

High Speed Rail (Crewe – Manchester)

Supplementary Environmental Statement 2 and Additional Provision 2 Environmental Statement

Volume 5: Appendix SE-001-OR000

Socio-economics

Updated socio-economics baseline information

Off-route works

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Department for Transport

High Speed Two (HS2) Limited has been tasked by the Department for Transport (DfT) with managing the delivery of a new national high speed rail network. It is a non-departmental public body wholly owned by the DfT.

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1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This report is an appendix to the socio-economics assessment which forms part of Volume 5 of the Supplementary Environmental Statement 2 (SES2) and Additional Provision 2 Environmental Statement (AP2 ES).
- 1.1.2 This appendix provides details of changes to baseline data used in the socio-economics assessment since the production of the High Speed Two (HS2) High Speed Rail (Crewe – Manchester) Environmental Statement (ES) published in 2022¹ (the main ES), and the Supplementary Environmental Statement 1 (SES1) and Additional Provision 1 Environmental Statement (AP1 ES) also published in 2022².
- 1.1.3 This report covers the following off-route locations:
- Preston Station;
 - Carlisle Station; and
 - Annandale depot.
- 1.1.4 This appendix should be read in conjunction with:
- the SES2 and AP2 ES Volume 4, Off-route effects (which contains the revised socio-economic assessment, where relevant); and
 - the main ES Volume 4, Off-route effects.
- 1.1.5 In order to differentiate between the original scheme and the subsequent changes, the following terms are used:
- ‘the original scheme’ – the Bill scheme submitted to Parliament in 2022, which was assessed in the main ES;
 - ‘the SES1 scheme’ – the original scheme with any changes described in SES1 that are within the existing powers of the Bill;
 - ‘the AP1 revised scheme’ – the original scheme as amended by SES1 changes and AP1 amendments;
 - ‘the SES2 scheme’ – the original scheme with any changes described in SES1 (submitted in July 2022) and the SES2; and
 - ‘the AP2 revised scheme’ – the original scheme as amended by SES1 and SES2 changes (as relevant) and AP2 amendments.

¹ High Speed Two Ltd (2022), High Speed Rail (Crewe – Manchester), *Environmental Statement*. Available online at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hs2-phase2b-crewe-manchester-environmental-statement>.

² High Speed Two Ltd (2022), High Speed Rail (Crewe – Manchester), *Supplementary Environmental Statement 1 and Additional Provision 1 Environmental Statement*. Available online at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hs2-phase-2b-crewe-manchester-supplementary-environmental-statement-1-and-additional-provision-1-environmental-statement>.

1.2 Scope and methodology of the assessment

1.2.1 The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scope and Methodology Report³ set out in the main ES, (see main ES, Volume 5, Appendix: CT-001-00001) should be referred to for details of the socio-economics assessment and scope.

1.3 Updated socio-economic baseline information

1.3.1 Since the main ES, the following baseline information has been updated:

- datasets reflecting changes to the business and labour market from the Office for National Statistics (ONS), namely:
 - UK Business Counts (UKBC) (January – December 2021);
 - Business Register Employment Survey (BRES) (January – December 2021); and
 - Annual Population Survey (APS) (January – December 2021)⁴.
- vacancy rates for industrial and warehousing property and for office space, with information supplied by Estates Gazette⁵, where available.

1.3.2 The baseline information is presented for the off-route works areas below.

³ High Speed Two Ltd (2022), High Speed Rail (Crewe – Manchester), *Environmental Statement, Environmental Impact Assessment Scope and Methodology Report*, Volume 5, Appendix: CT-001-00001. Available online at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hs2-phase2b-crewe-manchester-environmental-statement>.

⁴ The date range for APS data is January 2021 – December 2021, where available. The January 2020 – December 2020 range was used for some local authorities due to unavailability of the latest data.

⁵ Estates Gazette no longer collect vacancy rate data for Scotland so updated data from the main ES is not provided for Dumfries and Galloway Council.

