

Health Impact Assessment Report



CYNODIR SIB
YNYS MÔN
ISLE OF ANGLESEY
COUNTY COUNCIL



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1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document is the Health Impact Assessment (HIA) Report of the strategic options and preferred strategy of the Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development 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
Well-Being in Wales (2002)	<p>This document highlights the relevance of health and well-being to all elements of policy and highlights the importance of people’s health for the economy.</p> <p>It aims to protect and improve health in Wales by:-</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that public policies (not just health policies), contribute to improving people's health and well-being. • Creating a social and physical Environment that encourages and supports well-being. • Developing people's personal skills and understanding so that they take more responsibility for health and make the right choices for themselves and their children. • Strengthening communities is important in order to improve well-being. • Ensuring that the health service is effective, efficient and accessible to all, and plays a key part in the prevention of sickness and disease.
A Walking and Cycling Action Plan for Wales (2009-2013)	<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 ▪ 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>
Gwynedd Together – Community	<p>The community Strategy sets robust directions and guidance to improve the quality of life in Gwynedd based on</p>

Strategy 2008-2012	<p>prioritisation that will <u>strengthen actual collaboration across the county's bodies.</u></p> <p>Vision – Collaborate to improve the quality of life of Gwynedd's residents – to maintain and promote sustainable, prosperous and lively communities.</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. 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.
Anglesey Community Strategy: Improving Anglesey Life 2005-2015	<p>Key Strategic Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creating a prosperous future for Anglesey through sustainable economic regeneration. ▪ Creating healthy and active individuals and communities through tackling the underlying causes of ill-health and developing effective and efficient local health and care services. ▪ Protecting and enhancing the island's rich, diverse and high quality natural and built environment through promoting balanced economic and social development with appropriate land management and high standards of design. ▪ Creating a safe island in which people can live securely in their homes and communities, free from the fear of crime through tackling the root economic, social and environmental causes of crime. ▪ Developing strong, vibrant and inclusive communities through promoting and supporting positive community-based regeneration. ▪ Developing fully bi-lingual communities through creating the appropriate social and economic conditions in which the Welsh language, culture and heritage can flourish and prosper.
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. Health Impact Assessment and the Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP

- 3.1 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.
- 3.2 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.
- 3.3 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.
- 3.4 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. This toolkit will be used to assess the emerging JLDP at the following key stages:

- i) **Strategic Options and the Preferred Strategy** – this is one of the first stages in the production of the LDP. The strategy does not allocate sites for development but will establish 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. The assessment of the Strategic Options and the Preferred Strategy is the subject of this document.
- ii) **The Deposit Plan** – this will be the full draft of the Local Development Plan which will be based on the information gathered and the community's response to the 'Preferred Strategy and Strategic Options'. It will include specific land use policies and allocates specific sites to be used for particular purposes such as housing or employment.

3.5 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.

4. Methodology and structure of the HIA

4.1 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

4.2 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.

4.3 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. If and when this data becomes available, it will be fed into 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. Appendix 2 contains the HIA of the 'Strategic Options' of the JLDP and Appendix 3 includes the HIA of the Preferred Strategy. The following sections summarise the key findings of the HIA of the Strategic Options and the Preferred Strategy.

5. HIA of Strategic Options - Key Findings

■ 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.

6. HIA of the Preferred Strategy - Key Findings

- 6.1 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.

6.2 Overall, the 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.

6.3 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. A summary of the assessment results can be seen in table 6.1 below:

Table 6.1: Summary of Assessment Results

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	0
2b	Physical Activity	+
2c	Use of alcohol, cigarettes, non-prescription drugs	0
2d	Sexual activity	0
2e	Other risk-taking activity	0
3. Social & Community Influences on Health?		
3a	Family organisation and roles	0
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	0
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	0
4j	Quality and safety of play areas	0
5. Economic conditions affecting health?		
5a	Unemployment and / or Economic inactivity	+
5b	Income	+
5c	Type of employment	+
5d	Workplace conditions	0
5e	Procurement	0
6. Access and quality of services?		
6a	Medical and Healthcare services	+
6b	Other caring services	+
6c	Careers advice	0
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	0
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

APPENDIX 1

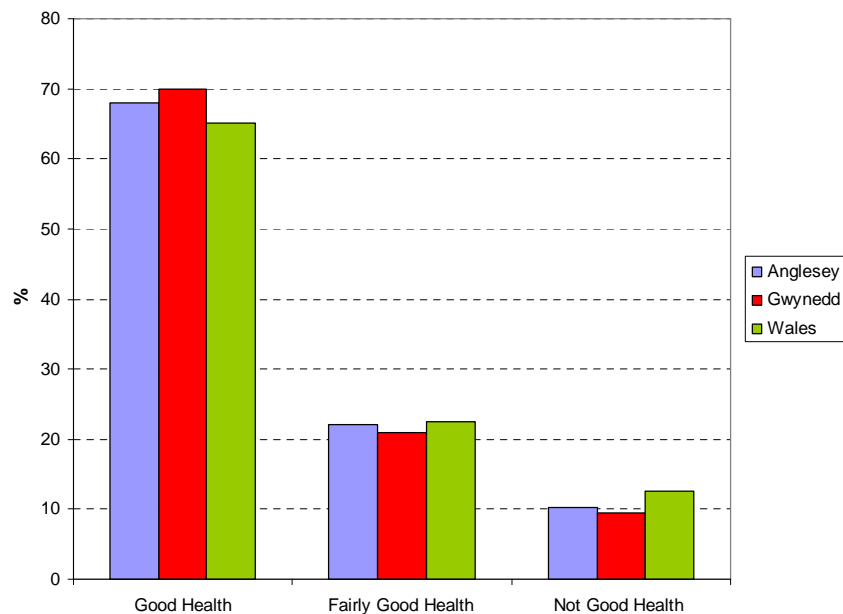
1. INDICATORS OF HEALTH AND WELL-BEING IN ANGLESEY AND GWYNEDD

- 1.1 In 2001, 70% of the population of Gwynedd and 68% in Anglesey described their health as 'good', which exceeded the 'good' health rate for Wales of 65.1%. 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 'not good' was higher than the comparative figure for both Gwynedd and Anglesey as shown in table 1 below.

Table 1: General Health (2001)¹

	All People	Good Health		Fairly good health		Not good health	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Anglesey	66,168	44,825	68	14,557	22	6786	10.2
Gwynedd	113,835	79,260	70	23,905	21	10,670	9.4
Wales	2,903,085	1,888,849	65.1	652,769	22.5	361,467	12.5

Figure 1: General Health in Anglesey, Gwynedd and Wales (2001)



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

¹, Error! Bookmark not defined. 2001 Census

Table 2: General Health by Ward (2001) Error! Bookmark not defined.

All People	% people who described their health as 'good'	% people who described their health as 'not good'
Highest	Bethel (Gwynedd) (78.2)	Talysarn (Gwynedd) (14)
Second Highest	Cwm y Glo (Gwynedd) (78.2)	Aberffraw (Gwynedd) (13.6)
Third Highest	Pentir (Gwynedd) (76.3)	Morawelon (Anglesey) (13)
Third Lowest	Llanbedrgoch (Anglesey) (61.3)	Llanuwchllyn (Gwynedd) (6.3)
Second Lowest	Tywyn (Gwynedd) (61.1)	Cwm Cadnant (Anglesey) (6)
Lowest	Dyffryn Ardudwy (Gwynedd) (60)	Bethel (Gwynedd) (4.9)

Limiting Long Term Illness

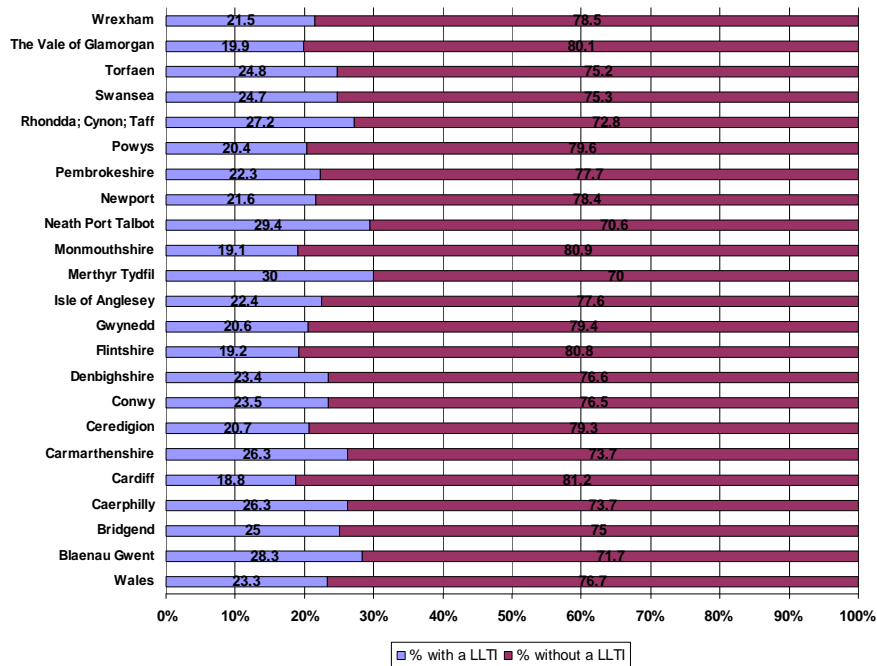
- 1.3 In 2001, 20.1% of the population of Gwynedd stated that they had a limiting long term illness compared to 22.7% of the population of Wales. Anglesey had a slightly higher proportion (21.7%) though this was lower than the national figure.

Table 3: Limiting Long-term Illness³

All People		With a limiting long-term illness	
		Number	%
Gwynedd	113,837	24,122	20.6
Anglesey	66,167	14,406	21.7
Wales	2,903,085	675,662	23.3

³ 2001 Census

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

^{4 5} InfoBase Wales

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.

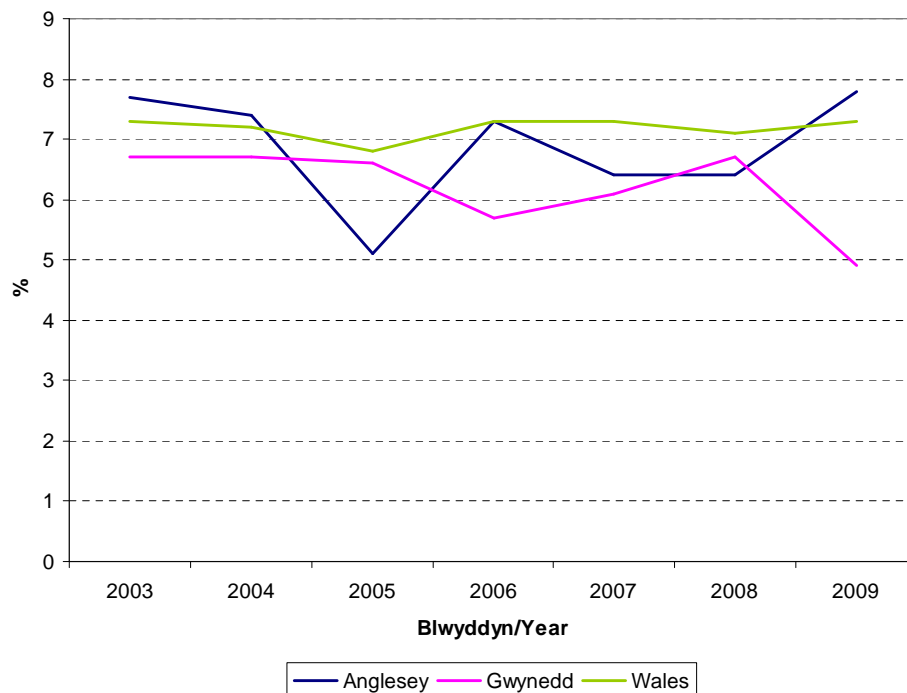
Table 5: Births (2010)⁶

Number of Live Births	Isle of Anglesey		Gwynedd		Wales	
	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.

⁶ Office for National Statistics

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).
- 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.

⁷ StatsWales, Welsh Government

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.
- 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)

¹¹ InfoBase Wales

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

	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.

Implications to JLDP

- The increasing ageing population will result in additional pressures on health and social care services.
- The JLDP should facilitate the development of healthy, strong and active communities.

¹² Local Authority Population Projections for Wales, 2008, WG

- The JLDP should consider the needs of older people.
- The JLDP should promote walking and cycling opportunities.
- The JLDP should promote easy access to open spaces, services, leisure and sports facilities and open spaces.
- The JLDP should facilitate an improvement in the health and well-being of residents by promoting leisure developments that are accessible to all sections of the community.

