

Health Impact Assessment

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Gwynedd & Môn - Joint Local Development Plan



CYNGOR SIR
YNYS MON
ISLE OF ANGLESEY
COUNTY COUNCIL



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1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document is the Health Impact Assessment (HIA) Report of the of the Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan (Deposit Plan). The HIA has been undertaken with the involvement of relevant officers from local authorities to ensure that all health issues have been identified and that a full and comprehensive assessment is achieved.

What is Health Impact Assessment?

- 1.2 Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a tool that can be used to assess the health impact of a physical development, a proposed change to service delivery or a policy or strategy. Some of the impacts may be positive, while others could be more harmful. The aim is to remove or mitigate any possible negative impacts on people's health and well-being and to maximise opportunities to help people improve their health.

- 1.3 Health Impact Assessment has been defined as:

"...a combination of procedures, methods and tools by which a policy, programme or project may be judged as to its potential effects on the health of a population, and the distribution of those effects within the population."

(WHO (1999) Health Impact Assessment: Main concepts and suggested approach).

- 1.4 HIA should not delay, nor act as a barrier to development, but it can inform, and provide for, the effective integration of health considerations (physical, social and mental well-being) in the decision making process. Although not a statutory requirement, HIA provides a focus for community and stakeholder involvement. It can stimulate and support partnership working within and between the public, private and voluntary sectors, and increase confidence in the planning process.

Key Health Determinants

- 1.5 The health of individuals and the health of the population of which they are part, is the product of a complex set of factors. Health in the broadest sense includes:

- Access to quality health and social care services
- Confidence and self-esteem
- A sense of belonging within a community
- A sense of physical and emotional well being.

- 1.6 The extent to which we experience good health is influenced by a variety of factors, many of which are distributed unevenly within the population. These factors, known as determinants of health, include the following:

- Socio-economic circumstances
- Education
- Employment opportunities

- Lifestyle choices
- Decent housing
- Cultural norms /health beliefs
- Access to quality health services
- Access to leisure amenities
- Exposure to adverse physical conditions
- Community networks
- Genetic/ biological factors
- Access to affordable, reliable transport
- Sense of control over own life.

Figure 1: Wider Determinants of Health and Well-Being



1.7 These wider ‘factors’ or ‘determinants’ combine to have a greater impact on the more deprived and vulnerable groups in our society, causing social inequalities in health.

2. Planning Policy Context

2.1 The main planning policy documents related to health in Anglesey and Gwynedd are as follows:

Name of Plan / Programme	Objectives and Requirements
<p>A Walking and Cycling Action Plan for Wales (2009-2013)</p>	<p>The Action Plan brings together all the key initiatives which the Welsh Assembly Government and its key partners are undertaking or planning to undertake in support of walking and cycling in Wales.</p> <p>The Welsh Assembly core objectives here are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve the health and well-being of the population through increased physical activity ▪ Improve the local environment for walkers and cyclists

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encourage sustainable travel as a practical step in combating climate change ▪ Increase levels of walking and cycling through promotion of facilities ▪ Ensure that walking and cycling are prioritised in crosscutting policies, guidance and funding
Climbing Higher: A Strategy for Sport and Physical Activity (2005)	<p>A scheme aiming to increase the levels of physical activities and create an environment that encourages safe and healthy activities and that gives everyone in society an opportunity to take advantage of them.</p> <p>The strategic aims are as follows:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active environment – develop a physical environment that makes it easier for people to choose to become more active. • Active children and young people – support children and young people to live active lives and become active adults. • Active adults – Encourage more adults to be more active. • Sports for all – Increase participation in sports amongst all parts of the population.
WAG (1998) TAN16 – Sport and Recreation	<p>Encourage the provision of appropriate playing fields that are beneficial in terms of leisure and amenities, as well as the environmental contribution that would derive from it.</p>
Strengthening Communities in Anglesey and Gwynedd (2014)	<p>This is the Single Integrated Plan for Anglesey and Gwynedd, incorporating the vision and action plan of the Local Services Board for counties.</p> <p>The purpose of the plan is to work together in order to improve our economic, social and environmental well-being over the next 12 years.</p>
Gwynedd Health, Social Care and Well-being Strategy 2008-2011	<p>Vision - to aim for a level of health and well-being for the people of Gwynedd that is comparable to the best in Europe.</p> <p>The main priorities of the Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) to address the economic/social factors that affect health ii) to promote a healthy lifestyle ii) to redesign the service provision within the resources available, in order to better satisfy the population's needs.
Health, Social Care and Well-being Strategy for Anglesey 2011-2014	<p>The Strategy focuses on future planning and commissioning priorities for service delivery to improve the health and wellbeing of the population.</p> <p>Vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Healthy, strong and active communities

	<p>Key Strategic Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Addressing all the wider issues that affect the health and well-being of the population e.g. the economy, housing and transport ▪ Supporting people to be independent, healthy and active in their communities. ▪ Help people manage ill-health and chronic conditions ▪ Protect and enhance the island's rich, diverse and high quality environment for the enjoyment of all ▪ To make a difference by working together <p>In working towards fulfilling these aims, the Anglesey HSCWB Strategic Partnership will be guided by the following cross-cutting principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promoting Sustainable Development ▪ Promoting Social Inclusion and Equality for all ▪ Promoting community safety and life free from the fear of crime ▪ Promoting The Welsh Language ▪ Promoting Strong and Effective Partnerships ▪ Promoting Personal Development, Achievement and Responsibility ▪ Promoting engagement, Involvement and Information
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3. Methodology and structure of the HIA

3.1 The HIA itself has been undertaken using an assessment toolkit that has been developed by Anglesey County Council. The tool is designed for use both in developing policies and in evaluating projects and policies during development and delivery. The toolkit contains specific headings which need to be addressed as part of the assessment process. These are:

- Vulnerable Groups
- Individual lifestyles
- Social and Community Influences on Health
- Living / Environmental Conditions Affecting Health
- Economic Conditions Affecting health
- Acces and Quality of Services
- Macro-economic, Environmental and Sustainability Factor

3.2 The HIA has been undertaken with the involvement of relevant officers of both Anglesey County Council and Gwynedd Council to ensure that a full and comprehensive assessment is achieved.

- 3.3 Before undertaking the Health Impact Assessment of the Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP, it was important to describe and analyse the health related characteristics of the area likely to be affected by the Plan. This subsequently enabled the identification of key issues and problems in terms of health in the area, which, in turn provided a base upon which to undertake the robust Health Impact Assessment of the Plan. It should be noted that some data gaps were identified during the assessment process. Appendix 1 describes the baseline conditions of the Plan Area relating to different aspects of health as outlined in the Health and Well-being assessment tool, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data taken from a variety of sources. This baseline analysis also identifies issues and the implications of these to the JLDP and vice versa.

4. Health Impact Assessment and the Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP

- 4.1 The Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP is a land use plan which will form the statutory development plan for the Anglesey and Gwynedd Local Planning authority areas. It includes a vision, strategy, area-wide policies for development types, land allocations, and where necessary policies and proposals for key areas of change and protection.
- 4.2 The LDP has the potential to have a significant effect on health issues through supporting communities and community facilities, addressing accessibility issues in particular in relation to leisure/recreation and health facilities, and improving prospects for employment.
- 4.3 Due to its potential to impact on the health of certain groups and individuals it has been decided to undertake an HIA of the Plan to ensure that the JLDP mitigates against such impacts but also to positively promote and enhance the health and well-being of the resident population.
- 4.4 Based on the methodology contained in 'Improving Health and Reducing Inequalities: A Practical Guide to HIA' – the Welsh guide to HIA. (Welsh Assembly Government and Health Challenge Wales, Improving Health and Reducing Inequalities: a practical guide to health impact assessment, 2004.) Anglesey County Council have developed a Health and Well-being Assessment tool. The questions asked in the assessment framework allow the key impacts of the plan to be considered and mitigation and adaptation considered as part of an iterative process. This toolkit has been used to assess the emerging JLDP at the Preferred Strategy stage and subsequently, the Deposit Plan stage, which is the main subject of this report. The HIA of the Deposit Plan is included in Appendix 2.

5. HIA of the Preferred Strategy

- 5.1 The Preferred Strategy and Strategic Options was one of the first stages in the production of the JLDP. The strategy does not allocate sites for development but establishes key strategic objectives for the Plan. It also includes a vision and objectives, strategic options, strategic policies and the suggested overall level of growth and key areas of change and protection for the County. This document was

made available alongside the Preferred Strategy during the consultation period. The key findings are outlined below.

Spatial Options

- 5.2 The HIA of the Spatial Options showed that the health impacts associated with these options generally related to access to services and facilities as well as the isolation of some social groups in rural areas – both of which can affect health and well-being.
- 5.3 The assessment showed that Options D1, D2 and D4 performed relatively well against the health indicators associated with the environment. However, even though these options assist in addressing socio-economic issues in key settlements by focusing community, health and education facilities in accessible locations where they are most needed, as well as encouraging economic diversification in strategic locations, they disregard the needs of the wider population in rural areas. Guiding development to the main settlements as proposed under Options D1, D2 and D4, increases disparities between the urban and rural populations. Under these options, residents within rural communities would become more isolated and find it difficult to access key services and facilities (including health services) due to the uneven distribution of development and investment that favours the more urban settlements. In turn, these communities would become more economically and socially deprived which would ultimately have a detrimental effect on health and well-being.
- 5.4 A similar effect can be associated with Option D3a, where the focus of development is diverted from key settlements to the wider rural area. The assessment showed that such a distribution pattern would increase social, economic and environmental deprivation within urban populations, thus negatively impacting upon health and well-being.
- 5.5 Overall, the appraisal showed that Option D3 had the most positive impact on health and well-being, scoring best against the majority of the health indicators. The proportionate distribution of development throughout the Plan area addresses the needs of the urban as well as the rural population and ensures that a greater proportion of the population have good access to socio-economic services and facilities. The overall health benefits under this option would therefore be apportioned more equally.

Growth Options

- 5.6 It was difficult to assess the various growth options against the HIA framework, as the exact impact depends on the distribution of development as opposed to the intensity of development. Indeed, the assessment showed that the exact impact of the various growth options upon many of the indicators contained in the appraisal depends very much on policy implementation.
- 5.7 Overall, growth Options T1 and T3 were found to have very similar effects, as both would deliver a similar level of new homes annually. Option T3 has a higher proportion of homes proposed for Anglesey, so there would likely be more socio-

economic benefits for Anglesey, but also increased environmental effects for this option compared with Option T1.

- 5.8 As it is proposing a lower level of growth, Option T4 did not perform well on the social and economic indicators (economy, housing and communities). Even though Option T2 could potentially have the most negative effects for the health indicators associated with the environment (e.g. biodiversity, waste disposal and visual amenity) proposing a higher level of growth has a significantly higher positive effect on social and economic factors especially the economy and housing.
- 5.9 Overall, Options T1 and T3 provided a more positive approach in terms of health and well-being. However, many of the negative effects can be mitigated through strong policies in the JLDP and the appropriate location of development.
- 5.10 It should be remembered, however, that all options have the potential to have both positive and negative impacts, although the magnitude of these impacts is very much dependent on the implementation of the option and the mitigation measures taken.