2 Preston Station

2.1 Introduction

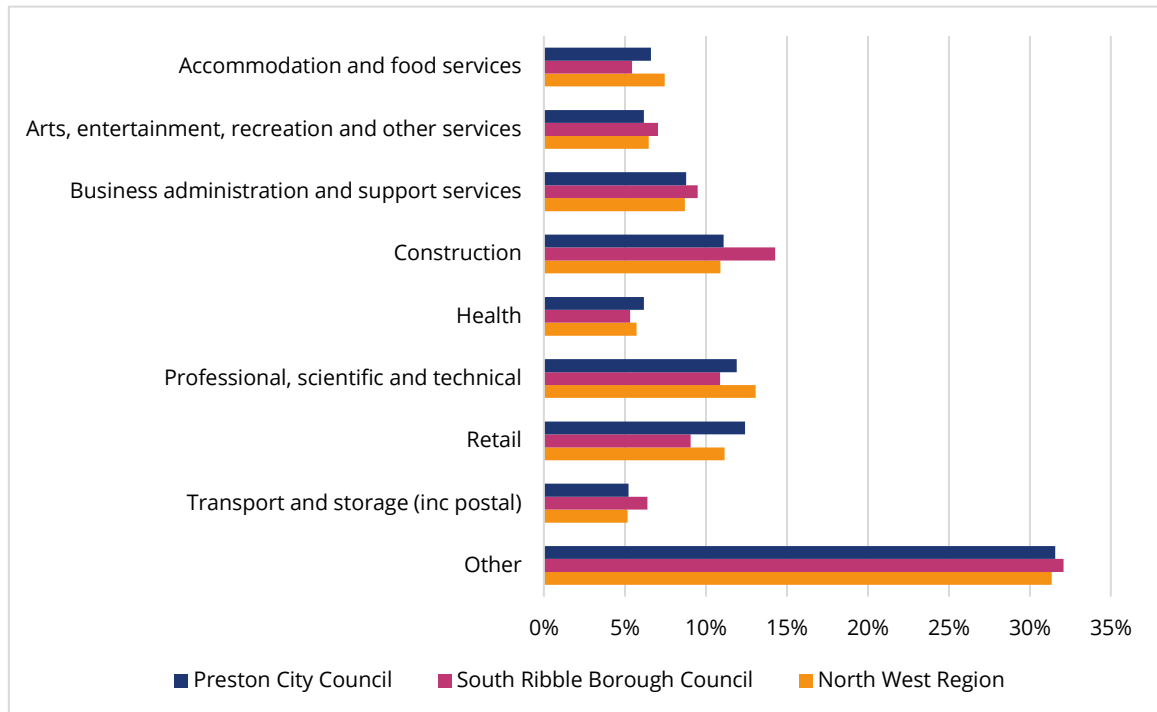
- 2.1.1 This section sets out the updated socio-economic baseline information from the ONS and the Estates Gazette for the Preston City Council (PCC) and South Ribble Borough Council (SRBC) areas.

2.2 Business and labour market

- 2.2.1 Within the PCC and SRBC administrative areas there is a wide spread of business types reflecting a diverse range of commercial activities. In the PCC area in 2021 the professional, scientific and technical (12%) and retail (12%) sectors accounted for the largest proportion of businesses, followed by construction (11%) and business administration and support services (9%).
- 2.2.2 In the SRBC area in 2021 the construction sector accounted for the largest proportion of businesses (14%), with professional, scientific and technical the second largest (11%), followed by business administration and support services (9%) and retail (9%), as shown in Figure 1. For comparison within the North West region, the largest sectors were: professional, scientific and technical (13%); and retail (11%); followed by construction (11%); and business administration and support services (9%)⁶.

⁶ Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2021), *UK Business Counts - Local units by industry and employment size band*. Available online at: <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/idbrlu>.

Figure 1: Business sector composition in the Preston City Council and South Ribble Borough Council areas and the North West region



2.2.3 In 2021⁷, approximately 93,000 people⁸ worked in the PCC area. According to the ONS BRES 2021, the top four sectors in terms of share of employment in the PCC area were: health (17%); public administration and defence (14%); business administration and support services (10%); and education (9%).

