



Equalities Impact Assessment for Local Development Plan (Deposit Consultation)

Pembrokeshire County Council

Local Development Plan 2

2017-2033

November 2019

Note:

Due to the nature of the LDP it has been identified that a full Equality Impact Assessment was needed and as a result a screening exercise was not undertaken.

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Description of the policy/decision/proposal

1. The purpose of the Local Development Plan Deposit Plan Consultation is to set out the long term vision for Pembrokeshire County Council's planning area and the objectives and land use policies needed to deliver that vision.
2. The document outlines includes a Vision, Objectives, Strategic Policies and General Policies. It also includes specific land use allocations for a range of land-use types.
3. It is a full draft of the replacement Local Development Plan.
4. The Deposit Plan includes site-specific allocations including for example housing, employment and community facility sites.
5. Details of all stages of Local Development Plan preparation can be found in the Authority's Delivery Agreement.
6. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 provides the framework for Local Development Plans in Wales.
7. The Plan should be seen and read as a whole. <https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/local-development-plan-review/deposit>. Often there will be more than one policy relevant to a proposed development, and all policies will be taken into consideration. In order to make the Plan simple to follow and easily understood policies have been expressed as directly as possible. Issues such as landscape, amenity, access, and design will arise with practically all applications for development and specific general development policies (GN 1 and GN 2) cover these aspects.
8. The Deposit Local Development Plan is underpinned by a large amount of technical studies, assessments, evidence and supporting information which includes a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA). It was also informed by the Equalities Impact Assessment on the Preferred Strategy and this updated Equalities Impact Assessment at the Deposit Plan stage.

Context Setting

Equality Impact Assessment

9. The specific equality duties in Wales are set out in the Equality Act 2010 (Statutory Duties) (Wales) Regulations 2011. They place a duty on Pembrokeshire County Council to assess and consult on the impact its proposed policies will have on people who are protected under the Equality Act 2010 (people who share a protected characteristic of age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and

maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation) and its ability to meet the public sector equality duty.

10. The requirement to assess impact means that the Authority must consider relevant evidence in order to understand the likely or actual effect of policies and practices on protected groups.
11. This includes ensuring the policy or practice does not unlawfully discriminate, identifying any adverse impacts on protected groups, considering how the policy or practice could better advance equality of opportunity and considering whether the policy will affect relations between different groups.
12. This process requires listed bodies to consider taking action to address any issues identified such as access, addressing negative impacts, where possible. The Authority must have 'due regard' to the results of this process.¹
13. Equality Impact Assessments are a systematic way of meeting this duty. The headings below set out the ways in which this process has been undertaken to reflect the nature of the LDP and plan making process:

Context setting: Information on LDP review process and wider policy framework it operates in.

Review of the evidence base: Consideration of quantitative and qualitative sources and their relevancy to the LDP review to form basis for identifying impacts for the Assessment.

Assessing potential Impact and action planning: Officers provided responses to impacts identified and sought further information or clarification where needed. A number of actions were identified during this process.

Consultation on Preferred Strategy: Equality organisations and community groups were included within the list of consultees contacted at this consultation stage.

Monitoring and Review: The content of the Assessment will be reviewed following feedback gathered as part of the consultation. Amendments and further actions will be identified and applied where necessary.

Declaration: This will be signed following completion of above stages.

¹ EHRC, 4. Assessing Impact: A guide for listed Public Authorities in Wales: <http://bit.ly/2jqrMoo>

Delivery Agreement

14. The Delivery Agreement sets out the way in which we propose to involve the local community and other stakeholders in the preparation of the Pembrokeshire County Council Replacement Local Development Plan. It replaces the original Delivery Agreement produced for the 1st Local Development Plan.
15. It provides details of the various stages involved in the process, the time each part of the process is likely to take and how and when different groups, organisations and individuals can participate.
16. A copy of the Delivery Agreement can be viewed here:
<https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/local-development-plan-review/delivery-agreement-including-the-community-involvement-scheme>

National Planning Policy

17. In producing the replacement Local Development Plan Deposit Plan the Authority has had regard to national planning policies. This includes Planning Policy Wales, Circulars and Technical Advice Notes such as TAN 12: Design (2016) and guidance on design and access statements. In accordance with guidance contained in national planning policy should have regard to national planning policies but not repeat them. The Local Development Plan should therefore be considered in conjunction with the Planning Policy Wales Edition 10² which identifies those areas where clear statements of national development control policy should not need to be repeated in Local Development Plans. It should be noted therefore that the Local Development Plan only provides the policy framework for issues of a locally distinct nature. Development proposals that do not present specific locally distinct issues will be assessed in accordance with the requirements of national planning policy.