Key Findings

- 5.11 The JLDP's emerging Preferred Strategy seeks to deliver 4 main outcomes: maximising economic development opportunities; houses to meet local needs; strengthening communities, both rural and urban; and enhancing the area's environmental assets. A settlement strategy is also included and sets out those settlements where growth and investment will be focused. The broad spatial strategy aims to achieve the above outcomes by:
- i) focusing the main developments and regeneration in the primary Settlements and the strategic sites there;
 - ii) supporting development that reflects the size, functions and environmental and cultural capacity of the network of different key settlements and key villages;
 - iii) supporting minor development in defined small villages and in rural areas, which helps to support services and facilities in local communities.
- 5.12 Overall, the Preferred Strategy is likely to have a positive effect upon health in the Plan Area. The preferred spatial and growth option which form the overall strategy will ensure that development is distributed proportionally in line with the nature and roles of existing settlements. This should ensure organic growth that will alleviate any potential adverse impacts upon health. The majority of the Strategy's strategic policies should further protect and enhance the health and well-being of the resident population by strengthening communities, providing services and infrastructure and facilitating economic development. The only potential negative impacts that have been identified relate to environmental aspects. This is primarily due to the often unavoidable side-effects of development in general.
- 5.13 The assessment has shown that the strategic nature of the emerging Preferred Strategy means that the exact impact will depend upon a number of factors including the precise location, type and scale of development in relation to social, economic

and environmental factors that can influence health. Detailed policies in the Plan should include appropriate conditions that further protect and enhance health and well-being in line with the findings of the assessment.

6. HIA of Deposit Plan – Key Findings

- 6.1 Detailed policies of the Plan provide more specific relevant requirements with regards to development, to achieve the objectives set out in the Preferred Strategy. Overall, the Deposit Plan is not likely to have a negative impact upon health in the Plan Area. The emerging Plan contains numerous detailed policies which will have positive effects on the health of residents.
- 6.2 The facilitation of an improved lifestyle for the population of Anglesey and Gwynedd is an important objective of the Plan. Through the implementation of detailed policies, the JLDP will directly and indirectly affect health and well-being of residents through the impact of development, including the provision of new housing and employment developments, transport schemes, new community facilities and other land uses.
- 6.3 Potential positive outcomes of the Plan on individual lifestyles will be the encouragement and promotion of physical activity via improving access to open spaces and also by protecting such recreational resources. This will improve the physical and mental health of the population. In addition, facilitating development in rural areas will allow better access to the countryside which should benefit overall health and well-being.
- 6.4 Policies which improve transport links and promote sustainable transport will also have a positive impact upon individual physical and mental health. Detailed policies recognise the need to provide viable alternative methods of transport to facilitate a reduction in car use and the promotion of cycling and walking which should contribute to improving the physical health of residents. Sustainable transport policies will benefit both younger and older age groups by making access to services easier, particularly in rural communities.
- 6.5 Detailed policies in the Plan aim to address the needs of various groups within communities. Housing policies will ensure that the housing needs of different age groups will be addressed. A proportion of new homes will be 'affordable housing' subject to viability. Socially disadvantaged groups should benefit from the implementation of community infrastructure and transport policies. Policies ISA1 (Infrastructure Provision) and ISA2 (Community Facilities) will protect and secure new and improved community services and facilities where appropriate, which should subsequently improve social cohesion and integration.

APPENDIX 1

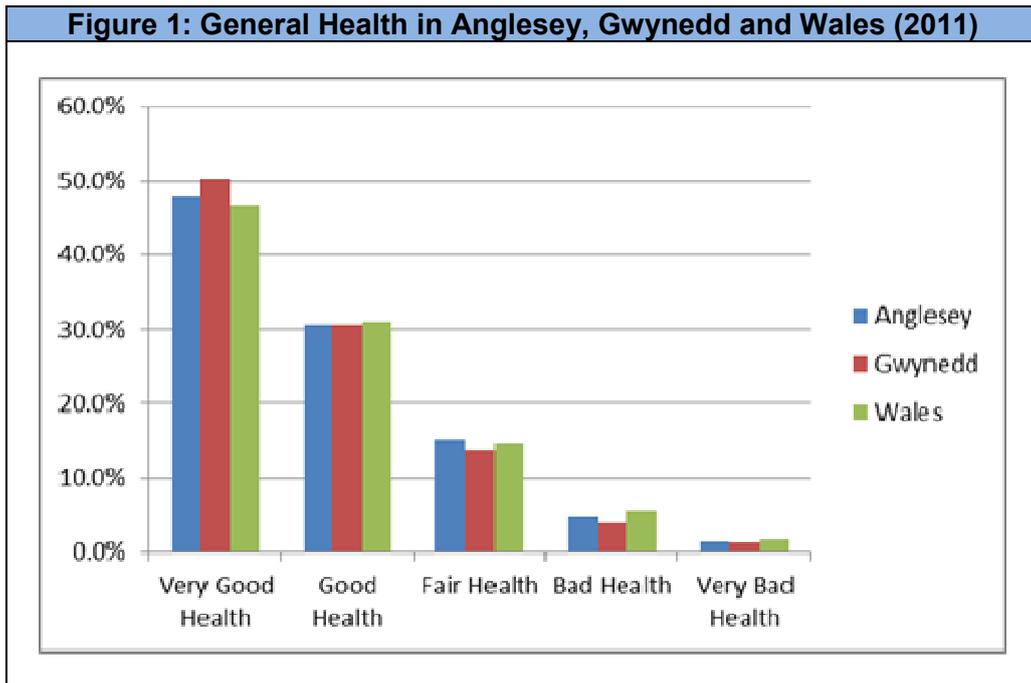
1. INDICATORS OF HEALTH AND WELL-BEING IN ANGLESEY AND GWYNEDD

1.1 In 2011, 48.0% of the population of Anglesey and 50.4% in Gwynedd described their health as 'very good', which exceeded the 'very good' health rate for Wales of 46.6%. The proportion for Gwynedd is the highest of all Unitary Authorities in Wales. The overall proportion of the Welsh population that described their health as 'very bad' was higher than the comparative figure for both Gwynedd and Anglesey as shown in table 1 below.

Table 1: General Health (2001)

Table 1: General Health (2011) – By Population						
Area	All Usual Residents	Very Good Health	Good Health	Fair Health	Bad Health	Very Bad Health
Anglesey	69,751	48.0%	30.6%	15.1%	4.9%	1.4%
Gwynedd	121,874	50.4%	30.7%	13.6%	4.1%	1.2%
Wales	3,063,456	46.6%	31.1%	14.6%	5.8%	1.8%

Figure 1: General Health in Anglesey, Gwynedd and Wales (2011)



1.2 The following table illustrates the general health of the population on a ward level.

Table 2: General Health by Ward (2011)				
All People	% people who described their health as 'very good'		% people who described their health as 'very bad'	
	Anglesey	Gwynedd	Anglesey	Gwynedd
Highest	Llanfair-yn-Neubwll (54.8%)	Cwm y Glo (60.0%)	Rhosyr (2.5%)	Cadnant (2.3%)

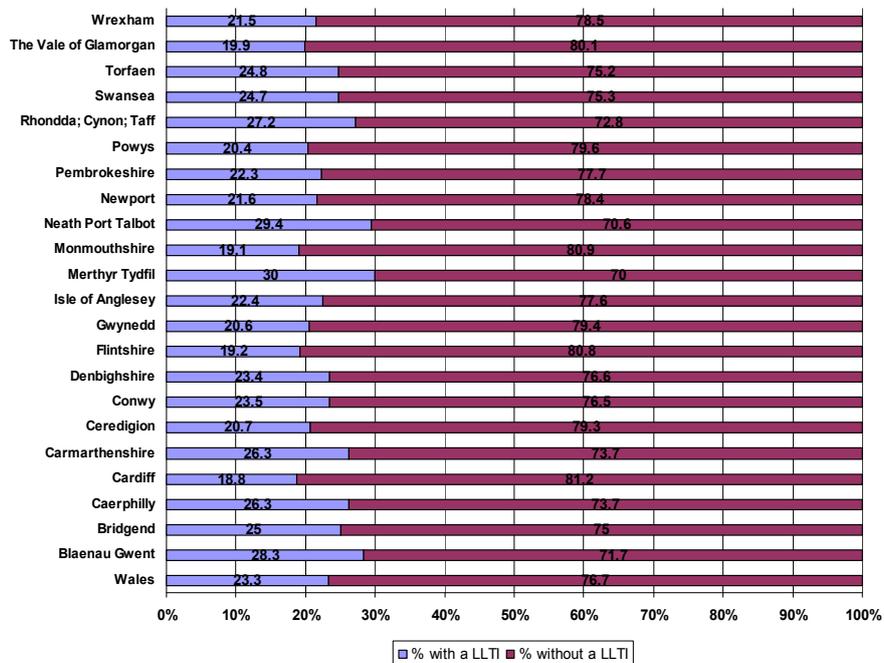
Second Highest	Cyngar (53.4%)	Bethel (59.7%)	Moelfre (2.1%)	Llanbedrog (2.3%)
Third Highest	Tysilio (53.4%)	Menai (Bangor) (58.3%)	Llaneilian (2.1%)	Bryncrug / Llanfihangel (2.2%)
Third Lowest	Aberffraw (42.0%)	Dyffryn Ardudwy (39.6%)	Cadnant (0.7%)	Ogwen (1.1%)
Second Lowest	Llaneilian (42.0%)	Llangelynnin (38.9%)	Rhosneigr (0.7%)	Arlechwedd (1.0%)
Lowest	Llanbedrgoch (41.4%)	Tywyn (38.7%)	Cwm Cadnant (0.6%)	Dewi (1.0%)

Limiting Long Term Illness

1.3 In 2011, 11.4% of the population of Anglesey stated that their day to day activities were limited a lot. Gwynedd had a slightly lower proportion with 9.7%. Both Anglesey and Gwynedd were lower than the national figure of 11.9%.

Table 3: Limiting Long-term Illness			
All People		With a limiting long-term illness	
Area	Population	Number	%
Anglesey	69,751	7,970	11.4
Gwynedd	121,874	11,824	9.7
Wales	3,063,456	364,318	11.9

Figure 2: Limiting Long-term Illness by Unitary Authority (2001)



- 1.4 13 of Gwynedd’s wards had a higher percentage than the Welsh average. The 4 wards in Gwynedd with the highest rates of limiting long-term illness were Llanbedrog (31%), Talysarn (26.4%), Cadnant Caernarfon (26%) and Penygroes (25.6%).
- 1.5 In Anglesey, 17 wards had a higher percentage than the Welsh average. The 5 wards in Anglesey with the highest rates of limiting long-term illness were Llanbedrgoch (28.5%), Aberffraw (26.5%), Rhosyr (26.3%), Maeshyfyd (26.2%) and Amlwch Rural (25.7%).

Table 4: General Health Conditions (2009-2010)⁴

	Gwynedd	Anglesey	Wales
% of adults who reported currently being treated for high blood pressure	18	19	20
% of adults who reported currently being treated for a heart condition	9	8	9
% of adults who reported currently being treated for a respiratory illness	12	14	14
% of adults who reported currently being treated for a mental illness	7	9	10
% of adults who reported currently being treated for diabetes	6	5	6
% of adults who reported currently being treated for arthritis	12	11	13

- 1.6 The greatest burden of ill-health in the population now relates to chronic long-term conditions, including heart disease, diabetes, arthritis, respiratory disease, neurological conditions such as epilepsy and chronic pain. Not only do these conditions limit the quality of life for those who suffer from them, but if poorly managed, lead to unnecessary hospital admissions, depression and anxiety, isolation, multiple drug treatments, and increased demand for daily care from health and social care providers, voluntary organisations or from informal carers such as family friends (*Gwynedd Health and Well-Being Strategy 2007-2011*).
- 1.7 Gwynedd and Anglesey have a higher cancer rate than the national average (418 and 424.4 per 100,000 respectively, compared to 410 in Wales between 2004-2006)⁵.

Births

- 1.8 In 2010, there were 1,270 and 828 live births in Gwynedd and Anglesey respectively. The table below shows the number of births by the age of the mother.