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)*

¹³ ¹⁴ Mid-year Population Estimates, ONS

¹⁵ CACI Paycheck

Minority Groups

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

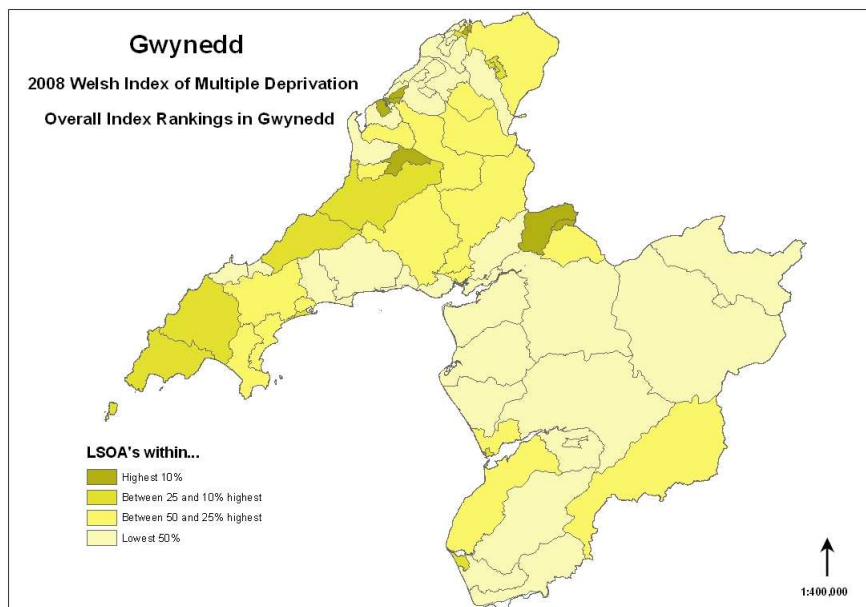
Spatial Issues

- 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:

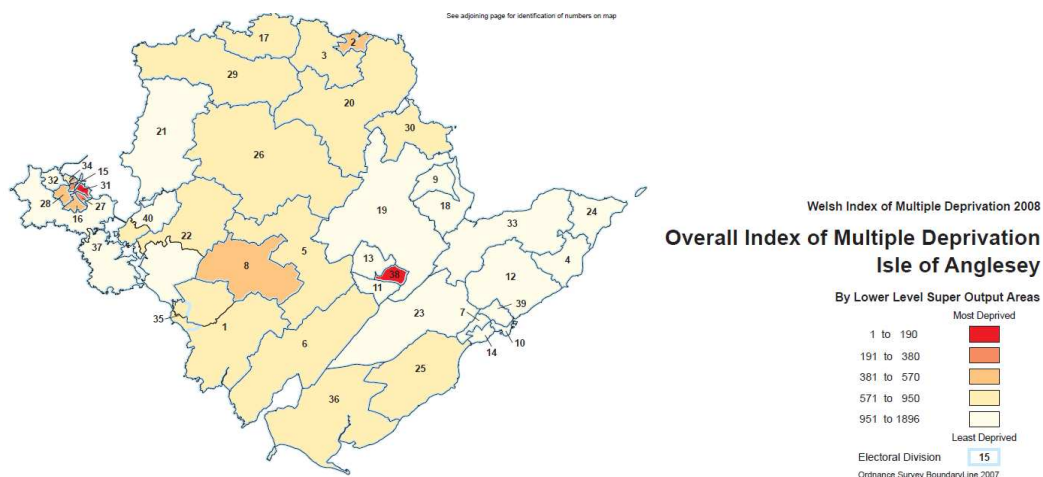
- The LSOAs had deprivation score distribution over 88% of the whole range for Wales.
- 5% of its LSOAs fall within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales.
- 55% of its LSOAs fall within the 50% most deprived LSOAs in Wales.
- There are lower than average levels of deprivation in the 3 most deprived categories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

Implications to JLDP

- The JLDP should improve access to employment opportunities particularly for deprived communities and rural areas.
- The JLDP should facilitate sustainable economic growth in the Plan Area with the aim of creating a vibrant and prosperous economy.
- The JLDP should facilitate the improvement of skills in the workforce, promote innovation, thus creating sustainable employment opportunities of a high quality

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 lifestyles¹⁶

	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	Overweight 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.

¹⁶ Welsh Health Survey 2009 & 2010

Implications to JLDP

- The JLDP should facilitate the development of appropriate healthcare facilities that are accessible to all sections of the community.
- The JLDP should facilitate the development of leisure facilities and sufficient green spaces for play and recreation that are accessible to all to encourage healthier lifestyles.
- The JLDP should promote healthy lifestyles facilitating the development of healthy modes of transport including walking and cycling.
- The JLDP should incorporate opportunities for walking and cycling in the design of developments.

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.

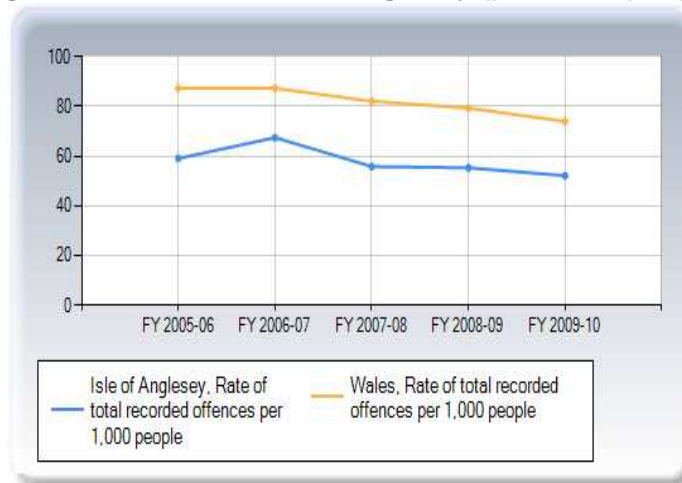
Crime and Safety

- 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

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.

Implications to JLDP

- The JLDP should facilitate improvements in the quality of life of residents in all sections of society to maintain and promote sustainable, prosperous and lively communities.
- The JLDP should promote sustainable regeneration of the most deprived rural areas in Anglesey and Gwynedd by improving and protecting the

Implications to JLDP

environment and infrastructure and by improving accessibility to services for people in these areas.

- The JLDP should encourage the continuing reduction of crime rates by designing quality environments and safe streets which improve the safety of communities.

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 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,

¹⁸ 'Focus on Gwynedd 2007' Gwynedd Council

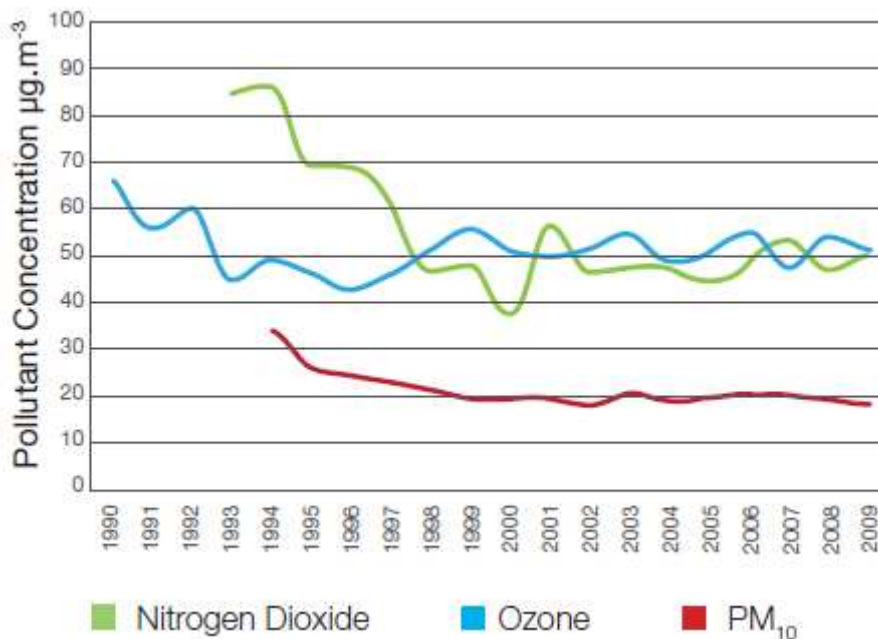
¹⁹ ²⁰ 2001 Census

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.

Figure 9: Air Pollution in Wales since 1990²²



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

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

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 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

²³ Environment Agency Local Evidence Package

²⁴ Environment Agency Local Evidence Package

– 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.

Implications to JLDP

- The JLDP should facilitate the improvement of the supply, quality, affordability and and suitability of housing in the area in the area in order to satisfy the needs of the resident population.
- The JLDP should consider the impact of development in relation to noise generation in order to avoid, reduce and mitigate environmental noise.
- The JLDP should address the issue of climate change, encourage the reduced emissions of harmful greenhouse gases and facilitate the improvement of air quality.
- The JLDP should promote recycling and facilitate the reduction of waste sent to landfill.
- The Plan should ensure that the quality of water bodies in the Plan Area is not compromised by land use development proposals.
- The Plan should mitigate against the contamination of groundwater resources and drinking water supplies.
- The JLDP should facilitate the development of a safe and efficient transport network.

²⁵ StatsWales, WG

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 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.

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
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

²⁶ Official Labour Market Statistics, ONS

²⁷ StatsWales, WG

- 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

Implications to JLDP

- The improvement in health and well-being of residents should be promoted throughout the plan and the economic factors that influence health should be addressed.
- Employment allocations should be located in sustainable locations where they are needed.
- The JLDP should improve access to employment opportunities particularly for deprived communities.
- The JLDP should facilitate sustainable economic growth in the Plan Area with the aim of creating a vibrant and prosperous economy.
- The JLDP should facilitate the improvement of skills in the workforce, promote innovation, thus creating sustainable employment opportunities of a high quality.

7. ACCESS AND QUALITY OF SERVICES

Transport

- 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

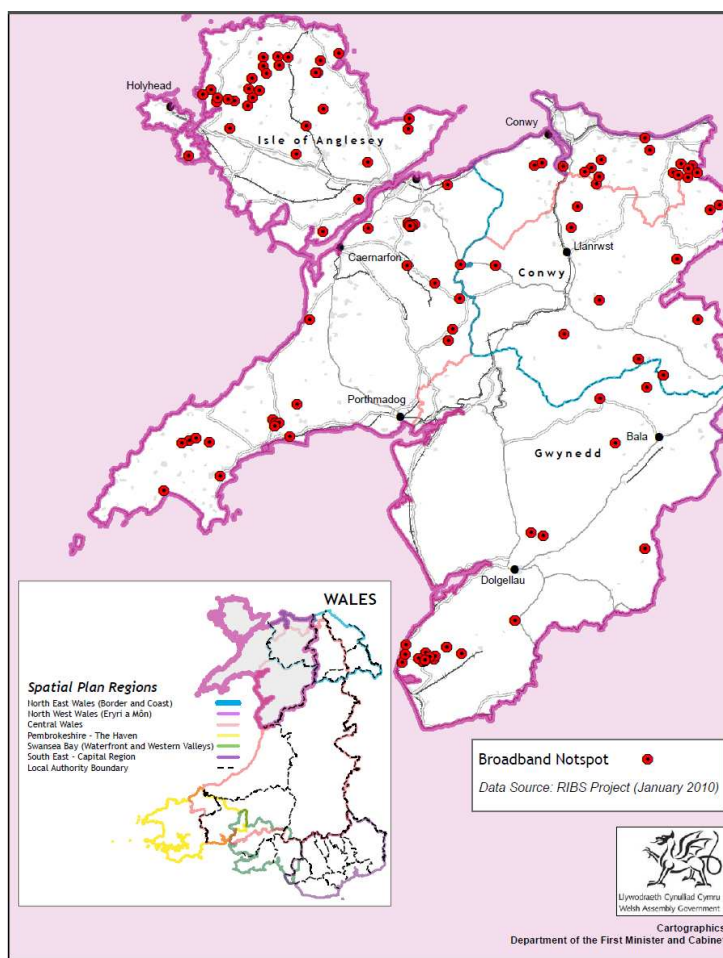
- 7.4 Skills and learning are important for both social and economic reasons. Access to education and training provides an opportunity for people to fulfil their potential and to participate fully in society and the economy. Qualifications of the population vary within the JLDP area. Peblig and Morawelon 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.

²⁸ ²⁹ 1991 & 2001 Census

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.

Implications to JLDP

- The JLDP should facilitate the development of an efficient, clean and sustainable transport system including walking and cycling which will improve the health of the resident population.
- The JLDP should facilitate the provision of training and education opportunities to improve the skills of the working age population.
- The JLDP should improve access to facilities and services and facilitate

Implications to JLDP

the development of community facilities and services in rural areas and to facilitate an improvement in local opportunities by improving the availability of quality employment as well as supporting local businesses.

- The JLDP should facilitate the improvement in infrastructure including IT infrastructure.

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.

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.

³⁰ StatsWales, WG

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.

Implications to JLDP

- The JLDP should promote sustainable regeneration of the most deprived areas in Anglesey and Gwynedd by improving accessibility to services, facilities and employment opportunities.
- The JLDP should facilitate the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.

APPENDIX 2

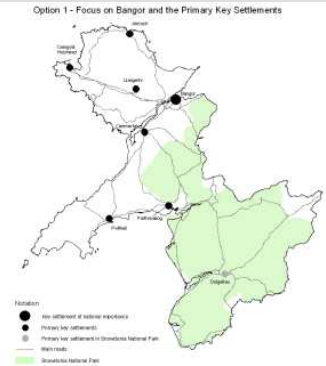
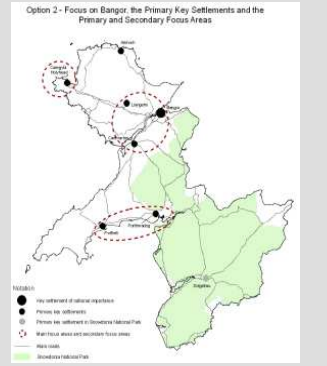
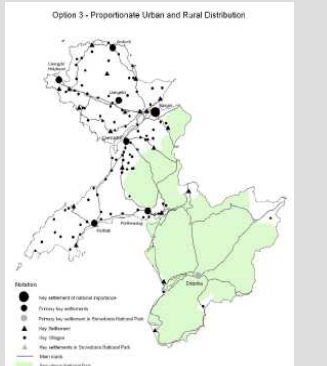
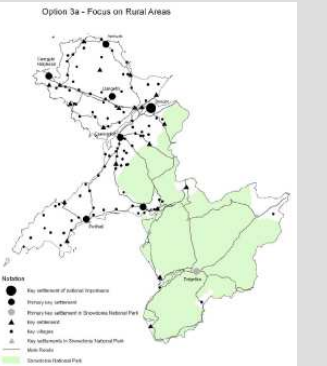
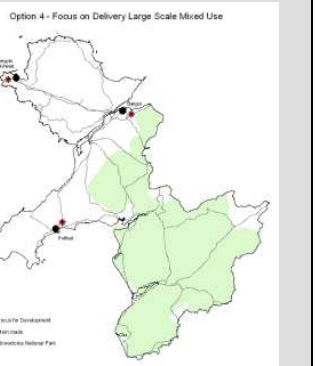
IMPACT ASSESSMENT CATEGORIES KEY

1. Vulnerable Groups?		4. Living & environmental conditions affecting health?	
1a	Age related groups (e.g. children and young people, adults 18-64, older people)	4a	Built environment and / or Neighbourhood design
1b	Income related groups (e.g. families or individuals on low income / economically inactive / unemployed / unable to work due to ill health)	4b	Housing and / or Indoor environment
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)	4c	Noise and / or Smell / odour
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)	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
2. Individual Lifestyles?		5. Economic conditions affecting health?	
2a	Diet	5a	Unemployment and / or Economic inactivity
2b	Physical Activity	5b	Income
2c	Use of alcohol, cigarettes, non-prescription drugs	5c	Type of employment
2d	Sexual activity	5d	Workplace conditions
2e	Other risk-taking activity	5e	Procurement
3. Social & Community Influences on Health?		6. Access and quality of services?	
3a	Family organisation and roles	6a	Medical and Healthcare services
3b	Citizen power and influence	6b	Other caring services
3c	Wider social support, social networks and neighbourliness	6c	Careers advice
3d	Community identity and sense of belonging	6d	Shops and commercial services
3e	Divisions in community and peer pressure	6e	Public amenities
3f	Social isolation	6f	Transport
3g	Cultural and spiritual ethos	6g	Education and training
3h	Racism	6h	Information technology
3i	Other social exclusion		
3j	Anti-social behaviour & the Fear of Crime	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