Background Papers

18. The first stage in preparing the replacement plan is to review the existing information from the evidence base and then gather further evidence where necessary. This is to ensure that the development plan is based on real evidence so that the plan will be deemed to be 'sound'. They include plans and proposals by other organisations. Background Papers of particular relevance and have been considered in this equality impact assessment. Background Papers can be

² <https://beta.gov.wales/planning-policy-wales> though this is the new edition NOTE: The Preferred Strategy and the EIA at that stage were produced in the context of PPW Edition 9 – Welsh Government published PPW Edition 10 a week before formal publication and consultation. This EIA (Deposit Stage) has been updated in light of PPW Edition 10.

accessed here: <https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/local-development-plan-review/ldp2-evidence-base>

Sustainability Appraisal

19. Sustainability Appraisal has been used to assess policy options and site allocations. This involved assessing the likely performance of policy options against a framework of environmental, social and economic sustainability objectives. These sustainability objectives were arrived at through identifying sustainability issues for Pembrokeshire County Council as indicated by national policy and guidance and current knowledge and statistics. The development of these objectives was subject to a public consultation as part of the scoping stage of the Sustainability Appraisal.

Welsh Language

20. Issues in relation to Technical Advice Note 20 are addressed in the Welsh Language Background Paper and within the Sustainability Appraisal.

National Wellbeing Goals

21. Under the Planning (Wales) Act 2015 any statutory body carrying out a planning function must exercise those functions in accordance with the principles of sustainable development as set out in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. In doing so, it can contribute positively to the achievement of the Well-being goals of a prosperous Wales, a resilient Wales, a healthier Wales, a more equal Wales, a Wales of cohesive communities, a Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language and a globally responsible Wales.

What are the Impacts of the Plan on

Customers, stakeholders and the public in general

22. Planning applications that are submitted by or impact on public/stakeholders must be determined in accordance with the adopted plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.
23. Provide certainty for developers and the public about the type of development that will be permitted at a particular location.
24. Impact on areas such as affordable housing, housing mix, access to services and community facilities, quality of green spaces in the future.

The work undertaken by PCC

25. The LDP sets the context for rational and consistent decision making in line with national policies. Planning applications must be determined in accordance with the adopted plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.
26. Annual LDP monitoring report is produced by the Authority.
27. The adopted plan can impact on other work streams of the Authority such as education, housing, transportation, the economy, tourism and recreation, health and well-being activities and community based work.

The long-term work of PCC

28. The LDP contributes to the Authorities Well-being Objectives and wider Well-being Goals under the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act and national sustainable planning objectives.

Staff

29. The LDP sets the context for rational and consistent decision making in line with national policies. Planning applications must be determined in accordance with the adopted plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.
30. Staff will need to communicate and explain the Plan to stakeholders and communities.
31. The LDP will impact on staff and community relations.

32. The impact on affordable housing and policies in relation to housing such as space standards could impact on staff in terms of attracting and enabling staff to live within the local area, additionally, policy around transport may impact on staff's commute to work and travel between locations.

Evidence base

Age

Indicator	2016 MYE			
	Pembrokeshire Out	Pembrokeshire Coast National Park	Pembrokeshire UA	Wales
Percentage 65+	24%	30%	25%	20%
Percentage 80+	6%	8%	7%	5%
OAD	40%	53%	42%	32%
Median Age	46	53	47	42

OAD = Old Age Dependency Ratio
(Population Aged 65+/Population Aged 15–64)

Figure 6: 2016 population age profile; Pembrokeshire-Out, PCNP, Pembrokeshire UA and Wales (Source: ONS)

33. The table above shows the proportion of the Pembrokeshire County Council Plan (Pembrokeshire-Out) area currently aged over 65. This percentage is above the Welsh average.
34. Evidence within PCC's Evidence Base – Demographic Study 2018³ shows that the population is forecast to change in the following manner by 2033:

Age Group	2017			2033		
	Pembrokeshire UA	Pembrokeshire Out	PCNP	Pembrokeshire UA	Pembrokeshire Out	PCNP
0–15	21,195	18,212	3,013	20,034	17,770	2,423
16–64	71,417	59,224	12,169	63,985	55,066	8,971
65+	31,344	24,373	6,982	39,803	32,061	7,590
TOTAL	123,957	101,810	22,165	123,822	104,898	18,983

It is noted that the population of Pembrokeshire-Out and PCNP do not sum to Pembrokeshire UA totals. Population sourced directly from StatsWales.