Table 5: Births (2010)⁶

Number of Live	Isle of Anglesey	Gwynedd	Wales
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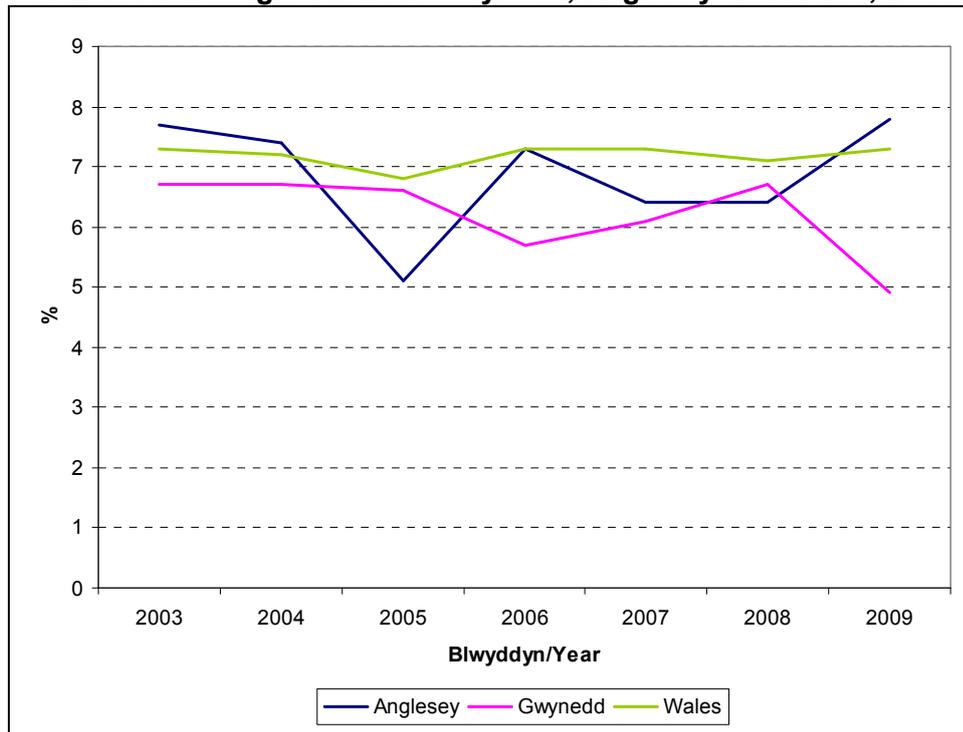
^{4 5} InfoBase Wales

⁶ Office for National Statistics

Births						
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	828	-	1270		35,952	
Mothers under 20 years	65	7.9	110	8.6	2,740	7.6
Mothers 20-24	188	22.7	278	21.9	8,276	23
Mothers 25-29	253	30.6	326	25.7	10,377	28.9
Mothers 30-34	183	22.1	325	25.6	8,790	24.5
Mothers 35-39	118	14.3	180	14.2	4666	13
Mothers 40 years +	21	2.5	51	4.0	1,103	3.1

1.9 Birth weight is measured to identify children who are most at risk of dying young or suffering health related problems in childhood. There is a strong correlation between social deprivation and low birth weight. Although the rate of low weight births in Gwynedd has decreased from 6.4% in 1999 to 4.9% in 2009, fluctuations have existed during this period as seen in figure 3. Gwynedd was the lowest of all local authorities in Wales on this measure in 2009. On the other hand, Anglesey has seen a recent increase in low birth weight births and in 2009 the proportion was higher than the national average.

Figure 3: Low birth weight births in Gwynedd, Anglesey and Wales, 2003-2009⁷



1.10 Although the number of births in the Isle of Anglesey is projected to generally decrease over the 25-year period, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is projected to remain fairly stable at around 2.1. The decrease seen in the birth figures is due to a cohort effect in that there are projected to be less females of fertility age (15-49) in mid-2033 (12,800) when compared to mid-2008 (14,100).

⁷ StatsWales, Welsh Government

- 1.11 The number of births in Gwynedd is projected to decrease to 1250 in 2010/11 before increasing to 1,360 by 2022/23. From here onwards births are projected to decline for the remainder of the projection period. (WG Population projections 2008-based)

Life Expectancy

- 1.12 Life expectancy at birth is defined as the number of years a newborn baby would expect to live should they experience an area’s current age-specific mortality rates throughout their lifetime. The average life expectancy at birth is a broad indicator of overall population health.
- 1.13 Life expectancy for men and women in Gwynedd and Anglesey has risen over the last 10 years and reached 77.3 years for men and 81.6 years for women during 2007-2009 in Gwynedd and 76.7 years for men and 81.9 years for women in Anglesey. Due to the changes in the demographics of the population it is anticipated that there will be a growing increase in age-related diseases and long-term conditions.

Table 6: Life expectancy in Anglesey, Gwynedd and Wales, 1997-2009⁹

Year	Males			Females		
	Gwynedd	Anglesey	Wales	Gwynedd	Anglesey	Wales
1997-99	75	75.2	74.3	80.7	79.9	79.4
1998-00	75.1	75.4	74.6	80.6	79.9	79.6
1999-01	76	75.8	74.8	80.9	80.3	79.8
2000-02	76.4	76.1	75.3	81.1	80.5	80
2001-03	76.9	76.3	75.5	80.9	80.6	80.1
2002-04	76.8	76.7	75.8	80.7	81.1	80.3
2003-05	76.8	77.0	76.1	81.0	81.3	80.6
2004-06	76.8	77.2	76.6	81.6	82.1	81
2005-07	77	76.9	76.8	81.9	82.1	81.2
2006-08	77.3	76.9	77	81.9	82.6	81.4
2007-09	77.3	76.7	77.2	82.0	81.9	81.6

- 1.14 In 2010, there were 1,381 and 818 deaths in Gwynedd and Anglesey respectively¹¹. The number of deaths in the Isle of Anglesey is projected to decline until 2014/15 and then rise to 890 in 2032/33. The changes seen in the death figures are due to two factors: firstly the projected increases in life expectancy (hence the decrease in deaths in the early years of the projection); and secondly, a cohort effect, in that if people are living longer, in future years there will be more older people. The number of older people (age 65+) in the Isle of Anglesey is projected to increase from 14,400 in mid-2008 to 22,700 in mid-2033. The older age groups have a higher mortality rate, leading to more deaths being projected.

¹¹ InfoBase Wales

1.15 The number of deaths in Gwynedd is projected to decline until 2018/19 reaching 1,220, and then rise to 1,360 in 2032/33. The changes seen in the death figures are due to two factors: firstly the projected increases in life expectancy (hence the decrease in deaths in the early years of the projection); and secondly, a cohort effect, in that if people are living longer, in future years there will be more older people. The number of older people (age 65+) in Gwynedd is projected to increase from 23,500 in mid-2008 to 33,200 in mid-2033. The older age groups have a higher mortality rate, leading to more deaths being projected (WG, Population Projections 2008-based)

Table 7: Expectation of life at birth by local authority, selected years¹²

Expectation of life at birth by local authority			
Area	2008/09	2012/13	2022/23
Isle of Anglesey	80.6	81.5	83.0
Gwynedd	80.3	81.2	82.7
Conwy	80.1	81.0	82.5
Denbighshire	80.3	81.2	82.8
Flintshire	80.4	81.3	82.8
Wrexham	80.1	81.1	82.6
Powys	81.5	82.4	83.8
Ceredigion	82.0	82.9	84.2
Pembrokeshire	80.5	81.5	83.0
Carmarthenshire	80.2	81.1	82.7
Swansea	80.4	81.3	82.8
Neath Port Talbot	79.6	80.6	82.2
Bridgend	79.6	80.6	82.2
Vale of Glamorgan	80.7	81.6	83.1
Cardiff	80.0	80.9	82.4
Rhondda Cynon Taf	79.0	79.9	81.6
Merthyr Tydfil	77.9	78.9	80.7
Caerphilly	79.1	80.1	81.7
Blaenau Gwent	78.2	79.2	81.0
Torfaen	79.8	80.8	82.3
Monmouthshire	81.6	82.5	83.9
Newport	79.7	80.7	82.3

Main Messages from the Baseline Analysis

- A higher than average proportion of people describing their health as 'good' although variations exist within the Plan Area.
- A lower than average proportion of the population with a limiting long-term illness.
- A higher cancer rate than the national average.
- The rate of low birth rate generally lower than the national average.
- The population is living longer, but inequalities exist between the most deprived communities (*Anglesey Health Social Care and Well-being Strategy*). This is alongside a probable fall in the numbers of younger people available to meet the increased need for health and social care services. This is likely to result in an increased reliance on older people themselves and in multiple caring roles.

¹² Local Authority Population Projections for Wales, 2008, WG

2. VULNERABLE GROUPS

Age

- 2.1 Between 2003 and 2009 the population of both individual local authorities increased by 1.3% compared to a 2.4% rise overall for Wales. The JLDP area is also experiencing an ageing population with fewer children being born and more people living into older age. Between 1991 and 2009, the proportion in the 65+ age group increased by 21% and 9% in Anglesey and Gwynedd respectively, compared to 12% in Wales¹³.
- 2.2 The effect of an ageing population will be an increase in the number of individuals of pensionable age and a decrease in the number of individuals of working age. This will lead to a large increase in the demand for health care, residential services, adaptable residential properties pensions and other services used by the elderly. The increase in the older population of the JLDP area is mirrored by a decreasing younger population partly due to out-migration.
- 2.3 For a number of years there have been concerns about the out-migration of young people from north west Wales and evidence suggests it is a significant problem in both Anglesey and Gwynedd. Trends show that in Gwynedd a significant number of young people aged between 20-29 years old moved out during the year up to June 2009 whilst in-migration was higher than out-migration for the 45-64 age category. This seems to be a more acute issue in coastal rural areas. In Anglesey, the proportion of young people decreased by 19% in the 15-29 age group during the same period¹⁴. The only logical explanation is a net out-migration of younger persons and a net inward migration of older persons.

(See SA Scoping report for more detailed information relating to this subject)

Income

- 2.4 Average household earnings in Anglesey and Gwynedd are lower than the national average. In 2009, the median income was £23,050 and £24,350 in Gwynedd and Anglesey respectively, compared to £25,750 in Wales. There are also considerable variations in household earnings within the JLDP area. In Anglesey, Morawelon has the lowest mean household income (£16,450) whilst in Gwynedd the ward with the lowest mean household income is Hiraël (£17,700)¹⁵. This could reflect a combination of a lack of opportunities for higher paid employment; a lack of local skilled labour, and potentially that there may be a percentage of the population that are not able to participate in higher skilled jobs in these areas. *(See SA Scoping report for more detailed information relating to this subject)*

Minority Groups

- 2.5 *(See Equality Impact Assessment for detailed information relating to this subject)*

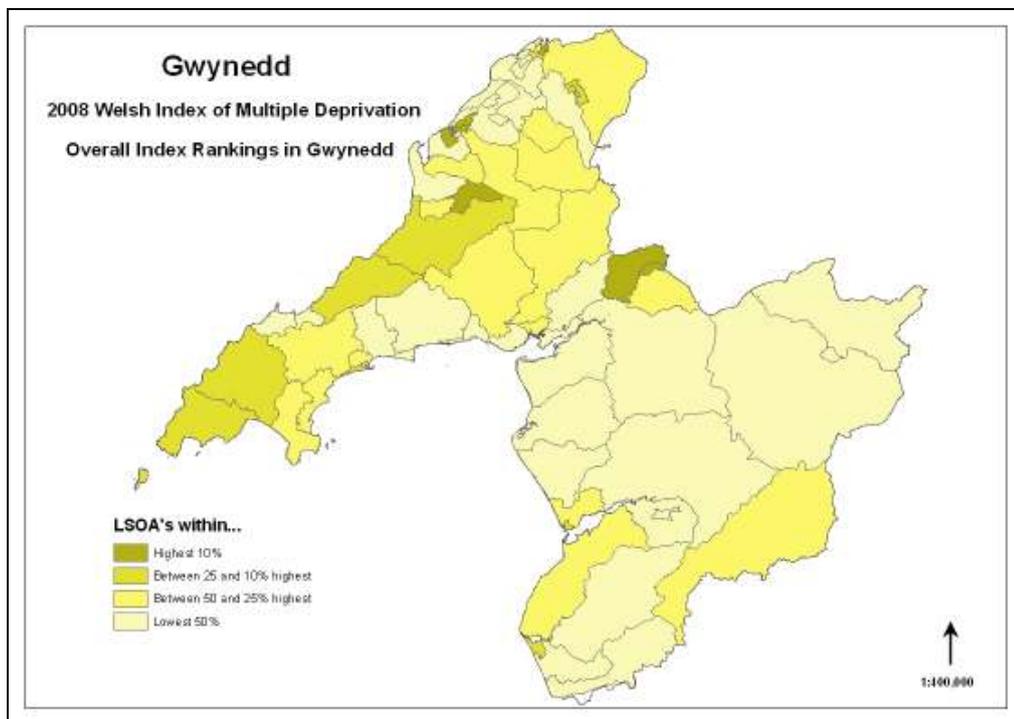
¹³ ¹⁴ Mid-year Population Estimates, ONS

¹⁵ CACI Paycheck

Spatial Issues

- 2.6 The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) 2008 shows that in Gwynedd (which has 75 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)) 3 LSOAs (4%) fall within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales. In the 10% most deprived LSOAs for Wales there are:
- Above average numbers of LSOAs in Gwynedd for Housing (41%) and Access (24%)
 - Access to services deprivation is higher in small villages and rural areas.
 - Below average numbers of LSOAs in Gwynedd for:
 - Overall Deprivation (4%)
 - Income (3%)
 - Employment (1%)
 - Education (4%)
 - Environment (1%)
 - Community (5%)
- 2.7 44% of LSOAs in Gwynedd were more deprived than the Wales average. The map below illustrates how rural areas such as Pen Llŷn have a generally higher overall deprivation index than the majority of Gwynedd.

