

Ynys Môn

THE ISLE OF Anglesey

Topic Paper 10: Population and Community



Prepared in support of the Wylfa
Newydd Project: Supplementary
Planning Guidance

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I Introduction

I.1 Purpose of this Topic Paper

1.1.1 The purpose of this topic paper is to bring together the evidence base and policy context in relation to population and community to inform the updating of the Wylfa Newydd Supplementary Planning Guidance (Wylfa Newydd SPG). It is one of 11 topic papers that have been prepared to support the:

- Identification of the key matters to be considered in drafting the revised SPG;
- Provision of guidance with respect to how the revised SPG could respond to the challenges and opportunities identified; and
- To offer further information to the public in support of consultation on the draft revised SPG.

1.1.2 **Box I.1** provides a full list of topic papers being prepared in support of the Wylfa Newydd SPG.

Box I.1	Topic Papers Prepared in Support of the Wylfa Newydd SPG
	Topic Paper 1: Natural Environment
	Topic Paper 2: Historic Environment
	Topic Paper 3: Housing
	Topic Paper 4: Economic Development
	Topic Paper 5: Transport
	Topic Paper 6: Amenity
	Topic Paper 7: Climate Change
	Topic Paper 8: Infrastructure
	Topic Paper 9: Waste
	Topic Paper 10: Population and Community
	Topic Paper 11: North Anglesey

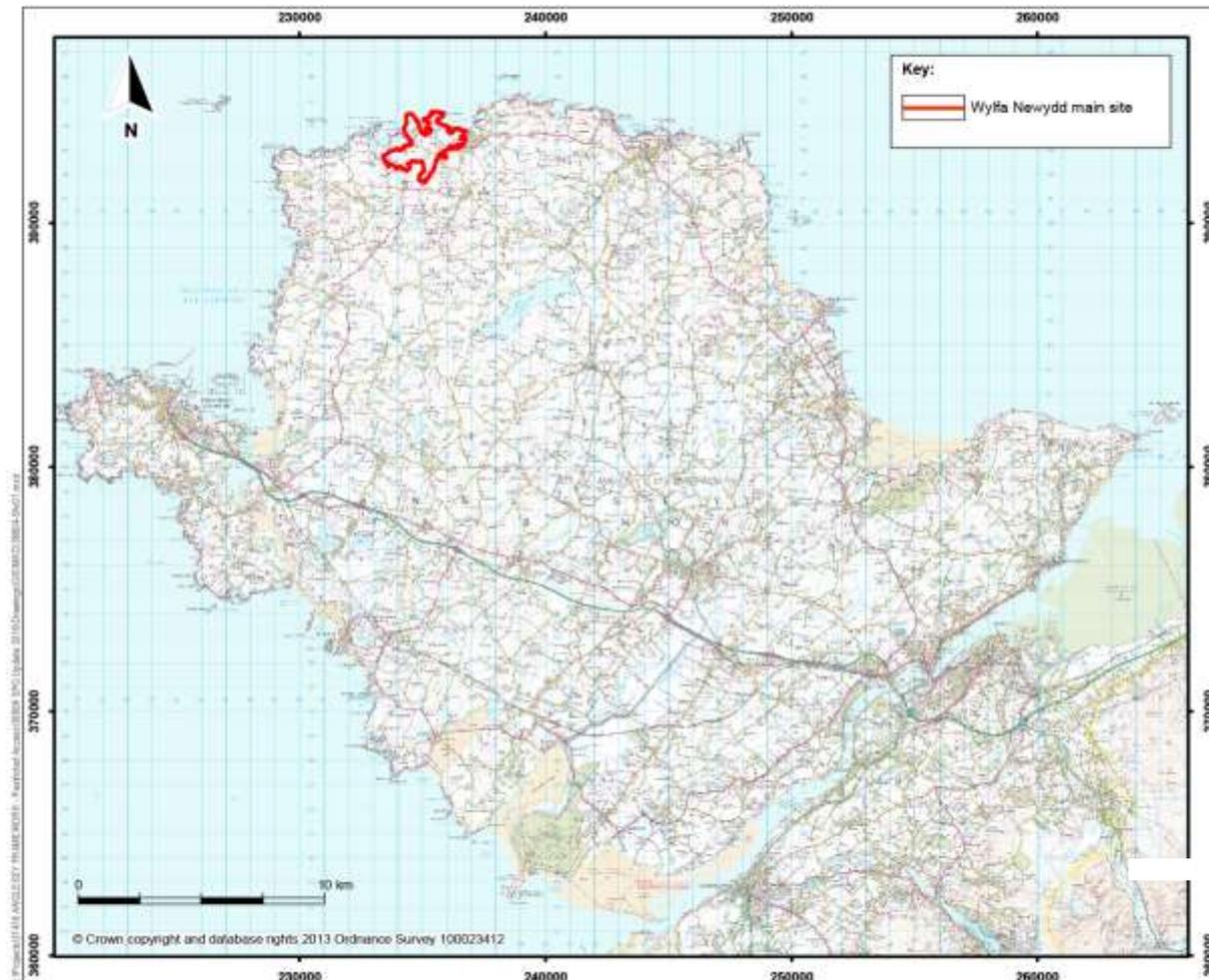
1.1.3 Ten topic papers were originally issued to support the SPG when it was first published by Isle of Anglesey County Council (the County Council) in 2014. Since that time the Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan (JLDP) has been adopted which has required the topic papers to be updated in line with extant local planning policy including the drafting of an additional topic paper as indicated in **Box I.1** above.

1.2 Context

Wylfa Newydd

- 1.2.1 Wylfa has been identified by the UK Government in the National Policy Statement (NPS) for Nuclear Power Generation (EN-6) as a possible site for a new nuclear power station (see Part 4 and Annex C of the NPS). Horizon Nuclear Power (Horizon) plans to deliver two Advanced Boiling Water Reactors (ABWRs), generating a minimum of 2,700MW, on the Wylfa Newydd main site. The Wylfa site is approximately 300 hectare (ha) in size and its located beside the existing Magnox nuclear power plant (which ceased electricity generation in December 2015). The project will also include associated development both on the Wylfa Newydd site and at various other off-site locations (see Figure I.1).

Figure I.1 Location of the Wylfa Newydd Main Site



- 1.2.2 Construction of the new nuclear power station is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) under the Planning Act 2008. Legislation provides that projects like Wylfa Newydd are of such potential importance to the UK that a

different consenting process to the “normal” grant of planning permission by the local planning authority applies. Under this process, Horizon (the project promoter) proposes to submit an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) for the power station to the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (Secretary of State). The application will be made through the Planning Inspectorate who, following examination, will recommend to the Secretary of State whether development consent should be granted or not. The final decision on whether to grant or refuse development consent rests with the Secretary of State.¹

- 1.2.3 Although the County Council is not the consenting authority for the NSIP, it will seek to ensure that development has regard to the strategic policies and principles of the Development Plan (JLDP), the relevant NPSs, national (Wales) planning policy and guidance, and relevant Supplementary Planning Guidance. The JLDP is the spatial plan that gives effect to, *inter alia*, the Anglesey Economic Regeneration Strategy and the Energy Island Programme (EIP).
- 1.2.4 In addition to the proposed power station, Horizon will bring forward other projects directly related to Wylfa Newydd. These include off-site power station facilities and other facilities and works connected with the development (associated developments). In accordance with the NPS (para 2.3.4), associated development may be proposed at the main site, or may relate to works on land located off the main site. Associated development applications are now covered by the Planning Act 2008 in Wales and can, therefore, also be determined through the DCO process. Separately, third parties may bring forward development proposals indirectly related to the project. These might include, for example, sites for housing that will be occupied by construction workers. These development proposals would require consent under the Town and Country Planning Act (TCPA).
- 1.2.5 Since the previous version of this Topic Paper, Horizon has refined the likely off-site power station facilities and associated development required as part of the Wylfa Newydd Project. It has undertaken three stages of pre-application consultation (in 2014, 2016 and 2017) relating to the proposals and, in the third of these stages (PAC 3), it presented a series of preferred options. The off-site power station facilities are now proposed on one site in Llanfaethlu and the associated development is likely to include:
- Site preparation, clearance and enabling works for the new power station (within the Wylfa Newydd main site);

¹ Further information on the DCO application process is available via the Planning Inspectorate’s website: <http://infrastructure.planningportal.gov.uk/application-process/the-process/>.

- Marine Off-Loading Facility (MOLF), breakwaters and Holyhead Deep, a deepwater disposal site for inert construction material;
- Off-line Highway improvements in four sections along the A5025;
- Temporary Freight Logistics Centre at Parc Cybi;
- Temporary Park and Ride Facility at Dalar Hir; and
- Temporary accommodation for the construction workforce on the Site Campus (within the Wylfa Newydd main site).

1.2.6 In addition to the above associated development (that form part of the DCO application), Horizon also proposes to submit TCPA applications for site preparation and clearance works and for on-line improvements to the A5025. In this context, reference to the Wylfa Newydd Project in this document includes the proposed power station and other development on the Wylfa Newydd main site and also the off-site power station facilities and associated development proposals, including the TCPA applications. However, the Wylfa Newydd Project does not include the North Wales Connection Project (NWCP), which will connect Wylfa Newydd to the electricity transmission infrastructure (i.e. the National Grid). The NWCP is also an NSIP. It is being promoted by National Grid and will be subject to a separate DCO application process.

1.2.7 The term 'project promoter' relates to both Horizon and any other third parties proposing development in direct response to Wylfa Newydd (for example, the provision of construction worker accommodation or related employment uses).

Wylfa Newydd Supplementary Planning Guidance

1.2.8 Supplementary Planning Guidance is a means of setting out detailed thematic or site-specific guidance on the way in which development plan policies will be applied in particular circumstances or areas. The purpose of the Wylfa Newydd Supplementary Planning Guidance (Wylfa Newydd SPG) is to provide supplementary advice on important local direct or indirect matters and to set out the County Council's response to national and local policy and strategies in the context of the Wylfa Newydd Project. The SPG is supplemental to the recently adopted JLDP.