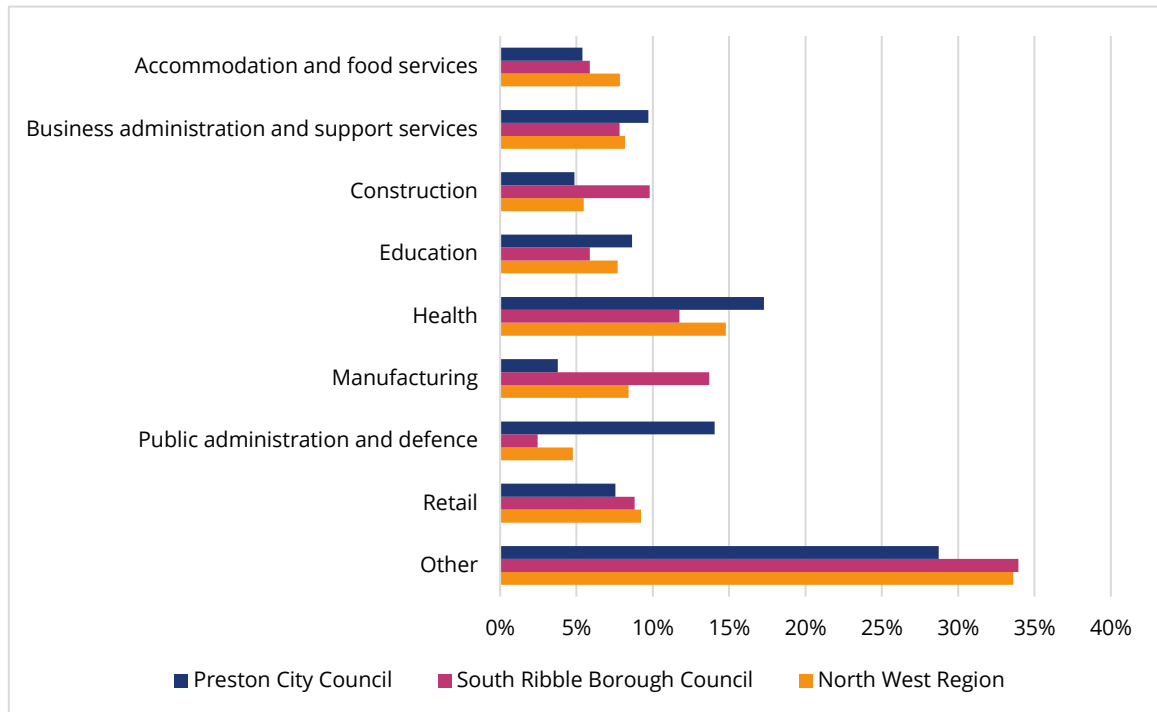
2.2.4 In 2021, approximately 51,000 people⁹ worked in the SRBC area. The top four sectors in terms of share of employment in the SRBC area were: manufacturing (14%); health (12%); construction (10%); and retail (9%), as shown in Figure 2. These compare with the top four sectors for the North West region, which were: health (15%); retail (9%); professional, scientific and technical (9%); and manufacturing (8%).

⁷ ONS (2021), *Business Register and Employment Survey*. Available online at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/newbres6pub>.

⁸ This number includes both residents and non-residents of PCC who work within their boundaries.

⁹ This number includes both residents and non-residents of SRBC who work within their boundaries.

Figure 2: Employment by industrial sector in the Preston City Council and South Ribble Borough Council areas and the North West region



2.2.5 According to the APS (2021)¹⁰, the employment rate¹¹ within the PCC area was 67% (61,000 people)¹² and 76% (50,000 people)¹³ in the SRBC area. This compares to the employment rate recorded for both the North West region (73%) and England (75%). According to the APS (2021), unemployment in the PCC area was 7.0%, which is higher than the North West region (4.7%) and England (4.6%). According to the APS (2020)¹⁴, unemployment in the SRBC area was 2.5%, which is lower than the North West region (4.3%) and England (4.8%).

2.2.6 The APS (2021)¹⁰ also shows that 39% of PCC residents and 35% of SRBC residents aged 16-64 were qualified to National Vocational Qualification Level Four (NVQ4) and above, which compares to that recorded in the North West region (39%) and England (43%), while 6.9% of PCC residents and 8.8% of SRBC residents had no qualifications, compared with the North West region (7.5%) and England (6.4%).