Figure 4: Map Showing Overall WIMD Rankings of Wards in Gwynedd



- 2.8 WIMD 2008 shows that in Anglesey (which has 44 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)) 3 LSOAs fall within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales. These are:
- Morawelon with a score of 48.2, which ranked 119 out of 1896 in Wales. This LSOA was placed in the 10% most deprived category in Wales.

- Tudur with a score of 42.9, which ranked 187 out of 1896 in Wales. This LSOA was placed in the 10% most deprived category in Wales.
- Porthyfelin 1 with a score of 41.6, which ranked 204 out of 1896 in Wales. This LSOA was placed in the 10-20% most deprived category in Wales.

2.9 In Isle of Anglesey:

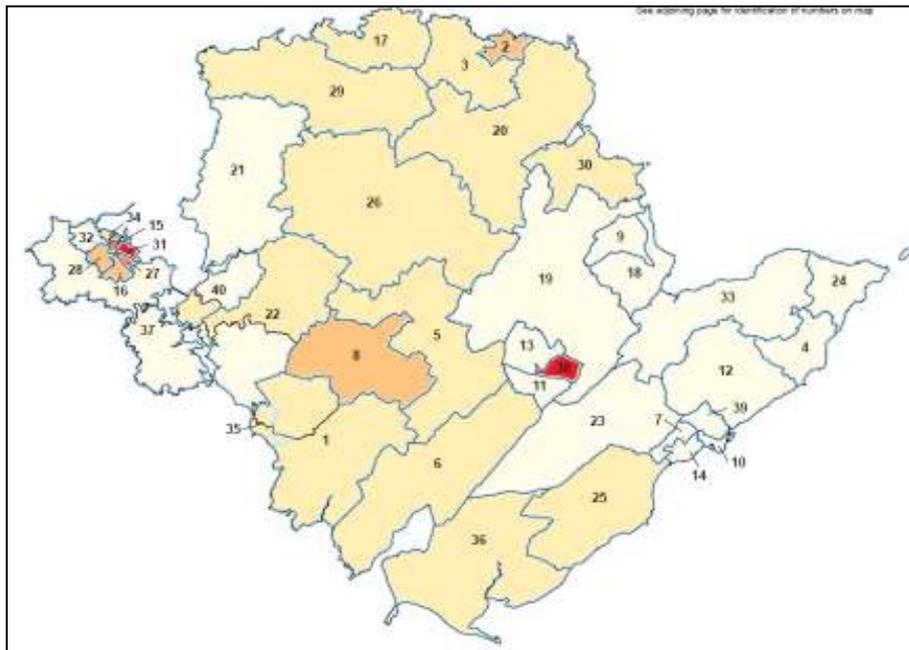
- The LSOAs had deprivation score distribution over 88% of the whole range for Wales.
- 5% of its LSOAs fall within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales.
- 55% of its LSOAs fall within the 50% most deprived LSOAs in Wales.
- There are lower than average levels of deprivation in the 3 most deprived categories (most deprived 10%, 20%, 30%), but higher than average levels of deprivation in the most deprived 50% category).

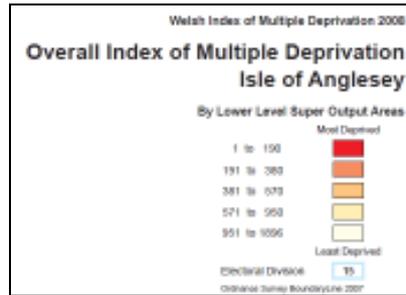
2.10 In the 10% most deprived LSOAs for Wales there are:

- Above average numbers of LSOAs in Anglesey for Housing (18%) and Access (18%)
- Below average numbers of LSOAs in Anglesey for:
 - Overall Deprivation (5%)
 - Income (7%)
 - Employment (2%)
 - Health (2%)
 - Education (5%)
 - Community (7%)

2.11 55% of LSOAs in Anglesey were more deprived than the Wales average.

Figure 5: Map Showing Overall WIMD Rankings of Wards in Anglesey





Main Messages from the Baseline Analysis

- An ageing population with a decreasing proportion of younger people.
- Household income is lower than the national average.
- Rural areas are generally more deprived than the majority of the Plan area particularly in terms of housing and access.

3. INDIVIDUAL LIFESTYLES

- 3.1 44% of adults in Gwynedd and 43% of adults in Anglesey reported that they drink above the recommended guidelines on at least one day of the week during 2009/10, which is the similar to the Wales average. For the same period, 27% of adults of adults admitted to having a binge drink session on at least one day of the week, which is the same percentage points as the Wales average. The figure for Anglesey was slightly lower at 26%.
- 3.2 In 2009-2010, the Welsh Health Survey showed that 23% of people reported being a current smoker in Gwynedd and Anglesey.
- 3.3 In 2009/10, 32% of adults in Gwynedd and Anglesey reported that they achieved recommended physical activity guidelines in the previous week, 2 percentage points higher than the proportion for Wales. Although a decrease of 2 percentage points since 2008/09, Gwynedd is the 3rd highest, along with Isle of Anglesey, of all the 22 local authorities in Wales on this measure.
- 3.4 In 2009-10, 54% and 56% of adults in Anglesey and Gwynedd respectively were overweight or obese.

Table 8: Adults who reported key health-related lifestyles

	Max daily alcohol consumption			Consumption of fruit and vegetables	Exercise of physical activity done	Body Mass Index	
	Smoker	Above guidelines	Binge	Meets guidelines	Meets guidelines	Over weight or obese	Obese
Anglesey	23	43	26	38	32	55	21
Gwynedd	23	44	27	41	32	57	19
Wales	23	44	27	35	30	57	21

Main Messages from the Baseline Analysis

- Almost half of the resident population drink above daily alcohol consumption guidelines.
- Only approximately 1/3 of the population meet guidelines for exercise or physical activity even though this is slightly higher than the Wales average.
- More than half of the population are overweight or obese.

4. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY INFLUENCES ON HEALTH

Social Isolation

4.1 Anglesey and Gwynedd are predominantly rural counties, but some parts are considerably more rural than others. A number of communities within the JLDP area are subject to the Communities 1st initiative and have problems including lack of shops and other local services, transport difficulties and home heating costs. There are also clusters of high unemployment rates and households claiming working family tax credit in some rural parts of Gwynedd and north western parts of Anglesey.

Social Exclusion

4.2 The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) has shown that the majority of small areas in Gwynedd are less deprived than the average for Wales. However, there are pockets of relative deprivation within the authority, most notable in terms of housing and access to services. In the 10% most deprived Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) for Wales, there are above average numbers of LSOAs in Gwynedd for Housing (41%) and Access (24%). Access to services deprivation is higher in small villages and rural areas. Areas of pen Llyn are particularly deprived according to WIMD analysis. The assessment is similar in Anglesey. In the 10% most deprived LSOAs for Wales, there are above average numbers of LSOAs in Anglesey for Housing (10%) and Access (18%). 55% of the LSOAs in Anglesey were more deprived than the Welsh average.

Crime and Safety

4.3 The crime rate in Gwynedd has gradually fallen in recent years with an overall reduction of 14% between 2006/07 and 2009/10. In 2009/10, Gwynedd and Anglesey had the 8th lowest and 4th lowest crime rate in Wales.

Table 9: Recorded Crime 2006-07 (per 100,000 population)¹⁷

	Anglesey	Gwynedd	Wales
Recorded Crime	67.7	73.5	87.5
Violence against the person	20.4	21.9	18.2
Burglary from a dwelling	1.3	1.7	3.6
Theft of a vehicle	1.3	1.3	3.8
Theft from a vehicle	2.1	3.5	8.6

¹⁷ Infobase Wales

Table 9: Recorded Crime 2006-07 (per 100,000 population)

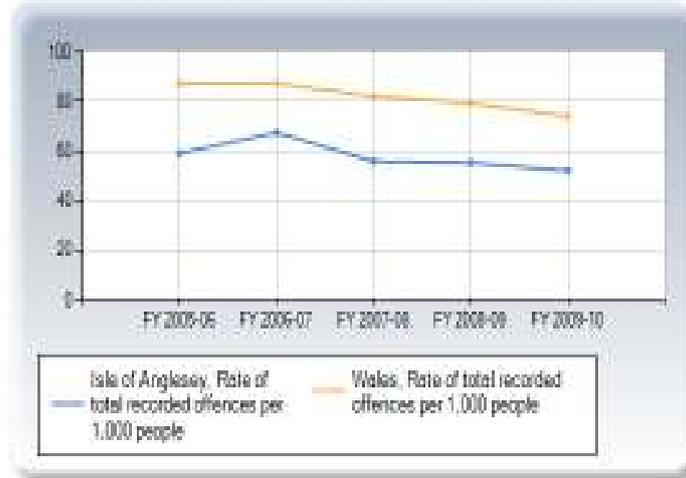
	Anglesey	Gwynedd	Wales
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Theft of a vehicle	1.3	1.3	3.8
Theft from a vehicle	2.1	3.5	8.6

Key Figures for Crime and Safety (2011 Census)			
Source: Office for National Statistics	Gwynedd	Anglesey	Wales
Violence with Injury (Offences, Apr12-Mar13)	664	279	18,084
Violence without Injury (Includes Harassment and Assault) (Offences, Apr12-Mar13)	712	402	12,938
Robbery (Offences, Apr12-Mar13)	18	7	744
Theft from the Person (Offences, Apr12-Mar13)	28	7	2,423
Criminal Damage and Arson (Offences, Apr12-Mar13)	1,151	541	31,297
Domestic Burglary (Offences, Apr12-Mar13)	138	59	8,072
Non Domestic Burglary (Offences, Apr12-Mar13)	382	129	12,460
Vehicle Offences (Includes Theft of and from Vehicles) (Offences, Apr12-Mar13)	357	167	17,603
Drug Offences (Offences, Apr12-Mar13)	339	162	12,916
Sexual Offences (Offences, Apr12-Mar13)	144	79	2,873
Total Fire Service Incidents (Incidents, Jan06-Dec06)	2,139	1,128	49,638
Primary Fires (Incidents, Jan06-Dec06)	270	156	7,620
Secondary Fires (Incidents, Jan06-Dec06)	564	345	15,798
Special Services - Other Incidents (Incidents, Jan06-Dec06)	225	117	5,874
Fatal Casualties (Incidents, Jan06-Dec06)	12	6	114
Non-Fatal Casualties (Incidents, Jan06-Dec06)	144	72	2,478

Figure 6: Rate of Crime in Gwynedd (per 1,000 people)



Figure 7: Rate of Crime in Anglesey (per 1,000 people)



Main Messages from the Baseline Analysis

- Pockets of relative deprivation within the Plan area suffering from isolation and exclusion, with poor access to facilities, services and employment opportunities.
- Poor transport network in many rural areas exacerbating access issues.
- A decreasing crime rate which is lower than the national average.