35. This table demonstrates a projected increase of 32% in the over 65 population in PCC's planning area by 2033. At the same time the 0-15 age category is projected to fall by 2%.

³ <https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/local-development-plan-review/ldp2-evidence-base>

36. The following is an extract from Pembrokeshire County Council's Housing Strategy:

"The number of older people in the County continues to increase. Provision needed includes additional bungalow development using Social Housing Grant and providing extra care housing schemes (page 85)." Pembrokeshire County Council Older Persons' Commissioning Plan 2011 to 2016 identifies the following housing outcomes "People are enabled to remain living in their own homes (paragraph 2.3). The accompanying action plan refers to 'Extra care and sheltered housing developed and enhanced as viable alternatives to residential and nursing home care.' This work is to take place 'with the Council's housing commissioning service and private and 3rd sector partners to investigate and develop extra care and sheltered housing as viable alternatives to residential and nursing home care."

37. Feedback from older people as part of the Ageing Well in Pembrokeshire Plan consultation noted a need for:

- a) More social housing and for a variety of options for older people throughout the county, but for consideration to be taken on where bus routes are located.
- b) They wish to see more Lifetime homes built and for private builders to also consider the needs of older people.
- c) Older people would like to see an extra care facility built in the south of the county and in an accessible location.
- d) Many older people living in supported accommodation were complimentary of the support available to them to help live independently, but an increase in this type of accommodation would be welcomed.⁴

37. The Alzheimer's Society reports that one in 14 people over 65, one in 6 people over 80, and one in three people over 95 has a form of dementia. In the Hywel Dda region North Pembrokeshire has the highest number of people over 65 with dementia at 931.⁵

38. A 2017 report by the Expert Group on Housing an Ageing population in Wales explored the role the planning system can play in terms of meeting the needs of an ageing population and also some of the constraints that Planning Authorities currently face. It noted that "The planning system has considerable untapped potential to enable a wider housing choice and increase the supply of housing that is suitable for an ageing population across all tenures. Local Planning Authority Planning Officers told us that stronger and clearer national policies and guidance could facilitate the process and help deliver a wide range of housing choices for older people. Current policies and guidance focus on securing an overall mix of housing types and tenure to meet a range of housing requirements, but do not

⁴ Ageing Well in Wales and Pembrokeshire County Council, Ageing Well in Pembrokeshire, 2016: <http://www.ageingwellinwales.com/en/localplans>

⁵ Ageing Well in Wales and Pembrokeshire County Council, Ageing Well in Pembrokeshire, 2016: <http://bit.ly/2hJYyTT>

require any special attention or priority to be given to delivering housing that is suitable for older people... Many local planning officers raised the issue of viability in relation to both the provision of general housing suitable for older persons, such as bungalows, and specialist housing for older people with associated facilities. Specialist retirement housing schemes normally include significant areas of non-saleable floor space (in the form of communal spaces) which can account for up to 30% of the total build footprint. Profit margins are thereby squeezed, challenging the economic viability of such developments.”⁶

39. Despite projected decreases in the number of children in Pembrokeshire it is important to consider potential trends and issues facing this age group. The % of children living in low income families in Pembrokeshire 2015 remained beneath the Welsh average of 20%. However within the Pembrokeshire LSOAs, a significant number of those within the areas main towns have higher percentages than the Welsh average, with LSOAs of over 30% in Haverfordwest, Milford Haven, Pembroke and Pembroke Dock. These geographic concentrations of child poverty are strongly influenced by the location of family social housing. Information from the Wales Index of Multiple Deprivation identifies a number of LSOAs in the Main towns as in the 20% most deprived in Wales (Pembroke Dock: Llanion 1, Haverfordwest Garth 2, Pembroke: Monkton, Pembroke Dock: Central, Milford : Hubberston 2, Pembroke Dock: Pennar 1, Milford: East, Milford: West). See Appendices 1-3.

Low income families:

Local Area (2011 LSOA) Children living in low income families (%)	31 Aug 2013	31 Aug 2014	31 Aug 2015
W01000553 - Amroth	14.6	16	17.8
W01000554 - Burton	3.6	5.8	6.2
W01000555 - Camrose 1	4.6	14	6
W01000556 - Camrose 2	8.6	13	13.5
W01000557 - Carew	2.7	4.9	3.4
W01000558 - Cilgerran	11.4	10.6	6.1
W01000559 - Clydau	17.7	25	17.4
W01000560 - Crymych 1	9.1	15.2	8.3
W01000561 - Crymych 2	9	9.8	13.5
W01000562 - Dinas Cross	8.1	12.4	10.1
W01000563 - East Williamston 1	12.2	13.7	9.3
W01000564 - East Williamston 2	12.1	16.8	13
W01000565 - Fishguard North East	21.2	27.5	23.5
W01000566 - Fishguard North West	20.3	23.1	19.6
W01000567 - Goodwick	21.6	26	23.6
W01000568 - Haverfordwest: Castle	22	25.9	22.7