¹⁰ ONS (2021), *Annual Population Survey*. Available online at: <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/apsnew>.

¹¹ The proportion of working age (16-64 years old) residents in employment.

¹² This number includes the jobs held by residents of PCC irrespective of where they work.

¹³ This number includes the jobs held by residents of SRBC irrespective of where they work.

2.3 Property

- 2.3.1 Based on the latest available data from the Estates Gazette (October 2022)¹⁴, the average vacancy rate for industrial and warehousing property in the PCC and SRBC areas has been assessed as 5.3% and 2.8% respectively, based on marketed space against known stock.
- 2.3.2 Based on the latest available data from the Estates Gazette (October 2022)¹⁴, the average vacancy rate for office space in the PCC and SRBC areas is 17% and 3.0%, respectively.

¹⁴ Based on marketed space identified from Estates Gazette data (EGi) (October 2022).

3 Carlisle Station

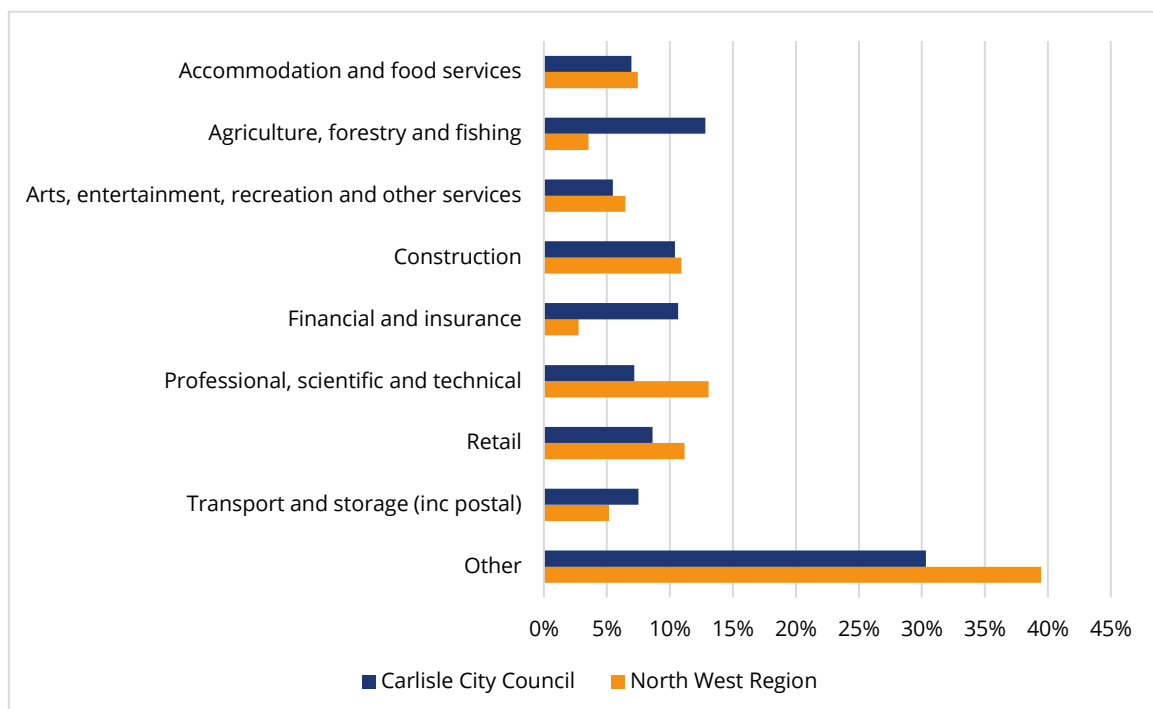
3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 This section sets out the updated socio-economic datasets from the ONS and the Estates Gazette for the Carlisle City Council (CaCC) area.