5. LIVING AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AFFECTING HEALTH

Housing Condition

- 5.1 Housing deprivation is a major issue in the JLDP area particularly in Gwynedd. Housing deprivation is linked with the age of dwellings and a large proportion of older dwellings in Gwynedd, particularly those built before 1919 are deemed unfit. In 2001, Gwynedd had the second highest proportion of pre-1919 dwellings (46.9%) in Wales. The proportion of unfit dwellings in Gwynedd is significantly higher than the Welsh average - 10.5% are categorised as being unfit (6th highest in Wales) – more than double Anglesey and Conwy¹⁸.
- 5.2 Gwynedd and Anglesey also have the highest and second highest proportion of housing without central heating in Wales (21.6% and 19.1% respectively). Gwynedd also has the highest proportion of terraced housing in Wales. This may meet current needs for the county but does not give residents a choice of housing type¹⁹.
- 5.3 In Gwynedd, on a ward level, Aberdaron has the highest proportion of households with no central heating (37.1%) – almost double the national average. At 10.4% of all households, Glyder ward has the lowest proportion without central heating.
- 5.4 On a ward level in Anglesey, London Road had the highest proportion of households with no central heating (33.9%) – almost double the national average. At 5.2% of all households, Cefni ward has the lowest proportion without central heating. 0.24% of

¹⁸ 'Focus on Gwynedd 2007' Gwynedd Council

¹⁹ ²⁰ 2001 Census

household in Anglesey are without central heating nor sole use of a bath, shower or a toilet, compared to 0.16% in Wales²⁰. (See SA Scoping report for more detailed information relating to this subject)

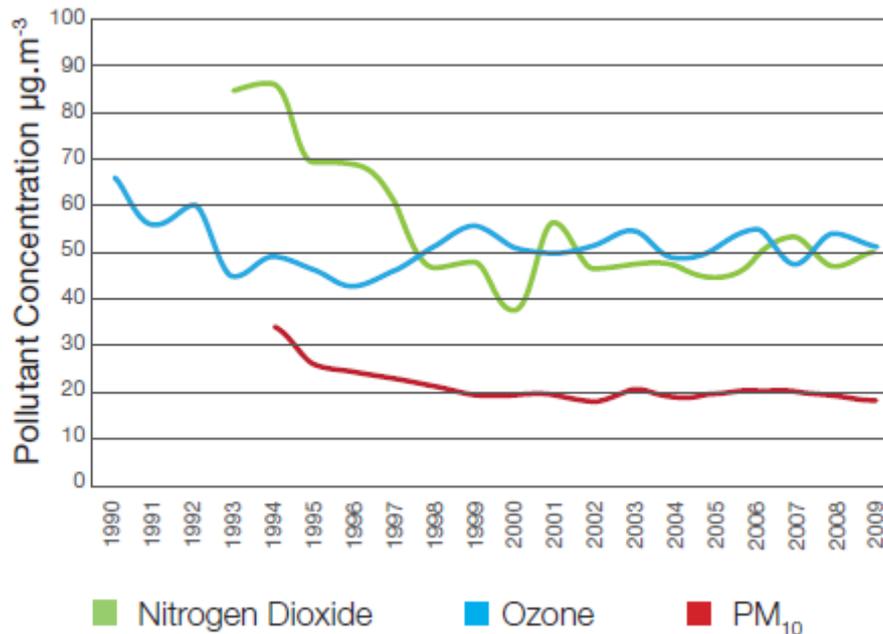
Noise

- 5.5 During 2006-07, Gwynedd's Public Protection Department received 433 complaints regarding noise nuisance. Noise can effect health in many ways, effects include, most commonly, annoyance (if such an effect can truly be called a 'health' effect), sleep disturbance, interruption of speech and social interaction, disturbance of concentration (and hence of learning and long-term memory), and hormonal and cardiovascular effects, though it is not clear to what extent these effects are actually harmful. No data was available for Anglesey)

Air Quality

- 5.6 Air pollution is not a significant problem in Anglesey and Gwynedd to warrant designating an Air Quality Management area. Overall air quality in both authorities is good. In Anglesey and Gwynedd, PM10 concentrations for example, are well within the national limits and LSOA areas in the County are amongst the least deprived in Wales in terms of the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation : Population Averaged Air Emissions Index (2008). This suggests air quality conditions for the resident population are good in relation to these indices. Local monitoring continues at various sites across both authorities – the only exceedance in air quality has been on the A55 at Llanfair PG where the annual objective for NO₂ is exceeded²¹.
- 5.7 However, as a result of climate change, annual average temperatures in Wales are projected to increase by 1.3°C by the 2020s, 2.0°C by the 2040s and 3.3°C by the 2080s, against the 1961 to 1990 baseline. Overall the county can also expect drier summer and more irregular/ extreme weather events, such as high rainfall/ wetter winters.

²¹ Isle of Anglesey County Council Scoping Report (Vol 2) (2010 updates)

Figure 9: Air Pollution in Wales since 1990²²

Water Quality

- 5.8 Overall, river quality in Anglesey and Gwynedd is good. In 2009, for example, the proportion of river lengths in Gwynedd categorised as good or very good was higher than in the previous 14 year. In Anglesey, there has been an increase in the proportion of grade A river lengths in terms of chemical quality since 1990. However, it should be noted that the proportion of grade A river lengths in the county decreased significantly between 2008 and 2009²³.
- 5.9 There are a number of river stretches where the quality of water needs to be significantly improved. The Environment Agency's river basin management plan for the Western Wales River Basin District, identifies a number of challenges to surface water quality including: diffuse pollution from agricultural activities; diffuse pollution from historical mines; physical modification of water bodies; point source pollution from water industry sewage works; and acidification.
- 5.10 Overall, it can be said that the overall standard of bathing water around the Gwynedd and Anglesey coastline is improving. In Anglesey, 73% of beaches achieving guideline standards in 2008 compared to 33% in 1992. However, the compliance of non-EC identified bathing waters has proved to be more problematic with a high rate of failures recorded. There are 3 locations (Traeth Bach, Porth Eilian and Beaumaris) that have recorded a 100% failure rate on the G standard. In Gwynedd, 6 beaches and 2 Marinas achieved Blue Flag Awards in 2008; 11 beaches won seaside awards, and 6 won green coast awards; whilst in Anglesey, 6 beaches

²² Air Quality in Wales (2009) Welsh Air Quality Forum

²³ Environment Agency Local Evidence Package

achieved Blue Flag Awards; 26 beaches won seaside awards, and 13 won green coast awards²⁴.

Waste Disposal

- 5.11 Landfilling biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) e.g. food, paper, and garden waste can contribute to human health problems as well as environmental problems such as leachate production. It also releases methane, which can contribute to air pollution and global warming. Some of the waste which is landfilled is capable of being re-used, recycled, composted or treated in different ways to produce energy derived fuel.
- 5.12 The Landfill Directive has set targets so that the amount of waste that is put into landfill is reduced dramatically in the future. Both Anglesey and Gwynedd are currently meeting Landfill Allowance Scheme Targets set by the government. In order that the Councils continue to meet these targets in the future, more emphasis will be required on sustainable waste management such as recycling as the primary method of waste disposal.
- 5.13 Recycling/composting rates in Gwynedd has been consistently lower than the Welsh average since 1998. Anglesey had a significantly higher recycling rate – in 2009/10, 51% of municipal waste was recycled or composted compared to 40% in Wales (2nd highest of all Local Authorities in Wales)²⁵.

Road Hazards

- 5.14 Road accidents have steadily decreased over recent years, with accident rates lower than the national average (11.9 per 100 km in Gwynedd and 14.1 per 100km in Anglesey compared to 25.5 per 100 km Wales).

Main Messages from the Baseline Analysis

- Housing deprivation particularly in Gwynedd.
- Air quality is not a significant problem in the Plan area.
- Overall, water quality is good, although there is a constant risk of water pollution incidents occurring.
- Lower than average recycling rates in Gwynedd and a need to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill.

6. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AFFECTING HEALTH

Economic Activity

- 6.1 Anglesey and Gwynedd are estimated to have higher economic activity rates than Wales as a whole with higher employment rates and lower unemployment rates than the national average. In June 2011, 74% of the working age population in both local

²⁴ Environment Agency Local Evidence Package

²⁵ StatsWales, WG

authorities were economically active compared to 72.8% in Wales. However, economic activity varies within the JLDP area with stronger rates around the Menai Hub compared to areas in the north and west of Anglesey and pockets of low economic activity rates in the wards of Peblig (Caernarfon) and Marchog (Bangor) for example²⁶.

- 6.2 Overall, claimant count rates have been lower in Gwynedd than the whole of Wales since around 2009. However, in Anglesey, claimant count rates have been higher than the whole of Wales over recent years. Unemployment varies across Anglesey with areas to the north and west of the county showing much higher levels of unemployment than the Menai Hub and the south e.g. 'Bridgehead' - 4.9%; Holyhead - 11.7% (Census 2001). A major challenge is to extend the strength of the Hub area, to offer opportunities to workers from the disadvantaged northern and western parts.

Economic Activity – 2011 (KS601EW)			
Source: Office for National Statistics	Gwynedd	Anglesey	Wales
All Usual Residents Aged 16 to 74	88913	88913	2245166
Economically Active; Employee; Part-Time	12300	12300	313022
Economically Active; Employee; Full-Time	27834	27834	799348
Economically Active; Self-Employed	10929	10929	194029
Economically Active; Unemployed	3176	3176	96689
Economically Active; Full-Time Student	3756	3756	73647
Economically Inactive; Retired	14561	14561	361501
Economically Inactive; Student (Including Full-Time Students)	7814	7814	133880
Economically Inactive; Looking After Home or Family	3062	3062	86396
Economically Inactive; Long-Term Sick or Disabled	3867	3867	140760
Economically Inactive; Other	1614	1614	45894
Unemployed; Age 16 to 24	944	944	30772
Unemployed; Age 50 to 74	637	637	16820
Unemployed; Never Worked	396	396	14951
Long-Term Unemployed	1234	1234	38428

Type of employment

- 6.3 Some industries are more prevalent in Gwynedd than others. In 2008, public administration, education and health were the greatest single employer of people in Gwynedd (32.9%). The second highest was distribution, hotels and restaurants (23.0%), which also reflects the pattern in Wales as a whole. For the same period, energy and water (0.5%) and agriculture and fishing (1.5%) were industries employing the least proportion of people in Gwynedd.

