a New Prison (2013) report was used to calculate the proportion of direct employment which could be undertaken by local residents.
- Following the calculation of the Proposed Development's construction-based gross direct impacts, indirect and induced impacts were also calculated; these reflect the impact of the direct construction upon the wider supply chain as well as the expenditure of individuals employed to build the Proposed Development. This is achieved through the application of an economic multiplier effect. Multiplier ratios of 1.1 (local level) and 1.5 (regional level) were used here, based on guidance from the MoJ's Economic Impact of a New Prison (2013) report (supported by data from the English Partnerships' Additionality Guide).

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- Recognising that not all the construction impacts would be 'net new', due to factors such as leakage and displacement, analysis was undertaken to identify the net impacts from the construction, in terms of turnover, jobs and GVA. This involved applying ratios for deadweight, leakage, displacement and substitution.

1.27 The list below outlines the methodologies used to predict the different potential impacts of the operational phase.

- The number of directly employees was derived the from the MoJ's Economic Impact of a New Prison (2013); this was tested against up-to-date data supplied by MoJ and calculated using current comparison facilities, up-to-date staffing ratios and statistics; this was used to assess the likely proportion of these to be from within a 40-mile radius of the Proposed Development.
- To establish indirect impacts from the Proposed Development relate to spending on goods and services in the economy data from the MoJ's Economic Impact of a New Prison (2013) report identified the average indirect spend per prisoner, enabling the estimated total indirect spend per annum to be calculated, as well as the proportion of this expected to be spent in the local area (again based on the MoJ's report, up-to-date data and profession assumptions). The estimated total indirect spend per annum for the prison was used to calculate the number of potential indirect jobs which could be supported, using a turnover per job figure from the MoJ's Economic Impact of a New Prison (2013) report.
- Induced impacts from the Proposed Development occur from the expenditure of prison staff and visitors. An induced spend per employee figure and an average spend per prison visit figure were utilised (from the MoJ's report) to calculate an estimated total per annum induced spend for the prison. The MoJ report provided a job per induced spend figure, which was used to calculate the level of potential induced employment supported by the prison resulting from the annual induced spend.
- Other potential strategic impacts were assessed using The Social Care Needs of Short Sentence Prisoners³, which was used to understand the social care requirements of prisoners; and The Effect of Custodial Properties on House Prices, which informed the potential impact of the Proposed Development on house prices.

Assumptions and Limitations

1.28 The analysis contained within this report is unavoidably subject to a number of limitations, and assumptions have been made where required information is not available (or does not exist at this stage of the development process).

³ The Social Care Needs of Short-Sentenced Prisoners – Revolving Doors (Anderson & Cairns, 2011)

- 1.29 Data used, unless stated otherwise, has been extracted from published, publically-available and verifiable sources, including the Office for National Statistics (ONS), Government departments and bodies such as Public Health England. Inevitably there are some minor inconsistencies in data vintages because of differences in release calendars and update cycles.
- 1.30 Available data is subject to limitations as it is specific to defined areas and regions and designated by authority. It is acknowledged that the impacts identified will be 'spread' across local and regional boundaries and into other adjacent authorities.
- 1.31 A degree of professional judgement has also been applied – particularly in determining additionality factors.
- 1.32 The report acknowledges that the impact of Covid-19 pandemic will inevitably have short- and medium-term consequences for the socio-economic landscape, however, no specific consideration has been built into the modelling or analysis because of the low level of maturity relating to impact data and analysis at the time of writing.

2.0 Area of Impact and Socio-Economic Context

- 2.1 The site is situated in the countryside about 2 miles to the south-west of Leyland. Preston lies about 5.5 miles to the north, Blackburn about 12 miles to the north-east and Liverpool about 21 miles to the south-west. The M6 is situated about 3 miles to the east with the site accessible via junction 28 (Leyland).
- 2.2 The local topography is very flat without any major topographical features. The two prisons are situated on land which was formerly an army ammunition depot, the remnants of which are still visible in the landscape to the north of the appraisal site.
- 2.3 Whilst the two existing prisons occupy a large area, the buildings are relatively low level and do not appear dominant in the landscape as the buildings are predominantly 2 and 3 storeys.
- 2.4 The Proposed Development mostly lies outside of the prison boundaries in land partly in agricultural use, including associated farm buildings, and partly in use for ancillary prison purposes, containing an energy centre with biomass boiler which serves both prisons. There is also an 'L' shaped belt of mature trees which runs along the northern boundary before turning southwards and running across the centre of the appraisal site, separating the agricultural area from the energy centre.
- 2.5 To the east of the appraisal site lies the small area of two-storey terraced housing which it is understood was originally developed to provide prison officer accommodation. Land surrounding the prison complex and appraisal site is otherwise in agricultural use