⁶ Welsh Government: Our Housing AGenda: meeting the aspirations of older people in Wales, 2017: <http://bit.ly/2oYYNx8>

W01000569 - Haverfordwest: Garth 1	10.6	11.8	7.9
W01000570 - Haverfordwest: Garth 2	38.5	43	38.4
W01000571 - Haverfordwest: Portfield	17.7	19.2	14
W01000572 - Haverfordwest: Prendergast	10.2	12.5	9.8
W01000573 - Haverfordwest: Priory	11.4	13.8	11.5
W01000574 - Hundleton	11.1	12.5	11.8
W01000575 - Johnston	14.3	18.7	16.4
W01000576 - Kilgetty/Begelly	20.4	18.9	13.4
W01000577 - Lampeter Velfrey	7.5	10.5	6.9
W01000578 - Lamphey	12.5	18.1	10.5
W01000579 - Letterston	13.7	17.9	15.2
W01000580 - Llangwm	7.8	9	9
W01000581 - Llanrhian	10.9	15	9.5
W01000582 - Maenclochog 1	11.6	19.1	14
W01000583 - Maenclochog 2	13.9	13.1	13.7
W01000584 - Manorbier	12.6	16.7	17
W01000585 - Martletwy	7.2	7.5	6.9
W01000586 - Merlin's Bridge	25.8	32.1	24.8
W01000587 - Milford: Central	13.4	17.9	14.3
W01000588 - Milford: East	28.2	28.7	29.3
W01000589 - Milford: Hakin 1	23.7	14.9	16.2
W01000590 - Milford: Hakin 2	11.5	18.3	19.6
W01000591 - Milford: Hubberston 1	29.4	25.6	26.1
W01000592 - Milford: Hubberston 2	32.7	41.3	32.4
W01000593 - Milford: North	23.8	27.2	24.2
W01000594 - Milford: West	32	31.7	30.4
W01000595 - Narberth	16.4	19.3	12.5
W01000596 - Narberth Rural	6.8	8.7	6.4
W01000597 - Newport	9.9	15.4	9.8
W01000598 - Neyland: East	20.1	18.1	15.6
W01000599 - Neyland: West	19.3	26	18.6
W01000600 - Pembroke Dock: Central	39	34.2	30.1
W01000601 - Pembroke Dock: Llanion 1	44.8	44.8	44.3
W01000602 - Pembroke Dock: Llanion 2	20.4	24.9	22.5
W01000603 - Pembroke Dock: Market	18.5	16.7	17.6
W01000604 - Pembroke Dock: Pennar 1	32.2	35.9	36.9
W01000605 - Pembroke Dock: Pennar 2	25.7	23.7	18.4
W01000606 - Pembroke: Monkton	46.1	43.4	37.6
W01000607 - Pembroke: St. Mary North	31.8	32.9	33.4
W01000608 - Pembroke: St. Mary South	26.5	30.9	30.8
W01000609 - Pembroke: St. Michael	13	18.6	15.7
W01000610 - Penally	9.7	10.2	8.3
W01000611 - Rudbaxton	8.8	12.6	8.4
W01000612 - St. David's	9.4	11.3	11.8
W01000613 - St. Dogmaels	10.7	10.9	10
W01000614 - St. Ishmael's	8.9	11.8	10
W01000615 - Saundersfoot 1	8.3	12.3	16.6
W01000616 - Saundersfoot 2	10.3	18.6	15.2
W01000617 - Scleddau	20.1	23.9	16.9
W01000618 - Solva	13.7	21.3	16.1

W01000619 - Tenby: North	11.7	16.9	13
W01000620 - Tenby: South 1	14.8	18.6	17.2
W01000621 - Tenby: South 2	13.4	18.6	14.1
W01000622 - The Havens	6.8	4.7	3.1
W01000623 - Wiston	7.9	9.3	8.5

42. An increase in children living in low income families may also have an impact longer term with a greater number of families needing to access affordable housing options. According to the housing market assessment currently the majority of demand in Pembrokeshire is for one bed properties.⁷ Consultation responses indicate interest in promotion of self-build housing as an option to help meet affordable housing need for young people.