Table 10: Industry by sector in Gwynedd and Wales (2008)²⁷

Industry	Anglesey	Gwynedd	Wales
		%	%
Agriculture and fishing	N/A	0.6	1.5
Energy and water	N/A	1.2	0.5

²⁶ Official Labour Market Statistics, ONS

²⁷ StatsWales, WG

Manufacturing	14.9	7.6	13.7
Construction	6.5	4.5	5.2
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	25.4	31.2	23.0
Transport and communications	6.9	3.6	4.3
Banking, finance and insurance	9.9	8.6	14.1
Public administration, education and health	28.3	37.3	32.9
Other services	4.3	5.3	4.8

Table 10: Industry by sector in Gwynedd and Wales (2008)

Industry	Anglesey	Gwynedd	Wales
	%	%	%
Agriculture and fishing	N/A	0.6	1.5
Energy and water	N/A	1.2	0.5
Manufacturing	14.9	7.6	13.7
Construction	6.5	4.5	5.2
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	25.4	31.2	23.0
Transport and communications	6.9	3.6	4.3
Banking, finance and insurance	9.9	8.6	14.1
Public administration, education and health	28.3	37.3	32.9
Other services	4.3	5.3	4.8

Industry – 2011 (KS605EW)			
Source: Office for National Statistics	Gwynedd	Anglesey	Wales
All Usual Residents Aged 16 to 74 in Employment	53961	30431	1363615
A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1868	932	23497
B Mining and Quarrying	250	62	3176
C Manufacturing	3150	2335	143751
D Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	581	896	10903
E Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	584	278	12402
F Construction	5185	2687	111293
G Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles	7812	4380	212554
H Transport and Storage	1833	1597	53222
I Accommodation and Food Service Activities	5300	2086	84907
J Information and Communication	1063	467	31004
K Financial and Insurance Activities	612	336	41630
L Real Estate Activities	623	333	17040
M Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	1977	1091	58616
N Administrative and Support Service Activities	1882	978	54366
O Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	3465	2754	108164
P Education	6818	3401	137864
Q Human Health and Social Work Activities	7922	4553	197226
R, S, T, U Other	3036	1265	62000

- 6.4 Some industries are more prevalent in Anglesey than others. In 2008, public administration, education and health were the greatest single employer of people in Anglesey (32.9%). The second highest was distribution, hotels and restaurants (25.4%), which also reflects the pattern in Wales as a whole.

Main Messages from the Baseline Analysis

- Relatively high economic activity rate in the JLDP area but above average unemployment in Anglesey
- Geographical variations in unemployment
- Decline in land based industries

7. ACCESS AND QUALITY OF SERVICES

Transport

Cars or Vans						
Source: Office for National Statistics	Gwynedd		Anglesey		Wales	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
All Households	49237	52473	28355	30594	1209048	1302676
No car or van	11785	11230	5924	5517	313797	298519
1 car or van	22954	22788	13199	13066	550648	559866
2 cars or vans	11366	13628	7141	8737	277378	336069
3 cars or vans	2329	3417	1602	2300	52149	79915
4 or more cars or vans	803	1410	489	974	15076	28307
Total cars or vans	56240	66748	34423	41770	1328621	1597823

- 7.1 The proportion of households with no car decreased by 21% and 18% in Gwynedd and Anglesey respectively between 1991 and 2001. The amount of private cars is increasing on the roads in the JLDP area.
- 7.2 The use of private cars by residents to travel to work is lower in Gwynedd than the national average as is the use of public transport, whilst in Anglesey there is a greater reliance on cars for journeys to work and a lower proportion of people taking the bus to work compared to Wales (2.9% travel by public transport compared to 6.5% in Wales)²⁸.
- 7.3 The percentage of households with more than one car is significantly higher in rural areas than in urban wards. People living in rural areas have to travel further to access services such as shopping, health, education and employment. This means extra costs for those lacking suitable transport, most particularly the elderly, the young, single parents and the unemployed.

Education and Training

Qualifications Gained – 2011 (QS502EW)			
Source: Office for National Statistics	Gwynedd	Anglesey	Wales
All Usual Residents Aged 16 and Over	100923	57890	2507160
No Qualifications	23365	13991	650517
1-4 O Levels/CSE/GCSEs (Any Grades), Entry Level, Foundation Diploma	33719	19578	834299

²⁸ ²⁹ 1991 & 2001 Census

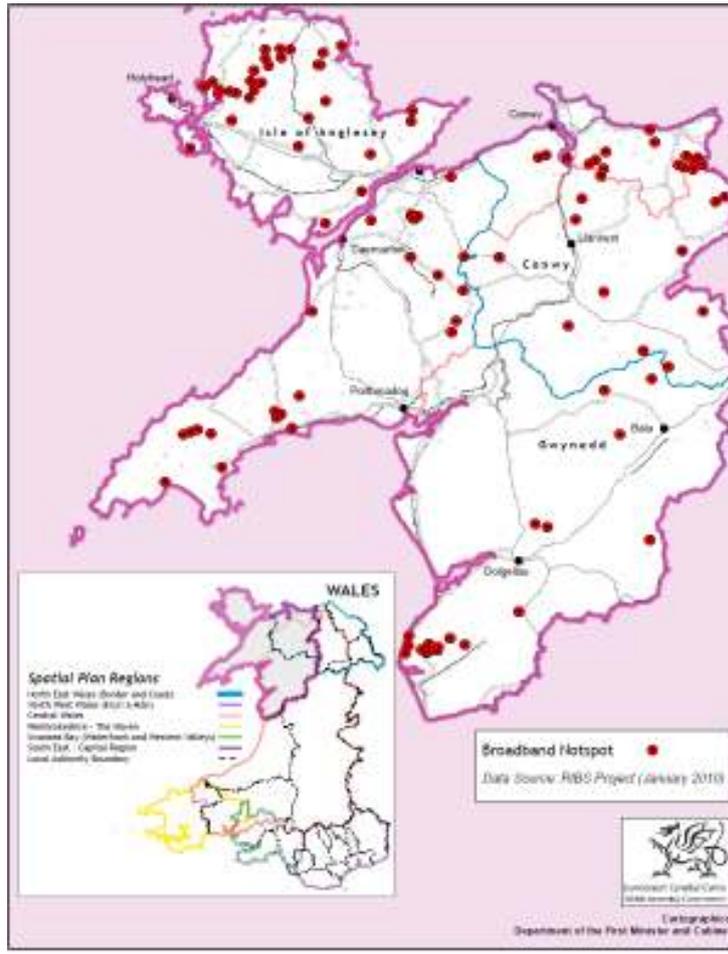
NVQ Level 1, Foundation GNVQ, Basic Skills	9116	5832	235900
5+ O Level (Passes)/CSEs (Grade 1)/GCSEs (Grades A*-C), School Certificate, 1 A Level/2-3 AS Levels/VCEs, Higher Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Intermediate Diploma	37966	19640	839100
NVQ Level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/General Diploma, RSA Diploma	16193	10481	399724
Apprenticeship	6335	4958	176711
2+ A Levels/VCEs, 4+ As Levels, Higher School Certificate, Progression/Advanced Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Advanced Diploma	19278	8308	396427
NVQ Level 3, Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma	11529	7734	291765
Degree (For Example BA, BSc), Higher Degree (For Example MA, PhD, PGCE)	15864	8001	353519
NVQ Level 4-5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher Level	4463	3077	127743
Professional Qualifications (For Example Teaching, Nursing, Accountancy)	15189	9102	341872
Other Vocational/Work-Related Qualifications	18298	12012	440939
Foreign Qualifications	2782	952	66286

- 7.4 Skills and learning are important for both social and economic reasons. Access to education and training provides an opportunity for people to fulfil their potential and to participate fully in society and the economy. Qualifications of the population vary within the JLDP area. Peblig and Morawelon wards have among the lowest rates of education attainment in the JLDP area with 50.3% and 49% respectively having no form of qualifications²⁹.
- 7.5 The lack of opportunities for adult education and retraining in the peripheral areas may be limiting the ability of many older workers to adapt to new job opportunities. Workers from the disadvantaged areas will need training opportunities to adapt to a changing and diversifying local economy.

Information Technology

- 7.6 The following figure highlights areas in the Plan Area where there are difficulties with connecting to broadband.

Figure 9: Areas with poor broadband connectivity



Main Messages from the Baseline Analysis

- High reliance on the private car for transportation.
- Varying education attainment rates throughout the Plan area.
- Some areas with poor broadband connectivity.

8. MACRO-ECONOMIC, ENVIRONMENTAL AND SUSTAINABILITY FACTORS

Gross Domestic Product

8.1 Gross Value Added (GVA) per head generated by industry on Anglesey was estimated at £11,333 in 2009 – the lowest of all local authorities in the UK which highlights the fact that the county’s economy isn’t strong in terms of manufacturing industries, commerce and services of high financial value³⁰. However, GVA is estimated at the place of work rather than the place of residence, and the high net outflow of commuters from the island contributes to the low productivity per head of residents. In Gwynedd the average GVA per head in 2008 was £13,664 which was lower than the average in Wales.

³⁰ StatsWales, WG

Economic Development (Urban and Rural)

- 8.2 Anglesey and Gwynedd are predominantly rural counties, but some parts are considerably more rural than others. A number of communities within the JLDP area are subject to the Communities 1st initiative and have problems including lack of shops and other local services, transport difficulties and home heating costs. There are also clusters of high unemployment rates and households claiming working family tax credit in some rural parts of Gwynedd and north western parts of Anglesey.
- 8.3 The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) has shown that the majority of small areas in Gwynedd are less deprived than the average for Wales. However, there are pockets of relative deprivation within the authority, most notable in terms of housing and access to services. In the 10% most deprived Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) for Wales, there are above average numbers of LSOAs in Gwynedd for Housing (41%) and Access (24%). Access to services deprivation is higher in small villages and rural areas. Areas of pen Llyn are particularly deprived according to WIMD analysis. The assessment is similar in Anglesey. In the 10% most deprived LSOAs for Wales, there are above average numbers of LSOAs in Anglesey for Housing (10%) and Access (18%). 55% of the LSOAs in Anglesey were more deprived than the Welsh average.

Biological Diversity

- 8.4 Anglesey and Gwynedd have a rich and varied biodiversity resource. The importance of this biodiversity is reflected by the number of designated sites, Anglesey has 8 SACs, 3 SPAs, 1 Ramsar and 60 SSSIs and the Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) which is the largest in Wales covering 1/3 of the Island. Gwynedd has 12 SACs, 4 SPAs, 1 Ramsar and 146 SSSIs and an AONB which is located in the Llyn Peninsula. However, the integrity of many of the sites is under constant threat.

Main Messages from the Baseline Analysis

- Anglesey has the lowest GVA per head of all local authorities in the UK.
- Many rural areas suffering from economic deprivation with considerable geographic variations in the unemployment rate which suggests a need to strengthen and diversify rural local economies within the county.
- A rich and varied biodiversity resource.

APPENDIX 2 – HIA OF THE DEPOSIT PLAN

This HIA of the Deposit Plan follows on from the HIA of the Preferred Strategy and Strategic Options. The appraisal tool aims to ensure that all relevant determinants of health and target groups in the local population are considered. This HIA has been undertaken as a desk based exercise and has utilised a small officer steering group to explore the potential health impacts of the Deposit LDP. The structure of the assessment is based around a template which considers the possible positive and negative impact of policies in the LDP. Where negative effects have been identified, the Council has responded via proposed modifications to the LDP policies and supporting text.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT CATEGORIES KEY

1. Vulnerable Groups?	
1a	Age related groups (e.g. children and young people, adults 18-64, older people)
1b	Income related groups (e.g. families or individuals on low income / economically inactive / unemployed / unable to work due to ill health)
1c	Groups who suffer discrimination or other social disadvantage (e.g. people with disabilities / mental health groups / carers / refugee groups / people seeking asylum / travellers / single parent families / lesbian and gay people / ethnic, linguistic and cultural groups / religious groups)
1d	Geographical issues (e.g. people living in areas known to exhibit poor economic and/or health indicators / people living in isolated areas / people unable to access services and facilities)

2. Individual Lifestyles?	
2a	Diet
2b	Physical Activity
2c	Use of alcohol, cigarettes, non-prescription drugs
2d	Sexual activity
2e	Other risk-taking activity

3. Social & Community Influences on Health?	
3a	Family organisation and roles
3b	Citizen power and influence
3c	Wider social support, social networks and neighbourliness
3d	Community identity and sense of belonging
3e	Divisions in community and peer pressure
3f	Social isolation
3g	Cultural and spiritual ethos
3h	Racism
3i	Other social exclusion
3j	Anti-social behaviour & the Fear of Crime

4. Living & environmental conditions affecting health?	
4a	Built environment and / or Neighbourhood design
4b	Housing and / or Indoor environment
4c	Noise and / or Smell / odour
4d	Air and water quality
4e	Attractiveness of area
4f	Community safety
4g	Waste disposal
4h	Road hazards
4i	Injury hazards
4j	Quality and safety of play areas