1.2.9 The Wylfa Newydd SPG is intended to:

- Inform the position which will be adopted by the County Council in its Local Impact Report² and relevant sections of the Statement of Common Ground³;
- Provide a planning framework (alongside the JLDP and other planning policy guidance) that helps guide the applicant(s) and influences the design and development of the Wylfa Newydd Project elements to ensure sustainable outcomes, with a focus on associated development;
- Inform pre-application discussions related to the main site, off-site and associated developments;
- Offer supplementary local level guidance, consistent with the relevant NPSs, which the Planning Inspectorate and the Secretary of State may consider both important and relevant to the decision-making process; and
- Form a material consideration in the assessment of any Wylfa Newydd Project related TCPA planning applications submitted by Horizon or other development promoters and businesses who may have, or wish to pursue, an interest in the project.

1.3 Population and Community Overview

1.3.1 The population and community topic is diverse but for the purposes of this paper covers:

- Demographics;
- Education;
- Deprivation;
- Crime; and
- Health.

1.3.2 The closely related issues of housing, economic development and infrastructure are covered in separate topic papers although it should be noted that important overlaps exist, particularly in respect of issues such as educational and training attainment,

²As part of the Planning Act 2008 process, the County Council will be invited to submit a Local Impact report giving details of the likely impact of the proposed Wylfa Newydd Project on Anglesey. Further information on the preparation of local impact reports is available via the Planning Inspectorate's website: <http://infrastructure.planningportal.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/Advice-note-lv2.pdf>.

³ A statement of common ground is a written statement prepared jointly by the applicant and another party or parties such as the County Council, setting out matters on which they agree. Statements of common ground help focus the examination on the material differences between the main parties.

access to housing, jobs and services, deprivation and social exclusion, community cohesion, and well-being.

- 1.3.3 Understanding population and community characteristics is important for the Wylfa Newydd Project because of the potential influence of development of this scale on the communities in the vicinity of the main site and across Anglesey. Ensuring that potentially negative impacts (such as the disruption associated with construction) are minimised and positive effects (such as wealth creation and improved access to services) are maximised requires careful planning of the linkages between co-dependent factors which comprise the functioning of local communities. These effects, as well as longer term cumulative and synergistic effects (such as the interaction with employment development), will need to be identified and taken into account as part of any mitigation and enhancement strategy, as advised within the SPG or elsewhere.

1.4 Structure of this Topic Paper

- 1.4.1 The remainder of this topic paper is structured as follows:
- **Section 2:** Identifies the key messages relative to population and community arising from a review of international/European, UK, national, regional and local legislation, strategies/policies and guidance;
 - **Section 3:** Presents the baseline information about population and community in the Anglesey area; and
 - **Section 4:** Identifies the key matters related to population and community to be addressed by the Wylfa Newydd SPG and considers how the SPG could respond to each.

2 Policy Context

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The Wylfa Newydd SPG will influence, and will be influenced by, other plans and programmes at an international/ European, UK, national, regional and local level. This section of the topic paper identifies the plans and programmes most relevant to population and community in the context of the Wylfa Newydd Project and distils the key policy messages that will need to be reflected in the SPG.

2.2 International/European Plans and Programmes

Aarhus Convention (1998)

2.2.1 The main aim of the Aarhus Convention is to protect the right of every person of present and future generations to live in an environment adequate to his or her health and well-being and be guaranteed rights of access of information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental issues. The Convention provides for:

- Public access to environmental information;
- Public participation in decision-making on matters related to the environment: provision; and
- Access to justice (i.e. administrative or judicial review proceedings) in environmental matters.

Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015)

2.2.2 The Agenda for Sustainable Development from the United Nations is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. The Agenda sets out the areas of importance to ensuring sustainable growth for the World but outlining 17 goals. These goals assist the wider areas of importance:

- **People:** The intention to end poverty and hunger, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment;
- **Planet:** To protect the planet from degradation, sustainably managing natural resources and taking action on climate change to support the needs of the present and future generations;
- **Prosperity:** Aim to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature;

- **Peace:** To foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development;
- **Partnership:** The Agenda will be achieved through global cooperation.

Europe 2020 Strategy (2010)

2.2.3 The Europe 2020 Strategy from the European Commission sets out the priorities for Europe in the decade to 2020 to become a stronger group of Member States with a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy delivering high levels of employment, productivity and social cohesion. The three mutually reinforcing points are:

- Smart growth: developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation;
- Sustainable growth: promoting a more resource efficient, green and more competitive economy; and
- Inclusive growth: fostering a high-employment economy delivering social and territorial cohesion.

European Union Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)

2.2.4 This 2006 Strategy sets out a single, coherent strategy on how the European Union (EU) will more effectively meet its long-standing commitment to address the challenges of sustainable development. It reaffirms the need for global solidarity and recognises the importance of working with partners outside the EU, including those rapidly developing countries which will have a significant impact on global sustainable development. The overall aim of the strategy is to support and promote actions to enable the EU to achieve continuous improvement of quality of life for both current and future generations, through the creation of sustainable communities able to manage and use resources efficiently and to tap the ecological and social innovation potential of the economy, ensuring prosperity, environmental protection and social cohesion. The Sustainable Development Strategy identifies seven key challenges, with corresponding targets and actions:

- Climate change and clean energy;
- Sustainable transport;
- Sustainable consumption and production;
- Conservation and management of natural resources;
- Public health;
- Social inclusion, demography and migration; and

- Global poverty and global sustainable development challenges.

2.2.5 The Strategy's progress was reviewed in a 2015 monitoring report⁴. The key findings were:

- Real GDP per capita and resource productivity in the EU have improved over the long term;
- Improvements in public health and demographic change are evident, but poverty increased sharply since the start of the economic crisis;
- Weak economic activity in the short term has reduced some pressure on the environment, but overall progress is mixed; and
- The EU is not on track to meet its target on official development assistance, but shows clear progress in other areas.

EU Third Health Programme (2014-2020)

2.2.6 The Third Health Programme sets out the objectives of EU policy on health to 2020. There is a focus on fostering health in Europe by encouraging cooperation between Member States to improve the health policies that benefit their citizens. The Programme focuses on four key objectives:

- Promote health, prevent diseases and foster supportive environments for healthy lifestyles, taking into account the 'health in all policies' principle;
- Protect Union citizens from serious cross-border health threats;
- Contribute to innovative, efficient and sustainable health systems;
- Facilitate access to better and safer healthcare for Union citizens.

EU Education and Training 2020 (2009/C 119/02)

2.2.7 Education and Training 2020 is the strategic framework for European cooperation on education and training that builds on the Education and Training work programme (2010). The main aim of the framework is to support Member States in further developing their education and training systems. It states that systems should better provide the means for all citizens to realise their potential, as well as ensure sustainable economic prosperity and employability. The conclusions to the framework put forward four strategic objectives:

- Making lifelong learning and mobility a reality;

⁴ Sustainable development in the European Union – 2015 monitoring report of the EU Sustainable Development Strategy (Eurostat, 2015)

- Improving the quality and efficiency of education and training;
- Promoting equity, social cohesion and active citizenship; and
- Enhancing creativity and innovation, including entrepreneurship, at all levels of education and training.

EU Social Investment Package: Commission Staff Working Document- Investing in Health (2013)

2.2.8 This document complements the Commission Communication towards Social Investment for Growth and Cohesion by showing how investing in health contributes to the Europe 2020 objective. It strengthens the link between European health policies and support for health system reforms in the context of the Europe. The document describes ‘investing in health’ as:

- Investing in sustainable health systems- which aims to combine innovative reforms aimed at improving cost efficiency and reconciling fiscal consolidation targets with the continued provision of sufficient levels of public services;
- Investing in people’s health as human capital - which aims to illustrate how to improve the health of the population in general and reinforces employability, thus making active employment policies more effective, helping to secure adequate livelihoods and contributing to growth;
- Investing in reducing health inequalities - which the documents states contributes to social cohesion and breaks the vicious spiral of poor health contributing to, and resulting from, poverty and exclusion; and
- Investing in health through adequate support from EU funds.

2.3 UK Plans and Programmes

Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy EN-I (2011)

2.3.1 This National Policy Statement (NPS) sets out the criteria by which applications for nationally significant energy infrastructure projects will be determined and the recommended focus of analysis of the accompanying Environmental Statement. For population and community impacts, the NPS requires (at para 5.12.3) that Environmental Statements should consider “all relevant socio-economic impacts, which may include:

- The creation of jobs and training opportunities;
- The provision of additional local services and improvements to local infrastructure, including the provision of educational and visitor facilities;

- Effects on tourism;
- The impact of a changing influx of workers during the different construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the energy infrastructure. This could change the local population dynamics and could alter the demand for services and facilities in the settlements nearest to the construction work (including community facilities and physical infrastructure such as energy, water, transport and waste). There could also be effects on social cohesion depending on how populations and service provision change as a result of the development; and
- Cumulative effects – if development consent were to be granted for a number of projects within a region and these were developed in a similar timeframe, there could be some short-term negative effects, for example a potential shortage of construction workers to meet the needs of other industries and major projects within the region.”

2.3.2 In relation to health, the NPS (para 4.13.3) identifies that there may be direct impacts relating to increased traffic, air or water pollution, dust, odour, hazardous waste and substances, noise, exposure to radiation, and increases in pests. In addition, “New energy infrastructure may also affect the composition, size and proximity of the local population, and in doing so have indirect health impacts, for example if it in some way affects access to key public services, transport or the use of open space for recreation and physical activity” (para 4.13.4).