43. The Wales Rural Observatory report on The Experiences and Aspirations of Young People in Rural Wales which used Fishguard in Pembrokeshire as one of its study areas noted that:

a) Young people liked living in rural areas for the quality of life it afforded, including the peace and quiet, the beautiful scenery, ease of access to the high quality natural environment and the wide range of outdoor activities available nearby and the perceived safety of the rural communities, particularly compared to urban and more built-up areas.

b) Issues identified by the study for young people included:

- i. **Lack of Leisure and social opportunities:** Young people and young families emphasised the importance of securing and maintaining current levels of service provision within their areas, particularly the small core of services that they viewed as crucial to their communities, such as a shop, primary school, GP surgery and community hall or leisure centre. Issue of social isolation identified as a result of poor availability, accessibility and choice of leisure and recreation facilities and wider social activities specifically aimed at young people and children.
- ii. **Transport:** The availability of both private and public transport was identified as a major barrier to young people and young families in accessing local education and training opportunities, leisure and social activities and for travelling to educational establishments or workplaces. Limited transport options impacted on young people's job search strategies who wished to secure training placements or employment after leaving formal education and on sustaining employment if placement or job involved shift work or anti-social hours and the person was reliant on public transport.
- iii. **Housing:** The research confirmed that the availability of housing, to buy or rent, that was affordable and accessible was a major and growing problem within the study areas, and was a key factor influencing young people's decisions to move out of their home communities, or

⁷ PCC, Local Housing Market Assessment 2014: <http://bit.ly/2hRUltp>

discouraging their return. The findings suggest that young people and young families were disadvantaged in housing markets because they had to compete in housing markets where there was intense competition from commuters, retirees and second-home buyers. Younger households, typically those on lower incomes and with young families, were also being hard hit by a shortage of available social housing. The planning system was also seen as a major obstacle to the provision of sufficient and suitable affordable housing in the study areas and was widely viewed as inflexible with regard to local needs.

- iv. **Employment:** Specific concern for young people when considering their future work or career options and aspirations was the limited range of job opportunities available in their local areas.⁸

44. In 2014/15 the Child Measurement Programme showed that 30.2% of children aged 4-5 were overweight or obese in Pembrokeshire compared to 26.2% across Wales.⁹ The Planning for better health and well-being in Wales report notes that “Takeaway exposure was found to be associated with a higher consumption of fast food, and with Body Mass Indexes (BMIs) up to 1.21% higher than for those less exposed.”¹⁰

45 The document also highlighted the positive benefits allotment gardening and access to green space can have on older people in particular older men.¹¹

Key Factors from Baseline Analysis	Implications for Local Development Plan
<p>An ageing population, which is projected to increase further by 2033.</p> <p>A current and future demand for neighbourhoods and communities that facilitate ageing in place and promote prevention agenda through accommodation and support, neighbourhood design and layout, access to health, community and other facilities and accessible transport.</p>	<p>The need to meet the housing and support needs of an ageing population through facilitating the development of appropriate housing options for older people in locations which are accessible, have good public transport links and good services. This should be taken into account in terms of spatial policies.</p> <p>The housing market assessment only takes into account bedroom numbers. Can the mix of housing provided be influenced</p>

⁸ The Wales Rural Observatory, The Experiences and Aspirations of Young People in Rural Wales, 2013: <http://bit.ly/2hzXaQy>

⁹ InfoBaseCymru: Children who are overweight or obese: <http://bit.ly/24UK7eF>

¹⁰ Town & Country Planning Association, Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit and Public Health Wales, Planning for better health and well-being in Wales, 2016: <http://bit.ly/2hK1AHQ>

¹¹ Ibid

Key Factors from Baseline Analysis	Implications for Local Development Plan
	<p>when the updated 2019 version is published?</p> <p>LDP should facilitate development of Dementia Friendly Neighbourhoods, taking into account the principles found within Dementia friendly communities Guidance for councils¹² and Neighbourhoods for Life Designing dementia-friendly outdoor environments.¹³</p> <p>Spatial Strategy</p> <p>SP 1 Creating Sustainable Places</p> <p>SP 2 Housing Requirement</p> <p>SP 3 Affordable Housing Target</p> <p>SP 5 Settlement Hierarchy</p> <p>GN 2 Sustainable Design</p> <p>GN 13 Housing Mix, Space standards and requirements for Lifetime Home Standards</p> <p>GN 18 Specialist and Supported Accommodation</p> <p>GN 19 Specialist and Supported Allocations</p>
<p>Access to affordable housing for young people.</p> <p>Increased % of children in low income household within the Plan area may</p>	<p>How will proposed changes within the plan impact on affordable housing provision in terms of younger people and potentially families on low income within the Plan area?</p>