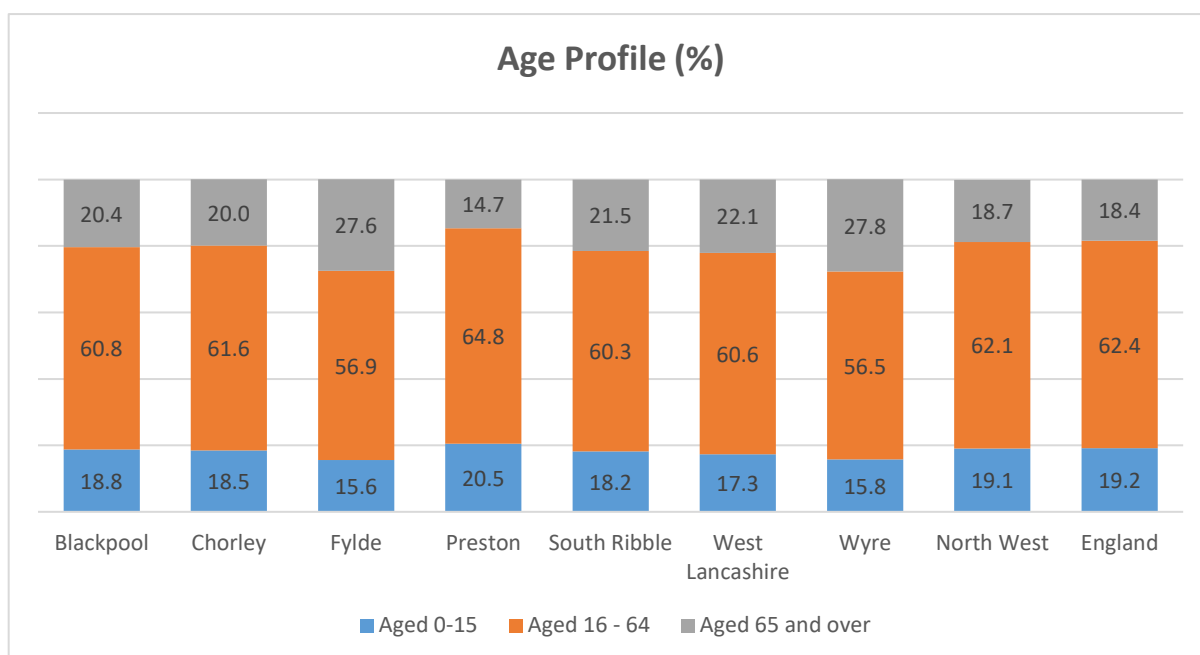
Defining the Area of Impact

- 2.6 As official data is usually disaggregated along administrative boundaries such as districts, counties and regions the areas of impact have been defined on this basis, but also include specific data relating to adjoined authorities in which the Proposed Development is situated or adjacent to and travel to work distances included in current MoJ data.
- 2.7 The Proposed Development sits within Chorley DC's administrative area; for the purposes of this statement and to define the area of impact data for Chorley District Council, South Ribble Borough Council will be analysed and comparison data for other local authorities in the area of the county of Lancashire to provide local context; the North West to provide regional context and England will be used to provide higher-level evaluation and comparison of national norms.
- 2.8 The impact of the Covid 19 pandemic will have, inevitably, impacted local and regional workforce statistics, however, as the economy recovers there is anticipated growth in the jobs market. Employment opportunities created because of the Proposed Development will support this recovery providing additional construction and associated supply chain opportunity in the region.

Baseline Population Profile

- 2.9 Having defined the area of impact it is important to consider the socio-economic context of these areas to provide comparison so that assumptions and results can be evaluated to inform future planning.
- 2.10 ONS data for 2020 shows that Lancashire has a total population of c.1,219,800, the most local authorities for the Proposed Development are defined as Chorley local authority which has a population of c.118,200 and South Ribble local authority, which has a population of c.110,800.
- 2.11 Figure 2.1 shows the high-level age profile of the resident population according to ONS 2020 Population Estimates data.

Figure 2.1: High Level Age Profile by Local Authority, Region and Country⁴



2.12 The North West region is broadly consistent with the national norms in terms of overall age profile.

2.13 Except for Preston, all the LA areas reviewed exceed these norms in the ‘Aged 65 and over’ category. Fylde and Wyre (c28%) have the greatest proportion of ‘65 and over’ population, followed by South Ribble and West Lancashire (c.22%): Blackpool and Chorley’s (20%) population percentage in this category are marginally higher against the national norm (c.18%). Preston’s population ratio in this age group is significantly smaller (c.15%).

2.14 For those aged 16 to 64, the comparison areas, except for Chorley, show some variance against the regional and national norm (c.62%). Preston (c.65%) is the only area that exceeds national norms. Blackpool and West Lancashire (c.61%) have a marginally lower ratio; South Ribble (c.60%) has a slightly lower percentage; Fylde and Wyre (c.57%) have the lowest percentage of 16 to 65 population.

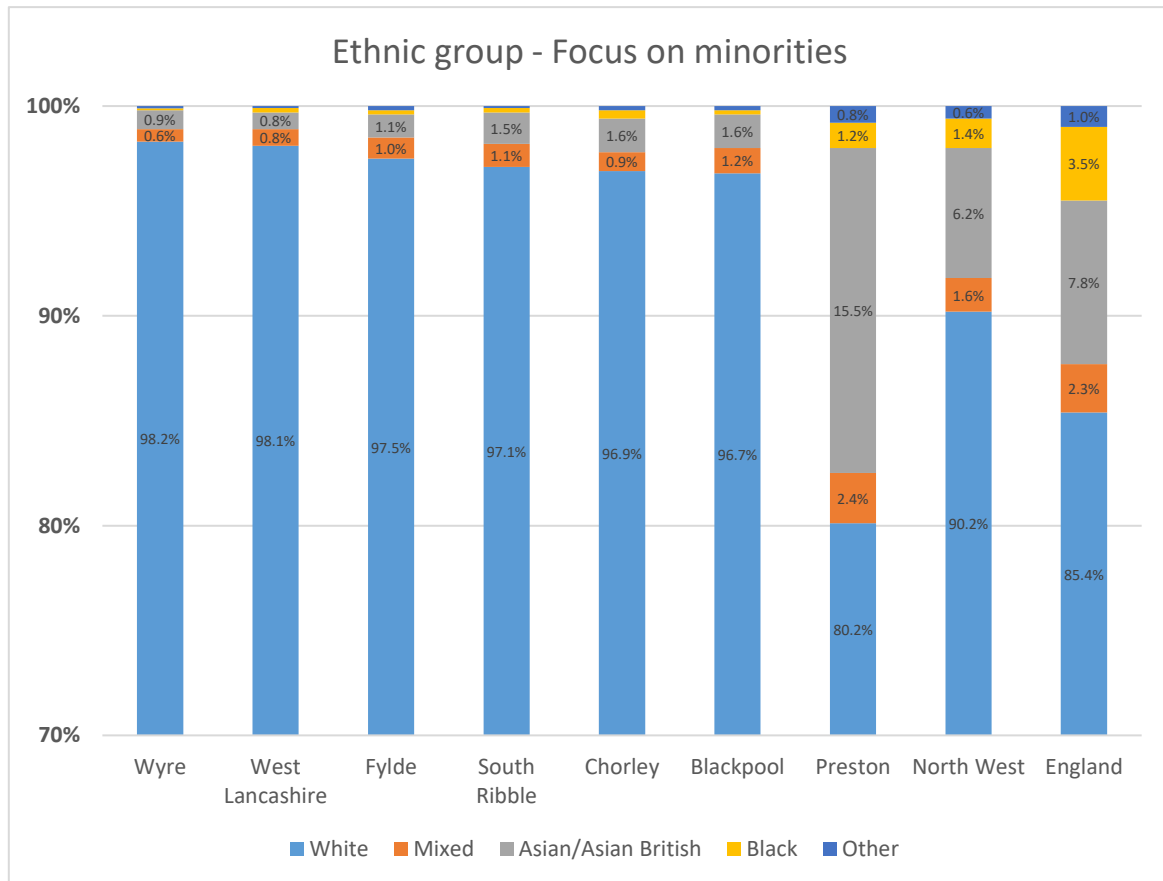
2.15 Chorley and South Ribble, the local authorities for the Proposed Development, have lower than regional and national percentages in the 0-15 age group Chorley’s 16-64 aged group is lower than the regional and national percentage, but of low or nil significance, whilst South Ribble is approximately 2% lower.

⁴ ONS Population estimates – local authority based by five-year age band, Total population (2020)

2.16 This data will need to be considered in the context of access to local workforce resources. However, the variance is minor; it is unlikely that age profile will be a major factor in determining impacts at local and regional levels.