HIA OF SPATIAL OPTIONS

IMPACT ASSESSMENT CATEGORIES	Option D1 – Focus on Bangor and the Primary Key Settlements	Option D2 – Focus on Bangor, Primary Key Settlements and the Primary and Secondary Focus Areas and their catchment areas	Option D3 – Proportionate distribution to Urban and Rural areas	Option D3a – Focus on rural areas	Option D4 – Focus on large mixed use developments
					
	Commentary	Commentary	Commentary	Commentary	Commentary
1. Vulnerable Groups					
1a	<p>Focussing developments within the key settlements would locate housing near to key health services and facilities, which can be easily accessed by people of all ages, in particular older people who reside within or near these settlements.</p> <p>On the other hand, however, a lack of development in rural areas, will mean that health services and facilities are less accessible for older people in rural areas due to the lack of an efficient</p>	<p>As option D1 but to a lesser extent. The more spatially extensive focus of development which this option allows, would improve accessibility to health services and facilities for all age groups.</p> <p>The exact impact will depend on the location of development (housing as well as health related development) in relation to an effective transport network.</p> <p>To mitigate against adverse health impacts affecting all age</p>	<p>The proportionate distribution of development facilitated under this option would encourage younger people to remain in their communities, thus creating more balanced communities and subsequently improving community viability, cohesion and health and well-being in the Plan Area as a whole.</p> <p>However, as most key health services and facilities are located in the key settlements, older people within rural communities may find it difficult to access these.</p>	<p>The dispersal of development throughout the Plan Area, including the countryside would encourage younger people to stay in their communities thus creating more balanced and cohesive communities which would improve well-being and health.</p> <p>However, as most key health services and facilities are located within the main centres, older people, in particular, may find accessibility issues difficult to overcome.</p>	<p>The potential impact of this option very much depends on the location of these new mixed use development sites in relation to existing health facilities and services; the implementation of an effective sustainable transport system which would enable people of all ages to access those services and facilities; and whether health facilities are incorporated as part of the development.</p> <p>To mitigate against adverse</p>

	<p>sustainable transport network.</p> <p>In terms of the potential impact on younger people, restricted development in rural areas, including the lack of affordable housing provision and employment opportunities would likely lead to increased out-migration to the more populated settlements. This could lead to increased social deprivation affecting health and well-being.</p> <p>The exact impact will depend on the location of development (housing as well as health related development) in relation to an effective transport network.</p> <p>To mitigate against adverse health impacts affecting all age groups, the JLDP should facilitate the development of an effective and sustainable transport system which would enable people, especially older people throughout the Plan Area to access health services and facilities.</p>	<p>groups, as well as maximising accessibility to health related services and facilities the JLDP should facilitate the development of an effective and sustainable transport system which would enable people of all age groups, especially older people throughout the Plan Area to access health services and facilities.</p>		<p>The exact impact will depend on the location of development (housing as well as health related development) in relation to an effective transport network.</p> <p>To mitigate against adverse health impacts affecting all age groups, the JLDP should facilitate the development of an effective and sustainable transport system which would enable people of all age groups, especially older people throughout the Plan Area to access health services and facilities.</p>	<p>The exact impact will depend on the location of development (housing as well as health related development) in relation to an effective transport network.</p> <p>To mitigate against adverse health impacts affecting all age groups, the JLDP should facilitate the development of an effective and sustainable transport system which would enable people, especially older people throughout the Plan Area to access health services and facilities.</p>	<p>An important consideration, therefore, is that the potential benefits of this option depends on the location of sites as many rural locations may not be in the locality of key health services or the public transport network.</p> <p>The exact impact will depend on the location of development (housing as well as health related development) in relation to an effective transport network.</p> <p>To mitigate against adverse health impacts affecting all age groups, the JLDP should facilitate the development of an effective and sustainable transport system which would enable people, especially older people throughout the Plan Area to access health services and facilities.</p>	<p>health impacts affecting all age groups, the JLDP should facilitate the development of an effective and sustainable transport system which would enable people, especially older people throughout the Plan Area to access health services and facilities.</p>	
1b	- This option would facilitate the development of businesses and encourage	- As option D1 but to a lesser extent. The more spatially extensive focus of	+	As this option facilitates a more proportionate distribution of development, it would allow the	+ /	Much depends on the level of employment opportunities generated by this option. If this	+ /	Mixed use development comprising of housing, services, facilities and

		<p>investment in the main centres. In turn, this would provide increased and improved employment opportunities for unemployed people and people on a low income who live in these centres. This would have positive benefits for physical and mental health and wellbeing.</p> <p>On the other hand, the concentration of development in the main centres does not encourage local economic growth outside these areas and would limit employment opportunities for people here. As the rural population would be required to travel great distances to their workplace and health services and facilities, some income related groups would not be able to afford the cost of travel which would exacerbate deprivation and in turn detrimentally affect the health of some groups.</p>		<p>development which this option allows, would improve accessibility to health services and facilities for all income groups.</p>		<p>economic development of both the main centres and the more rural settlements. This would provide employment opportunities for a geographically wider range of the population and help improve disparities between income groups.</p> <p>Subsequently, the mental and physical health and well-being of a greater proportion of the resident population would be improved.</p>	-	<p>option were to lead to economic growth in rural areas, then the local economy of these areas would be supported, leading to improvements in the quality of life and thus the health and wellbeing of different income groups throughout the Plan area.</p> <p>However, a lower level of development in the main centres would mean that economic growth would be stunted in these settlements, with insufficient employment opportunities to satisfy the demand of the population. This could lead to income related deprivation which would affect health and well-being.</p>	-	<p>employment would allow residents to gain easy access to employment opportunities.</p> <p>On the other hand, the concentration of development within such areas does not reflect the area's rural character and does not encourage local economic growth. This would subsequently be detrimental to rural economies and exacerbate problems to income related groups such as those on low income. This would negatively affect the health and well-being of these residents.</p>
1c	N / A	See Equality Impact Assessment for more information.	N / A	See Equality Impact Assessment for more information.	N / A	See Equality Impact Assessment for more information.	N / A	See Equality Impact Assessment for more information.	N / A	See Equality Impact Assessment for more information.
1d	-	The positive impacts of this option would be the reduced	-	The impacts of this option would most likely be similar to	+ /	The dispersed nature of development would be improved	+	This option would allow development throughout the	-	New mixed use development can help

	<p>need to travel as housing would be located near the main areas for employment, and key health services. Concentrating development near the main centres would essentially improve accessibility to these services to a large proportion of the population.</p> <p>On the other hand, focussing development in the main centres would adversely affect accessibility of the vast majority of the rural population as services and facilities would be guided away from rural communities.</p> <p>Concentrating development in the key settlements would further increase disparities between urban and rural areas. Housing, employment opportunities, services and facilities (including health facilities) would all be attracted to the key settlements making access for the rural population increasingly difficult.</p> <p>Health is inextricably linked to deprivation. People living in deprived areas generally suffer from more health related problems. The</p>	<p>those of Option D1, although to a lesser extent.</p> <p>Health is inextricably linked to deprivation. People living in deprived areas generally suffer from more health related problems. The baseline analysis of the Plan Area, has shown that rural areas are generally more deprived than their more urban counterparts. This Option would only exacerbate the current health issues facing rural communities, increasing disparities between rural and urban areas. Achieving the benefits of this option, would depend on the implementation of an effective transport system which could include transport interchanges that improve accessibility to rural populations.</p>	<p>-</p> <p>accessibility to some rural communities. The provision of housing throughout the Plan Area would contribute to creating and maintaining a population level that supports local services and businesses in smaller towns and villages although the extent of is unknown at this moment. This would improve accessibility and reduce the need for people to travel.</p> <p>However, it would be likely that some sections of the rural population would still need to travel to the main centres for work and services.</p> <p>Health is inextricably linked to deprivation. People living in deprived areas generally suffer from more health related problems. The baseline analysis of the Plan Area, has shown that rural areas are generally more deprived than their more urban counterparts. This Option would only exacerbate the current health issues facing rural communities, increasing disparities between rural and urban areas. Achieving the benefits of this option, therefore depends on the implementation of an effective transport system which could include transport interchanges that improve accessibility to rural populations.</p>	<p>Plan Area, addressing the needs of local populations in terms of housing and other facilities.</p> <p>Achieving the benefits of this option, will depend on the implementation of an effective transport system which could include transport interchanges that improve accessibility to rural populations.</p>	<p>provide jobs and services that are very accessible thus reducing the need to travel.</p> <p>However, the lack of development in rural communities would exacerbate accessibility issues for people living in these areas.</p> <p>Also, new mixed use schemes could encourage businesses to relocate from rural settlements, adversely affecting accessibility of jobs and services in those locations that are not the focus for growth.</p> <p>This would adversely affect the health and well being of rural populations.</p>
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		<p>baseline analysis of the Plan Area, has shown that rural areas are generally more deprived by their more urban counterparts. This Option would only exacerbate the current health issues facing rural communities, increasing disparities between rural and urban areas. Achieving the benefits of this option, therefore depends on the implementation of an effective transport system which could include transport interchanges that improve accessibility to rural populations.</p>								
2. INDIVIDUAL LIFESTYLES										
2a	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	
2b	+	<p>Focussing development in key settlements would locate housing near to key leisure facilities which can be accessed by sustainable transport methods such as cycling and walking, contributing to improvements in health.</p> <p>It will be important for the Plan to facilitate the development of leisure facilities and recreational</p>	+	<p>This option would have the health benefits facilitated by Option D1 as well as D3 due to the more extensive focus of development.</p>	+	<p>The proportionate distribution of development in both urban and rural areas offers the health benefits outlined in Option D3a as well as Option D1 in terms of physical health.</p> <p>It will be important for the Plan to facilitate the development of leisure facilities and recreational open spaces for all sections of society to encourage healthier lifestyles.</p>	+	<p>This option would mean that a high proportion of development would be located in rural areas where there will be improved access to green spaces and the countryside. This, as well as the fact that air quality is generally better in the countryside, would improve the health of the population.</p> <p>On the downside, however, residents would be more likely to use private transport to travel</p>	+ / -	<p>New mixed use developments provide the opportunity to incorporate cycle paths and pedestrian friendly design into the development. Health facilities could be integrated into the development.</p>

		open spaces for all sections of society to encourage healthier lifestyles.					to work and to access facilities and services located in the main centres. The Plan should therefore facilitate a sustainable transport network incorporating opportunities for walking and cycling in the design of developments. It will also be important for the Plan to facilitate the development of leisure facilities and recreational open spaces for all sections of society to encourage healthier lifestyles.			
2c	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category
2d	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category
2e	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category
3. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY INFLUENCES ON HEALTH										
3a	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category
3b	-	Overall, this option would most likely have a negative impact on citizen power and influence. The disproportionate development between urban and rural areas, would most	-	Similar to Option D1 but to a lesser extent.	+	The equal distribution of development throughout the Plan area would most likely lead to an even distribution of citizen power and influence.	-	Overall, this option would most likely have a negative impact on citizen power and influence. The disproportionate development between urban and rural areas, would most likely increase disparities	+ / -	Much will depend on the location and scale of the development.

		likely increase disparities between individuals in their respective communities.				between individuals in their respective areas.			
3c	-	<p>Overall, this option would most likely have negative impacts on social cohesion.</p> <p>Locating development close to key services helps to ensure that services remain viable and provides greater opportunities to get developers to contribute to infrastructure and community facilities that address social and economic needs.</p> <p>However, the lack of development and investment in rural areas is likely to exacerbate inequalities between urban and rural communities. The vitality and viability of rural communities will be detrimentally affected as development will be restricted in these areas. Restricted development in rural areas, including the lack of affordable housing provision would likely lead to increased out-migration particularly within the younger age groups. This would result in a lack of social and demographic diversity in these areas, thus</p>	-	<p>Similar to Option D1. However, the impacts are likely to be to a lesser extent as some growth would be distributed beyond the primary key settlements reflecting the area's rural character.</p>	+	<p>Overall, this option would most likely have positive impacts on social cohesion.</p> <p>This option could reduce inequalities by facilitating a more equal distribution of development in spatial terms. It permits limited new development, particularly housing in most settlements and contributes to organic settlement growth which subsequently will not adversely impact on community viability.</p>	+	<p>This option would create more accessible community and education facilities as well as employment opportunities providing housing where it is needed. This, in turn, would reduce the out-migration of young people creating more balanced and cohesive communities and retaining the character and identity of these areas.</p>	<p>Depending on the size of the development, large mixed use extensions could support the creation of new sustainable communities.</p> <p>However, large new extensions, depending on their implementation, could also change the character of existing settlements, especially if the town has a relatively small population size. The impact ultimately depends on the size of development in relation to the existing settlement as well as the range of services provided.</p> <p>Additionally, as development is not dispersed across the County, this option does little in terms of retaining community character and cohesion in other settlements and would therefore have a negative impact on the majority of the population. Within these settlements, house prices may increase leading to the out-migration of people particularly young people and families. This would subsequently lead to a</p>

		impacting on their current community character and identity. In turn, this could impact upon the viability of businesses and community facilities in these areas, reducing accessibility for remaining residents.						change in the social and demographic structure of towns and villages.
3d	-	See 3c	-	See 3c	+	See 3c	+	See 3c
3e	-	See 3c	-	See 3c	+	See 3c	+	See 3c
3f	-	The lack of development and investment in rural areas is likely to exacerbate inequalities between urban and rural communities. As a result some rural communities will become more isolated with reduced accessibility to affordable housing, services and facilities.	-	Similar to Option D1. However, the impacts are likely to be to a lesser extent as some growth would be distributed beyond the primary key settlements reflecting the area's rural character.	+	This option could reduce inequalities by facilitating a more equal distribution of development in spatial terms. It permits limited new development, particularly housing in most settlements and contributes to organic settlement growth which subsequently will not adversely impact on community viability.	+	The dispersal of development throughout the Plan Area including the countryside would integrate the rural population allowing growth in all areas as required. This would help reduce disparities between urban and rural areas. This option would create more accessible community and education facilities as well as employment opportunities providing housing where it is needed. This, in turn, would reduce the out-migration of young people creating more balanced communities. An important consideration, however, is that the potential benefits of this option depends on the location of sites as many