3.2 Business and labour market

3.2.1 Within the CaCC administrative area there is a wide spread of business types reflecting a diverse range of commercial activities. In the CaCC area in 2021, the agriculture, forestry and fishing (13%) and financial and insurance (11%) sectors accounted for the two largest proportion of businesses, followed by construction (10%) and retail (9%), as shown in Figure 3. For comparison within the North West region, the largest sectors were: professional, scientific and technical (13%); and retail (11%); followed by construction (11%); and business administration and support services (9%)⁶.

Figure 3: Business sector composition in the Carlisle City Council area and the North West region

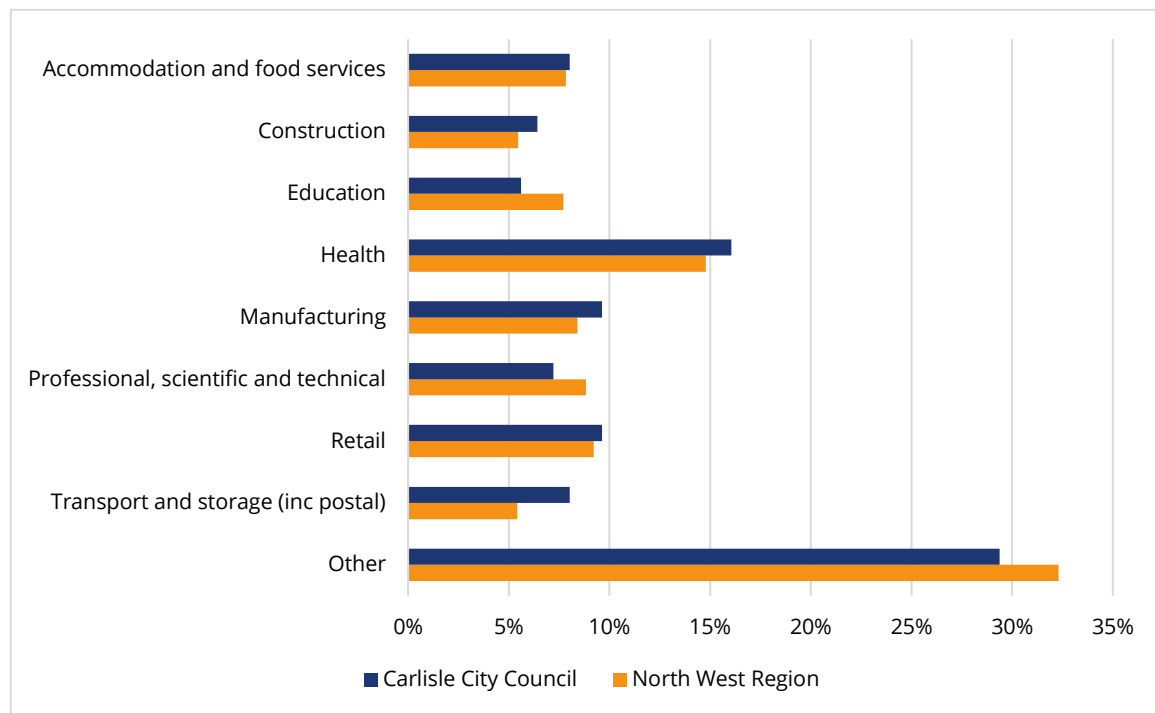


3.2.2 In 2021⁷, approximately 62,000 people¹⁵ worked in the CaCC area. According to the ONS BRES 2021, the top five sectors in terms of share of employment were: health (16%); retail (10%); manufacturing (10%); transport and storage (including postal) (8%); and

¹⁵ This number includes both residents and non-residents of CaCC who work within its boundaries.

accommodation and food services (8%), as shown in Figure 4. These compare with the top four sectors for the North West region, which were: health (15%); retail (9%); professional, scientific and technical (9%); and manufacturing (8%).

Figure 4: Employment by industrial sector in the Carlisle City Council area and the North West region



3.2.3 According to the APS (2021)¹⁰ the employment rate¹¹ within the CaCC area was 84% (53,000 people)¹⁶, which was higher than that recorded for both the North West region (73%) and England (75%). According to the APS (2020)¹⁷, unemployment in the CaCC area was 6.1%, which was higher than that recorded both for the North West region (4.3%) and England (4.8%).