2.17 Figure 2.2 shows makeup of the populations by ethnicity based upon 2011 census data.

Figure 2.2: Percentage of population in each ethnic group⁵



2.18 There are differences across all the areas reviewed and compared against percentages for England for those identifying at the 2011 census in the categories ‘White’ (c.85%), ‘Mixed’ (c.2%), ‘Asian/Asian British’ (c.8%), ‘Black’ (c.4%), and ‘Other’ (c.1%).

2.19 Chorley, Blackpool, Fylde, South Ribble, West Lancashire and Wyre all exceed the national norm for ‘White’ population; with c.97% and above identifying as ‘White’. This is against a regional percentage of c.90%.

2.20 Preston’s population is the most diverse. Preston’s ‘White’ (c.80%) population, is lower than the regional percentage (c.90%) and for England (c.85%). Other ethnic groups correspond to

⁵ Census (2011) Ethnic group

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national norms for 'Mixed' (c.2%) and 'Other' (c.1%) category; Preston has a large 'Asian/Asian British' (c36%).

2.21 The local areas of Chorley and South Ribble correspond across the larger ethnic categories, 'White' (c97%), 'Mixed' (c.1%), 'Asian/Asian British' (c.2%).

Economic Activity

2.22 Table 2.1 shows statistics for those identified as 'Economically active' in the defined local areas, region and for comparison, England.

Table 2.1 Labour Supply - Economic Activity (April 2019-March2020)⁶

Area	Economically active		In Employment		Employees		Self employed		Unemployed	
	Numbers	%	Numbers	%	Numbers	%	Numbers	%	Numbers	%
Blackpool	65,500	78.1	62,700	73.5	54,600	64.6	7,700	8.7	4,000	6.0
Chorley	55,700	79.8	53,700	76.8	46,900	67.8	6,800	9.0	1,900	3.3
Fylde	38,300	83.7	37,800	82.7	31,700	69.3	6,100	13.3	1,100	3.9
Preston	74,100	83.2	73,000	82.7	66,300	74.4	7,300	8.3	2,700	3.4
South Ribble	58,700	88.0	58,300	87.4	52,200	78.2	6,100	9.2	1,500	2.5
West Lancashire	51,500	72.5	49,900	70.1	40,300	58.2	9,600	11.9	2,000	3.3
Wyre	53,900	81.5	53,100	80.2	45,200	70.9	7,900	9.4	1,800	3.2
North West	3,512,300	78.1	3,367,200	74.9	2,918,700	64.9	440,400	9.8	145,000	4.1
England	27,681,300	79.4	26,561,800	76.2	22,607,900	64.9	3,866,300	11.1	1,119,400	4.0

2.23 Labour supply statistics for the North West region shows that those classed as 'Economically Active' as a percentage of the 16-64 population is slightly below the percentage for England as a whole. However, those classified as 'Unemployed' as a percentage of economically active is consistent with the national percentage.

2.24 The local regions defined in this report reveal consistently lower percentages classified as 'Unemployed' (as a percentage of those economically active) except for Blackpool which records a rate of 6% which is significantly higher than the national percentage (4%) and Fylde which is aligned to the national norm.

2.25 Chorley's percentages for the sub-categories 'Employees' (c.68%) is higher than national and regional percentages (c.65%) but not as high as the percentage for South Ribble (c.78%) which is significantly higher.

⁶ ONS Annual population survey, Local Authority Profile – Labour Supply - Employment and unemployment (2020) – those aged 16-64

2.26 Chorley and South Ribble, for the sub-category ‘Self Employed’ (9%) is marginally lower the regional percentage (c.10%) and lower than the national for England (c.11%).

2.27 Table 2.2 shows those defined as ‘Economically inactive’ and the percentage of those that are classified as those who are ‘Economically inactive who want a job’.

Table 2.2 Economically inactive (April 2019-March 2020)⁷

Area	Economically inactive		Economically inactive who want a job	
	Numbers	%	Numbers	%
Blackpool	18,000	21.9	4,300	24.1
Chorley	13,800	20.2	4,300	30.9
Fylde	7,500	16.3	!	!
Preston	14,800	16.8	3,500	23.8
South Ribble	8,000	12.0	!	!
West Lancashire	18,800	27.5	1,500	8.0
Wyre	11,500	18.5	3,600	31.2
North West	984,800	21.9	177,800	18.1
England	7,163,400	20.6	1,496,600	20.9

! Estimate and confidence interval not available since the group sample size in zero or disclosive (0-2).

2.28 This data reveals that the percentage of those classed as ‘Economically inactive’ who are seeking employment in the local defined authority areas of Blackpool (c.24%), Chorley (c.31%), Preston (c.24%) and Wyre (c.31%), are higher than for the North West as a whole. Statistics are not available for Fylde and South Ribble.

2.29 Chorley has a population percentage classed as ‘Economically inactive’ (c.20%), this is lower than the regional percentage (c.22%) and within ½ of 1 percent of the national percentage (c.21%).

2.30 Table 2.3 shows the claimant count for the defined local areas for July 2020. ONS defines Claimant Count as a composite of the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance and those claiming Universal Credit who are required to seek work to qualify for their benefits. Combining these two identifies all the people claiming benefit principally for the reason of being unemployed.

⁷ ONS Annual population survey – Economic inactivity (2020) – those aged 16-64

Table 2.3 Claimant Count⁸

Area	July 2020 Claimants as a proportion of residents aged 16-64	May 2021 Claimants as a proportion of residents aged 16-64
	%	%
Blackpool	12.3	15.1
Chorley	4.8	5.4
Fylde	5.8	5.8
Preston	7.4	9.1
South Ribble	4.5	4.2
West Lancashire	5.4	6.2
Wyre	6.1	6.3
North West	7.2	8.4
England	6.5	7.4

2.31 ONS defines Claimant Count as a composite of the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance and those claiming Universal Credit who are required to seek work to qualify for their benefits. Combining these two identifies all the people claiming benefit principally for the reason of being unemployed.

2.32 The July 2020 claimant count for 16-64 residents shows that the North West (7.2%) and Preston (7.4%) have higher than the percentage for England (6.5%) , however, this is less than one percent. Blackpool (12.3%) has a high level of claimants in this category; this reflects Blackpool's ranking against Government's Indices of Multiple Deprivation (see section: Deprivation).

2.33 In July 2020 the Claimant count for Chorley (4.8%), Fylde (5.8%), South Ribble (4.5%), West Lancashire (5.4%) and Wyre (6.1%) record lower percentages than for the North West region and England as a whole.