¹² Local Government, innovation in Dementia, Dementia Friendly Communities, Guidance for Councils: <http://bit.ly/2h4gCwZ>

¹³ Oxford Institute for Sustainable Development, Neighbourhoods for Life Designing dementia-friendly outdoor environments: <http://bit.ly/2h4y4bx>

Key Factors from Baseline Analysis	Implications for Local Development Plan
<p>impact on need for affordable housing for families in the future.</p>	<p>Can policies within the plan help facilitate self-build opportunities?</p> <p>Spatial Strategy</p> <p>SP 1 Creating Sustainable Places</p> <p>SP 2 Housing Requirement</p> <p>SP 3 Affordable Housing Target</p> <p>SP 4 Supporting Prosperity</p> <p>SP 5 Settlement Hierarchy</p> <p>SP 7 Main Towns</p> <p>SP 8 Narberth Rural Town, Service Centres and Service Villages</p> <p>SP 9 Local Villages</p> <p>SP 10 Countryside</p> <p>SP 12 Port and Energy Related Development</p> <p>SP 13 Employment Land Provision</p> <p>SP 15 Visitor Economy</p> <p>GN 3 Infrastructure and New Development</p> <p>GN 11 Residential Development</p> <p>GN 12 Infill Development in Hamlets</p> <p>GN 13 Housing Mix, Space standards and Requirements for Lifetime Home Standards</p> <p>GN 14 Residential Allocations</p> <p>GN 16 Local Needs Affordable Housing</p> <p>GN 17 Exception sites for Local Needs Affordable Housing</p>

Key Factors from Baseline Analysis	Implications for Local Development Plan
<p>Public health considerations including:</p> <p>Impact of air (travel congestion)</p> <p>Noise and other pollution on child health.</p> <p>Mechanisms to help counter childhood obesity - access to healthy and non-healthy food and promotion of walking.</p> <p>Access to play facilities and greenspaces for children in terms of Mental Wellbeing.</p> <p>Access to outdoors and community facilities for older people in terms of mental wellbeing and preventing isolation.</p> <p>Road safety consideration for children.</p>	<p>A need to take into account public health considerations through land use policies.</p> <p>Spatial Strategy</p> <p>SP 1 Creating Sustainable Places</p> <p>SP 11 Maintaining and Enhancing the Environment</p> <p>GN.1 General Development Policy</p> <p>GN.2 Sustainable Design</p> <p>GN. 3 Infrastructure and New Development</p> <p>GN 35 Green Infrastructure</p> <p>GN 37 Green Wedges</p> <p>GN 40 Protection and Creation of Outdoor Recreation Areas</p> <p>GN 41 Protection of Open Spaces with Amenity Value</p>
<p>Concern for young people about limited range of job opportunities available in their local areas.</p> <p>Implication of policies for young people in certain industries e.g. young farmers</p>	<p>A need to ensure land use policy is encouraging a range of job opportunities available to young people in local areas, taking into account accessibility and transport considerations.</p> <p>Spatial Strategy</p> <p>SP 4 Supporting Prosperity</p> <p>SP 12 Port and Energy Related Development</p> <p>SP 13 Employment Land Provision</p>

Key Factors from Baseline Analysis	Implications for Local Development Plan
	<p>SP 15 Visitor Economy</p> <p>SP 16 Minerals</p> <p>GN 6 Employment Proposals</p> <p>GN 7 Employment Allocations</p> <p>GN 8 Mixed use housing and employment proposals</p> <p>GN 27 Farm Diversification</p>
<p>Transport barriers faced by older people and young people due to rural nature of area, poor public transport links and costs associated with private transport. Negative impact on people's ability to access facilities, recreational opportunities, health facilities, colleges, job placements and employment.</p> <p>Importance of accessible transport options in terms public transport and access to accessible car parking and drop off places in terms of facilities.</p>	<p>Location of developments in terms of public transport links and proximity to employment and education opportunities, community facilities and health facilities.</p> <p>Promotion of accessible public transport infrastructure.</p> <p>Potential issues relating to need for car parking and accessible car parking spaces for residential units.</p> <p>Drop off places in terms of facilities.</p> <p>Storage considerations in terms of mobility scooters.</p> <p>Spatial Strategy</p> <p>SP 1 Creating Sustainable Places</p> <p>SP 5 Settlement Hierarchy</p> <p>SP 7 Main Towns</p>