						rural locations may not be in the locality of key services and facilities or the public transport network.				
3g	- -	By guiding development to the main centres and away from the countryside, the vitality and viability of rural communities would be detrimentally affected. Restricted development in these areas, including the lack of affordable housing provision would lead to increased out-migration. This would result in a lack of social and demographic diversity in these areas thus adversely impacting on community character and cultural values.	-	Similar to Option D1 but to a lesser extent.	+ +	As this option allows for development throughout the Plan Area, including the countryside, it will help support community vitality and in turn help maintain cultural values within those communities.	+ +	As this option allows for development throughout the Plan Area, including the countryside, it will help support community vitality and in turn help maintain cultural values within those communities. However, cultural values of some minority groups residing within the main centres may be detrimentally affected due to a lack of development that suit the needs of these groups.	+ / -	Depending on the size of the development, large mixed use extensions could support the creation of new sustainable communities, with their own cultural values. However, as development is not dispersed across the County, this option does little in terms of retaining community character and supporting cultural values in other settlements.
3h	0	No likely impact at this stage of the Plan.	0	No likely impact at this stage of the Plan.	0	No likely impact at this stage of the Plan.	0	No likely impact at this stage of the Plan.	0	No likely impact at this stage of the Plan.
3i	- -	See 3f	- -	See 3f	+ +	See 3f	+ +	See 3f	- -	See 3f
3j	+ / -	Brownfield land within these urban settlements, such as empty buildings can be a focus for crime and anti-social behaviour. Developing previously developed land and buildings may help to reduce the potential for crime and anti-social behaviour in	+ / -	Similar to Option D1 although to a lesser extent. The JLDP should mitigate against crime and anti-social behaviour by designing high quality environments and safe streets.	+ +	A more proportionate distribution of development is more likely to reduce deprivation in the Plan Area as a whole. This may have a positive effect in reducing crime rates. The JLDP should mitigate against crime and anti-social behaviour by designing high	+ / -	A proportionately low level of development and investment in the more urban settlements, may create pockets of deprivation which may lead to increased levels of criminal and anti-social activity . Also a lack of investment in main centres may exacerbate	+ / -	The impact of this option depends on the location and magnitude of the mixed use development. The JLDP should mitigate against crime and anti-social behaviour by designing high quality environments and safe streets.

	<p>these areas.</p> <p>However, the lack of investment in rural communities, is likely to exacerbate deprivation in those areas where investment is needed. This may lead to increased levels of crime and anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>The JLDP should mitigate against crime and anti-social behaviour by designing high quality environments and safe streets.</p>			<p>quality environments and safe streets.</p>		<p>crime and anti social behaviour issues in those areas.</p> <p>The JLDP should mitigate against crime and anti-social behaviour by designing high quality environments and safe streets.</p>		
4. LIVING & ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AFFECTING HEALTH								
4a	<p>Overall, this option would most likely have a positive effect on the urban built environment. New development will improve the quality of the existing built environment.</p> <p>Additionally, as this option guides development to areas where buildings already exist, the impact on the built environment would most likely be minimal, and the protection of non-urban areas from development pressure should help safeguard rural landscape character. It would also protect rural landscapes</p>	+	<p>New development will improve the quality of the existing built environment.</p> <p>Development would need to be designed to a high standard incorporating existing townscape character.</p>	+	<p>New development will improve the quality of the existing built environment.</p> <p>As this option would allow a more proportionate distribution of development, the potential impact on landscapes and townscapes would be more dispersed across the Plan Area.</p> <p>However, the true impact on the built environment will depend on the scale, nature and location of development in relation to townscapes and landscapes of value. Development would need to be designed to a high standard incorporating existing townscape and rural character.</p>	-	<p>New development will improve the quality of the existing built environment.</p> <p>However, even though this option means low density development dispersed across a large area, focussing development in rural areas and the countryside could potentially have a significant impact on rural landscape character and visual amenity. This option could also introduce development on a scale not in keeping with local character.</p> <p>Such a land use pattern has a high land take and would increase pressure on the</p>	<p>New development will improve the quality of the existing built environment.</p> <p>Large scale development as would be facilitated under this option would need to be designed in a way that reflects the area's character so that impacts on the landscape are minimised.</p>

		<p>However, development would need to be designed to a high standard incorporating existing townscape character and values.</p>				<p>release of greenfield sites. This in turn, is likely to have a negative impact on rural landscapes.</p> <p>Large areas of Anglesey and Gwynedd have been designated as AONBs because of their special landscape qualities. It would be likely that sites within this designation would have to be released for development.</p> <p>As well as this, there is the potential for increased development in such areas to adversely impact upon the landscape and tranquility by increased light pollution.</p>				
4b	-	See SA of Options (7. Housing)	-	+	See SA of Options (7. Housing)	-	See SA of Options (7. Housing)	-	See SA of Options (7. Housing)	
4c	-	<p>A higher density of development within urban areas could have potentially negative effects in terms of health due to construction effects (especially noise pollution), and possible overcrowding.</p> <p>Due to the higher population density in the key settlements, a larger proportion of residents may be affected.</p> <p>The Plan should ensure that</p>	-	<p>Similar to Option D1 but to a lesser extent. The Plan should ensure that measures are put in place to minimise any potential health impact caused by noise, or other types of pollution.</p>	-	<p>A more dispersed pattern of development would most likely have a reduced impact in terms of noise compared to D1 and D2.</p> <p>The Plan should ensure that measures are put in place to minimise any potential health impact caused by noise, or other types of pollution.</p>	-	<p>Focussing development in rural areas would most likely have a greater impact on tranquility and smell / odour.</p> <p>The Plan should ensure that measures are put in place to minimise any potential health impact caused by noise, or other types of pollution.</p>	-	<p>Mixed use development may mean that residential units may be affected by noise / odour pollution as developments will be located in proximity to each other. It will be important that such impacts are mitigated against in the design of development.</p> <p>The Plan should ensure that measures are put in place to minimise any potential health impact caused by noise, or other types of</p>

		<p>surface water runoff. This could lead to flooding issues or pollution entering watercourses leading to a reduction in quality and potentially drinking water quality.</p> <p>However, on the plus side, it should be noted that infrastructure already exists in the main settlements and concentrating development and growth in the main areas would preserve the water environment within the surrounding countryside.</p> <p>Extensive areas within Bangor and the primary key settlements are at risk of flooding which could subsequently impact upon health. However, as long as the tests set out in TAN15 are adhered to, and it can be shown that development in flood prone areas achieves other sustainability benefits, it may still be the most suitable location for development.</p>			<p>the location of the development in relation to water resources (e.g. rivers) and areas prone to flooding, the existing water capacity, and the suitability of waste water infrastructure to accommodate growth.</p>	<p>poor air quality.</p> <p>In terms of water, the exact impact of this option depends on the location of the development in relation to water resources (e.g. rivers) and areas prone to flooding, the existing water capacity, and the suitability of waste water infrastructure to accommodate growth.</p>	<p>to water resources (e.g. rivers) and areas prone to flooding, the existing water capacity, and the suitability of waste water infrastructure to accommodate growth.</p>
4e	+	Overall this option would most likely have a positive effect on the attractiveness of the area.	+ / -	As Option D1 but to a slightly lesser extent due to the more extensive nature of development distribution.	+ / -	- Even though this option means low density development would be dispersed across a large area, focussing development in	+ / - This option may lead to the large scale development of greenfield sites on the edge of settlements. This could

	<p>Bangor and the other primary key settlements, may contain a higher level of brownfield sites compared to other areas. These brownfield sites present an opportunity to enhance the townscape (e.g. through the re-development of derelict sites and empty buildings).</p> <p>Additionally, as this option guides development to areas where buildings already exist, the impact on townscapes would most likely be minimal, and the protection of non urban areas from development pressure should help safeguard rural landscape character. It would also protect rural landscapes from light pollution created by increased development especially at night time.</p> <p>However, it should be remembered that even though this option guides new development to the more urban settlements of Bangor and the primary key settlements, where buildings already exist, the character of townscapes in these areas could still potentially be affected if inappropriate development is permitted.</p>	<p>Guiding development to wider areas would most likely mean that growth would have to be located on more greenfield sites and subsequently have a more profound impact on the attractiveness of rural areas compared to Option D1.</p> <p>Much will depend on the scale, nature and location of development in relation to townscapes of value. Development would need to be designed to a high standard incorporating existing townscape and rural character.</p>	<p>the area would be more dispersed across the Plan Area.</p> <p>This option would permit limited new development in most settlements and would contribute to natural settlement growth patterns which subsequently would be less likely to impact on landscape features as much as other options might.</p> <p>However, the true landscape impact will depend on the scale, nature and location of development in relation to townscapes and landscapes of value. Development would need to be designed to a high standard incorporating existing townscape and rural character.</p> <p>The impact on visual amenity would need to be minimised and opportunities for enhancement sought.</p>	<p>rural areas and the countryside could potentially have a significant impact on rural landscape character, visual amenity and the general attractiveness of the area. This option could also introduce development on a scale not in keeping with local character.</p> <p>Such a land use pattern has a high land take and would increase pressure on the release of greenfield sites. This in turn, is likely to have a negative impact on rural landscapes.</p> <p>Large areas of Anglesey and Gwynedd have been designated as AONBs because of their special landscape qualities. It would be likely that sites within this designation would have to be released for development.</p> <p>As well as this, there is the potential for increased development in such areas to adversely impact upon the landscape and tranquility by increased light pollution.</p>	<p>potentially have a negative impact on the attractiveness of the area.</p> <p>However, a positive impact of this focused option would be that impacts on landscapes of value outside of the main development sites would be minimised.</p> <p>Large scale development as would be facilitated under this option would need to be designed in a way that reflects the area's character so that impacts on the landscape are minimised.</p>
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		Also, this option may lead to the development of greenfield sites on the edge of settlements. This could potentially have a negative impact on the character of rural landscapes. Development would need to be designed to a high standard incorporating existing townscape character and values.						
4f	+ / -	See 3j	+ / -	See 3j	+ / -	See 3j	+ / -	See 3j
4g	0	No likely impacts at this stage of the Plan. The JLDP should promote recycling of waste and facilitate the reduction of waste sent to landfill.	0	Not applicable at this stage of the Plan. The JLDP should promote recycling of waste and facilitate the reduction of waste sent to landfill.	0	Not applicable at this stage of the Plan. The JLDP should promote recycling of waste and facilitate the reduction of waste sent to landfill.	0	Not applicable at this stage of the Plan. The JLDP should promote recycling of waste and facilitate the reduction of waste sent to landfill.
4h	0	At this stage of the Plan, it is difficult to determine what effect this option could have on road safety issues. However, further intensification of development in the main centres could lead to an increase in traffic which, in turn, could increase the likelihood of road accidents.	0	At this stage of the Plan, it is difficult to determine what effect this option could have on road safety issues. The Plan should ensure that safety considerations are incorporated into the design of all developments ensuring safe neighbourhoods which could include homezones and appropriate paving for pedestrians.	0	At this stage of the Plan, it is difficult to determine what effect this option could have on road safety issues. The Plan should ensure that safety considerations are incorporated into the design of all developments ensuring safe neighbourhoods which could include homezones, appropriate paving for pedestrians.	0	At this stage of the Plan, it is difficult to determine what effect this option could have on road safety issues. The more detailed Plan policies should ensure that safety considerations are incorporated into the design of all developments ensuring safe neighbourhoods which could include homezones, appropriate paving for pedestrians.

		<p>However, much will depend on the location, scale and design of development as well as highway design and the incorporation of traffic calming measures.</p> <p>The Plan should ensure that safety considerations are incorporated into the design of all developments ensuring safe neighbourhoods which could include homezones, appropriate paving for pedestrians.</p>							pedestrians.	
4i	N / A	Not applicable to the JLDP	N / A	Not applicable to the JLDP	N / A	Not applicable to the JLDP	N / A	Not applicable to the JLDP	N / A	Not applicable to the JLDP
4j	0	At this stage of the Plan, the potential impact of this option on the quality and safety of play areas is unknown. As the plan develops, the more detailed policies should facilitate the inclusion of appropriate and sufficient play areas as part of new residential development to satisfy the needs of the resident population.	0	At this stage of the Plan, the potential impact of this option on the quality and safety of play areas is unknown. As the plan develops, the more detailed policies should facilitate the inclusion of appropriate and sufficient play areas in new residential development to satisfy the needs of the resident population.	0	At this stage of the Plan, the potential impact of this option on the quality and safety of play areas is unknown. As the plan develops, the more detailed policies should facilitate the inclusion of appropriate and sufficient play areas in new residential development to satisfy the needs of the resident population.	0	At this stage of the Plan, the potential impact of this option on the quality and safety of play areas is unknown. As the plan develops, the more detailed policies should facilitate the inclusion of appropriate and sufficient play areas in new residential development to satisfy the needs of the resident population.	0	At this stage of the Plan, the potential impact of this option on the quality and safety of play areas is unknown. As the plan develops, the more detailed policies should facilitate the inclusion of appropriate and sufficient play areas in new residential development to satisfy the needs of the resident population.
5. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AFFECTING HEALTH										
5a	-	See 1b	-	See 1b	+	See 1b	+ / -	See 1b	+ / -	See 1b

5b	-	See 1b	-	See 1b	+	See 1b	+	See 1b		
5c	-	See 1b	-	See 1b	+	See 1b	+	See 1b		
5d	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category		
5e	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category		
6. ACCESS AND QUALITY OF SERVICES										
6a	+	<p>The majority of key health services and facilities are located within the main centres. By guiding development towards the main settlements, this option would improve access to these services with subsequent positive health impacts.</p> <p>It will be important for the plan to ensure good access to health and care facilities for all residents in the Plan Area.</p> <p>This option is also more likely to lead to developer contributions for healthcare facilities.</p>	+	<p>Similar to Option D2 although to a lesser extent.</p> <p>It will be important for the plan to ensure good access to health and care facilities for all residents in the Plan Area.</p>	+	<p>The proportionate distribution of development would make healthcare facilities more accessible than Option D3a, although a proportion of the population located in some rural areas may be isolated from these services and facilities.</p> <p>It will be important for the plan to ensure good access to health and care facilities for all residents in the Plan Area.</p>	-	<p>Locating housing developments in rural areas would mean that a higher proportion of the population would need to travel greater distances to access healthcare facilities which are usually located in the main settlements.</p> <p>It will be important for the plan to ensure good access to health and care facilities for all residents in the Plan Area.</p>	+	<p>This option's impact on health depends on the scale, magnitude and location of the mixed use developments.</p> <p>It will be important for the plan to ensure good access to health and care facilities for all residents in the Plan Area.</p>