3.2.4 The APS (2021)¹⁰ also shows that 33% of CaCC residents aged 16-64 were qualified to NVQ4 and above, which was lower than that recorded for both the North West region (39%) and England (43%), while 5.0% of residents had no qualifications, which was lower than that recorded both for the North West region (7.5%) and England (6.4%).

¹⁶ This number includes the jobs held by residents of CaCC irrespective of where they work.

¹⁷ January 2021 – December 2021 unemployment data was unavailable for CaCC. Therefore, January 2020 – December 2020 data was used instead.

3.3 Property

- 3.3.1 Based on the latest available data from the Estates Gazette (October 2022)¹⁴, the average vacancy rate for industrial and warehousing property in the CaCC area has been assessed as 2.8% based on marketed space against known stock.
- 3.3.2 Based on the latest available data from the Estates Gazette (October 2022)¹⁴, the average vacancy rate for office space in the CaCC area is 4.5%.

4 Annandale depot

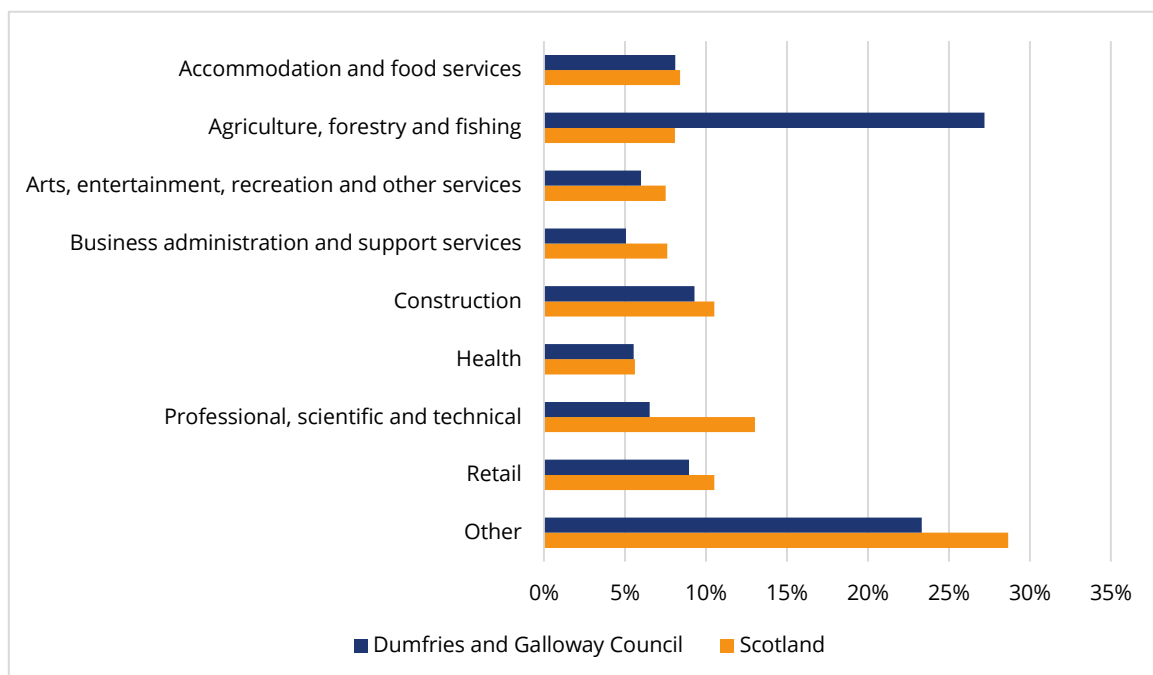
4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 This section sets out the updated socio-economic datasets from the ONS and the Estates Gazette for the Dumfries and Galloway Council (DGC) area.

4.2 Business and labour market

4.2.1 Within the DGC administrative area there is a wide spread of business types reflecting a diverse range of commercial activities. In 2021 the agriculture, forestry and fishing (27%), construction (9%) and retail (9%) sectors accounted for the largest proportion of businesses, followed by accommodation and food services (8%), as shown in Figure 5. For comparison, within Scotland the largest sectors were: professional, scientific and technical (13%) and retail (11%); followed by construction (11%) and accommodation and food services (8%)⁶.