National Policy Statement for Nuclear Power Generation (EN-6) (2011)

- 2.3.3 Aside from identifying health impacts associated with construction activity (e.g. through noise and vibration), EN-6 sets out specific considerations in relation to nuclear power (paras 3.12.4 – 3.12.6) where radiation-specific health risks are identified as being very small, although “In common with other major industrial processes, the construction, operation and decommissioning of new nuclear power stations could affect health care provision. For example, the facility could increase demand on health monitoring services.” Equally positive effects for health and well-being could be associated with additional health facility provision.
- 2.3.4 With specific regard to Wylfa, Volume II of the NPS highlights that it is possible that the presence of a nuclear power station may lead to increased stress levels in certain individuals, although it notes that the associated Appraisal of Sustainability found that likely enhancement in employment, community wealth, housing stock and other associated neighbourhood infrastructure should improve community well-being and health generally.
- 2.3.5 At para C.9.110 of Volume II, it is also highlighted that concerns have been expressed with respect to impacts of the influx of workers into the area on language, culture and welfare.

Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act (2014)

2.3.7 The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act contains a variety of measures to tackle serious harm, including antisocial behaviour, forced marriage, dangerous dogs and illegal firearms used by gangs and in organised crime. It also includes changes to improve the provision of services to victims and witnesses. In addition, the Act takes forward further police reform, to enhance the public's confidence in police integrity and continue modernising police pay and conditions, as well as improving the efficiency of the criminal justice system.

2.4 National (Wales) Plans and Programmes

The Wales Spatial Plan (Update 2008)

- 2.4.1 The purpose of the 'Wales Spatial Plan' is to ensure that activities in the public, private and third sectors in Wales are integrated and sustainable, and that actions within an area support each other and jointly move towards a shared vision for Wales. The Spatial Plan has a 20-year life span.
- 2.4.2 The key themes of the update (and the Wales Spatial Plan before it), and which are particularly relevant to population and community, are set out below:
- Building Sustainable Communities;
 - Promoting a Sustainable Economy;
 - Achieving Sustainable Accessibility; and
 - Respecting Distinctiveness.
- 2.4.3 For North West Wales, the Plan identifies a range of priorities under the themes outlined above. These priorities include inter-alia:
- Appropriate and planned spatial development of the Area including facilitating a strong Menai area, the network of linked settlements on both sides of the Menai Strait extending to Llangefni, the Llandudno hub and developing identified secondary hubs in the north and south of the region, including the appropriate mechanisms to spread benefit and facilitate indigenous growth in key rural communities and the wider rural area responding to their development needs to create sustainable places for future generations.
- 2.4.4 Although the Wales Spatial Plan 2008 continues to provide a strategic framework for directing development in Wales, the Planning (Wales) Act 2015 enables the replacement of the Wales Spatial Plan with a National Development Framework (NDF). The NDF will become part of the statutory framework alongside adopted Local Development Plans (such as the Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP). The Welsh

Government published a Statement of Public Participation for preparation of the NDF in February 2016. Final publication of the NDF is expected in October 2019.

Planning Policy Wales 9th Edition (2016)

2.4.5 Planning Policy Wales (PPW) sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. It includes a range of policy guidance that relates to population and community which together seek to ensure that proposals and decisions:

- Play an appropriate role in securing the provision of infrastructure to form the physical basis for sustainable communities (including water supplies, sewerage and associated waste water treatment facilities, waste management facilities, energy supplies and distribution networks and telecommunications), while ensuring proper assessment of their sustainability impacts;
- Ensure that all local communities - both urban and rural - have sufficient good quality housing for their needs, including affordable housing for local needs and for special needs where appropriate, in safe neighbourhoods;
- Promote access to employment, shopping, education, health, community, leisure and sports facilities and open and green space, maximising opportunities for community development and social welfare;
- Foster social inclusion by ensuring that full advantage is taken of the opportunities to secure a more accessible environment for everyone that the development of land and buildings provides. This includes helping to ensure that development is accessible by means other than the private car;
- Promote quality, lasting, environmentally-sound and flexible employment opportunities; and
- Contribute to the protection and, where possible, the improvement of people's health and wellbeing as a core component of sustainable development and responding to climate change. Consideration of the possible impacts of developments - positive and/or negative - on people's health at an early stage will help to clarify the relevance of health and the extent to which it needs to be taken into account.

Technical Advice Note (TAN) 6: Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities (2010)

2.4.6 TAN 6 highlights the key role the planning system has in establishing sustainable rural communities. It can ensure that there is sufficient suitable land available (if it is delivered in the right place at the right time) to provide homes and employment opportunities for local people, thereby helping to maintain rural services.

2.4.7 At paragraph 2.2.1 it notes that many rural communities can accommodate development, particularly to meet local needs. In particular, planning authorities should support developments that would help to achieve a better balance between

housing and employment, encouraging people to live and work in the same locality. However, consideration must be given to the impact of proposed developments on the sustainability of the community.

Technical Advice Note 11: Noise (1997)

2.4.8 TAN 11 provides guidance on: how the planning system can be used to minimise the adverse impacts of noise and how Local Development Plans should take into account noise generation; how to adopt a corporate approach and ensure cooperation between planning and environmental health departments; and how area specific noise policies should be identified.

Technical Advice Note 12: Design (2016)

2.4.9 TAN 12 sets out the Welsh Government's policies and objectives in respect of the design of new development, including; ensuring attractive, safe public spaces and ensuring ease of access for all.

Technical Advice Note 20: Planning and the Welsh Language (2017)

2.4.10 TAN 20 provides guidance on how the planning system considers the implications of the Welsh language when preparing local development plans. The TAN considers that the main mechanism by which potential impacts upon the Welsh language arising from policies prepared as part of a new development plan is the sustainability appraisal. Where the use of the Welsh language is a significant part of the social fabric of a community, the needs and interests of the Welsh language should be taken into account.

Welsh Government Rural Communities - Rural Development Programme 2014-2020 (2015)

2.4.11 The Rural Development Programme is a 7-year investment programme that could deliver up to £953m of European and Welsh Government funding to projects across rural Wales. The Programme supports a wide range of activities which contribute to the following objectives:

- Fostering the competitiveness of agriculture;
- Ensuring the sustainable management of natural resources, and climate action; and
- Achieving a balanced territorial development of rural economies and communities including the creation and maintenance of employment.

2.3.12 With the Programme being part-funded by the EU, projects funded by the Programme are aligned with one or more of the following 6 European Rural Development Priorities:

- Fostering knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry, and rural areas;
- Enhancing farm viability and competitiveness of all types of agriculture in all regions and promoting innovative farm technologies and the sustainable management of forests;
- Promoting food chain organisation, including processing and marketing of agricultural products, animal welfare and risk management in agriculture;
- Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry;
- Promoting resource efficiency and supporting the shift towards a low carbon and climate resilient economy in agriculture, food and forestry sectors;
- Promoting social inclusion, poverty reduction and economic development in rural areas.

Rural Development Plan for Wales 2014 - 2020 (2014)

2.4.13 The Rural Development Plan (2014 - 2020) is the Plan and mechanism that gives guidance to the Welsh Assembly Authority (Welsh Government) on activities that support the countryside and rural communities. It sets a strategy for development in rural areas in Wales and includes an analysis of the current situation. The Plan introduces issues that will need to be considered in future, including:

- Low employment and production levels;
- Young adult emigration levels;
- The vitality of communities.

2.4.14 The Plan's vision and objectives are to:

- Promote information;
- Target land use in a sustainable way;
- Use forest land in a sustainable way;
- Improve the quality of life in rural areas;
- Seek to promote diversification in the rural economy.

Well-Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act (2015)

2.4.15 The Well-Being of Future Generation Act requires public bodies in Wales to think about the long-term impact of their decisions, to work better with

people, communities and each other, and to prevent persistent problems such as poverty, health inequalities and climate change. The progress of the act is measured against 46 different, aiming to measure well-being of the country.

2.4.16 The Act established seven goals for public bodies in Wales to work towards. These are:

- A globally responsible Wales;
- A prosperous Wales;
- A resilient Wales;
- A healthier Wales;
- A more equal Wales;
- A Wales of cohesive communities; and
- A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language.

Sustainable Social Services for Wales: A Framework for Action (2011) and Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act (2014)

2.4.17 The Framework highlights a number of challenges facing public services in Wales in the following decade. These include demographic changes, increased expectations from those who access care and support as well as continuing hard economic realities. The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act (2014) came into force in April 2016 and is a response to the Framework for Action. The Act provides the legal framework for improving the well-being of people who need care and support or support and to transform social services in Wales.

The Strategy for Older People in Wales 2013-2023 (2013)

2.4.18 This Welsh Government Strategy emphasises the importance of the well-being of older people in Wales. The Strategy attempts to improve the health and well-being of older people through initiatives to promote health, as well as high quality, responsive and appropriately regulated health, social care and housing services. These will enable older people to live as actively and independently as possible in a suitable and safe environment of their choice. The Strategy's themes are:

- To create a Wales where full participation is within the reach of all older people and their contribution is recognised and valued;
- To develop communities that are age-friendly while ensuring older people have the resources they need to live;

- To ensure that future generations of older people are well equipped for later life by encouraging recognition of the changes and demands that may be faced and taking action early in preparation; and
- That people in Wales feel valued and supported, whatever their age.

Policy Statement on Higher Education (2013)

2.4.19 This policy statement seeks to set a new vision for higher education in Wales as we approach 2020. Building on the successes and the strengths of Welsh higher education, it establishes a clear set of priorities for the years ahead. It sets out a vision in which higher education providers:

- Interact with businesses to stimulate innovation and economic growth;
- Work to enhance the employability of all graduates, whatever their age, background or course of study;
- Work in partnership with the Welsh Government to development international links;
- Collaborate with further education providers to ensure that opportunities to progress are available to learners;
- Make best use of opportunities to exploit new technologies;
- Strive to provide the highest quality learning experience to all those with the potential to benefit;
- Develop the sector's reputation for excellence in research;
- Continue to support the development of Welsh-medium higher education; and
- Develop more flexible models of provision to build a more successful and sustainable future.