6b	+	The impact depends on the availability and capacity of existing care facilities.	+	The impact depends on the availability and capacity of existing care facilities.	+	The impact depends on the availability and capacity of existing care facilities.	+	The impact depends on the availability and capacity of existing care facilities.	+	The impact depends on the availability and capacity of existing care facilities.
6c	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category
6d	-	See 1b	-	See 1b	+	See 1b	+	See 1b	+	See 1b
6e	+	This option could improve the existing public amenity resource within key settlements. However, due to the concentrated focus of development, public amenities such as parks could be lost, and spaces for new amenities would be limited. However, this option would provide an opportunity for developers to contribute towards community facilities and amenities.	+	Similar to Option D2, but to a lesser extent.	+	Even though the more dispersed pattern of development (compared to Options D1 and D2) may reduce the contributions by developers to facilities and public amenities, the exact impact will very much depend on the scale and location of new housing developments.	+	Due to the more rural location of development, this option could lead to new public amenities being developed although it may mean that greenfield land is lost to development. On a more negative note, however, due to the dispersed nature of housing development, this option would unlikely lead to enough developer contributions to provide public amenities.	+	New public amenities could be easily integrated into new mixed use developments. It should be ensured that any new amenities are suitable for the particular site.
6f	+	The positive impacts of this option would be the reduced need to travel as housing would be located near the main areas for employment, shopping and other services and facilities. Concentrating development near the main centres would essentially improve accessibility to	+	The impacts of this option would most likely be similar to those of Option D1, although to a lesser extent. As development would be focused in the main centres and their catchment areas, the need to travel would be reduced although not to such	+	Overall, this option should facilitate the reduced need to travel as housing would be located in close proximity to main areas of employment, services and facilities. However, the reduced need to travel would not be to the same extent as would occur under Option D1 and D2.	+	Overall, this option would lead to an increase in the need to travel as housing would not be located near main centres where the majority of employment opportunities, facilities and services are located. The benefits of this option	+	New mixed use development can help provide jobs and services that are very accessible thus reducing the need to travel. However, new mixed use schemes could encourage businesses to relocate from rural settlements adversely

		<p>services.</p> <p>On the other hand, focussing development in the main centres would adversely affect accessibility of the vast majority of the rural population as services and facilities would be guided away from rural communities.</p> <p>Also, the concentration of development in the main centres would most likely lead to a corresponding increase in traffic and congestion. However, there would be the opportunity to incorporate sustainable transport solutions within these centres which could subsequently improve accessibility in these centres. This could include transport interchanges which would create a demand for public transport as well as encourage cycling and walking.</p> <p>Achieving the benefits of this option, therefore depends on the implementation of effective transport management schemes within any development.</p>		<p>an extent as would occur under Option D1.</p> <p>Achieving the benefits of this option, therefore depends on the implementation of effective transport management schemes within any development.</p>		<p>On the other hand, the dispersed nature of development would improve accessibility to some rural communities as some development would be guided here. The provision of housing throughout the Plan Area would help create and maintain a population level that supports local services and businesses in the smaller towns and villages. This would improve accessibility and reduce the need for people to travel.</p> <p>However, it would be likely that some sections of the rural population would still need to travel to the main centres for work and key services.</p>		<p>would very much depend on the accessibility of public transport and the creation of sustainable transport solutions in rural settlements and the degree of facilities, services and opportunities that are created in the smaller towns and villages.</p>		<p>affecting accessibility of jobs and services in those locations that are not the focus for growth.</p>
6g	-	The intensification of development within Bangor	-	Similar to Option D1 but to a lesser extent.	+	The exact impact depends very much on the location of	-	Focussing the majority of development away from the	+	The exact impact depends very much on the location of

		and the primary Key Settlements, would mean that existing educational provision would need to be improved. This could lead to pressure on the capacity of existing schools. As well as this, focussing development in the more urban areas could mean that sites for new educational facilities would be limited due to the lack of developable land.		/ -	development in relation to education facilities. An important consideration will be the capacity of schools in the locality of the development site.		main centres would likely place too much pressure on small rural education facilities such as primary schools. The exact impact depends very much on the location of development in relation to education facilities, as well as the capacity of those education facilities.	/ -	development in relation to education facilities. An important consideration will be the capacity of schools in the locality of the development site.
6h	+	It is likely that access to IT infrastructure is more efficient within key settlements. It will be important for the Plan to facilitate the provision of adequate IT infrastructure for all developments where possible.	+	+	Much depends on the exact distribution of development within the Plan area. It will be important for the Plan to facilitate the provision of adequate IT infrastructure for all developments where possible.	-	It is likely that many rural areas do not have an effective IT infrastructure such as a fast broadband connection. It will be important for the Plan to facilitate the provision of adequate IT infrastructure for all developments where possible.	+	Much will be dependent on the location of sites. However, it is likely that such sites would be located near main settlements where an efficient IT infrastructure exists. It will be important for the Plan to facilitate the provision of adequate IT infrastructure for all developments where possible.
7. MACRO-ECONOMIC, ENVIRONMENTAL AND SUSTAINABILITY FACTORS									
7a	+	The process of developing the JLDP is based on national planning policies and guidance.	+	+	The process of developing the JLDP is based on national planning policies and guidance.	+	The process of developing the JLDP is based on national planning policies and guidance.	+	The process of developing the JLDP is based on national planning policies and guidance.
7b	-	See 1b	-	+	See 1b	+	See 1b	+	See 1b
7c	-	See 1b	-	+	See 1b	+	See 1b	+	See 1b

7d	N / A	See Equality Impact Assessment	N / A	See Equality Impact Assessment	N / A	See Equality Impact Assessment	N / A	See Equality Impact Assessment	N / A	See Equality Impact Assessment	N / A
7e	-	See SA of Options (1. Biodiversity)	-	See SA of Options (1. Biodiversity)	-	See SA of Options (1. Biodiversity)	-	See SA of Options (1. Biodiversity)	-	See SA of Options (1. Biodiversity)	-
7f	+	See SA of Options (3. Air Quality and Climate Change)	+	(3. Air Quality and Climate Change)	+ / -	(3. Air Quality and Climate Change)	+ / -	(3. Air Quality and Climate Change)	+	(3. Air Quality and Climate Change)	+
7g	-	Focussing development in Bangor and the Primary Key Settlements may encourage in-migration of younger people from rural communities in search of more affordable housing and better employment opportunities. This would lead to a decrease in the proportion of Welsh speakers in rural communities and be detrimental to community vitality. See Welsh Language Impact Assessment for more details.	-	As option D1 but to a lesser extent. See Welsh Language Impact Assessment for more details.	+	As this option allows for development throughout the Plan Area, including the countryside, it will help support community vitality by providing housing, facilities and services locally, where they are required. In turn, this should promote the retainment of the population and therefore the use of the Welsh language. See Welsh Language Impact Assessment for more details.	+	As this option allows for development throughout the Plan Area, including the countryside, it will help support community vitality by providing housing, facilities and services locally, where they are required. In turn, this should promote the retainment of the population and therefore the use of the Welsh language more so than option D3. See Welsh Language Impact Assessment for more details.	-	As development is not dispersed across the County, this option does little in terms of retaining community character and cohesion in other settlements and would not have the same positive effects (as the options D3 and D3a) for the majority of the population. . See Welsh Language Impact Assessment for more details.	-

SUMMARY OF HIA OF SPATIAL OPTIONS

	Option D1 – Focus on Bangor and the Primary Key Settlements	Option D2 – Focus on Bangor, primary Key Settlements and the Primary and Secondary Focus Areas and their catchment areas	Option D3 – Proportionate distribution to Urban and Rural areas	Option D3a-Focus on rural areas	Option D4-Focus on large mixed use developments
++	2	1	2	3	1
+	5.5	5.5	19	7	2
0	4	4	4	4	4
N/A	11	11	11	11	11
+/-	6.5	7.5	11	15	23
-	18	20	2	8	7
--	2	0	0	1	0

Summary:

The HIA of the Spatial Options has shown that the health impacts associated with these options generally relate 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.

The assessment has shown that Options D1, D2 and D4 perform 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 is 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.

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 has shown that such a distribution pattern would increase social, economic and environmental deprivation within urban populations, thus negatively impacting upon health and well-being. Overall, the appraisal has shown that Option D3 has the least detrimental 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.

HIA OF GROWTH OPTIONS

IMPACT ASSESSMENT	Option T1 – ‘Sub regional apportionment’		Option T2 – ‘Population trend growth’		Option T3 – ‘House building trends growth’ 10 year period		Option T4 – ‘Economic base growth only’	
	445 housing units annually (270 in Gwynedd; 175 Anglesey)		Approx 638 housing units annually (approx 370 in Gwynedd; 268 in Anglesey)		416 housing units annually (196 in Gwynedd; 220 in Anglesey) (Business as Usual approach)		389 housing units annually (264 in Gwynedd; 125 in Anglesey)	
	Commentary		Commentary		Commentary		Commentary	
1. Vulnerable Groups								
1a	0	No significant impact at this stage of the Plan.	0	No significant impact at this stage of the Plan.	0	No significant impact at this stage of the Plan.	0	No significant impact at this stage of the Plan.
1b	+	This option is likely to have positive economic benefits and will help create and support new development. In turn, families or individuals on low income as well as the unemployed will benefit. This will lead to an improvement in mental health and well-being.	+ +	From an economic and employment perspective, this would be the preferred option as it would deliver the greatest benefits for low income families and the unemployed. This will lead to an improvement in mental health and well-being.	+	This option is likely to have positive economic benefits and will help create and support new development. The effects will be very similar to Option T1, although the benefits for Anglesey would be higher under this option due to higher levels of housing on the Island.	+	The lower level of housing growth performs the least well in terms of benefitting low income groups as it will not deliver the same benefits in terms of workforce provision and supporting businesses, nor would it result in as high a level of developer contributions. Nonetheless, the overall effect on the economy would still be positive.
1c	0	No significant impact at this stage of the Plan.	0	No significant impact at this stage of the Plan.	0	No significant impact at this stage of the Plan.	0	No significant impact at this stage of the Plan.
1d	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category
2. Individual Lifestyles								
2a	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category
2b	N /	No relationship between options and category	N /	No relationship between options and category	N /	No relationship between options and category	N /	No relationship between options and category

	A		A		A		A	
2c	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category
2d	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category
2e	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category
3. Social and Community Influences on Health								
3a	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category
3b	+	An increase in the resident population as a result of the creation of living spaces will have the effect of increasing citizen power and influence.	+	An increase in the resident population as a result of the creation of living spaces will have the effect of increasing citizen power and influence.	+	An increase in the resident population as a result of the creation of living spaces will have the effect of increasing citizen power and influence.	+	An increase in the resident population as a result of the creation of living spaces will have the effect of increasing citizen power and influence.
3c	+/- -	The greater proportion of residents will increase citizen power and influence. However, this may be at the expense of other groups that already exist. It will be important for the plan to carefully consider equality issues.	+/- -	The greater proportion of residents will increase citizen power and influence. However, this may be at the expense of other groups that already exist. It will be important for the plan to carefully consider equality issues.	+/- -	The greater proportion of residents will increase citizen power and influence. However, this may be at the expense of other groups that already exist. It will be important for the plan to carefully consider equality issues.	+/- -	The greater proportion of residents will increase citizen power and influence. However, this may be at the expense of other groups that already exist. It will be important for the plan to carefully consider equality issues.
3d	+/- -	See SA of Growth Options (5. Heritage and Culture)	+/- -	See SA of Growth Options (5. Heritage and Culture)	+/- -	See SA of Growth Options (5. Heritage and Culture)	+/- -	See SA of Growth Options (5. Heritage and Culture)
3e	+/- -	New housing within established communities could have the impact of creating divisions within	+/- -	New housing within established communities could have the impact of creating divisions within some	+/- -	New housing within established communities could have the impact of creating divisions within some	+/- -	New housing within established communities could have the impact of creating divisions within some

		some settlements due to incompatibilities between certain groups.		settlements due to incompatibilities between certain groups.		settlements due to incompatibilities between certain groups.		settlements due to incompatibilities between certain groups.
3f	+/ -	This level of development is likely to have substantial benefits for accessibility, thus reducing social exclusion, through helping to provide a critical mass of population which will help support existing and new public transport services. However, the benefits of of this level of growth are dependent on the spatial option selected.	+/ -	A higher level of growth as proposed in T2 is likely to have substantial benefits for accessibility, thus reducing social exclusion, through helping to provide a critical mass of population which will help support existing and new public transport services. However, the benefits of of this level of growth are dependent on the spatial option selected.	+/ -	Option T3 will have similar results to T1. however, the impacts are likely to be enhanced for Anglesey. The benefits of of this level of growth are dependent on the spatial option selected.	+/ -	As Option T1 but fewer benefits for transport in Anglesey. The benefits of of this level of growth are dependent on the spatial option selected.
3g	+/ -	See SA of Growth Options (5. Heritage and Culture)	+/ -	See SA of Growth Options (5. Heritage and Culture)	+/ -	See SA of Growth Options (5. Heritage and Culture)	+/ -	See SA of Growth Options (5. Heritage and Culture)
3h	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category
3i	+/ -	See 3f	+/ -	See 3f	+/ -	See 3f	+/ -	See 3f
3j	+/ -	The impact will depend on the implementation of the Plan. The Plan should encourage good design principles for all new housing developments to reduce crime and the fear of crime. This could include measures such as effective street lighting.	+/ -	The impact will depend on the implementation of the Plan. The Plan should encourage good design principles for all new housing developments to reduce crime and the fear of crime. This could include measures such as effective street lighting.	+/ -	The impact will depend on the implementation of the Plan. The Plan should encourage good design principles for all new housing developments to reduce crime and the fear of crime. This could include measures such as effective street lighting.	+/ -	The impact will depend on the implementation of the Plan. The Plan should encourage good design principles for all new housing developments to reduce crime and the fear of crime. This could include measures such as effective street lighting.
4. Living/Environmental Conditions Affecting Health								
4a	+	The level of growth, will have positive benefits in terms of the	+	The level of growth, will have greater positive benefits compared to Option	+	Similar to Option T1 although with more benefits in Anglesey	+	Similar impacts to the other option although not to the same extent.