2.34 When compared to the most recent claimant count statistics (May 2021) it is notable that the percentage of 16–64 year-olds has increased in all of the areas analysed with the exception of South Ribble, which has seen a small decrease. The increase in claimants is likely a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. As the economy recovers it is anticipated that there will be a increase in workforce demand. The Proposed Develop will contribute to this recovery.

2.35 Table 2.4 shows Qualifications levels for the area.

⁸ ONS Claimant Count (July 2020 and May 2021) – rate is proportion of the 16-64 age profile – **Claimant count:** The number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance plus those who claim Universal Credit who are out of work.

Table 2.4 Qualifications (April 2019 – March 2020)⁹

Area	NVQ4+	NVQ3+	NVQ2+	NVQ1+	Other qualifications	No qualifications
Blackpool	27.6%	48.2%	70.8%	84.2%	5.6%	10.2%
Chorley	35.4%	58.4%	79.0%	87.0%	5.2%	7.8%
Fylde	36.5%	56.9%	79.6%	90.5%	n/a	8.6%
Preston	35.2%	54.9%	73.3%	83.3%	9.8%	6.9%
South Ribble	46.3%	60.6%	82.1%	92.1%	5.5%	2.3%
West Lancashire	32.3%	51.0%	72.8%	87.4%	5.2%	7.4%
Wyre	33.0%	52.9%	75.8%	89.3%	4.3%	6.4%
North West	36.1%	55.2%	74.5%	85.0%	6.3%	8.7%
England	40.0%	58.5%	75.7%	85.8%	6.7%	7.5%

2.36 This data reveals that the North West’s attainment of NVQ Level 3 and above is lower than for England and that the largest deficit in the local defined authorities is in Blackpool. Blackpool also has a high level of residents defined as having ‘No qualifications’.

2.37 South Ribble has higher than England percentages at all NVQ levels and has a low level of residents identified as having ‘No qualifications’. Whilst Chorley is consistent with England’s percentages for NVQ3 and above, has a higher percentage for NVQ2 and above and NVQ1 and above but has a lower percentage for NVQ4 and above.

2.38 Table 2.5 shows the most dominate employment by occupation for the local and regional defined areas and for England to provide comparison.

⁹ ONS Annual Population Survey, Qualifications (2020)

Table 2.5 Employment percentage by occupation¹⁰

Area	%								
	Managers, directors and senior officials (SOC2010)	Professional occupations (SOC2010)	Associate prof & tech occupations (SOC2010)	Administrative and secretarial occupations (SOC2010)	Skilled trades occupations (SOC2010)	Caring, leisure and other service occupations (SOC2010)	Sales and customer service occupations (SOC2010)	Process, plant and machine operatives (SOC2010)	Elementary occupations (SOC2010)
Blackpool	11.0	14.9	10.4	12.2	10.1	11.7	9.6	7.0	12.8
Chorley	15.8	14.5	12.0	12.3	10.0	13.3	7.5	7.4	7.1
Fylde	24.3	11.2	18.2	14.6	9.3	4.2	8.0	!	7.4
Preston	8.0	14.9	16.8	11.5	10.1	10.1	8.7	6.5	13.4
South Ribble	10.6	15.7	12.9	10.3	10.9	14.1	9.6	8.4	7.5
West Lancashire	16.6	15.6	9.1	11.9	12.7	11.2	6.4	6.9	9.5
Wyre	11.2	18.7	11.6	9.6	13.8	10.1	11.6	4.7	8.7
North West	10.4	20.1	13.5	10.3	10.1	9.6	8.0	6.6	11.0
England	11.9	21.7	14.8	9.7	9.8	8.8	6.8	6.0	10.1

! Estimate and confidence interval not available since the group sample size in zero or disclosive (0-2).

2.39 For those in employment in the defined local authorities, residents have a broad range of occupational activity. All areas analysed have lower than national averages for ‘Professional occupations’.

2.40 Blackpool and Preston show the largest percentage in ‘Elementary Occupations’ (c.13%) whilst Chorley, Fylde and South Ribble have the lowest (c.7 to 7.5%). This against a regional average of 11% and national average of c.10%.

2.41 Chorley and South Ribble exceed the national and regional average ‘Administrative and secretarial occupations’; ‘Skilled trades occupations’; ‘Caring, leisure and other service occupations’; ‘Sales and customer service occupations and Process, plant and machine operations’. Chorley also exceed national and regional averages for the category for ‘Managers, directors and senior officials’.

Healthcare facilities – access to General Practitioners

2.42 The ratio of GPs per 10,000 population for the North West (6.9), Lancashire (6.3); the most local areas for the Proposed Development, Chorley (5.4), South Ribble (6.3), Preston (5.7), West Lancashire (5.7) are notably lower than the average in England (7.6).¹¹

¹⁰ ONS Business, Annual Population Survey, Employee by Occupation (April 2019 – March 2020)

¹¹ LGA 2013/14 Ratio of GPs per 10,000 population

Deprivation

2.43 Table 2.6 summarises scores and ranking of the areas of impact in terms of English Indices of Deprivation

Table 2.6 IoD2019 Local Authority Focus¹²

Area	Local Authority Rank*	Local Authority Score**	LSOA proportion in first decile***	Income Rank	Employment Rank	Education, Skills & Training Rank	Health & Disability Rank	Crime Rank	Living Environment Rank	Barriers to Housing & Services
	Compared against 317 English Local Authorities - 1 being the most deprived and 317 the least.									
Blackpool	1	1	6	1	2	8	1	16	15	308
Chorley	192	177	128	186	159	228	103	181	162	282
Fylde	198	195	135	188	121	248	97	254	163	300
Preston	46	45	46	61	62	120	31	42	39	294
South Ribble	210	204	129	213	179	235	116	201	99	304
West Lancashire	178	155	95	144	124	190	130	230	233	197
Wyre	147	129	63	127	102	181	71	213	152	289
	* Local Authority Rank – summarises the average level of deprivation across an area based upon all of the neighbourhoods contained within. For example, all LSOAs within a local authority, whether highly deprived or not so deprived, contribute to this summary measure. **Average Score – summaries the average level of deprivation across an area based upon all of the neighbourhoods contained within. The main difference from average rank measure is that more deprived neighbourhoods tend to have more ‘extreme’ scores. ***LSOA proportion in most deprived 10% nationally summaries the proportion of neighbourhoods in a local authority that are in the most deprived decile. Neighbourhoods outside of the 10% most deprived are not included in this measure.									

2.44 Figure 2.3 shows the areas of deprivation defined in the 2019 Government’s Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) for Chorley LA. These highlights deprivation centres in and around the town of Chorley with pockets in the north and north-east of the local area.