5. Economic conditions affecting health?	
5a	Unemployment and / or Economic inactivity
5b	Income
5c	Type of employment
5d	Workplace conditions
5e	Procurement

6. Access and quality of services?	
6a	Medical and Healthcare services
6b	Other caring services
6c	Careers advice
6d	Shops and commercial services
6e	Public amenities
6f	Transport
6g	Education and training
6h	Information technology

7. Macro-economic, environmental and sustainability factors?	
7a	Government policies
7b	Gross Domestic Product
7c	Economic development (rural & urban)
7d	Social Justice and Equality issues
7e	Biological diversity
7f	Climate
7g	Bilingualism and the Welsh Culture

APPRAISAL KEY

++	Very Positive
+	Positive
0	Neutral
-	Minor Negative
--	Major Negative
N/A	Not Applicable

VULNERABLE GROUPS			
HIA CRITERIA	SCORE	RELEVANT POLICIES	ASSESSMENT
Age related groups	+	<p>TRA4 – Managing transport impacts</p> <p>TRA1 – Transport network developments</p> <p>TAI5 Local Market Housing</p> <p>TAI1 Appropriate Housing Mix</p> <p>TAI8 Affordable Housing Threshold & Distribution</p> <p>CYF1 - Protecting land and units for employment use</p> <p>CYF7 -Agricultural diversification</p>	<p>Detailed policies in the Plan aim to address the needs of various groups within communities. Housing policies will ensure that the housing needs of different age groups will be addressed. A proportion of new homes will be ‘affordable housing’ subject to viability. Of particular relevance are policies TAI/1 (Appropriate Housing Mix), TAI5 (Local Market Housing) and TAI9 (Affordable Housing Threshold & Distribution) which promote sustainable mixed communities by ensuring that all new residential development contributes to improving the balance of housing and meets the identified needs of the whole community. Policy – TAI4 (Residential Care Homes, Extra Care Housing or Specialist Care Accommodation for the elderly) directly addresses the housing requirements of older people. Infrastructure policies will facilitate the provision of appropriate services and facilities for people of different age groups which should improve community well-being and vitality.</p> <p>The Plan aims to safeguard employment sites (Policy CYF1) and facilitates economic growth in both urban and rural areas which should help retain the working age population as well as young people in their communities thus improving community well-being.</p> <p>Sustainable transport policies will benefit both younger and older age groups by making access to services easier, particularly in rural communities.</p>
Income related groups	+	<p>CYF6 - Employment in local service centres or villages</p> <p>CYF8 - Regeneration sites</p> <p>MAN6 - Retailing in the countryside</p>	<p>Detailed economic and retail policies (in particular policies CYF1, CYF6, CYF7 and CYF8) support economic development throughout the Plan Area, which will have a direct beneficial effect on this group. These policies will increase economic output from a variety of sectors, increasing the number of jobs as well as provide for the formation of new businesses. Tourism policies will help promote and sustain a prosperous tourism industry that provides employment opportunities for local communities. New attractions and facilities will help in securing employment and generate income. These should have a direct positive effect on income related groups including low income groups, and the unemployed.</p>

VULNERABLE GROUPS

VULNERABLE GROUPS		ASSESSMENT
HIA CRITERIA	SCORE	RELEVANT POLICIES
		ISA1 - Infrastructure provision ISA2 - Community facilities
Discrimination and social advantage	+	<p>Socially disadvantaged groups should benefit from the implementation of community infrastructure and transport policies. Policies ISA1 (Infrastructure Provision) and ISA2 (Community Facilities) will protect and secure new and improved community services and facilities where appropriate, which should subsequently improve social cohesion and integration. Policy TRA1 (Transport Network developments) facilitates improvements to the existing transport network, whilst Policy TRA4 (Managing Transport Impacts) supports transport improvements that maximise accessibility, particularly by foot, cycle and public transport, which will subsequently contribute towards social inclusion and cohesion. The provision of a mix of housing, including affordable housing facilitated via Policy TAI/8 will also enable various groups to have appropriate homes and thus become integrated within communities.</p>
Geographical issues	+/-	<p>Potential negative effects may arise where constraints are in place to limit development in open countryside. This may lead to some rural areas becoming isolated. However, this is deemed unavoidable as national planning policy dictates that development should secure a sustainable development pattern which seeks to reduce the need to travel whilst at the same time, protecting the environment. On the other hand, it is important to note that, many policies facilitate limited development in rural areas.</p> <p>Throughout the Plan, there is an emphasis on promoting and facilitating development throughout the area, both in rural and urban areas alike. This proportionate distribution of development will reduce inequalities by facilitating a more equal distribution of growth in spatial terms. Housing policies will facilitate the proportionate distribution of development to where it is needed. Indeed, a key aim of the Plan is to seek to ensure a reasonable geographical spread of housing and employment development, maximising access to jobs and key services and facilities. Of particular relevance are:</p>

VULNERABLE GROUPS		
HIA CRITERIA	SCORE	ASSESSMENT
		<p>Policies TAI9 – TAI18 which facilitate housing developments throughout the Plan area; Policies MAN3 – MAN6 which promote retail developments in both busy centres and the countryside; Policies CYF5 – CYF7 which facilitate economic development in rural areas; and Policy TRA4 which aims to improve access to services via sustainable transport networks.</p>

Recommendations

- Insert additional criterion into Policy PCYFF/2 to refer to the need to consider health and well-being as part of development proposals:
“it helps create healthy and active environments, and considers the health and well-being of future users.”

INDIVIDUAL LIFESTYLES		
HIA CRITERIA	SCORE	ASSESSMENT
Physical Activity	+	<p>The facilitation of an improved lifestyle for the population of Anglesey and Gwynedd is an important objective of the Plan. Through the implementation of detailed policies, the JLDP will directly and indirectly affect health and well-being of residents through the impact of development, including the provision of new housing and employment developments, transport schemes, new community</p>

		<p>transport impacts TRA1 – Transport network developments ISA/4 – Safeguarding existing open space ISA/5 – Provision of open spaces in new housing developments</p>	<p>facilities and other land uses.</p> <p>The Plan will also include design and access policies to help achieve healthy and sustainable environments. Policies ISA1 (Infrastructure Provision) and ISA2 (Community Facilities) will take account of the impact of additional developments by securing new and improved community services and facilities where appropriate.</p> <p>Potential positive outcomes of the Plan on individual lifestyles will be the encouragement and promotion of physical activity via improving access to open spaces and also by protecting such recreational resources. This will improve the physical and mental health of the population. In addition, facilitating development in rural areas will allow better access to the countryside which should benefit overall health and well-being.</p> <p>Policies which improve transport links and promote sustainable transport will also have a positive impact upon individual physical and mental health. Detailed policies recognise the need to provide viable alternative methods of transport to facilitate a reduction in car use and the promotion of cycling and walking which should contribute to improving the physical health of residents.</p>
Diet	0		No impacts identified
Use of alcohol and drugs	0		
Sexual Activity	0		
Other	0		
Recommendations			
No amendments to the Plan are proposed.			

SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY INFLUENCES ON HEALTH		
HIA CRITERIA	SCORE	RELEVANT POLICIES
		ASSESSMENT

Citizen power	+	<p>PCYFF 1 - Development criteria PCYFF 2 - Design and place shaping PCYFF 3 - Design and landscaping</p> <p>TAI5 Local Market Housing TAI1 Appropriate Housing Mix TAI9 Affordable Housing Threshold & Distribution</p>	<p>Throughout the Plan, there is an emphasis on promoting and facilitating development throughout the area, both in rural and urban areas alike. This proportionate distribution of development will reduce inequalities by facilitating a more equal distribution of growth in spatial terms. Housing policies will facilitate the proportionate distribution of development to where it is needed. This will most likely lead to an even distribution of citizen power and influence.</p> <p>The Plan contains specific policies which relate to sustainable communities which are inclusive and protect cultural heritage (Policies AT1 to AT4). The creation of community areas, open green spaces, play areas and community facilities have been identified in the Plan. Key themes within the JLDP. Which aim to further stimulate social cohesion and inclusion are the regeneration of town centres, improved accessibility and transport and a reduction of journeys by car.</p>
Social support and networks	+		<p>The Plan, through various land allocations aims to meet local needs, and in the case of housing, by ensuring there is an adequate range and choice of housing available to meet local requirements. In addition, policies relating to community facilities and infrastructure should facilitate improved social interaction subsequently improving cohesion within communities.</p>
Community identity	+		<p>Housing policies facilitate the proportionate development of housing in both rural and urban areas which will strengthen the network of settlements in accordance with their roles. This approach will help maintain the Plan area's special mixed urban/rural character as well as its distinctive cultural character. The provision of affordable housing facilitated via Policy TAI/8 will enable various groups to have appropriate homes and thus become integrated within communities.</p>
Divisions in community	+		<p>Community vitality and viability is also enhanced through various policies in the Plan. These should help support initiatives that build stable, safe, healthy and strong communities, which means respecting community identity and sense of belonging. Of particular relevance are Policies ISA2 (Community Facilities and ISA1 (infrastructure provision) which facilitate the protection and development of community facilities and infrastructure in the Plan area. It is recommended that amendments are made to the wording of policies ISA1 and ISA2 to improve access to community facilities and infrastructure (see recommendations below).</p>
Social isolation	+		
Cultural ethos	+		
Other social exclusion	+		

<p>Anti-social behaviour</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">+</p>	<p>It is unlikely that the Plan will lead to the threat of increased crime or violence in the community. Social deprivation in inextricably linked to crime. Areas of deprivation are usually characterised by high unemployment rates, poor quality housing and lack of community services and facilities. The direct provision of housing, employment and community facilities, facilitated by detailed policies is likely to reduce deprivation in the Plan Area as a whole, which will help reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime. In addition, crime will be negated through criterion 5 of policy PCYFF1 (Development Criteria) which specifically promotes high standards of design to reduce crime and the fear of crime.</p>
<p>Racism</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">0</p>	<p>No impacts identified.</p>
<p>Family organisation</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">0</p>	<p>No impacts identified.</p>
<p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert additional criterion in part 1 of Policy ISA/2 to promote accessible development: • <u>“(v) the proposed development is easily accessible by foot, cycle and public transport”</u> • Insert text in Policy ISA/2 to encourage the co-location and integration of facilities: <p>[New paragraph after final bullet point in criterion 5] <u>“The provision of new or enhanced multiuse community facilities, including the co-location of healthcare, school, library and leisure facilities in accessible locations will be encouraged.”</u></p>		

<p style="text-align: center;">LIVING AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AFFECTING HEALTH</p>		
<p>HIA CRITERIA</p>	<p>SCORE</p>	<p>RELEVANT POLICIES</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">ASSESSMENT</p>		