Welsh-Medium Education Strategy (2010)

2.4.20 This document sets out the Welsh Government's Strategy and Implementation Programme for Welsh-medium education. The Strategy is accompanied by an annual report. The latest covers the period 2014-2015 and monitors progress made with implementing the Strategy. The Strategy seeks to:

- Improve the planning of Welsh-medium provision in the pre-statutory and statutory phases of education, on the basis of proactive response to informed parental demand;

- Improve the planning of Welsh-medium provision in the post-14 phases of education and training, to take account of linguistic progression and continued development of skills;
- Ensure that all learners develop their Welsh-language skills to their full potential and encourage sound linguistic progression from one phase of education and training to the next.

Strategic Equality Plan and Equality Objectives 2016-2020 (2016)

2.4.21 The Strategic Equality Plan is the Welsh Government's plan to pursue a more equal society in Wales. The Plan maintains the core subject matter of the previous 2012-2016 Plan, refining and adding to the objectives, ensuring equality and inclusion are key aims for all policymakers. The objectives are:

- Put the needs, rights and contributions of people with protected characteristics at the heart of the design and delivery of all public services;
- Ensure the adequate provision of high quality, accessible advice, information and advocacy services to enable people with protected characteristics to understand and exercise their rights and make informed choices;
- Identify and reduce the causes of employment, skills and pay inequalities related to gender, ethnicity, age and disability;
- Reduce the incidence of all forms of harassment and abuse;
- Deliver a more diverse pool of decision-makers in public life and public appointments;
- Strengthen community cohesion by fostering good relations, inclusion, mutual respect and understanding within and between communities across Wales;
- Reduce poverty, mitigate the impacts of poverty and improve living conditions for those groups most at risk of living in low income households; and
- Welsh Government will aim to be an exemplar in the Equality, Diversity and Inclusion agenda by 2020.

Getting On Together: a Community Cohesion Strategy for Wales (2009)

2.4.22 The purpose of this on-going Strategy is to support service providers such as local authorities and their partners to develop a strategic approach to promoting and maintaining cohesion in their local areas. The Strategy encourages action which is appropriate and is proportionate to local circumstances, and reflects Welsh priorities by providing guidance on issues that can impact on local cohesion.

2.4.23 The overarching objective of the Strategy is to “shape and support local efforts to improve community cohesion across Wales”. It identifies three social cohesion issues that are particularly relevant for Wales:

- The higher historical prevalence of economic and social deprivation;
- Community cohesion issues in rural areas including access to affordable housing; and
- The sustainability of Welsh language speaking communities.

2.4.24 The Strategy sets out a series of actions for the Welsh Government under the following areas:

- Housing;
- Learning;
- Communication;
- Promoting Equality and Social Inclusion; and
- Preventing Violent Extremism and Strengthening Community Cohesion.

Community Cohesion Delivery Plan 2016/17 (2016)

2.4.25 The Delivery Plan builds on the policy direction of the Community Cohesion Strategy summarised above and the 2014-2016 delivery plan. Objectives of the Delivery Plan include:

- Greater understanding and action relating to hate crime, modern slavery, and the Gypsy and Traveller communities;
- More awareness on immigration and supporting the inclusion of asylum seekers, refugees and migrants;
- Increased understanding regarding the impacts of poverty on people with Protected Characteristics across key service and policy delivery;
- Key policies and programmes are supporting and evidencing delivery against the national goal on more cohesive communities through the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act; and
- Policies and services are responsive to community tensions.

Public Health Wales – Our Strategic Plan 2017-2020 (2016)

2.4.26 The Strategic Plan outlines NHS Wales’s direction for the period to 2020 to create a healthier, happier and fairer Wales. It demonstrates how they will focus efforts

on making the maximum difference to the health and well-being of present and future generations in Wales. The priorities of the Strategic Plan include:

- Working across sectors to improve the future health and well-being of children;
- Developing and supporting primary and community care services to improve the public's health;
- Supporting the NHS to improve outcomes for people using services; and
- Protecting the public and continuously improving the quality, safety and effectiveness of the services we deliver.

Child Poverty Strategy (2015)

2.4.27 This document sets out the strategy for the Welsh Government's aim of eradicating child poverty by 2020 and improving the lives of children and young people. It includes five key aims:

- To reduce the number of families living in workless households;
- To increase the skills of parents and young people living in low-income households;
- To reduce the inequalities which exist in the health, education and economic outcomes of children and families by improving the outcomes of the poorest;
- To use all available levers to create a strong economy and labour market which supports the tackling poverty agenda and reduces in-work poverty in Wales; and
- To support families living in poverty to increase household income through debt and financial advice, action to address the poverty premium and action to mitigate the impacts of welfare reform.

2.5 Regional Plans and Programmes

Local Public Health Strategic Framework Refresh 2012/2013 (2013) / Healthcare in North Wales Programme (2013)

2.5.1 The Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board has adopted a triple aim to guide the development of all their strategies and action plans, these are:

- Improving the Health of our Population;
- What People Who Use the Services Experience;
- The Cost of Delivering Services.

2.5.2 Using the principles set out by the Local Public Health Strategic Framework triple aims, it was identified that there was a chance to plan and develop safe and sustainable services across the whole of the region. This was consulted upon and on the 17th July 2013 the first of the service change plans for North Wales were concluded successfully.

North Wales Police and North Wales Police and Crime Commissioner - Joint Equality Plan 2015-2019 (2015)

- 2.5.3 The Joint Equality Plan sets out the equality objectives the North Wales Police (NWP) will pursue in line with the Equality Act. The equality objectives include:
- Monitor and assess the approach to the Equality Act across all areas of business ensuring equality and fairness throughout the organisation and across the policing priorities;
 - Ensure that NWP engage and communicate with the people of North Wales in an accessible and inclusive way;
 - Work towards a representative workforce, which is reflective of the population of North Wales;
 - Increase the confidence of members of the community to report hate crimes and domestic violence; and
 - Scrutinise stop and search activity within North Wales and respond to any disproportionality.

North Wales Police Crime and ASB Reduction Strategy (2013)

- 2.5.4 This Strategy sets out the steps North Wales Police will take to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour which are:
- Put prevention first;
 - Consider the way they do things from the perspective of the public;
 - Relentlessly pursue those who cause greatest harm in our communities;
 - Create ownership and responsibility at all levels;
 - Be active leaders, at all levels; and
 - Be bold in reducing unnecessary demands.

North Wales Regional Skills & Employment Plan (2017)

2.5.5 The Skills and Employment Plan from the North Wales Economic Ambition Board (NWEAB) sets out the Regional Skills Partnership North Wales' aims for the

forthcoming year. The Energy and Environment sector is identified as a key sector in the region. Addressing the workforce gap is seen as an important issue. Aims of the Plan include:

- Develop a North Wales employability toolkit;
- Support continued promotion of apprenticeships in the region; and
- Promote the regional skills brokerage model to be utilised for regionally significant projects.

2.6 Local Plans and Programmes

Joint Local Development Plan 2011 – 2026 (2017)

- 2.6.1 The Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Development Local Plan (JLDP) sets out the planning policy framework and strategic aims for development and land use from 2011 to 2026.
- 2.6.2 The JLDP is underpinned by a set of strategic objectives. The following objectives are identified under the theme of population, demographics and housing:
- **SO1:** Safeguard and strengthen the Welsh language and culture and promote its use as an essential part of community life;
 - **SO5:** Ensuring that development in the Plan area supports the principles of sustainable development and creates sustainable communities whilst respecting the varied role and character of the centres, villages and countryside;
 - **SO7:** Ensure that all new development meets high standards in terms of quality of design, energy efficiency, safety, security (persons and property) and accessibility, relates well to existing development, enhances public realm and develops locally distinctive quality places;
 - **SO8:** Ensure that settlements are sustainable, accessible and meet all needs of their communities in accordance with their role in the settlement hierarchy;
 - **SO15:** To ensure that a sufficient and appropriate range of housing sites are available in sustainable locations in accordance with the settlement hierarchy to support economic growth; and
 - **SO16:** To provide a mixture and good quality and affordable housing units, of a range of types and tenures to meet the housing requirements of all sections of the population.
- 2.6.3 **Strategic Policy PS 8** relates to proposals for National Significant Infrastructure Projects and related development. With respect to population and community, it states that the Councils will aim to ensure conformity with, inter alia:

- The development and associated/ancillary infrastructure, including any proposals for accommodation, education and training facilities, employment, supply chains, and transport, community, environmental and green infrastructure, will contribute to a balance of positive outcomes for local communities, visitors and the environment;
- A comprehensive assessment is provided of the proposal's environmental (landscape, built, historic and natural), social (including health and amenity), linguistic and cultural, transport and economic impacts (positive, negative and cumulative) during the construction, operation and decommissioning and restoration (if relevant) phases, as well as measures to be achieved where appropriate to avoid, reduce, alleviate and/or off-set the harm done;
- Provision of contributions to the Council or other appropriate and agreed organisation to offset any adverse impacts and harm caused by the project through effective engagement with local communities and the Council at the pre-application stage. The objective will be to identify measures, projects and services to enhance the long-term well-being and sustainability of the communities affected;
- In recognition of any burden and disturbance borne by the community in hosting significant national infrastructure project, the Council may require appropriate packages of community benefits to be provided by the developer to offset and compensate the community for the burden imposed by hosting the project; and
- Local economic and community benefits are where feasible maximised, through agreement of strategies for procurement, employment, education, training and recruitment with the Council at an early stage of project development.

2.6.4 Similarly, **Strategic Policies PS 9, PS 10, PS 11 and PS 12**, which relate specifically to the Wylfa Newydd project and related development, include a range of requirements which relate to population and community including in respect of minimising the impacts of the influx of construction workers on communities, legacy use of facilities and services and the promotion of community cohesion and safety.