Key Factors from Baseline Analysis	Implications for Local Development Plan
	<p>SP 8 Narberth Rural Town, Service Centres and Service Villages</p> <p>SP 9 Local Villages</p> <p>SP 18 Transport Infrastructure and Accessibility</p> <p>GN.1 General Development Policy</p> <p>GN. 2 Sustainable Design</p> <p>GN. 3 Infrastructure and New Development</p>

Disability

47. Due to the older nature of the population of Pembrokeshire the Census 2011 data shows some LSOA areas have a higher than Wales average of people whose day-to-day activities are limited. In LSOA areas which are within the PCC planning area, the Main Towns are generally those with higher than average percentages of people whose day to day activities are limited. Although there are also more rural areas particularly within the National Park locations where this is also the case. Pembroke Dock has the highest percentages of people whose day to day activities are limited a lot – with Pembroke Dock: Central and Pembroke Dock: Llanion both recording percentages of over 16% in this category (in comparison with 11.1% for Pembrokeshire and 11.9% for Wales). Pembroke: St Mary North and East Williamston also both have a 15% figure for this indicator. The Wales Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 weighting for Health identifies the following LSOAs as being in the 20% most deprived in Wales for this indicator: Haverfordwest: Garth 2, Pembroke Dock Llanion 1, Pembroke: Monkton, Pembroke Dock: Pennar 1 (see Appendix 2).

	% of people whose day to day activities are limited	% of people whose day to day activities are not limited	% of people whose day to day activities are limited a lot	% of people whose day to day activities are limited a little
Local Area (2011 LSOA)	27 Mar 2011	27 Mar 2011	27 Mar 2011	27 Mar 2011
W01000553 - Amroth	26.3	73.7	11.9	14.4
W01000554 - Burton	20.9	79.1	10.3	10.6
W01000555 - Camrose 1	20.3	79.7	9	11.3
W01000556 - Camrose 2	25.3	74.7	9.9	15.4
W01000557 - Carew	17.4	82.6	8.6	8.8
W01000558 - Cilgerran	22.2	77.8	11.2	11
W01000559 - Clydau	23.5	76.5	11.2	12.3
W01000560 - Crymych 1	20.1	79.9	9	11.2
W01000561 - Crymych 2	19.4	80.7	8.6	10.8
W01000562 - Dinas Cross	21.3	78.7	9.6	11.7
W01000563 - East Williamston 1	22.8	77.2	12.8	10
W01000564 - East Williamston 2	27.8	72.3	15.5	12.2
W01000565 - Fishguard North East	25.4	74.6	11.5	13.9
W01000566 - Fishguard North West	26.2	73.8	11.9	14.3
W01000567 - Goodwick	22.9	77.1	11.4	11.5
W01000568 - Haverfordwest: Castle	21.2	78.8	10.2	11
W01000569 - Haverfordwest: Garth 1	15.6	84.4	7.8	7.8
W01000570 - Haverfordwest: Garth 2	16.5	83.5	7	9.5
W01000571 - Haverfordwest: Portfield	25.7	74.3	13.1	12.6
W01000572 - Haverfordwest: Prendergast	19.8	80.2	9.8	10
W01000573 - Haverfordwest: Priory	18	82	8.8	9.3
W01000574 - Hundleton	19.7	80.3	9.6	10.1
W01000575 - Johnston	24	76	13.7	10.3
W01000576 - Kilgetty/Begelly	25.5	74.5	11.9	13.5
W01000577 - Lampeter Velfrey	21.7	78.3	10.9	10.8
W01000578 - Lamphey	21.8	78.2	9.9	12
W01000579 - Letterston	19.9	80.1	9.6	10.3
W01000580 - Llangwm	19.2	80.8	8.7	10.5
W01000581 - Llanrhian	21.2	78.8	9.6	11.5
W01000582 - Maenclochog 1	20.6	79.4	9	11.6
W01000583 - Maenclochog 2	19.2	80.8	8.4	10.7
W01000584 - Manorbier	22.6	77.4	10.9	11.8
W01000585 - Martletwy	19.9	80.1	10.4	9.5
W01000586 - Merlin's Bridge	20.9	79.1	12.1	8.9