Built environment	+	PCYFF 1 - Development criteria PCYFF 2 - Design and place shaping PCYFF 3 - Design and landscaping TRA4 – Managing transport impacts	Detailed policies within the Plan address the need to protect and improve the quality of the existing built environment. Of particular relevance is Policy AT2 (Enabling Development) which secures the preservation of important listed buildings. Policy CYFF2 (Design and Place Shaping) also aims to improve the existing built environment where priority is given to developing brownfield land in preference to greenfield land where possible. Such policies should have a beneficial impact upon the built environment. The Plan aims to maintain the area’s special mixed urban / rural character and complementary roles of town centres will be enhanced through development and improvements to the public realm.
Attractiveness of area	+	TRA1 – Transport network developments	The Plan places great emphasis on providing housing opportunities to meet the needs of the local community. A proportion of new homes will be ‘affordable housing’ subject to viability. Of particular relevance are policies TAI1 (Appropriate Housing Mix), TAI5 (Local Market Housing) and TAI9 (Affordable Housing Threshold & Distribution) which promote sustainable mixed communities by ensuring that all new residential development contributes to improving the balance of housing and meets the identified needs of the whole community. The Councils will seek to secure an appropriate level of affordable housing across the plan area by working in partnership with Registered Providers, developers and local communities to meet the minimum target presented in strategic policy PS14.
Housing	++	TAI5 - Local Market Housing TAI1 - Appropriate Housing Mix TAI9 - Affordable Housing Threshold & Distribution	The Plan places great emphasis on providing housing opportunities to meet the needs of the local community. A proportion of new homes will be ‘affordable housing’ subject to viability. Of particular relevance are policies TAI1 (Appropriate Housing Mix), TAI5 (Local Market Housing) and TAI9 (Affordable Housing Threshold & Distribution) which promote sustainable mixed communities by ensuring that all new residential development contributes to improving the balance of housing and meets the identified needs of the whole community. The Councils will seek to secure an appropriate level of affordable housing across the plan area by working in partnership with Registered Providers, developers and local communities to meet the minimum target presented in strategic policy PS14.
Noise/smell	+/-	AMG2 - Protecting and enhancing features and qualities that are unique to the local landscape character	Certain types of development can create noise or other types of pollution. Development in itself is likely to increase noise although the magnitude of such an impact will depend on the type, scale and location of development. A general increase in development is also likely to lead to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions from buildings themselves as well as new traffic generated. The Plan aims to prevent unacceptable harm to health because of air, noise, light pollution or the presence of unacceptable levels of land contamination. In terms of air and water quality, the Plan places great emphasis on the importance of helping to tackle the challenges associated with the causes and effects of climate change. Policy TRA1 (Transport Network developments) facilitate improvements to the existing transport network, whilst Policy TRA4 (Managing Transport Impacts) supports transport improvements that maximise accessibility, particularly by foot, cycle and public transport, which will subsequently reduce the use of private transport, thus improving air quality. Renewable energy policies in the Plan encourage the use of renewable energy schemes which can have a significant impact at a local level through ensuring that carbon energy emissions from new development are limited to the minimum practicable amount.
Air and Water	+/-	ISA/2 - Community facilities ISA/1 - Infrastructure provision ADN1 - On-shore wind	Certain types of development can create noise or other types of pollution. Development in itself is likely to increase noise although the magnitude of such an impact will depend on the type, scale and location of development. A general increase in development is also likely to lead to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions from buildings themselves as well as new traffic generated. The Plan aims to prevent unacceptable harm to health because of air, noise, light pollution or the presence of unacceptable levels of land contamination. In terms of air and water quality, the Plan places great emphasis on the importance of helping to tackle the challenges associated with the causes and effects of climate change. Policy TRA1 (Transport Network developments) facilitate improvements to the existing transport network, whilst Policy TRA4 (Managing Transport Impacts) supports transport improvements that maximise accessibility, particularly by foot, cycle and public transport, which will subsequently reduce the use of private transport, thus improving air quality. Renewable energy policies in the Plan encourage the use of renewable energy schemes which can have a significant impact at a local level through ensuring that carbon energy emissions from new development are limited to the minimum practicable amount.

		energy ADN2 - Other renewable energy technologies	See 'Anti-social behaviour' criterion above.
Community safety	+		A concentrated increase in development and a higher resultant resident population is likely to lead to an increase in the generation of waste. However, the plan facilitates the sustainable management of waste via Policies G1 and G2 which facilitate the development of waste management facilities. It is suggested that Policies GWA1, GWA2 and MWYN4 are strengthened with respect to health considerations (see recommendations below)
Waste disposal	+/-	ISA4 – Safeguarding existing open space ISA5 – Provision of open spaces in new housing developments	Transport policies in the Plan, particularly TRA1 and TRA4 facilitate the development of a safe and sustainable transport network which should improve safety on roads. It is suggested that the importance of incorporating road safety measures into the design of developments is emphasised in Policy PCYFF2 (see recommendations below).
Road hazards	+	PCYFF5 - Water conservation	No impacts identified.
Injury hazards	0	G1 - Provision of waste management and recycling infrastructure	Policy ISA1 Infrastructure Provision facilitates development of recreational and open space via financial contributions by developers where the provision of play areas is inadequate. In addition Policy ISA5 directly facilitates the development of open spaces in new housing of developments of 10 or more dwellings. This should lead to a positive effect against this character.
Quality/safety of play areas	+		
Recommendations			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert text in criterion 6 in Policy PCYFF/2 to refer to road safety: “It plays a full role in achieving and enhancing a safe and integrated transport and communications network promoting the interests of pedestrians, cyclists and public transport and ensures linkages with the existing surrounding community.” • In criterion 7 of Policy TAI/1, replace “encouraging” with “ensuring”: 7. <u>encouraging</u> high standards of design that create sustainable and inclusive communities in line with Policy PCYFF2. 			

- In criterion 3 of Policy TAI/4, replace “should” with “must”:
- 3. In the case of residential care homes and extra care housing, the site should **must** be within reasonable walking distance...
- Insert reference to health in criterion 1 of Policy MWYN/4:
 “1. There is no unacceptable harm to the amenity **or health** of local residents in terms of visual impact, levels of dust, vibration, odour and light as a result of the operation itself or the resulting traffic movements.”
- Insert new paragraph at end of Policy G/1 to restrict development which may have an impact upon health:
 “**Any new development must be suitable in terms of size and scale and must not have an adverse impact upon the landscape, the natural environment or the amenity and health of the local population.**”
- Insert text into the 3rd bullet point of Policy G/2 to specify health and amenity:
 “The proposal will have incorporated measures to mitigate impact upon the environment and **the health and amenity of the local population**”.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AFFECTING HEALTH			
HIA CRITERIA	SCORE	RELEVANT POLICIES	ASSESSMENT
Unemployment	+	PCYFF 1 - Development criteria	Detailed economic and retail policies (in particular policies CYF1, CYF6, CYF7 and CYF8) support economic development throughout the Plan Area, which will have a direct beneficial effect on this group. These policies will increase economic output from a variety of sectors, increasing the number of jobs as well as provide for the formation of new businesses. Tourism policies will help promote and sustain a prosperous tourism industry that provides employment opportunities for local communities. New attractions and facilities will help in securing employment and generate income.
Income	+		
Type of employment	+	CYF1 - Protecting land and units for employment use	

		<p>CYF2: Ancillary uses on employment sites CYF3: New industrial/business units for individual sites on sites which are not protected for employment purposes CYF4: Alternative uses of employment sites CYF5: Reuse and conversion of rural buildings for residential or business use CYF6: Employment in local service centres or villages CYF7: Agricultural diversification CYF8: Regeneration sites</p> <p>MAN6- Retailing in the countryside</p>	<p>These should have a direct positive effect on income related groups including low income groups, and the unemployed.</p>
<p>Workplace conditions</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>No impacts identified.</p>	
<p>Procurement</p>	<p>0</p>		
<p>Recommendations</p> <p>No amendments to the Plan are proposed.</p>			

ACCESS AND QUALITY OF SERVICES

		ASSESSMENT	
HIA CRITERIA	SCORE	RELEVANT POLICIES	
Healthcare	+/-	PCYFF 1- Development criteria TRA4 – Managing transport impacts TRA1 – Transport network developments	It is recognised that an increase in the resident population is likely to put additional pressure on the capacity of existing healthcare facilities. As a result, there is the potential for this increase in residents to place unacceptable pressure upon health services, thus leading to a poorer service. On the other hand, health care provision has been an important consideration as part of the process of developing the Plan. The Plan contains a number of policies which facilitate access to facilities and services. The Plan seeks to protect community facilities through its infrastructure policies. Additionally, new or enhanced services and facilities will be sought where new development places increased demand on existing facilities, and or when a shortage of facilities is identified in accordance with Policy ISA2 (Infrastructure Provision). The Plan also aims to locate development within sustainable locations in areas with existing services and facilities.
Other caring services	+	ISA2- Community facilities ISA2 - Infrastructure provision	With regards to other caring services, Policy TA14 facilitates the development of residential care homes, extra care housing and specialist care accommodation. No impacts identified.
Careers advice	0	PCYFF 2 - Design and place shaping PCYFF 3 - Design and landscaping	The emerging Deposit Plan directly addresses the need to provide retail facilities where they are required. Retail policies facilitate retail developments in town centres of larger centres to developments of appropriate retail units in terms of size and scale in the countryside. However, there are restrictions on such development in open countryside. On the whole, the likely effect on this criterion will be positive.
Shops	+		Policy ISA1 Infrastructure Provision facilitates the development of various public amenities by developers where their provision is inadequate. In addition Policy ISA5 directly facilitates the development of open spaces in new housing of developments of 10 or more dwellings. Both policies should lead to a positive effect against this character.
Public amenities	+		Efficient access to services are facilitated via transport policies. Policy TRA1 (Transport Network developments) facilitate improvements to the existing transport network, whilst Policy TRA4 (Managing Transport Impacts) supports transport improvements that maximise accessibility,
Transport	++		

		particularly by foot, cycle and public transport, which will subsequently reduce the use of private transport.
Education and training	+	Development of additional houses in the catchment areas of schools can place excessive and unacceptable pressure on their ability to operate effectively, due to the additional children that will need to be supported. In order to overcome this, Policy ISA1 ensures that where development generates a directly related need for new or improved education facilities, then it will be funded by the development in the form of planning obligations and/or conditions. Furthermore, Policy ISA3 supports development proposals for new facilities or extensions to existing buildings for academic and support purposes. The overall impact on this criterion is, therefore, generally positive.
Information technology	+	Policy ISA1 directly supports the development of IT infrastructure developments as part of planning obligations where the current infrastructure is inadequate. The overall impact is therefore likely to be positive.
Recommendations		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert text in Policy ISA/5 to specify how provision of open spaces should be accessible: “Provide suitable off site provision which is close to and accessible to the development in terms of walking and cycling, or, where this is not feasible/practical” 		

MACRO-ECONOMIC, ENVIRONMENTAL AND SUSTAINABILITY FACTORS		
HIA CRITERIA	SCORE	RELEVANT POLICIES
Government policies	++	PCYFF 1 - Development criteria CYF7- Agricultural
		ASSESSMENT
As previously outlined, criteria based policies directly support economic development as well as providing for education and training opportunities, whilst also supporting tourism developments which should also benefit local communities and support the local economy. With regards to climate, the Plan places great emphasis on the importance of helping to tackle the challenges associated with		

		<p>diversification</p> <p>CYF5: Reuse and conversion of rural buildings for residential or business use</p> <p>MAN6- Retailing in the countryside</p> <p>AMG4 – Local biodiversity conservation</p> <p>ADN1 - on-shore wind energy</p> <p>ADN2 - other renewable energy technologies</p>	<p>the causes and effects of climate change. Policy TRA1 (Transport Network developments) facilitate improvements to the existing transport network, whilst Policy TRA4 (Managing Transport Impacts) supports transport improvements that maximise accessibility, particularly by foot, cycle and public transport, which will subsequently reduce the use of private transport, thus improving air quality. Renewable energy policies in the Plan encourage the use of renewable energy schemes which can have a significant impact at a local level through ensuring that carbon emissions from new development are limited to the minimum practicable amount. Another important element strongly emphasised is the protection of the natural environment, which is a key focus in the plan whilst the sustainable management. Detailed environmental protection policies provide for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity that has been identified as being important to the local area.</p>
GDP	+		See Economic Conditions criteria above.
Economic development	+		
Social justice and equality	0		No impacts identified.
Biological diversity	-		Overall, the emerging Plan will have a negative effect on biodiversity due to the direct loss and fragmentation of habitats from development. An increase in development is likely to lead to a loss of habitats, and thus, biodiversity in the area is likely to decrease. On the other hand, environmental policies, in particular Policy AMG4 will help mitigate the impact of development on important biodiversity assets.
Climate	+/-		See 'Air and Water' Criterion above.
Welsh culture	0		See Welsh Language Impact Assessment for comprehensive assessment.
Recommendations			
No amendments to the Plan are proposed.			