		built environment, as it will provide a substantial level of new housing. This housing will provide a greater variety of living spaces of an improved standard to the resident population.		T1 in terms of the built environment, as it will provide a substantial level of new housing. This housing will provide a greater variety of living spaces of an improved standard to the resident population.				
4b	+	See SA of Options (7. Housing)	+	See SA of Options (7. Housing)	+	See SA of Options (7. Housing)	+	See SA of Options (7. Housing)
4c	-	Negative effects are possible due to the substantial levels of new construction. These effects are more likely for sites located in urban areas near populations.	-	This option is likely to have the most profound impact in terms of noise and pollution as it proposes a higher level of housing.	-	Similar to T1 as it proposes a similar amount of housing, although with more housing in Anglesey. As such, the impacts of option T1 will be increased for Anglesey under this option.	-	There are positive and negative effects from adopting a lower level of housing. Comparatively, this option will result in less of the adverse effects that development can cause on public health (air and noise pollution and loss of tranquility).
4d	- / + -	See SA of Options (3. Air Quality and Climate Change)	- / + -	See SA of Options (3. Air Quality and Climate Change)	- / + -	See SA of Options (3. Air Quality and Climate Change)	- / + -	See SA of Options (3. Air Quality and Climate Change)
4e	- / + -	It is difficult to predict the effect of the growth options on the attractiveness of the area. However, it is considered likely that the level of development proposed in all options could lead to individual and cumulative adverse effects on the attractiveness of the area through increased housing and construction. Such effects need to be considered in the consideration of the spatial strategy options, and when further detailed planning takes place to select appropriate development locations. There is also, however some	- / + -	The higher level of growth for this option is likely to further exacerbate any impacts on the attractiveness of the area identified for the appraisal of T1, both individual and cumulative effects. As discussed under T1, there are, however other aspects of the planning process that can help to mitigate this effect.	- / + -	As for option T1 it is considered likely that the level of development proposed in all options could lead to individual and cumulative adverse effects on the attractiveness of the area through increased housing and other construction. These effects are likely to be exacerbated for Anglesey under this option, due to the increased housing proposed for the Isle under this option. As discussed under T1, there are, however other aspects of the planning process that can help to mitigate this effect.	- / + -	This option could also lead to individual and cumulative adverse effects on the attractiveness of the area through increased housing and other construction (although less so than for the other options). As discussed under T1, there are, however other aspects of the planning process that can help to mitigate this effect.

		possibility for enhanced townscape effects, should projects include a significant element of regeneration of existing brownfield sites (this effect is, however, uncertain) .						
4f	0	The impact will depend on the implementation of the Plan. The Plan should ensure that new housing schemes are developed in attractive and safe environments with priority given to pedestrians and cyclists.	0	The impact will depend on the implementation of the Plan. The Plan should ensure that new housing schemes are developed in attractive and safe environments with priority given to pedestrians and cyclists.	0	The impact will depend on the implementation of the Plan. The Plan should ensure that new housing schemes are developed in attractive and safe environments with priority given to pedestrians and cyclists.	0	The impact will depend on the implementation of the Plan. The Plan should ensure that new housing schemes are developed in attractive and safe environments with priority given to pedestrians and cyclists.
4g	-	This option will lead to increased waste production. Such impacts can be mitigated. The Plan will need to facilitate the development of recycling facilities that can deal with this waste and to reduce the amount that is landfilled.	--	The higher level of growth in this option will lead to increased waste generation The Plan will need to facilitate the development of recycling facilities that can deal with this waste and to reduce the amount that is landfilled.	-	As Option T1.	-	Of all the options, this will lead to less production of waste. However, compared to the baseline, there will still be an adverse effect, and mitigation should be followed as recommended for T1.
4h	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category
4i	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category
4j	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category

5. Economic Conditions Affecting Health								
5a	+	See 1b	+	See 1b	+	See 1b	+	See 1b
5b	+	See 1b	+	See 1b	+	See 1b	+	See 1b
5c	+	See 1b	+	See 1b	+	See 1b	+	See 1b
5d	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category
5e	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category
6. Access and Quality of Services								
6a	- / +	An increasing population is likely to put additional stress on the capacity of existing healthcare facilities. However, developer contributions towards new medical and healthcare services are more likely under this option.	- / +	This option is likely to have the greatest negative impact on access to medical and healthcare services due to the high number of housing units being proposed. The exact impact will depend on the capacity of existing services and facilities. To mitigate against any impacts the Plan should encourage planning conditions or planning obligations to ensure that the developer provides or contributes towards the necessary facilities to meet the needs of the new population.	- / +	An increasing population is likely to put additional stress on the capacity of existing healthcare facilities. However, developer contributions towards new medical and healthcare services are more likely under this option.	- / +	An increasing population is likely to put additional stress on the capacity of existing healthcare facilities. However, the impact of this option depends on the location of the new mixed use development sites in relation to the location and capacity of healthcare facilities.
6b	- / +	An increasing population is likely to reduce access to other care facilities.	- / +	This option is likely to have the greatest negative impact on access to other care facilities due to the high number of housing units being proposed.	- / +	An increasing population is likely to reduce access to other care facilities.	- / +	An increasing population is likely to put additional stress on the capacity of existing healthcare facilities. However, there is the opportunity to incorporate the impact of this option

							depends on the location of the new mixed use development sites in relation to the location and capacity of healthcare facilities.	
6c	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category	N / A	No relationship between options and category
6d	+	An increase in the resident population will have the effect of increasing demand for shops and commercial services, thus creating a viable local economy. However, the exact impact upon the local economy services will depend on the location of housing in relation to shops and services.	+	This option will have a greater impact on economic viability compared to the other options due to the greater proportion of housing that will be delivered. However, the exact impact upon the local economy services will depend on the location of housing in relation to shops and services.	+	An increase in the resident population will have the effect of increasing demand for shops and commercial services, thus creating a viable local economy more so in Anglesey. However, the exact impact upon the local economy services will depend on the location of housing in relation to shops and services.	+	An increase in the resident population will have the effect of increasing demand for shops and commercial services, thus creating a viable local economy more so in Anglesey. However, the exact impact upon the local economy services will depend on the location of housing in relation to shops and services.
6e	0	No likely impact at this stage of the Plan	0	No likely impact at this stage of the Plan	0	No likely impact at this stage of the Plan	0	No likely impact at this stage of the Plan
6f	+/-	See SA of Options (10. Transport)	+/-	See SA of Options (10. Transport)	+/-	See SA of Options (10. Transport)	+/-	See SA of Options (10. Transport)
6g	+/-	The exact impact will depend on the location of housing development in relation to education facilities and the remaining capacity of those facilities. Developer contributions towards new facilities could alleviate over-capacity issues.	+/-	The exact impact will depend on the location of housing development in relation to education facilities and the remaining capacity of those facilities. Developer contributions towards new facilities could alleviate over-capacity issues.	+/-	The exact impact will depend on the location of housing development in relation to education facilities and the remaining capacity of those facilities. Developer contributions towards new facilities could alleviate over-capacity issues.	+/-	The exact impact will depend on the location of housing development in relation to education facilities and the remaining capacity of those facilities. Developer contributions towards new facilities could alleviate over-capacity issues.
6h	+/-	The exact impact depends on the general location of development in relation to the capacity of IT infrastructure.	+/-	The exact impact depends on the general location of development in relation to the capacity of IT infrastructure.	+/-	The exact impact depends on the general location of development in relation to the capacity of IT infrastructure.	+/-	The exact impact depends on the general location of development in relation to the capacity of IT infrastructure.

7. Macro-economic, Environmental and Sustainability Factor							
7a	+	The process of developing the JLDP is based on national planning policies and guidance.	+	The process of developing the JLDP is based on national planning policies and guidance.	+	The process of developing the JLDP is based on national planning policies and guidance.	+
7b	+	See SA of Strategic Options (6. Economy)	+	See SA of Strategic Options (6. Economy)	+	See SA of Strategic Options (6. Economy)	+
7c	+	See SA of Strategic Options (6. Economy)	+	See SA of Strategic Options (6. Economy)	+	See SA of Strategic Options (6. Economy)	+
7d	N / A	See Equality Impact Assessment	N / A	See Equality Impact Assessment	N / A	See Equality Impact Assessment	N / A
7e	+/ -	See SA of Options (1. Biodiversity)	+/ -	See SA of Options (1. Biodiversity)	+/ -	See SA of Options (1. Biodiversity)	+/ -
7f	-	See SA of Options (3. Air Quality and Climate Change)	-	See SA of Options (3. Air Quality and Climate Change)	-	See SA of Options (3. Air Quality and Climate Change)	-
7g	+/ -	See SA of Options (4. Welsh Language)	+/ -	See SA of Options (4. Welsh Language)	+/ -	See SA of Options (4. Welsh Language)	+/ -

SUMMARY OF HIA OF GROWTH OPTIONS

	Option T1 – Sub Regional Apportionment 445 housing units annually (270 in Gwynedd; 175 Anglesey)	Option T2 – Population trend growth Approx 638 housing units annually (approx 370 in Gwynedd; 268 in Anglesey)	Option T3 – ‘House building trends growth’ 10 year period 416 housing units annually (196 in Gwynedd; 220 in Anglesey) (Business as Usual approach)	Option T4 – ‘Economic base growth only’ 389 housing units annually (264 in Gwynedd; 125 in Anglesey)
++	1	8	1	1
+	10	3	10	10
0	4	4	4	4
N/A	15	15	15	15
+/-	16	16	16	16
-	7	3	6	7
--	0	4	1	0

Summary:

Overall, it has been 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 has shown that the exact impact of the various growth options upon many of the indicators contained in the appraisal depends very much on policy implementation.

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. As it is proposing a lower level of growth, Option T4 does 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.

Overall, Options T1 and T3 provide 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.

APPENDIX 3 – HIA OF PREFERRED STRATEGY

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

1. VULNERABLE GROUPS	
1a	<p>Age related groups (e.g. children and young people, adults 18-64, older people)</p> <p>The emerging Preferred Strategy recognises that the population is getting older. The proportionate distribution of development facilitated under the preferred spatial option is likely to encourage younger people to remain in or return to their communities, thus creating more balanced communities which will subsequently improve community viability and well-being in the Plan Area as a whole. This will be achieved by offering a variety of housing, including affordable housing as well as the provision for a range of employment needs that are distributed across the Plan Area. Policy PS12 on Affordable Housing, in particular, aims to facilitate the development of affordable housing that meets local needs which should encourage young people to remain in their communities.</p> <p>The emerging Preferred Strategy aims to safeguard sites or make specific employment allocations mainly within the Regional Sub Centre and the Urban Service centres and some allocations within the Rural Service Centres. Appropriate small scale employment opportunities are also supported in and around Villages, clusters and the countryside. This should help retain the working age population as well as young people in their communities, thus improving community well-being.</p> <p>To address the ageing population, it is important that a range of suitable housing is provided, as well as a provision of residential care development so that the older population can remain in their communities. A significant proportion of the forecast future increase in households will be of people aged over 65, so a provision of suitable housing for older people, especially within larger development schemes will be sought.</p> <p>However, as many key services (e.g. health services and facilities) are located in the key settlements, older people within rural communities may find it difficult to access these. The exact impact will depend on the location of development (housing as well as health related development) in relation to an effective transport network.</p> <p>Policy PS5 (Infrastructure and developer contributions) and PS20 (Community Infrastructure) should facilitate the provision of appropriate services and facilities for people of different age groups, which should improve community well-being and vitality. PS22 (Sustainable transport, development and accessibility) should also benefit younger and older age groups by making access to services easier</p> <p>Overall, however, it is difficult to predict the exact range of possible impacts upon the age related groups in the Plan Area. Much will depend on a variety of factors including the provision of facilities and services in settlements, house prices and employment opportunities.</p> <p>Detailed policies in the Plan should:</p>

+/-

1. VULNERABLE GROUPS	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • facilitate the development of an effective and sustainable transport system which would enable people of all age groups, but in particular older people, to access key services and facilities that are located in the main settlements. • facilitate appropriate housing for people of all ages. • ensure that there are flexible policies for economic opportunities in rural areas including agricultural diversification. • secure a balance in communities' social composition by facilitating development that meets the social and economic needs of all sections of society, thus ensuring the retainment of the population and make the area more attractive for working age people who have left the area to return. • ensure that housing allocations are in appropriate areas and facilitate the development of an appropriate mix of housing types and affordability that meet local needs of resident communities rather than the requirements of immigration or holiday home needs. • promote appropriate economic development and provide economic opportunities, including in rural areas, to ensure that the area is attractive to the existing population and those who would wish to return to the area.
1b	Income related groups (e.g. families or individuals on low income / economically inactive / unemployed / unable to work due to ill health)
+	<p>The exact impact upon income related groups will depend on the scale, nature and location of new development in relation to existing businesses in the area. However, overall, impacts are likely to be positive.</p> <p>As the preferred spatial option facilitates a proportionate distribution of development, it will allow the economic development of both the main centres and the more rural settlements. This will lead to the provision of employment opportunities for a geographically wide range of the population and help improve disparities between income groups. The Strategy safeguards sites and makes specific employment allocations mainly within the Regional Sub Centre and the urban Service centres and some allocations within the Rural Service Centres. Appropriate small scale employment opportunities are also supported in and around Villages, clusters and the countryside.</p> <p>The economic strategy contained in the emerging Preferred Strategy highlights the need to increase economic output from a variety of sectors, raising the number of jobs as well as to provide for the formation of new businesses. The Strategy also facilitates a range of initiatives to achieve</p>