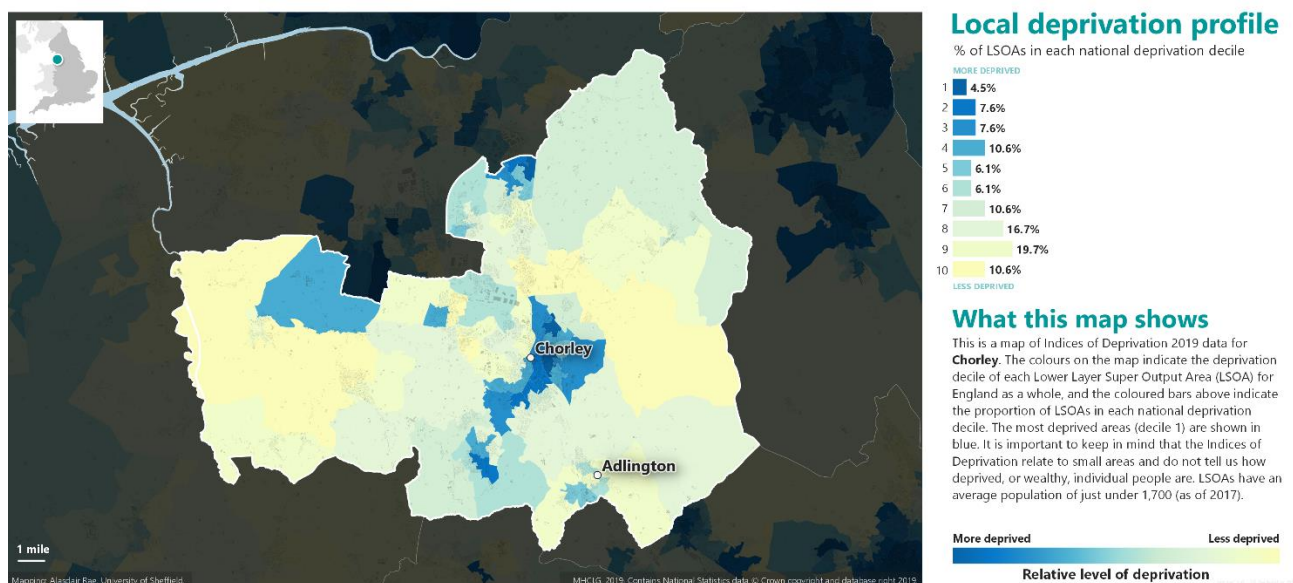
¹² Ministry of Housing Communities & Local Government IoD2019 - <https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrjoiOTdjYzlyNTMtMTcxNi00YmQ2LWI1YzgtMTUyYzYxMjQ2LWl1widiCl6ImJmMzQ2OGEwLTIiN2QtNDNkZS1hODcyLTl0YTJlZjM5OTVhOCJ9>

Figure 2.3 English Indices of Deprivation 2019¹³

English Indices of Deprivation 2019



CHORLEY



2.45 The overall 2019 IMD score for Lancashire (weighted average of the seven domain scores and the most widely used of the indices) is 23.443, which means it is ranked number 70 out of 151 English single tier and county councils in England. This means it has moderate, but above average levels of deprivation in comparison to other areas.

2.46 The values of the indicators used in the 2019 Indices mostly date from 2015/16. The scores are calculated from thirty-nine indicators grouped under seven different domains or themes, each measuring a different type of deprivation to produce an overall indicator, the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). It is of note that Blackpool score 45.039 and is ranked as 1 of 151.¹⁴

Crime

2.47 In 2021 Q1 (12 months ending) Lancashire had recorded 8.07 crimes per 1000 people that were violence against the person with injury. Lancashire was ranked 77 out of 152 in All English single tier and county councils. Isles of Scilly had the lowest number of offences 1.35 crimes per 1000 people in this quarter with Blackpool having the largest number at 17.96 crimes per

¹³ <https://imd2019.group.shef.ac.uk/> - Mapping: Alasdair Rae, University of Sheffield – Contains ONS data

¹⁴ https://lginform.local.gov.uk/reports/view/lga-research/lga-research-report-indices-of-deprivation-2019?mod-area=E06000060&mod-group=AllUnitaryLainCountry_England&mod-type=NamedComparisonGroup

1000 people offences. The number of offences in Lancashire has decreased from the last equivalent period when there were 8.98 crimes per 1000 people.¹⁵

2.48 In the twelve months to end of 2021 Q1 (12 months ending) Chorley had recorded 55.45 crimes per 1000 people, this ranks Chorley 2 out of 3 in Chorley district authority geographical neighbours. West Lancashire had the lowest number of offences 47.24 crimes per 1000 people in this quarter with South Ribble having the largest number at 106.89 crimes per 1000 people offences.¹⁶

Legislation and policy context

2.49 Several areas of policy and legislation are relevant to the Proposed Development. These are summarised below.

MoJ (2016) Prison Safety and Reform¹⁷

2.50 The Prison Safety and Reform white paper provides a summary of proposals setting out the MoJ's plans to make prisons places of safety and reform.

2.51 The white paper made the following statements:

- Nearly half of all prisoners re-offend within a year. The cost of reoffending is estimated to be up to £15 billion a year. To address the issue of reoffending, there is a need to review the current levels of violence and safety issues in prisons. In doing this, the MoJ hopes to reduce reoffending, reduce the cost to society, and decrease the number of victims to crime.
- Around 25 per cent of prisoners are living in crowded conditions. There are variations in running costs between the same types of prisons due to their age and variations in design, as well as a mismatch between the types of prison places available and the types of places required. For example, the sentenced population is too large for the training estate, and therefore some offenders are held in higher security prisons at a greater cost and without access to the services they require.
- Current provision is inflexible, it does not represent good value for money, and is not suitable to support its staff to best deliver results. This is having a negative effect on the successful reform of prisoners. Poor prison design can increase the likelihood of bullying, drug taking and violence occurring.