Supplementary Planning Guidance: Design Guide for the Urban and Rural Environment – Guidance Note 9: Crime and Security (2008)

2.6.5 Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) is in place to provide additional direction and guidance on specific local matters. Supplementary Planning Guidance: Design in the Urban and Rural Built Environment is concerned with providing guidance on the design of development in the urban and rural environment. Guidance Note 9 specifies key design issues and measures to be considered as part of new development to help reinforce the actual and perception of safety and security.

Supplementary Planning Guidance: Planning and the Welsh Language (2007)

2.6.6 This SPG provides advice on important issues relating to planning and the Welsh language. It provides guidance on how the IACC will take into account the well-being of the Welsh Language in the development process and the supporting information that may be required to allow an adequate assessment of individual planning applications.

Strengthening Communities in Anglesey and Gwynedd – A Single Integrated Plan for Anglesey and Gwynedd 2013-2017

2.6.7 The Isle of Anglesey Single Integrated Plan (SIP) is a combination of four local plans and their shared priorities (Community Strategy, Health, Social Care and Wellbeing Strategy, Children and Young People's Plan and the Community Safety Plan). The SIP sets out the vision for Anglesey over a 12-year period and the priorities for action over the next four years to address the big challenges. The SIP aims to improve the quality of life of local people and communities by enhancing economic, social and environmental wellbeing through:

- Improving economic performance and skills to create/and sustain jobs focussing on lifelong learning opportunities;
- Enabling communities and individuals to maintain and develop their independence;
- Ensuring opportunities exist for young people to remain on the Island to live and work;
- Meeting the needs of individuals and communities with less available public money;
- Reducing poverty and providing effective services that meet the needs of vulnerable groups; and
- Promoting and sustaining our environment and rich culture.

Isle of Anglesey County Council Well-Being Statement & Objectives 2017/18 (2017)

2.6.8 The Well-Being Statement emphasises the need to embrace the principle of sustainable development and consider long-term solutions to build on and create an Anglesey that we all want to live in, now and in the future. The well-being statement outlines the Council's goal to develop and nurture independent families, healthy communities and strong families which are thriving, prosperous, vibrant and resilient. The four objectives for well-being are:

- Create sustainable communities by developing a thriving and prosperous economy that offers the opportunity for every resident, irrespective of background, to succeed;
- Improve families' and children's long-term prospects by ensuring that every child has the best start in life, are safe and healthy and that all pupils, irrespective of background or age, reach their potential;
- Protect and enhance the natural and built environment by securing good quality modern infrastructure to suit individual and business needs alike; and
- Ensure the supply of affordable, high quality housing and manage supply in order to develop resilient bilingual communities that promote the language and culture to ensure the long-term future of the Welsh language as an asset for the island.

Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021 (2016)

2.6.9 The Strategy outlines the County Council's direction for Welsh language usage, which is recognised as an ongoing challenge in the county. The Strategy has three priority areas: children and young people/ the family; the workplace; and the community. The vision to achieve is reaching the level of Welsh speakers in the 2001 census; 60.1% of the resident population.

Isle of Anglesey County Council Plan 2017-2022 (2017)

2.6.10 The Isle of Anglesey County Council (IACC) Plan for 2017-22 sets out the Council's ambition of working towards an Anglesey that is healthy, thriving and prosperous. The Corporate Plan recognises role that major developments have in benefitting the Anglesey economy. The aims of the Plan are:

- Creating the conditions for everyone to achieve their long-term potential;
- Support vulnerable adults and families and keep them safe, healthy and as independent as possible; and
- Work in partnership with our communities to ensure that they can cope effectively with change and developments whilst protecting our natural environment.

2.6.11 The people of Anglesey are placed at the core of the Plan, as seen with the Plan's aims. The Council commits to making every effort to improve employment opportunities, skills and training and continue to raise standards in education and ensure that young people have the correct skills for employment and training. Improving residents' health and well-being is another key area outlined in the Plan.

2.7 Key Policy Messages for the Wylfa Newydd SPG

2.7.1 Based on the review of plans and programmes in this section, a number of key messages/issues relevant to population and community have been identified that will need to be considered in preparing the Wylfa Newydd SPG. These messages are summarised in Box 2.1 below.

Box 2.1 Key Policy Messages for the Wylfa Newydd SPG: Population and Community

- Sustaining thriving communities through appropriate new development, providing opportunities for all and helping to stem out-migration;
- Reducing poverty and providing effective services which meet the needs of vulnerable groups;
- Improving the health of communities and individuals;
- Enhancing skills and educational attainment;
- Ensuring that individuals and communities feel and are safe from crime;
- Supporting strong and vibrant communities including the Welsh language, culture and heritage;
- Identifying potential long-term and cumulative impacts on population and communities associated with new development;
- Providing for close monitoring of the direct and indirect effects of new development;
- A greater focus needs to be placed on the well-being of citizens and how public bodies can achieve this;
- Increased attention for sustainable development, with the aim of helping future generations; and
- Sufficient focus must be placed on the rural population of Anglesey.

3. Baseline Information and Future Trends

3.1 Introduction

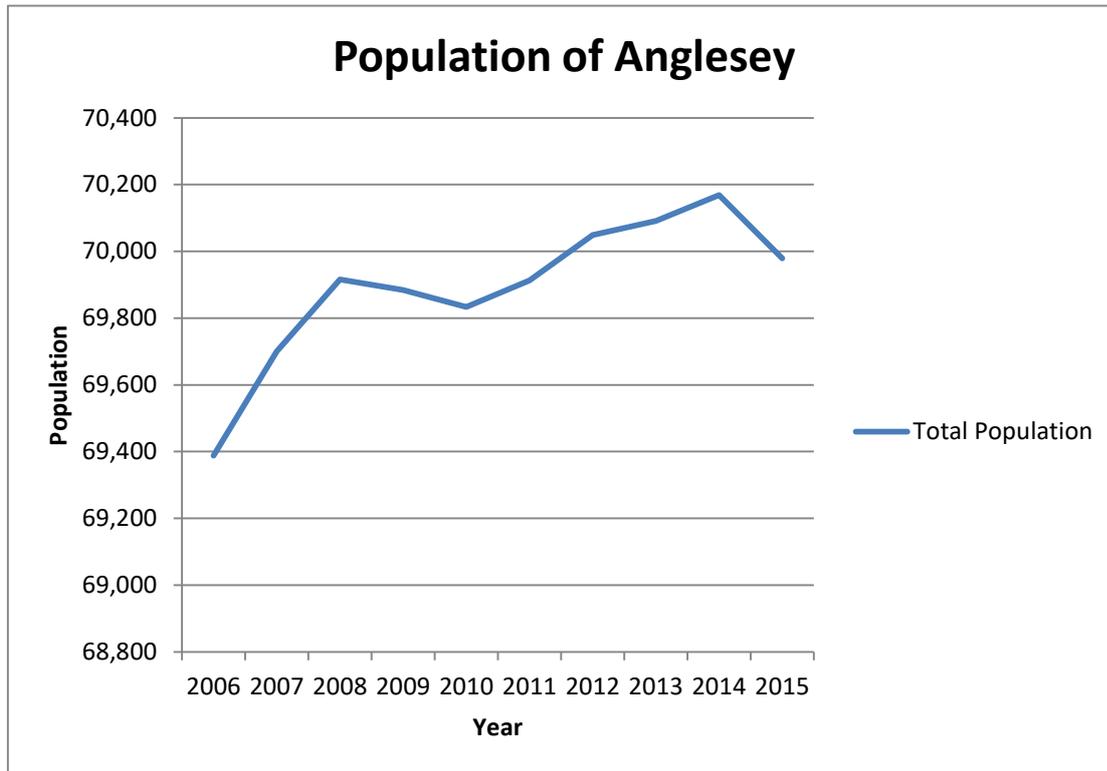
- 3.1.1 This section describes the existing baseline characteristics of Anglesey in respect of population and community and identifies how this baseline could change in the future, taking into account the proposed nuclear power plant at Wylfa Newydd. This helps develop an understanding of the key opportunities and challenges that should be addressed by the Wylfa Newydd SPG. It draws on a range of datasets from sources including those produced by the IACC and Welsh Government.

3.2 Baseline Information

Demographics

- 3.2.1 The Isle of Anglesey was home to 69,723 people in 2016, representing 10.0% of the 695,822 people in North Wales and 2.2% of the 3,113,150 people in Wales. Demographically, Anglesey has an aging population, with 25.2% of the population aged 65 or more in 2016, a proportion higher than in either North Wales (22.6%) or Wales (20.4%). Both the working age population and young people aged 16 – 24 groups in Anglesey are lower proportions of the total population compared to North Wales and Wales (57.6% and 8.8% in Anglesey, 59.7% and 10.3% in North Wales and 61.7% and 11.6% in Wales respectively).

Figure 3.1 Population Change (2006-2016)



Source: Population Estimates – local authority based by a single year of age (ONS, 2017) – AECOM-produced graph

- 3.2.2 In 2016, 48.9% of the population was male and 51.1% female which is similar to the national (Wales) average, whilst 57.7% of the population were of working age (age 16-64) compared to 61.7% nationally.⁵
- 3.2.3 For the three key age categories, 0-15 years, 16-64 years and 65+ years, **Table 3.1** details their proportions and change over the period 2006-2016. The key trend to note is the progressive fall in the proportion of 0-15 year olds and the increase in the 65+ age group, whilst the economically active sector of the population (16-64 year olds) has declined over the period.