1. VULNERABLE GROUPS

	<p>higher skills, including promoting apprenticeships, retaining locally more graduates from the area's university, and negotiating agreements with developers to provide workforce training.</p> <p>Strategic policies PS8 (Providing for a flourishing economy) directly support economic development throughout the Plan Area as well as providing for education and training opportunities, whilst Policy PS9 (The visitor economy) also supports tourism developments which should also benefit local communities and support the local economy. Policy PS10 (Town centres and retail) safeguards shops and services in rural service against their unnecessary loss and proposals for multi purpose community services are supported. Policy PS5 (Infrastructure and Developer Contributions) will facilitate the development of local employment and training enterprises. Policy PS7 (Nuclear development at Wylfa) will facilitate the provision of employment opportunities for local communities both in the short and longer term.</p> <p>An increase in the resident population may also have the effect of increasing demand for shops and commercial services, thus creating a viable local economy. However, the exact impact on employment will depend on the location and level inward investment to the area.</p> <p>Detailed policies in the Plan should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • include an appropriate policy for promoting appropriate opportunities in rural areas and for agricultural diversification. • promote the development of a variety of enterprises that are appropriate to particular areas.
1c	<p>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)</p>
+	<p>The Strategy seeks to ensure that development will be distributed to strengthen the network of settlements in accordance with the roles that will be set out in the Plan's Settlement Hierarchy. This, along with the proportionate distribution of development, will help reduce social disadvantage between groups and help maintain the plan area's special character as well as its distinctive linguistic and cultural character.</p> <p>The following policies included in the Strategy should have positive effects upon this criterion and alleviate any potential adverse impacts:</p> <p>i) <i>PS1 (Sustainable Development)</i> promotes the development of balanced communities</p> <p>ii) <i>PS4 (Development in the Countryside)</i> facilitates development in areas</p>

1. VULNERABLE GROUPS	
	<p>designated as countryside for Gypsies and Travellers.</p> <p>iii) <i>Policy PS5 (Infrastructure and developer contributions)</i> facilitates the provision of essential physical, social and environmental infrastructure (including religious centres) that should improve community services, facilities and opportunities, thus improving social cohesion and well-being.</p> <p>iv) <i>PS13 (Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation)</i> directly refers to the need to address the current and future requirements of Gypsies and Travellers by safeguarding existing authorised land and providing land for additional pitches to satisfy the needs of Gypsies and Travellers in the Plan area.</p> <p>v) <i>Policy PS20 (Community Infrastructure)</i> promotes the enhancement of existing social infrastructure facilities, particularly those that are important to vulnerable groups in the community.</p> <p>vi) <i>Policy PS14 (Welsh Language and Culture)</i> directly promotes and supports the Welsh language in the plan area.</p> <p>With regard to the other groups mentioned in the criterion, no impacts are identified at this stage of the Plan.</p> <p>Detailed policies in the Deposit Plan should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote the social inclusion of all sections of society and should not discriminate against any one group. • facilitate housing and other community facilities that meet the requirements of a range of social groups
1d	<p>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)</p>
+	<p>The exact impact upon different parts of communities will depend on the location and type of development. However, the overall impact should be of a positive nature. The proportionate distribution of development could potentially reduce inequalities by facilitating a more equal distribution of growth in spatial terms. It permits limited new development, particularly housing in most settlements and contributes to organic settlement growth which subsequently will not adversely impact on community viability. It will also help support community vitality and support social inclusion and in turn help maintain cultural values within those communities.</p> <p>The emerging strategy also seeks to ensure that development will be distributed to strengthen the network of settlements in accordance with the roles that will be set out in the Plan's Settlement Hierarchy. This approach will help maintain the plan area's special mixed urban / rural character as well as its distinctive linguistic and cultural character.</p> <p>In particular, Policies PS5 (Infrastructure and developer contributions) facilitates the provision of essential physical, social and environmental infrastructure that should improve community services, facilities and</p>

1. VULNERABLE GROUPS	
	<p>opportunities, thus improving social cohesion and well-being. Policy PS20 (Community Infrastructure) promotes the enhancement of existing social infrastructure facilities, particularly those that are important to vulnerable groups in the community. PS22 (Sustainable transport, development and accessibility) supports transport improvements that maximise accessibility particularly by foot, cycle and public transport, which will improve access to facilities and services.</p> <p>Detailed policies in the Deposit Plan should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote the social inclusion of all sections of society and should not discriminate against any one group. • facilitate effective sustainable transport networks throughout the area. • ensure new development are accessible by a range of transport modes.

2. INDIVIDUAL LIFESTYLES	
2a	Diet
0	No impacts identified.
2b	Physical Activity
	<p>Facilitating development in rural areas will allow better access to the countryside which should benefit overall health and well-being.</p> <p>Policy PS5 (Infrastructure and developer contributions) facilitates the development of sustainable transport networks (including public transport, public footpaths, and cycle paths), public open spaces, leisure and play facilities as well as improvements to the existing network of green/ blue infrastructure. Such developments should promote and improve health and well-being of residents.</p> <p>PS22 (Sustainable transport, development and accessibility) supports transport improvements that maximise accessibility particularly by foot, cycle and public transport, which will subsequently promote physical activity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p>Detailed policies in the Plan should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote healthy lifestyles and facilitate the development of healthy modes of transport including walking and cycling. • ensure that all communities in the Plan area are connected to an effective sustainable transport network. • promote easy access to open spaces , services and leisure and sports facilities and open spaces.

2. INDIVIDUAL LIFESTYLES	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> should facilitate the development of appropriate healthcare facilities that are accessible to all sections of the community.
2c	Use of alcohol, cigarettes, non-prescription drugs
0	No impacts identified.
2d	Sexual activity
0	No impacts identified.
2e	Other risk-taking activity
0	No impacts identified.

3. SOCIAL & COMMUNITY INFLUENCES ON HEALTH	
3a	Family organisation and roles
0	No impacts identified.
3b	Citizen power and influence
+	<p>The proportionate distribution of development could potentially reduce inequalities by facilitating a more equal distribution of development in spatial terms. This will most likely lead to an even distribution of citizen power and influence.</p> <p>Detailed policies in the Plan should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> promote the social inclusion of all sections of society and should not discriminate against any one group.
3c	Wider social support, social networks and neighbourliness
+	<p>The Strategy seeks to ensure that development will be distributed to strengthen the network of settlements in accordance with the roles that will be set out in the Plan's Settlement Hierarchy. This approach will help maintain the plan area's social networks and not adversely impact upon community viability.</p> <p>In addition, Policy PS5 (Infrastructure and developer contributions) facilitates the provision of essential physical, social and environmental infrastructure that should improve community services, facilities and opportunities, thus improving social cohesion and well-being. Policy PS20 (Community Infrastructure) also promotes the enhancement of existing social infrastructure facilities, particularly those that are important to vulnerable groups in the community. The overall impact upon this criterion is therefore likely to be positive.</p> <p>Detailed policies in the Plan should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> promote the social inclusion of all sections of society and should not

3. SOCIAL & COMMUNITY INFLUENCES ON HEALTH	
	<p>discriminate against any one group.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • facilitate housing and other community facilities that meet the requirements of a range of social groups
3d	Community identity and sense of belonging
+	<p>Overall, the Strategy is unlikely to lead to significant changes in local traditions and cultures that may detrimentally impact upon community identity and sense of belonging.</p> <p>The Strategy seeks to ensure that development will be distributed to strengthen the network of settlements in accordance with the roles that will be set out in the Plan's Settlement Hierarchy. This approach will help maintain the plan area's special mixed urban / rural character as well as its distinctive cultural character.</p> <p>As discussed in previous sections, the emerging Preferred Strategy helps retain young Welsh speaking residents in their communities by facilitating the development of affordable housing and by providing employment opportunities. Community vitality and viability is also enhanced through various policies in the Strategy. These will help support initiatives that build stable, safe, healthy and strong communities, which means respecting community identity and sense of belonging.</p> <p>Of particular relevance are: Policy PS1 (Sustainable Development) which provides the overarching objective of promoting greater self-containment of Centres and Villages by contributing to balanced communities; Policy PS5 (Infrastructure and developer contributions) which facilitates the provision of essential physical, social and environmental infrastructure that should improve community services, facilities and opportunities, thus maintaining community identity; and Policy PS20 (Community Infrastructure) which promotes the enhancement of existing social infrastructure facilities, which in turn should strengthen community identity and sense of belonging.</p> <p>Detailed policies in the Plan should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote the social inclusion of all sections of society and should not discriminate against any one group. • facilitate housing and other community facilities that meet the requirements of a range of social groups.
3e	Divisions in community and peer pressure
+	<p>The proportionate distribution of development could potentially reduce divisions in community by facilitating a more equal distribution of development in spatial terms.</p> <p>Policies PS5 (Infrastructure and developer contributions) facilitates the provision of essential physical, social and environmental infrastructure that</p>

3. SOCIAL & COMMUNITY INFLUENCES ON HEALTH	
	<p>should improve community services, facilities and opportunities, thus strengthening social cohesion. Policy PS20 (Community Infrastructure) promotes the enhancement of existing social infrastructure facilities, particularly those that are important to vulnerable groups in the community.</p> <p>Detailed policies in the Deposit Plan should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote the social inclusion of all sections of society and should not discriminate against any one group. • ensure new development are accessible by a range of transport modes.
3f	Social isolation
+	See 1d
3g	Cultural and spiritual ethos
	<p>The exact impact upon cultural and spiritual ethos will depend on the location and type of development. However, the proportionate distribution of development could potentially reduce inequalities by facilitating a more equal distribution of development in spatial terms. It permits limited new development, particularly housing in most settlements and contributes to organic settlement growth which subsequently will not adversely impact on community viability. It will also help support community vitality and support social inclusion and in turn help maintain cultural values within those communities.</p> <p>The Strategy seeks to ensure that development will be distributed to strengthen the network of settlements in accordance with the roles that will be set out in the Plan's Settlement Hierarchy. This approach will help maintain the plan area's special mixed urban / rural character as well as its distinctive cultural character.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p>Policy PS14 (Welsh language and culture) also, directly promotes and supports the use of the Welsh language in the Plan area and seeks to avoid any significant harm to the character and language balance of a community caused by inappropriate development.</p> <p>Policy PS16 (Protecting and enhancing cultural and heritage assets) also seeks to support and protect the Area's unique cultural and heritage assets.</p> <p>Detailed policies in the Deposit Plan should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote the social inclusion of all sections of society and should not discriminate against any one group. • facilitate housing and other community facilities that meet the requirements of a range of cultural groups
3h	Racism
0	No impacts identified.

3. SOCIAL & COMMUNITY INFLUENCES ON HEALTH	
3i	Other social exclusion
+	See 1 above
3j	Anti-social behaviour & the Fear of Crime
+	<p>It is unlikely that the strategy would lead to the threat of increased crime or violence in the community. Social deprivation is inexplicably linked to crime. Areas of deprivation are usually characterised by high unemployment rates, poor quality housing and a lack of community facilities and services. A proportionate distribution of development is likely to reduce deprivation in the Plan Area as a whole through the direct provision of new housing, economic development and community facilities and new infrastructure needed to sustain and enhance communities, which will help reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.</p> <p>Policy PS6 (Proposals for large infrastructure projects) and Policy PS7 (Nuclear related development at Wylfa) facilitate large scale developments which will lead to an influx of workers from outside the area. This could lead to the manifestation of antisocial behaviour caused by social tensions within communities. On the other hand, a criterion within the policy does specify the requirement for proposals to include appropriate measures for promoting social cohesion and community safety.</p> <p>In addition, any anti-social behaviour will be mitigated to some degree by Strategic Policy PS1 (Sustainable Development) which specifically promotes high standards of design to reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.</p> <p>Detailed policies in the Deposit Plan and/or supplementary planning guidance should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> encourage the reduction of crime rates by promoting good design principles in all developments, including safe streets which improve the safety of communities.

4. LIVING & ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AFFECTING HEALTH	
4a	Built environment and / or Neighbourhood design
+/-	<p>New development, properly managed, should maintain areas of historic/cultural importance or improve the quality of the existing built environment. As the Preferred Spatial option allows a more proportionate distribution of development, the potential impact on the environment including landscapes and townscapes will be more dispersed across the Plan Area. Limited new development will be permitted in most settlements which will contribute to natural settlement growth patterns which subsequently will be less likely to</p>

4. LIVING & ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AFFECTING HEALTH

	<p>impact on amenity values of local areas. Priority will be given, where possible, to the re-use of suitable previously developed land and buildings within or near settlements.</p> <p>The strategy aims to maintain the plan area’s special mixed urban / rural character as well as its distinctive linguistic and cultural character. The individual character and complementary roles of town centres will be enhanced through development, improvements to the public realm, to public transport facilities, and to pedestrian / cycle links. The strategy will help ensure the provision of infrastructure, services and facilities needed to sustain and enhance communities.</p> <p>Policy PS1 (Sustainable Development), PS15 (Conserving and enhancing the natural environment) and PS16 (Protecting and enhancing cultural and heritage assets) aim to: promote the improvement of the built, historic and natural environment; conserve and enhance the natural environment; and protect and conserve cultural and heritage assets respectively; all of which should have a beneficial impact upon the built environment.</p> <p>However, the true impact will very much depend on the scale, nature and location of new development in relation to townscapes and landscapes of value. Development would need to be designed to a high standard incorporating existing townscape and rural character.</p> <p>Detailed policies in the Deposit Plan and/or supplementary planning guidance should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote good design principles in all developments, including safe streets which improve the safety of communities. • ensure that development is designed to a high standard that doesn’t have a detrimental effect on the form and character of the surrounding townscape, landscape or the natural or historic environment. • ensure that the impact on visual amenity is minimised and opportunities for enhancement sought. • require developers, where appropriate, to contribute towards the enhancement or improvement of amenities.
4b	Housing and / or Indoor environment
+	<p>The emerging Strategy should increase the availability, affordability and range of housing in the Plan Area. The housing strategy facilitates the provision of affordable houses of an appropriate design and size. Based on the preferred Growth Scenario forecasts of housing requirements, the Strategy provides for 7,665 additional homes during 2011-2026 in the plan area, which provides opportunities for a realistically/ manageable higher rate</p>

4. LIVING & ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AFFECTING HEALTH

of development than delivered during the last decade. A proportion of new homes will be ‘affordable housing’, either intermediate or social rented homes, subject to viability. This should make it easier for prospective homeowners to purchase or rent new homes, especially therefore residents with local connections.

Indeed, the emerging Preferred Strategy places great emphasis on providing housing opportunities to meet the needs of the local community particularly those of young people and the elderly. The distribution of housing across the Plan Area will provide more choice and greater flexibility for people to remain in their communities. The strategy also facilitates the provision of housing and economic opportunities in rural areas. This should also help retain young people in these communities.

The following strategic policies contained in the Strategy should help promote the development of affordable housing that meets the requirements of the local population:

- i) Policy PS1 Sustainable Development – aims to ensure that housing units meet the needs of the local population throughout their lives in terms of quality, types of tenure and affordability.
- ii) Policy PS11 (A balanced housing provision) and PS12 Affordable housing – directly facilitate an adequate amount of housing to satisfy the needs of local communities in terms of type and affordability. It also facilitates the development of a range of housing types and tenures to meet the needs of all sections of the population including older people’s housing. This will help create sustainable and inclusive communities.