¹⁵ <https://lginform.local.gov.uk/reports/view/lga-research/lga-research-report-police-recorded-crime?mod-area=E10000017&mod-group=AllSingleTierAndCountyLalnCountry&mod-type=comparisonGroupType>

¹⁶ <https://lginform.local.gov.uk/reports/view/lga-research/lga-research-report-police-recorded-crime?mod-area=E07000118&mod-group=AllDistrictAuthorityGeographicalNeighbours&mod-type=comparisonGroupType>

¹⁷ Prison Safety and Reform (MoJ 2016)

- 2.52 The MoJ wants to create a less crowded, better organised, and fit for purpose prison estate. Prisons should be places of safety and reform. However, for this to be achieved it recognised that there is a need for a fundamental shift in the way the estate is organised and operated. This requires investment and significant improvements in the quality of buildings across the prison estate.
- 2.53 Investments will create a greater alignment between supply and demand. The new accommodation would largely comprise of single cells, leading to a reduction in crowding. These activities aim to reduce unit costs and deliver better value for money.
- 2.54 House of Commons Justice Committee referred to the new-for-old policy implemented by the former Secretary of State for Justice, explaining the variation in costs of keeping people in different prisons.¹⁸ The aim of the approach was to close old and inefficient facilities whilst maintaining enough places to meet demand. This policy provided an opportunity to improve the physical infrastructure of the estate, reduce structural inefficiencies, and enable the use of new technologies.
- 2.55 These improvements would result in reduced costs through heating, lighting, maintenance, safety and security. They would also result in reduced staffing ratios, resulting in reduced costs – G4S estimated that for every Prison Custody Officer (PCO) saved through better design, £750,000 is saved through the lifetime of a 25-year contract.
- 2.56 This policy resulted in the closure of older and inefficient prisons, saving £168 million in the adult male estate.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2021)

- 2.57 The revised NPPF¹⁹ was updated in July 2021 and sets out the government's planning policies for England and how they are expected to be applied.
- 2.58 The framework states that 'Other statements of government policy may be material when preparing plans or deciding applications, such as relevant Written Ministerial Statements and endorsed recommendations of the National Infrastructure Commission.'²⁰
- 2.59 The purpose of the planning system is to support the achievement of sustainable development, and therefore the system is required to meet objectives specific to each pillar of sustainability, namely:

¹⁸ 2.54 House of Commons Justice Committee (2015) – Prisons: planning and policies, Ninth Report of Session 2014-15

¹⁹ National Planning Policy Framework – Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, (Crown Copyright 2021)

²⁰ National Planning Policy Framework – Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, (Crown Copyright 2021) pg. 4 para 6

- Economic objective – should contribute to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy.
- Social objective – should support strong, vibrant and healthy communities.
- Environmental objective – should contribute to protecting and enhancing the natural, built and historic environment.

2.60 The framework outlines how planning should ensure a presumption in favour of sustainable development.

Local Plan

2.61 The development plan for Chorley Council ('the Council') comprises:

- Central Lancashire Core Strategy (2012).
- Chorley Local Plan 2012 - 2026 (2015).
- Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (2009).
- Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Site Allocation and Development Management Policies Parts 1 and 2 (2013).

2.62 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and any relevant Supplementary Planning Documents ('SPDs') are material considerations in the determination of planning applications.

2.63 The Chorley Local Plan 2012 -2026 (adopted 2015) identifies the scale of development in each settlement and allocates sites to meet the development needs of Chorley up to the period 2026 in order to achieve the vision for growth as outlined in the Core Strategy. The Local Plan identifies key local issues and provides a set of policies to manage change which will be used by the Council to determine planning applications. The Local Plan is in general conformity with the strategic objectives of the adopted core strategy. It replaced the Local Plan review 2003.²¹

2.64 The Chorley Local Plan 2012-2026 support new development within the urban settlements (Policy V2). There are areas 'safeguarded' for future development pending the next review of the local plan but no development is permitted on these at present (Policy BNE3). The majority of open countryside, including the appraisal site and the two prison complexes, is designated green belt and so subject to strict limitations on development. There is a policy exception for sites identified as 'Previously Developed Sites in the Green Belt' (Policy BNE5) which is the key policy issue in relation to this proposal.

2.65 It is a criteria-based policy which permits the reuse, infilling and redevelopment of such sites provided the criteria are met. The key principles are:

- It should not lead to a major increase in the developed portion of the site.

²¹ <https://chorley.gov.uk/Pages/AtoZ/Chorley-Local-Plan-2012-2026.aspx>

- It should not have a greater impact on the openness of the green belt.
- It should respect the character of the landscape.
- It should not be significantly detrimental to the features of historical importance.
- It should not be significantly detrimental to the features of ecological importance.
- The appearance of the site should be maintained or enhanced.
- The proposals should come forward as part of a comprehensive plan for the whole.

3.0 Economic benefits of construction activity

Economic Output (GVA)

- 3.1 This section explores the impact of the construction phase of the Proposed Development.
- 3.2 Unless stated otherwise, construction-related impacts are assessed at a local (local authority and district) and regional level; for the purposes of this study, the local level is defined as Chorley and neighbouring LAs, the regional level is the North West.
- 3.3 This section uses costs supplied for the proposed development found in the Full Business Case (March 2021); it does not account for variables such as construction methodology and the impact of 'off-site' manufacturing on local and regional employment opportunities.
- 3.4 The construction phase would result in an increase in temporary jobs. This would generate increased GVA due to the purchase of goods and services in the local and regional supply chain. Given in standard HM Treasury guidance one full-time equivalent (FTE) construction job is equal to 10 employment years.

Gross direct impacts

- 3.5 Utilising the estimated construction milestones and the estimated construction costs defined in the Proposed Develop feasibility report, it is possible to estimate the number of additional temporary full-time equivalent jobs that will be needed to deliver the project. On this basis, the construction of the Proposed Development could be expected to support c.122 temporary full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs.²²
- 3.6 The construction process would require specialist skills and techniques and productivity gains associated with construction method will, likely reduce the total number; therefore, it is assumed that the majority of these jobs would be filled from outside the local area, within the wider county and region. The Economic Impact of a New Prison report²³ indicates that ten per cent of

²² To quantify this in job terms, HM Treasury has offered guidance that one permanent construction job is equivalent to ten employment years.

²³ Ministry of Justice (2013) Economic Impact of a New Prison by Peter Brett Associates LLP

construction jobs would/should be undertaken by local residents, which could therefore be c.12 FTE construction jobs for local residents. However, a robust and targeted approach to generating local Social Value could provide incentive to enhance local opportunities.

- 3.7 The total GVA for the Proposed Development could be c.£117.2 million based on the estimated cost of construction. Like turnover/expenditure, this would be a one-off occurrence over the project lifecycle (not per annum).

Gross indirect and induced impacts

- 3.8 The expenditure incurred to build the Proposed Development would be multiplied throughout the supply chain of the businesses involved. The businesses in the supply chain would therefore employ staff to deliver the work. The expenditure of staff employed to build the Proposed Development would also be multiplied throughout the economy.
- 3.9 The Economic Impact of a New Prison report²⁴ utilised the English Partnerships Additionality Guide; this was revised in 2014 by Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) and provides guidance and ready reckoners to support Socio-Economic Impact. Multiplier ratios to estimate the impacts from supplier spending of 1.1 at local level and 1.5 at regional level have been applied.
- 3.10 The businesses directly involved in the construction would spend money on goods and services within the supply chain. The construction of the Proposed Development could support a further c.£96.5 million turnover/expenditure through supply chain, of which £32.2 million could be expected to occur at the local level.
- 3.11 Additional turnover/expenditure could generate an additional £35.2 million GVA for the region, of which £11.7 million could be expected to occur at the local level.
- 3.12 A further 37 jobs could be supported at regional level (in addition to the direct jobs supported), of which 12 could be expected at the local level.
- 3.13 All impacts for the construction phase, in terms of jobs, turnover/expenditure and GVA, would be supported on a temporary basis, aligned to the spend taking place during the construction period.