⁵ Anglesey Labour Market Profile (NOMIS, 2017)

Table 3.1 Distribution and Change (2006-2016) of Key Age Groups

Year		Total Population	Aged 0 to 15	Aged 16 to 64	Aged 65+
2006	Number	69,388	12,460	42,926	14,002
	Percentage		18.0%	61.9%	20.2%
2007	Number	69,700	12,230	43,161	14,309
	Percentage		17.5%	61.9%	20.5%
2008	Number	69,916	12,069	43,117	14,730
	Percentage		17.3%	61.7%	21.1%
2009	Number	69,884	11,992	42,794	15,098
	Percentage		17.2%	61.2%	21.6%
2010	Number	69,833	11,956	42,450	15,427
	Percentage		17.1%	60.8%	22.1%
2011	Number	69,913	11,890	42,294	15,729
	Percentage		17.0%	60.5%	22.5%
2012	Number	70,049	12,013	41,789	16,247
	Percentage		17.1%	59.7%	23.2%
2013	Number	70,091	12,053	41,459	16,579
	Percentage		17.2%	59.2%	23.7%
2014	Number	70,169	12,065	41,141	16,963
	Percentage		17.2%	58.6%	24.2%
2015	Number	69,979	11,992	40,729	17,258
	Percentage		17.1%	58.2%	24.7%
2016	Number	69,723	11,995	40,190	17,538
	Percentage		17.2%	57.6%	25.2%
2006 to 2016 change		0.5%	-3.7%	-6.4%	25.3%

Source: Population Estimates – local authority based by a single year of age (ONS, 2017)

3.2.4 Anglesey has a population density of 98.0 persons per square kilometre which is much lower than the national average of 150.1 persons per square kilometre but greater than that of Gwynedd (48.8 persons per square kilometre). The distribution of the population across urban and rural areas is set out in **Table 3.2** and serves to further demonstrate the rural character of Anglesey with 83.6% of the population

living in areas defined as 'rural'. The Isle of Anglesey is also categorised as a rural local authority, along with eight other Welsh local authorities⁶.

Table 3.2 Population Distribution of Anglesey - Urban and Rural Areas⁷

Category	Type of Area (wards)	Sub-Category	No. of Wards	Population Size		Percentage of the Population		Percentage of the Population (urban/ rural)
Urban	Urban	Sparse	7	11,431		16.4%		16.4%
Rural	Town and fringe	Less sparse	5	8,421	22,823	12.1%	31.9%	83.6%
		Sparse	8	13,862		19.9%		
	Villages, hamlets & isolated dwellings	Less sparse	6	11,445	36,037	16.4%	51.7%	
		Sparse	14	24,592		35.3%		

Source: Stats Wales

3.2.5 As of the 2011 Census, a total of 20,336 people resided in the Island's main centres (Amlwch, Holyhead and Llangefni, as defined in the JLDP), representing 29.1% of the total population. Holyhead has the largest population at 11,431 followed by Llangefni (5,116) and Amlwch (3,789).

Education

3.2.6 According to the Single Integrated Plan, in place from 2013 to 2025, recent educational attainment on Anglesey was characterised by:

- The percentage of 11 year olds achieving Core Subject Indicators was 78.6%;
- Some 16% of young people achieving recognised qualification through the Youth Service;
- Some 87% of apprentices at Coleg Menai achieve their full framework (6% above national average).

⁶ Rural and urban areas: comparing lives using rural/urban classifications (ONS, 2011).

⁷ Based on the definition of 'urban' and 'rural' areas as noted in the joint project between DEFRA, the Office for National Statistics, the Countryside Council for Wales and the Wales Assembly Government (2004). The definition was delivered by the Rural Evidence Research Centre at Birbeck College.

3.2.7 Additionally, the following information is available to highlight the current position of education in Anglesey:

- At the end of the 2015/16 academic year, the number of year 11 leavers known to be not in education, employment or training (NEET) was 2.3%, an increase from 2015's 2.2%. This is greater than the Wales level (2.0%) and Gwynedd (1.1%) in 2016⁸;
- Absenteeism in Anglesey primary schools was 4.9% half day sessions missed during the 2015/16 academic year. This corresponds to a 95.1% attendance rate;
- Absenteeism in Anglesey secondary schools was 5.5% half day sessions missed during the 2015/16 academic year. This corresponds to a 94.5% attendance rate;
- The level 1 threshold⁹ was reached by 96.3% of students in the 2015/16 academic year. This placed Anglesey in the top quartile of local authority results in Wales;
- The level 2 threshold (5 GCSEs A*-C including a Language and Mathematics) was reached by 58.8% of Anglesey students in the 2015/16 academic year placing the county 13th out of the 22 local authorities;
- The level 2 students reaching the Core Subject Indicators (Level 2 threshold in each of English or Welsh first language, mathematics and science) were 55.8% in Anglesey.

3.2.8 In 2017 pupils receiving grades of A* to C was 65% with A* to G at 98.6%, both higher than the Wales average in 2017.

3.2.9 Anglesey's 2017 performance is higher than Conwy's at 59.8% Grades A* to C, Flintshire's at 63.5% and slightly below Gwynedd's which recorded 65.9%.

Welsh Language

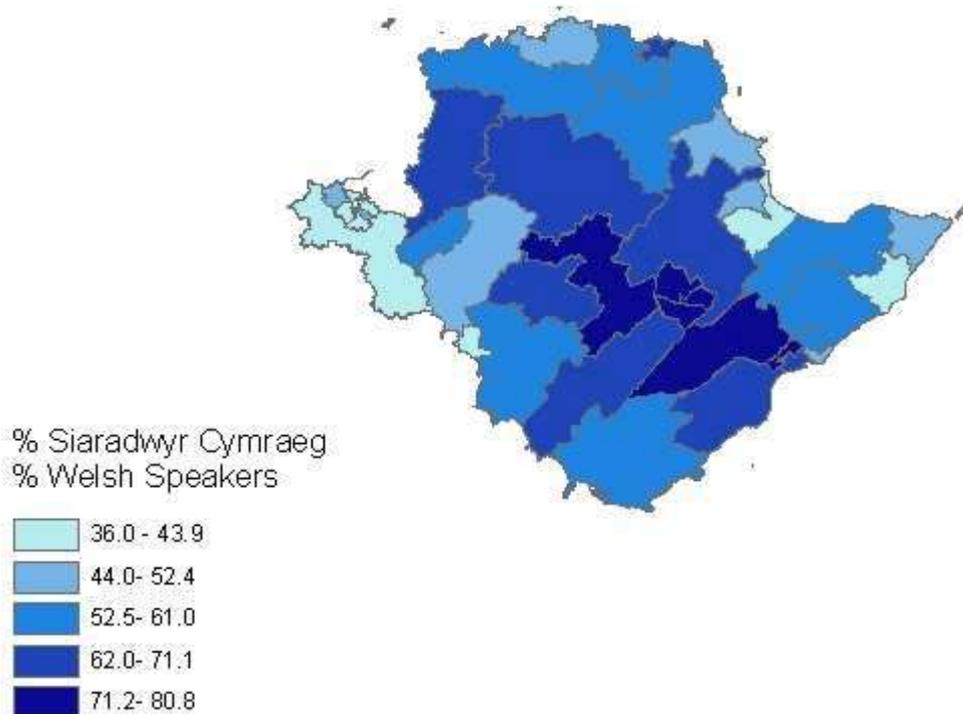
3.2.10 Welsh language use is primarily recorded in the national census. The 2011 Census showed that approximately 57.2% of people in Anglesey speak Welsh. Whilst this is significantly greater than the national average (19%), it is lower than the rate for Gwynedd (65.4%). The number of Welsh speakers in Anglesey has decreased over the period 2001 to 2011 by 2.9%, greater than the decrease at the national level (1.7%).

⁸ Young people not in education, employment or training (NEET) (Year to 31 March 2017), (Statistics Wales, 2017)

⁹ Carmarthenshire's 2015/16 GCSE and A Level outcomes (Carmarthenshire County Council, 2016) – retrieved from: <http://democracy.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/documents/s12355/Outcomes.pdf> (includes statistics for Anglesey)

3.2.11 The proportion of Welsh speakers varies within Anglesey itself. The highest proportions of Welsh speakers are to be found in the more rural central areas of Anglesey, whilst the proportion of Welsh speakers tends to be lower towards the west of the Island and in particular around the Holyhead area (see **Figure 3.2**). Welsh language and culture are regarded by IACC as a key impact area of Wylfa Newydd. The Council, whilst welcoming Horizon's acknowledgment of the importance, they would like additional Welsh language and culture 'proofing' in future document submission, including the DCO.

Figure 3.2 Distribution of Welsh Speakers in Anglesey Wards in 2011



Source: Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan (2013) Topic Paper 10: Welsh Language

Deprivation

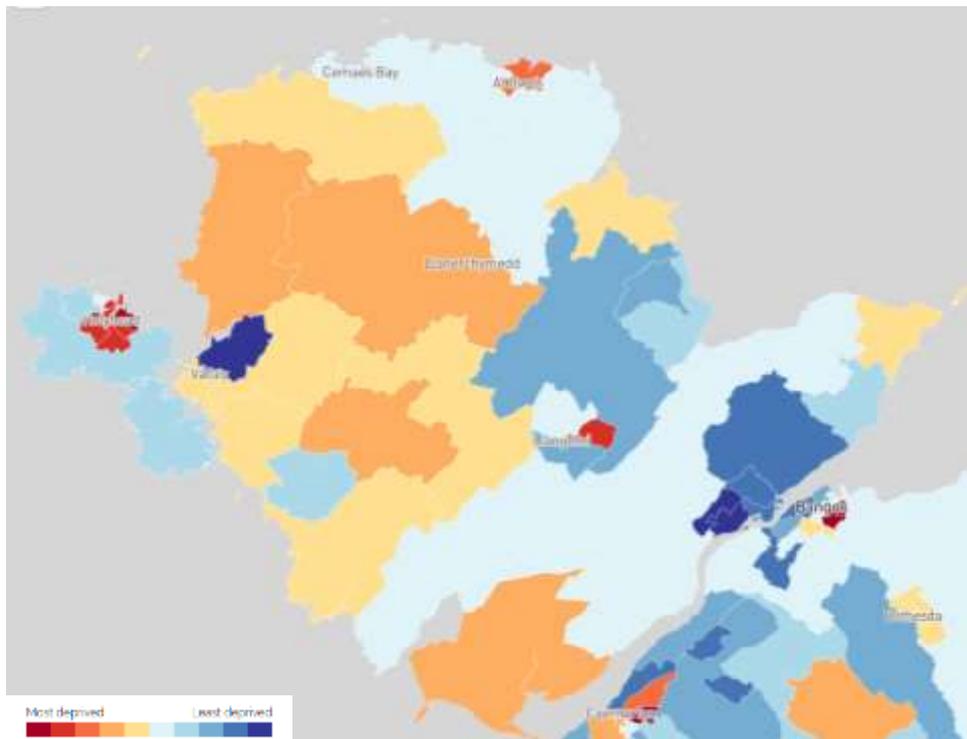
3.2.12 The 2014 Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) highlights that out of the 44 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) on Anglesey, 1 LSOA (Morawelon) falls within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales. Considering the measures comprising the WIMD, Anglesey had the following number of its LSOAs in the 10% most deprived in Wales:

- Income - 3 (out of 44);
- Employment – 2;
- Health – 0;
- Education – 1;

- Housing – 1;
- Physical Environment – 1;
- Access to Services – 11;
- Community Safety – 3.