Detailed policies in the Deposit Plan should:

- Outline the requirement for local need affordable housing in new housing developments.
- Facilitate appropriate housing developments in locations where they are required most

4c Noise and / or Smell / odour

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. Certain kinds of commercial and industrial developments are most likely to have an adverse impact.

Detailed policies in the plan should ensure that measures are put in place to minimise any potential health impact caused by noise, or other types of pollution. This is of particular relevance to proposals such as industrial or commercial developments.

4. LIVING & ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AFFECTING HEALTH

Detailed policies in the Deposit Plan should:

- protect residential amenity and mitigate any nuisance or pollution caused by developments.
- Ensure development that causes unacceptable pollution or nuisance is not permitted.

4d Air and water quality

The emerging Preferred Strategy emphasises the important role the JLDP has in helping to tackle the challenges associated with the causes and effects of climate change. The process of developing the preferred spatial strategy considered the change in climate and sustainability.

However, a general increase in development is likely to lead to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions from buildings themselves as well as new traffic generated. On the other hand, the emerging preferred strategy may allow for a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions as the need to travel is reduced as the majority of housing would be located near to the main areas of employment, and other services and facilities. Despite this, many residents of these new homes would still need to travel to large towns for work and key services. The Plan should therefore, ensure that any housing built in rural areas would need to be located close to services and facilities. A general increase in development particularly economic activity and increased use in private transport will also lead to a negative impact upon local air quality which may have an adverse impact upon health and well-being.

+/-

The Strategy presents an opportunity for sites to be developed at a large scale particularly on greenfield land which may increase economies of scale to be achieved with respect to the incorporation of energy efficient technologies. On the other hand it may be difficult to incorporate energy efficient schemes on smaller sites as there may be difficulties base on the financial viability of integrating such schemes. The more dispersed pattern of development introduced by the strategy should contribute to the improvement of air quality as it should help avoid the creation of concentrated areas of poor air quality.

PS22 (Sustainable transport, development and accessibility) 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.

In terms of the potential impact upon water, the Strategy recognises that parts of the area are at risk of flooding and predicted sea level rise will increase that risk, so locating and designing new development so that flood risk is minimised is needed. Policy PS1 (Sustainable Development) refers

4. LIVING & ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AFFECTING HEALTH	
	<p>to the need to reduce the amount of water used and wasted, reducing the effect on water resources and quality, and managing flood risk; whilst policy PS2 (Alleviating and adapting to the effects of climate change) identifies the need to locate development away from areas at risk from flooding.</p> <p>However, the exact impact will depend on the location of the development in relation to water resources (e.g. rivers) and areas prone to flooding, the existing water capacity, and the suitability of waste water infrastructure to accommodate growth.</p> <p>Detailed policies in the Plan should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the development of a sustainable transport network which reduces local air pollution; • Refuse development that is likely to have an unacceptable impact upon air quality. • Protect and enhance open spaces to maximise outdoor activities and opportunities. • Ensure that the quality of water bodies in the Plan Area is not compromised by land use development proposals. • Mitigate against the contamination of groundwater resources and drinking water supplies • Ensure that there are firm requirements for sustainable drainage, wastewater and water conservation. Policies should specify that early consultation with Welsh Water will be a requirement in appropriate circumstances.
4e	Attractiveness of area
+/-	See 4a
4f	Community safety
+	See 3j above
4g	Waste disposal
+	<p>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 emerging Preferred Strategy contains measures that requires the sustainable management of waste. Policy PS1 (Sustainable Development) provides an overarching requirement for development proposals to reduce or recycle waste, whilst Policy PS18 (Waste management) provides a direct approach to sustainable waste management by facilitating the provision of facilities that meet regional and local obligations in accordance with the requirements of the North Wales Regional Waste Plan.</p> <p>Detailed policies in the Plan should:</p>

4. LIVING & ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AFFECTING HEALTH	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote recycling and facilitate the reduction of waste sent to landfill. incorporate the development of sustainable waste management facilities in development in appropriate cases.
4h	Road hazards
+	Policy PS22 (Sustainable transport, development and accessibility) facilitates the development of a sustainable transport network which should improve safety on roads. However, detailed policies in the Plan should specify design standards and promote highway safety in appropriate policies to ensure road safety is not compromised by new development.
4i	Injury hazards
0	No impacts identified
4j	Quality and safety of play areas
0	No impacts identified

5. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AFFECTING HEALTH	
5a	Unemployment and / or Economic inactivity
+	See 1b above
5b	Income
+	See 1b above
5c	Type of employment
+	See 1b above
5d	Workplace conditions
0	No impact identified
5e	Procurement
0	No impacts identified.

6. ACCESS AND QUALITY OF SERVICES	
6a	Medical and Healthcare services
+	<p>The proposed strategy is not likely to have a negative effect on the health of the population for a number of reasons.</p> <p>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 wide proportion of the population have good access to health services and facilities. The overall health benefits would therefore be apportioned equally throughout the Plan Area.</p>

6. ACCESS AND QUALITY OF SERVICES

	<p>Health care provision has been considered as part of the process of developing the Preferred Strategy. In addition, the emerging Preferred Strategy directly facilitates the provision of new health care facilities via Policy PS5 (Infrastructure and developer contributions). It is recognised that an increase in the resident population is likely to put additional pressure on the capacity of existing healthcare facilities. However, this impact could be alleviated through requiring developers to contribute towards such services.</p> <p>The majority of key health services and facilities are located within the main centres. This means that the preferred spatial strategy of focusing a higher proportion of development in the main centres, will allow the majority of the population to have good access to these facilities.</p> <p>On the other hand, however, access to health services in some rural areas is poor. To address this problem, the draft Settlement Strategy in Policy PS3 directs development to a network of settlements that are supported by a, sustainable transport network, thus trying to ensure that the residents of new housing units have reasonable access to facilities and services. PS22 (Sustainable transport, development and accessibility) supports transport improvements that maximise accessibility particularly by foot, cycle and public transport, which will improve access to facilities and services.</p> <p>Detailed policies in the Deposit Plan should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be supported by guidance about the requirement for planning obligations to ensure that the developer provides or contributes towards the necessary facilities to meet the needs of the increasing population.
6b	Other caring services
+	See 6a above
6c	Careers advice
0	No impact identified
6d	Shops and commercial services
+	<p>The Strategy is unlikely to have a detrimental impact on the provision of local services such as shops at this stage. The Strategy seeks to ensure that development will be distributed to strengthen the network of settlements in accordance with the roles that will be set out in the Plan's Settlement Hierarchy. This approach will help maintain the plan area's special mixed urban / rural character as well as its distinctive linguistic and cultural character.</p> <p>The emerging Preferred Strategy has taken into account the availability of services in settlements. Settlements have been categorised in a hierarchy based on the availability of services to meet the requirements of residents. This should ensure that services within communities should not be detrimentally affected by inappropriate levels of development.</p>

6. ACCESS AND QUALITY OF SERVICES

The Strategy also seeks to ensure that the individual character and complementary roles of town centres will be enhanced through development, improvements to the public realm, to public transport facilities, and to pedestrian / cycle links. It will also help ensure the provision of infrastructure, services and facilities needed to sustain and enhance communities. In particular, Policy PS10 (Town centres and retail) specifically aims to safeguard shops and services in rural service against their unnecessary loss and proposals for multi purpose community services are supported.

PS22 (Sustainable transport, development and accessibility) supports transport improvements that maximise accessibility particularly by foot, cycle and public transport, will also improve access to facilities and services.

Detailed policies in the Plan should:

- seek to safeguard local services and facilities in the Plan area in accessible locations.
- protect and enhance the character of settlements.

6e Public amenities

The strategy will help ensure the provision of infrastructure, services and facilities needed to sustain and enhance communities. Policies to help achieve this outcome include PS5 (Infrastructure and developer contributions), PS6 (Proposals for large infrastructure projects), PS20 (Community Infrastructure) and PS22 (Sustainable transport, development and accessibility). These will help support initiatives that build stable, safe, healthy and strong communities.

+

Detailed policies in the Depsoit Plan should:

- should ensure consultation with infrastructure providers takes place where appropriate prior to permitting development.
- should encourage developer contributions for appropriate public amenities infrastructure where they are required.

6f Transport

The Preferred Spatial Strategy will facilitate the reduced need to travel as housing would be located in close proximity to main areas of employment, services and facilities. The dispersed nature of development will also improve accessibility to some rural communities as some development will be guided here. The provision of housing throughout the Plan Area will also help create and maintain a population level that supports local services and businesses in the smaller towns and villages. This should improve accessibility and reduce the need for people to travel. However, it is likely that some sections of the rural population will still need to travel to the main centres for work and key services.

+

6. ACCESS AND QUALITY OF SERVICES	
	<p>The emerging preferred Strategy directly addresses the need to provide sustainable transport opportunities as part of Plan delivery. Policy PS1 (Sustainable Deevlopment) promotes the reduction in the need to travel and places greater emphasis on walking, cycling and using public transport, whilst Policy PS22 (Sustainable transport, development and accessibility) directly supports transport improvements that maximise accessibility particularly by foot, cycle and public transport, which will improve access to facilities and services.</p> <p>Detailed Policies in the Pland should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the development of a safe and efficient sustainable transport network including cycle paths and walking routes. • Ensure that new development is connected to a safe transport network.
6g	Education and training
+/-	<p>It is difficult at this stage to determine what the likely impact of the emerging Preferred Strategy upon local schools will be as the impact will depend on the scale and location of new development. Unplanned development of additional new houses in the catchment area 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. Collaborative working and phasing of development can mitigate the effects. Planning obligations, which ensure contributions from developers towards local schools can be a means of overcoming this. Policy PS5 (Infrastructure and developer contributions) directly refers to the requirement for planning conditions or obligations to develop educational provision as part of developments in appropriate cases, whilst Policy PS6 (Proposals for large infrastructure projects) ensures that strategies for education, training and recruitment are agreed with the Council at an early stage of project development in appropriate cases.</p> <p>New development can also lead to an influx of non-Welsh speakers which can disturb the linguistic balance of schools. Developments that are more likely to have an unacceptable impact upon the Welsh language are usually those which are significant in size in relation to the existing structure of the community/ a community's ability to absorb new housing development/ the type of housing market operating in the area, i.e. some housing market areas are more likely to be attractive to residents who already live in the Plan area as opposed to attracting second/ holiday home owners.</p> <p>However, as part of the process of developing the emerging Preferred Strategy key facilities in settlements including local schools and their capacities have been considered. Settlements have also been categorised into a hierarchy that take into consideration the presence of schools and their ability to absorb new development in terms of their social character.</p> <p>Detailed policies in the Deposit Plan should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure that schools have sufficient capacity either now or in the future to

6. ACCESS AND QUALITY OF SERVICES	
	<p>meet the additional demand deriving from new residential development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include measures to facilitate the delivery of a new development in a timely manner (i.e. in phases) • Be supported by guidance that explains the requirement to negotiate planning obligations to secure educational contributions from developers in appropriate developments. • Consider the Councils' schools' reorganisation process.
6h	Information technology
+	<p>Access to IT infrastructure is likely to be efficient within settlements. The proportional distribution of development to existing settlements should mean that an effective IT infrastructure provision is in place to serve additional new development. In addition, Policy PS21 (Information and communications technology) directly supports the development of IT infrastructure developments through existing and emerging communication technologies which should have an overall positive effect.</p> <p>Detailed policies in the plan should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the improvement in IT infrastructure wherever appropriate to do so.

7. MACRO-ECONOMIC, ENVIRONMENTAL AND SUSTAINABILITY FACTORS	
7a	Government policies
++	<p>The process of developing the JLDP is based on national planning policies and guidance. The Strategic policies have been developed using the guidance contained in national planning policy documents including the Wales Spatial Plan, Planning Policy Wales, 2012, and Technical Advice Notes.</p> <p>Detailed policies in the Deposit Plan should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider guidance included in national planning policy documents when formulating policies
7b	Gross Domestic Product
+	See 1b above
7c	Economic development (rural & urban)
+	See 1b above
7d	Social Justice and Equality issues
0	See Equality Impact Assessment for a detailed appraisal
7e	Biological diversity
-	Overall, the emerging Preferred Strategy will have a negative effect on biodiversity due to the direct loss and fragmentation of habitats from

7. MACRO-ECONOMIC, ENVIRONMENTAL AND SUSTAINABILITY FACTORS

	<p>development. An increase in development is likely to lead to a loss of habitats, and thus biodiversity in the area is likely to decrease. It should be remembered, however, that the nature and scale of any impacts will depend on the location of development in relation to protected areas and biodiversity assets. However, the following strategic policies should alleviate impacts to some degree:</p> <p>i) <i>PS1 (Sustainable Development)</i> refers to the need to protect and improve the quality of the natural environment, including its biodiversity assets.</p> <p>ii) <i>PS 15 (Conserving and enhancing the natural environment)</i> directly seeks to conserve and where possible enhance the natural environment, countryside and coastline.</p> <p>Detailed policies in the Plan should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the protection and enhancement of biodiversity in line with national planning policy guidance. • Ensure that biodiversity assets are considered when assessing planning applications.
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7f	Climate
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+/-	<p>A general increase in development is likely to lead to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions from buildings themselves as well as new traffic generated. However, the proportionate distribution may allow for a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions as the need to travel is reduced as the majority of housing would be located near main areas of employment, and other services and facilities. Despite this, many residents of these new homes would still need to travel to large towns for work and key services.</p> <p>The emerging Preferred Strategy emphasises the important role the JLDP has in helping to tackle the challenges associated with the causes and effects of climate change. The process of developing the preferred spatial strategy considered the change in climate and sustainability.</p> <p>Policy PS1 (Sustainable Development) highlights the need to alleviate the causes of climate change and adapting to those impacts that are unavoidable.</p> <p>Policy PS2 (Alleviating and adapting to the effects of climate change) directly ensures that climate change is addressed as an overarching theme.</p> <p>Policy PS17 (Renewable energy technology) directly promotes the development of low carbon or renewable energy technology developments.</p> <p>Detailed policies in the Plan should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support development to maximise renewable and low carbon energy development • support energy efficient improvements that require planning consent to existing buildings • avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding.
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7. MACRO-ECONOMIC, ENVIRONMENTAL AND SUSTAINABILITY FACTORS	
7g	Bilingualism and the Welsh Culture
+	See Language Impact Assessment for a detailed assessment.