Net impacts

- 3.14 The above impacts are gross and do not allow for factors such as deadweight, leakage, displacement and substitution. Ratios have therefore been identified for each of these factors, as outlined below:

²⁴ Ministry of Justice (2013) Economic Impact of a New Prison by Peter Brett Associates LLP

- **Deadweight:** The ratio for deadweight is zero per cent at both local and regional levels; it is assumed to be zero, as no alternative construction would have taken place on the site (in the absence of the Proposed Development), particularly given its proximity to existing prisons
- **Leakage:** Figures are based on ready reckoners from the Additionality Guide; at local level, it is expected that only 50 per cent of construction jobs would occur within the local area, while 75 per cent would occur within the wider region. Hence, leakage at local level is 50 per cent, and is 25 per cent at region level.
- **Displacement:** At a local level, a medium displacement ratio (50%) has been applied, and at a regional level a low ratio (25%) has been used; this is because the resources and labour are increasingly finite the smaller the geographical area cover, and the construction of the Proposed Development may displace construction activity, which would have occurred elsewhere. These figures are based on ready reckoners from the Additionality Guide.
- **Substitution:** This is assumed to be zero as jobless individuals would not be employed in place of existing workers. The ratio is therefore zero per cent at both local and regional level.

3.15 When applying these factors, it is possible to estimate that the construction of the Proposed Development, will generate £65.9m direct GVA and temporarily support 69 direct net new jobs in the region with 7 being drawn from the local area.

3.16 It is also possible to predict an additional indirect GVA for the region of c.£19.8m and 21 new jobs of which £2.9m would be at a local level and 3 jobs.

3.17 All net impacts for the construction phase, in terms of jobs, turnover/expenditure and GVA, would be supported on a temporary, one-off basis, in line with the lifecycle of the construction programme.

4.0 Economic benefits on completion

4.1 This section explores the annual economic impact of the completed development; known as the operational phase. It assesses direct, indirect and induced impacts. All these impacts are new or 'gross', as despite the Proposed Development's proximity to existing prisons, it will be a completely new and separate prison; the existing facilities will continue to operate throughout and beyond the construction period.

4.2 The prison is therefore not expected to displace any existing economic activity, unlike a new retail or commercial unit for example, which might compete with existing retailers or businesses.

- 4.3 This section uses costs supplied for the proposed development found in the Full Business Case (March 2021).
- 4.4 For the purposes of this statement, most of the impacts are shown identified at the wider regional level, but local impacts are also outlined where applicable. It is also acknowledged that the impacts will be 'spread' across local and regional boundaries into other adjacent authorities. It has been assumed that the new prison would be at full capacity once operational.

Workforce

- 4.5 The MoJ's Economic Impact of a New Prison (2013)²⁵ report identified an employee containment rate of 54 per cent. This means that 54 per cent of staff at the prison could be expected to live in the local (district) area. This is in recognition that specialist skills would be required for positions such as Prison Officers, some of which would need to be sourced from outside the local area. Considering that to ensure operational capability when opening any new prison, experienced staff would be used, who are likely to come from outside the region.
- 4.6 Taking current staffing data relating to comparable facilities provided by MoJ and using current analysis undertaken by MoJ relating to distances commuted by staff across all categories it is possible to make several assumptions that impact this ratio.
- 4.7 Applying the up-to-date MoJ data to the Proposed Development means that c.590 jobs could be occupied by people residing within a 40 miles radius of the Proposed Development and c.53 posts could be filled by people from elsewhere.
- 4.8 Based on MOJ staffing data this would realise a total salary income of c.£14.1 million per annum.

Indirect

- 4.9 MoJ identified that spending on goods and services by a prison is equivalent to £6,700 per prisoner per annum. When adjusting this figure for inflation, the total spend per annum on 1,715 prisoners could be £13.7 million. The MoJ identified that 19 per cent of the expenditure is spent in the local area. This means that c.£2.7 million could be expected to be retained in the local area per annum.²⁶

²⁵ Ministry of Justice (2013) Economic Impact of a New Prison by Peter Brett Associates LLP

²⁶ Ministry of Justice (2013) Economic Impact of a New Prison by Peter Brett Associates LLP

- 4.10 The MoJ's Economic Impact report²⁷ quantifies the total turnover per job as £59,200. This means that 230 FTE jobs could be supported in the wider economy because of expenditure by the prison. Of these jobs, 46 FTE could be expected to be occupied by local residents.
- 4.11 The expenditure on goods and services would be multiplied throughout the supply chain of businesses providing goods and services to the prison (e.g. suppliers of the caterers which provide food to the prison). Therefore, adopting the methodology of the MoJ's Economic Impact report and applying a mid-point multiplier ratio of 1.3²⁸, a further £17.9 million could be spent in the region's economy.

Induced impacts

- 4.12 Induced impacts arise from the expenditure of staff and prison visitors. The MoJ's Economic Impact report²⁹ identified an induced spend per employee (per annum) of £14,905 for locally residing staff and £2,638 for non-local staff (when adjusted for inflation).
- 4.13 Based on modelling derived from current MoJ data relating to staff residing within a 40 miles radius of the Proposed Development this provides a potential total spend per annum of £9.7 million by locally residing staff.
- 4.14 The expenditure of prison staff supports jobs in the wider economy. The MoJ's Economic Impact report³⁰ identified that induced expenditure of £137,000 per annum was enough to support one FTE job. On this basis, and adjusting for inflation, it is expected that 28 induced jobs could be supported from the expenditure of locally residing staff.
- 4.15 The MoJ Economic Impact report³¹ identified that the average spend by visitors of prisoners was £9.23 (when adjusted for inflation), with an average of 37 visits per prisoner per annum. The 1715 prisoners at the Proposed Development could therefore generate 63,455 visits per year, leading to a potential £644,596.00 annual expenditure (when adjusted for inflation) from prison visitors.
- 4.16 As with the expenditure of prison staff, the expenditure of prison visitors also supports jobs in the wider economy. Utilising the same figure from the MoJ's Economic Impact report³² (and adjusting for inflation), whereby £137,000 per annum spend supports one FTE job, this could result in a further 2 FTE jobs supported in the economy. These induced jobs from visitor spend would be locally based, as visitor spend would occur locally when they visit the prison.