3.2.13 **Figure 3.3** maps the relative deprivation of LSOAs across Anglesey and serves to highlight that there is a concentration of deprivation in Holyhead.

Figure 3.3 Deprivation Status by Anglesey LSOA



Source: Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation: Anglesey (Statistics Wales, 2014)¹⁰

Health

3.2.14 Life expectancy in Anglesey is similar to the national (Wales) average. Life expectancy for men in the period January 2010 to December 2012 was 78.5 years compared a national average of 78.2 years. Life expectancy for females is slightly higher than the national average at 83.0 years compared to 82.2 years for Wales as a whole¹¹.

3.2.15 The number of people who reported their health as fair or poor in Anglesey is less than the national rate. In the Welsh Health Survey 2015, 15% of Anglesey

¹⁰ Map retrieved from <https://jamestrimble.github.io/imdmaps/wimd2014/>

¹¹ Life expectancy by local authority and gender (Statistics Wales, 2013)

respondents rated themselves as having fair or poor health, compared to 19% at the Wales level. The latest Wales Health Survey includes the following key findings:

- 58% of adults in Anglesey were reported as being overweight or obese, with 23% of residents being classified as obese. This is higher than neighbouring Gwynedd (52% and 20%) and the same level as Wales (58% and 23%);
- In Anglesey, 19 % of population were reported as being treated for high blood pressure, 14% for respiratory illness, 10% for arthritis, 10% for a mental illness, 8% for a heart condition, and 6% for diabetes; and
- 31% of adults reported that their day-to-day activities were limited because of a health problem/disability, including 13% who were limited a lot.

3.2.16 49.0% of the population are being treated for any illness in Anglesey. This is comparable to the Wales rate of 50.2%. In the 2011 Census, 7,970 residents had severely limiting long term illnesses or disabilities whilst a further 8,142 people had less severe long-term illnesses or disabilities. This equates to nearly a quarter of the population (23.1%) which is similar to the national (Wales) average of 22.8%.

Crime

3.2.17 Estimates from the Crime Survey England and Wales (CSEW) indicate that 1,071 crimes were recorded in Anglesey in 2017, an increase of 8% from 2016. Offences against vehicles and criminal damage were the crimes which fell the most, decreasing by 13%. These were followed by drug offences falling by 11%. However, sexual offences increased by 49% over the same period, contributing to the overall increase in crimes recorded (see **Table 3.4**).

Table 3.4 Number of Crimes Recorded by the Police in England and Wales¹²

Type of crime	2016	2017	% change
Violence against the person	992	1,071	8
Sexual offences	124	185	49
Robbery	12	6	-
Burglary	909	904	-1
Offences against vehicles	592	593	0
Other theft offences	130	113	-13
Fraud and forgery	15	26	-

¹² Home Office, British Crime Survey in England and Wales (2017)
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Crime+in+England+and+Wales>

Criminal damage	106	92	-13
Drug offences	76	68	-11
Miscellaneous offences	2,956	3,058	3
Total	992	1,071	8

3.2.18 In 2016/17, Anglesey had the 4th lowest crime rate in Wales. Only the counties of Monmouthshire, Powys and Pembrokeshire had lower crime rates. **Table 3.5** compares crime rates in Anglesey with the national Welsh rate.

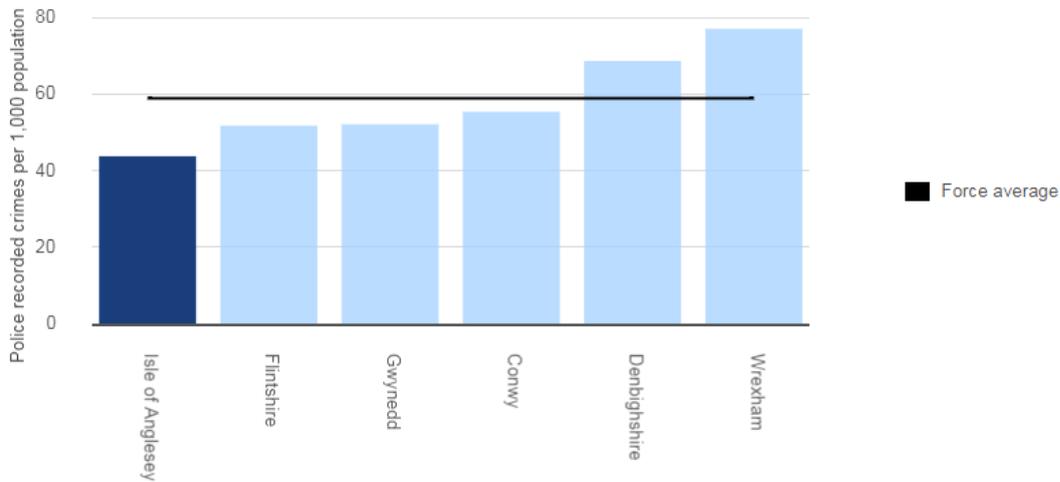
Table 3.5 Crime Rates (2016-2017)

Rate of Recorded Offences per 1000 Population	Anglesey	Wales
Rate of total recorded offences per 1000 people	43.7	66.3
Violence against the person	15.30	20.21
Sexual offences	2.64	2.05
Robbery	0.09	0.24
Burglary	12.92	24.65
Offences against vehicles	8.47	10.15
Other theft offences	1.61	2.66
Fraud and forgery	0.37	0.33
Criminal damage	1.31	4.49
Drug offences	0.97	1.50
Miscellaneous offences	15.30	20.21

Source: Recorded crime data by Community Safety Partnership area, Crime in England and Wales (ONS, 2017)

3.2.19 Recent data suggests the crime level in Anglesey is the lowest in North Wales with 43.7 crimes per 1,000 population, as seen in **Figure 3.4**. The next lowest crime levels were 51.7 and 52.07 crimes per 1,000 population in Flintshire and Gwynedd respectively. The highest rate in North Wales was in Wrexham with 77.02 crimes committed per 1,000 population.

Figure 3.4 – Crime Anglesey compared with crime in the North Wales force area, 12 months to March 2017

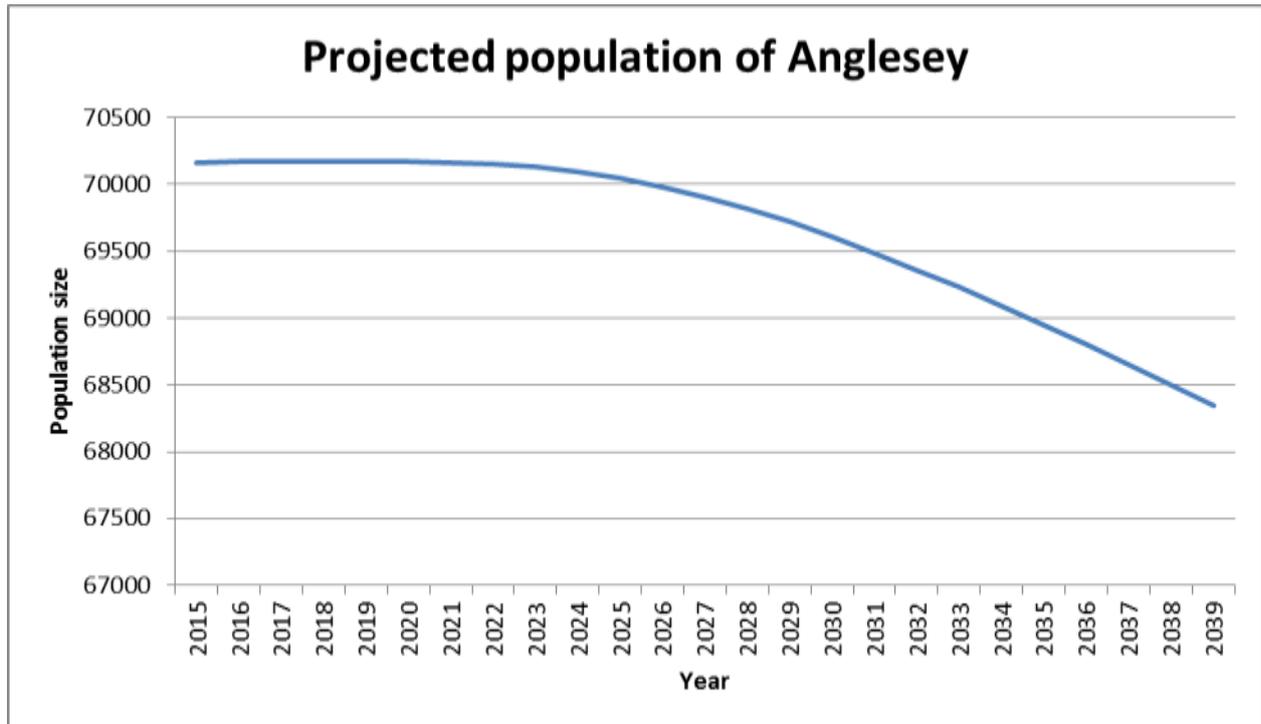


Source: Police UK website (2017)

3.3 Future Trends

3.3.1 **Figure 3.5** shows population projections to 2039. It highlights that the population of the Island is forecast to peak in 2017 at 70,176, before heading on a downward trajectory. The population is then forecast to decline to below 2014 levels by 2021 to 70,161 and reach 68,348 in 2039. This represents a total decline over the period 2014 to 2039 of 2.6%. This trend is a reflection of the ageing population in Anglesey, which is exacerbated by a forecasted decrease in births, and reducing net migration to the UK.