Figure 5: Business sector composition in the Dumfries and Galloway Council area and Scotland

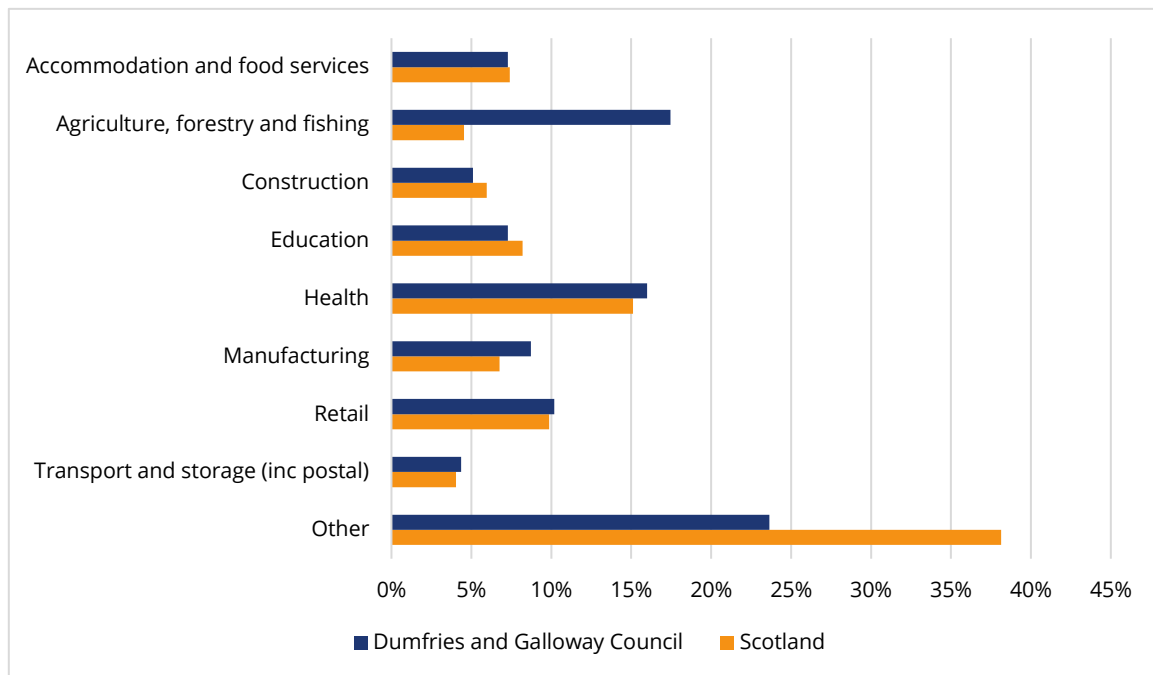


4.2.2 In 2021⁷, approximately 69,000 people¹⁸ worked in the DGC area. According to the ONS BRES 2021, the top four sectors in terms of share of employment in the DGC area were: agriculture, forestry and fishing (17%); health (16%); retail (10%); and manufacturing (9%), as

¹⁸ This number includes both residents and non-residents of DGC who work within its boundaries.

shown in Figure 6. These compare with the top four sectors for Scotland, which were: health (15%); retail (10%); education (8%); and business administration and support services (8%).

Figure 6: Employment by industrial sector in the Dumfries and Galloway Council area and Scotland



4.2.3 According to the APS (2021)¹⁰, the employment rate¹¹ within the DGC area was 71% (60,000 people)¹⁹, which was lower than that recorded for Scotland (73%). In 2022, unemployment in the DGC area was 4.3%, which was higher than that recorded for Scotland (4.0%).

4.2.4 The APS (2021)¹⁰ also shows that 43% of DGC residents aged 16-64 were qualified to NVQ4 and above, which was lower than that recorded for Scotland (50%), while 8.9% of residents had no qualifications, which was higher than that recorded for Scotland (7.8%).

4.3 Property

4.3.1 There is no updated property dataset available for Dumfries and Galloway since that reported in the main ES.

¹⁹ This number includes the jobs held by residents of DGC irrespective of where they work.

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