²⁷ Ministry of Justice (2013) Economic Impact of a New Prison by Peter Brett Associates LLP

²⁸ The MoJ's Economic Impact of a New Prison report (2013) referred to multiplier effects of 1.1 at local level and 1.5 at regional level.

²⁹ Ministry of Justice (2013) Economic Impact of a New Prison by Peter Brett Associates LLP

³⁰ Ministry of Justice (2013) Economic Impact of a New Prison by Peter Brett Associates LLP

³¹ Ministry of Justice (2013) Economic Impact of a New Prison by Peter Brett Associates LLP

³² Ministry of Justice (2013) Economic Impact of a New Prison by Peter Brett Associates LLP

5.0 Strategic benefits

Housing

- 5.1 Employment opportunities created because of the staffing needs of the Proposed Development could marginally increase the demand for housing; a proportion of jobs may be filled by existing MoJ personnel and/or new recruits migrating to the area. However, the local plan then sets and plans for a housing target that account for employment growth and it is anticipated that additional demand is unlikely to significantly affect the local housing market.
- 5.2 The MoJ Economic Impact report³³ states that there is insufficient evidence to state whether the location of a prison close to residential areas has an impact on the attractiveness of the area to rent and buy residential properties.
- 5.3 The report referenced analysis of house prices for the postcodes surrounding case study prisons, consultation with local estate agents and compared them against regional and national prices. No clear difference in prices was attributed to the location in relation to proximity to a prison.³⁴
- 5.4 The Proposed Development is unlikely to have a long-term significant impact on house prices as the Proposed Development is located adjacent to existing prison facilities.

Increase in prison places and improved facilities

- 5.5 The development of a new Category C prison alongside the existing facilities would provide an additional 1,715 prison spaces. Furthermore, due to being newly designed, the prison would also result in improved facilities being available, supporting the effective rehabilitation and increased safety of prisoners.

Probation and community services

- 5.6 Anderson and Cairns' (2011)³⁵ review of the social care needs of short-sentence prisoners highlighted the important role community organisations play in the rehabilitation and support of short-term prisoners. Resulting from the additional new prisoner places and the new prison becoming operational; particularly given their category C status, it is likely that the number and/or capacity of local and regional community organisations would increase. These are

³³Ministry of Justice (2013) Economic Impact of a New Prison by Peter Brett Associates LLP – reference to PBA Roger Tym & Partners (2008), The Effect of Custodial Properties on House Prices.

³⁴ Ministry of Justice (2013) Economic Impact of a New Prison by Peter Brett Associates LLP – reference to PBA Roger Tym & Partners (2008), The Effect of Custodial Properties on House Prices.

³⁵ Anderson and Cairns (2011) The Social Care Needs of Short-Sentence Prisoners: Revolving Doors.

commonly organisations from the public and third sectors. They are often funded through Government contracts and charitable donations.

5.7 The provision from these organisations is likely to include support around housing, employment, bereavement, victims of violence and physical and mental health. This would be an additional benefit to the residents returning to the area from other prisons having completed custodial sentences.

5.8 Once prisoners are released, local probation services would be informed to assist with the support requirements. ‘Through the Gate’ support and the development of a holistic approach would help to support short-term prisoners. However, because prisoners from outside the local area are likely to return to their area of origin, this impact is likely to be marginal and spread across the broader national geography.

6.0 Conclusion and summary of impacts

6.1 This socio-economic statement has identified the current local conditions and the anticipated socio-economic impacts arising from the construction and operation of the Proposed Development.

6.2 To demonstrate the expected direct, indirect and induced impacts the statement has used secondary data sources to model the economic impact and quantify employment opportunity.

6.3 Tables 6.1 and 6.2 below, show that there are a series of potential economic benefits to the local area and the wider region resulting from the Proposed Development.

Construction

6.4 Table 6.1 below summarises the potential impacts from the construction phase of the Proposed Development, based on construction costs provided.

6.5 All potential construction impacts would be on-off, temporary, aligned to the phasing of the construction spend and delivery.

Table 6.1 Impacts of the Construction phase

Impacts	Construction phase	Gross Results	Net Results (with no inflation)	Time range / units
Direct Impacts	Gross Value Add (GVA) to Construction Cost	£117,239,035	£65,946,957	One - off
	Total temporary job creation	122	68.59	FTE
	of which are local	12	6.84	FTE

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Indirect	Additional regional multiplier to direct	£96,483,121	£54,271,756	One - off
	Additional GVA to direct	£35,171,710	£19,784,087	One - off
	Total temporary job creation (regional)	37	21	FTE
	Additional local multiplier turnover to direct	£32,161,040	£8,040,260	One - off
	Additional GVA to direct	£11,723,903	£2,930,976	One - off
	Total additional temporary job creation (local)	12	3	FTE

Operation

6.6 Table 6.2 shows the potential impacts resulting from the operation of the completed Proposed Development.

6.7 Excluding job creation, potential impacts are defined as 'per-annum'.

Table 6.2 Impacts of the Operational phase

Impacts	Operational Phase	Gross Economic Output	Gross values (with inflation)	Time range / units
Direct	Direct employment	643	643	FTE
	Local (40 mile radius)	590	590	FTE
	Total income	£11,830,519	£14,138,017	per annum
	Local income	£10,862,787	£12,981,533	per annum
Indirect	Total spend	£11,490,500	£13,731,680	per annum
	local spend	£2,298,100	£2,746,336	per annum
	Indirect employment	230	230	FTE
	Indirect local employment	46	46	FTE
	Total including multiplier (regional & local)	£14,937,650	£17,851,183	per annum
	Total multiplier employment (regional & local)	299	299	FTE
Induced	Induced staff spend per annum	£8,155,242	£9,745,892	per annum

	Induced employment from staff spend	28	28	FTE
	Induced visitor spend	£539,368	£644,569	per annum
	Induced employment from visitor spend	2	2	FTE

Other impacts

- 6.8 It is unlikely that the Proposed Development would have an impact on the rental or selling of residential properties, based on findings from The Effect of Custodial Properties on House Prices study³⁶ and the fact that the prison will be located adjacent to existing operational prisons.
- 6.9 The Proposed Development would have a positive impact on the number of prison places available in the local area and would result in high quality facilities due to careful design consideration and implementation to enhance prisoner rehabilitation and safety'
- 6.10 The Proposed Development being a category C prison, will support prisoners with the opportunity to develop their own skills so they can find work and resettle back into the community on release. As a result local and regional community services (e.g. those offering housing, employment and skills, physical and mental health support) can benefit, by supporting the rehabilitation of short-term prisoners due to the greater number of prisoners in the local area (noting that the new prison will be Category C).

³⁶ The Effect of Custodial Properties on House Prices (2008) PBA Roger Tym and Partners