Figure 3.5 Population Projections (2015-2039)



Source: Local Authority Population Projections for Wales (2014-based) (Statistics for Wales, 2016)

3.3.2 The JLDP takes forward a ‘medium growth’ option of 7,665 dwellings over the plan period, 3,373 residential units in Anglesey and 4,252 in Gwynedd. The Councils’ preferred spatial option is to distribute this development in accordance with the following settlement hierarchy (as defined in Strategic Policy PS3: Settlement Strategy):

- Urban Service Centres: In Anglesey these include Amlwch, Holyhead and Llangefni.
- Local Service Centres: In Anglesey these include Beaumaris, Benllech, Bodedern, Cemaes, Gaerwen, Llanfairpwll, Menai Bridge, Pentraeth, Rhosneigr, and Y Fali;
- Villages: Including service villages (Gwalchmai, Newbrough, Llanerchymedd), local villages and coast/rural villages.

3.3.3 As noted in Section 3.2, Anglesey has an ageing population, with the over 65 age category increasing by 25.3% between 2006 and 2016. 2014-based projections to 2039 indicate that this trend is likely to continue with a significant increase in the older population cohort, whilst the younger age cohort remains broadly static (see Table 3.6 and Table 3.7).

Table 3.6 Population Change (numbers) in Two Age Groups to 2033

	2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039
Children (0-15 years old)	12065	12379	12488	11984	11632	11393
Population 65 years old and over	16963	18255	19508	20872	22005	22530
Population total	70169	70174	70094	69718	69093	68348

Source: Stats Wales

Table 3.7 Population Change (percentages) in Two Age Groups to 2033

	Period to 2039	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039
Children (0-15 years old)	33%	7.6%	6.9%	7.0%	5.4%	2.4%
Population 65 years old and over	-6%	2.6%	0.9%	-4.0%	-2.9%	-2.1%
Population total	-3%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.5%	-0.9%	-1.1%

Source: Population projections by local authority and year (2014-base) (Stats Wales, 2017)

3.3.4 The projected changes in the structure of the population are important for service delivery generally, healthcare planning in particular, where a significant proportion of the over 75s are likely to have a long-term health condition, for example.

3.4 Key Issues for the Wylfa Newydd SPG

3.4.1 Based on the findings of the baseline analysis, a number of key issues relevant to population and community have been identified that will need to be considered in preparing the Wylfa Newydd SPG. These issues are summarised in **Box 3.1**.

Box 3.1 Key Issues for the Wylfa Newydd SPG: Population and Community

- Out-migration of younger people and likely commensurate impacts on the local economy;
- An ageing population, with associated demands on service provision;
- Isolation of deprived individuals and communities, and increases in social inequality;
- Addressing the spatial disposition of deprivation where Holyhead contains some of the most deprived SOAs on Anglesey;
- Enhancing educational attainment;
- Continuing fall in the proportion of Welsh speakers;
- Maintaining the relatively healthy and safe population;
- Creating and maintaining balanced communities;
- Improving access to jobs and services and tackling problems associated with rural peripherality; and
- Continuing the reduction of crime rates.

4 Challenges and Opportunities

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Based on the review of plans and programmes presented in **Section 2** and analysis of the baseline and emerging evidence base in **Section 3**, this section draws together the key strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats related to population and community to be addressed by the Wylfa Newydd SPG. Where appropriate, it also provides guidance in respect of how the SPG could respond to the issues identified in order to help inform the preparation of the document.

4.2 SWOT Analysis

4.2.1 **Table 4.1** presents an analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats associated with the project during construction and operation on population and community and in the context of the Wylfa Newydd SPG.

Table 4.1 SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A generally healthy and safe population; • One of the lowest crime rates in Wales and lowest in North Wales, • Strong community and cultural identity; • Relatively limited deprivation across the island; and • Relatively high proportion of Welsh speakers compared to the national average. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low incomes and restricted job opportunities; • Out-migration of young people¹³ due to a lack of access to jobs, training opportunities and affordable housing; • A falling number of young people in Anglesey¹⁴; • An aging population; • Communities vulnerable to change; • Concentration of deprivation in Holyhead; • Concentrated deprivation in the larger towns (Holyhead and Llangefni); • Multiple areas with deprivation in ‘access to services’; and

¹³ 3.7% decrease in number of 0-16 Part of a wider youth out-migration issue in Wales, as outlined in report ‘What influences youth migration?’ (Public Health Wales, 2009)

¹⁴ As seen with 3.7% decrease in 0 to 15 year olds between 2006 and 2016.

Strengths	Weaknesses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Declining number of Welsh speakers (though still a large amount).
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capitalise on the high quality of life on the Isle of Anglesey as an attractive place to live and work; Use development to help address ongoing economic and social vulnerabilities; Creation of skills programmes to improve educational attainment; Promotion of the Welsh language through education and immersion; Presence of residents previously employed at Magnox; A capital investment programme for Anglesey schools would increase skills and prospects of employment; and A Housing Fund could improve the housing stock of Anglesey with new build and affordable housing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of, and/or failure to capitalise on, opportunities for communities to benefit from construction and operational activities; Impacts on health and wellbeing associated with construction activities; The erosion of cultural identity as a result of the influx of construction workers; Heightened concerns over perceived localised health impacts associated with Wylfa Newydd construction and operation; Predicted population decrease could restrict the local labour market; The majority of construction and operation workers will be recruited from outside the local area, potentially restricting opportunities for local residents; The local population may not be sufficiently skilled for jobs during the construction and operational phases; Traffic from Wylfa Newydd could impact the movement of the local population and tourists during the construction phase; Educational facilities funded by Horizon may not benefit students until after the construction period; and Potential increased crime and disorder.

4.3 Summary of Key Matters to be Addressed by the Wylfa Newydd SPG

4.3.1 The following are considered to be key matters to be addressed by the Wylfa Newydd SPG, in relation to population and community:

- Reversing the out-migration of young people;
- Maintaining a balanced population structure;
- Ensuring that development does not place pressure on existing services and facilities;
- Ensuring that there is a legacy of provision of jobs, housing and services to help create sustainable communities across Anglesey;
- Maintenance of existing relatively high levels of good health, and reassurances over health impacts;
- Maintenance and, where appropriate, enhancement of cultural identity including the Welsh language;
- Further reducing already relatively low levels of crime; and.
- Ensuring that there is sufficient mitigation of impacts upon Anglesey communities.

4.4 How should the Wylfa Newydd SPG Respond?

4.4.1 The Wylfa Newydd SPG will need to include guidance and detailed criteria which seek to minimise the direct and indirect impacts of construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Project, whilst maximising the long-term benefits which such development could bring. More specifically, the SPG should include guidance that:

- Identifies where the opportunities presented by economic development, associated housing construction and service provision could be captured for benefit of local communities;
- Seeks to address the key factors which fuel out-migration i.e. access to job and training opportunities, affordable housing and services;
- Supports educational attainment and the upskilling of the local workforce;
- Addresses health concerns and opportunities to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of healthcare delivery through co-ordinated actions with partner agencies;

- Identifies specific sectors of the population, particular communities and localities which suffer disproportionately from deprivation, and ensures that community investment accruing from development is closely targeted to those in need;
- Ensures that new development, in the construction or operation phases, does not unduly dilute the cultural identity (either perceived or actual) of the receiving communities. This could include directing workers' accommodation to specific areas, for example; or employing appropriate mitigation;
- Includes conditions to be attached to planning permissions for associated developments which cover issues such as:
 - Provision for local job and opportunities;
 - Provision of housing and community services;
 - Undertaking Welsh Language Impact Assessments; and
 - Community consultation on issues which are likely to affect community life, including best use of community investment accruing from the development.
- Identifies where expert advice (including impact assessments) is likely to be required in respect of gauging the likely impacts of construction and operational activity (such as health concerns) on local communities and specific groups within those communities;
- Helps to develop strategies and management plans for the mitigation of adverse impacts on specific sectors of the population or local communities;
- Pursues a strategy in line with a public body to address the out-migration of young people through a 'Llwybro' model initiative¹⁵ or similar;
- Encourages interventions to attract former residents of North West Wales back to the area to increase the local labour pool, especially for the higher end jobs to increase the percentage of home base workers;
- Maintains and develops cohesive communities by taking full and account, and mitigating the impact of Wylfa Newydd;
- Promotes high standards of design to reduce crime, antisocial behaviour and the fear of crime;
- Establishes a comprehensive baseline, for example of the population structure of local communities and service provision, against which change be monitored. A

¹⁵ Llwybro-Routes was a WDA funded and managed project set up as a response to the issue of out-migration of young people from rural Wales.

structured monitoring framework can help to identify likely temporary and permanent effects, synergistic and cumulative impacts;

- Expansion of the Wylfa Newydd Employment & Skills Service Brokerage to include additional training for people registered with the service; and
- To help support healthy lifestyles, assessment and sufficient mitigation is required on open space, recreation and leisure provision for both the construction workforce and local population where community facilities are impacted.



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