	% of people whose day to day activities are limited	% of people whose day to day activities are not limited	% of people whose day to day activities are limited a lot	% of people whose day to day activities are limited a little
Local Area (2011 LSOA)	27 Mar 2011	27 Mar 2011	27 Mar 2011	27 Mar 2011
W01000587 - Milford: Central	23.3	76.7	11.1	12.2
W01000588 - Milford: East	18.9	81.1	8.2	10.7
W01000589 - Milford: Hakin 1	23.6	76.4	10.9	12.8
W01000590 - Milford: Hakin 2	30	70	16.8	13.2
W01000591 - Milford: Hubberston 1	20.1	79.9	8.9	11.3
W01000592 - Milford: Hubberston 2	23.5	76.5	11.4	12.1
W01000593 - Milford: North	22.9	77.1	12	10.9
W01000594 - Milford: West	23.8	76.2	12.7	11.1
W01000595 - Narberth	26.1	73.9	12.1	14
W01000596 - Narberth Rural	20.6	79.4	11.3	9.3
W01000597 - Newport	26.3	73.7	10.2	16.1
W01000598 - Neyland: East	24.7	75.3	11.9	12.8
W01000599 - Neyland: West	22.9	77.1	11.6	11.3
W01000600 - Pembroke Dock: Central	27	73	16.4	10.6
W01000601 - Pembroke Dock: Llanion 1	27.4	72.6	16.1	11.3
W01000602 - Pembroke Dock: Llanion 2	26.5	73.5	13.7	12.8
W01000603 - Pembroke Dock: Market	23.1	76.9	12.7	10.4
W01000604 - Pembroke Dock: Pennar 1	20.8	79.2	11	9.8
W01000605 - Pembroke Dock: Pennar 2	21.4	78.6	11	10.4
W01000606 - Pembroke: Monkton	25	75	13.5	11.5
W01000607 - Pembroke: St. Mary North	26.3	73.7	15.4	10.9
W01000608 - Pembroke: St. Mary South	27.2	72.8	13.3	13.9
W01000609 - Pembroke: St. Michael	25.3	74.7	12.7	12.6
W01000610 - Penally	25.9	74.2	13.8	12.1
W01000611 - Rudbaxton	23	77	8.8	14.1
W01000612 - St. David's	24.3	75.7	11.2	13.2
W01000613 - St. Dogmaels	22.7	77.3	10.2	12.5
W01000614 - St. Ishmael's	19.7	80.3	9.1	10.6
W01000615 - Saundersfoot 1	25.9	74.1	14.1	11.8
W01000616 - Saundersfoot 2	23.3	76.7	10.8	12.5
W01000617 - Scleddau	20.8	79.2	9	11.8
W01000618 - Solva	17.4	82.6	7.5	9.9
W01000619 - Tenby: North	24.6	75.4	12.4	12.2
W01000620 - Tenby: South 1	24.3	75.7	11.8	12.5
W01000621 - Tenby: South 2	24.3	75.7	13.1	11.2

	% of people whose day to day activities are limited	% of people whose day to day activities are not limited	% of people whose day to day activities are limited a lot	% of people whose day to day activities are limited a little
Local Area (2011 LSOA)	27 Mar 2011	27 Mar 2011	27 Mar 2011	27 Mar 2011
W01000622 - The Havens	17.1	82.9	7.8	9.2
W01000623 - Wiston	17.7	82.3	8.9	8.8
Pembrokeshire	22.5	77.5	11.1	11.4
Wales	22.7	77.3	11.9	10.8

48. Pembrokeshire has a higher percentage of its population providing 1-19 hours care (7.4%) than Wales (6.9%). Pembrokeshire has percentages in line with the Welsh average for those providing 20-49 hours unpaid care a week and for those providing 50+ hours of unpaid care a week. In terms of those providing over 50 hours of care a week, there are certain LSOAs which are higher than both the Welsh and Pembrokeshire average. These include a number in the Main Towns. LSOAs with 4.5% or more of the population providing 50+ hours of unpaid care a week include Haverfordwest Merlins Bridge, Milford Haven: Hakin, Milford Haven: Hubberston, Pembroke: St Mary South and Pembroke: St Michael.

Health and provision of unpaid care

LSOA								% of people that provide 50+ hours unpaid care a week 27 Mar 2011
W01000553 - Amroth		84.6		9		2		4.4

W01000554 - Burton		86		8.9		1.8		3.2
W01000555 - Camrose 1		86.6		8.6		1.8		3
W01000556 - Camrose 2		84.9		10		1.7		3.5
W01000557 - Carew		87.2		7.8		2.2		2.8
W01000558 - Cilgerran		88.1		7.2		1.7		3
W01000559 - Clydau		85		9.2		1.5		4.3
W01000560 - Crymych 1		87.2		7.5		2.2		3.2
W01000561 - Crymych 2		89.4		6.9		1.3		2.5
W01000562 - Dinas Cross		86.2		9.3		1.2		3.3
W01000563 - East Williamston 1		87.5		6.6		2.4		3.5
W01000564 - East Williamston 2		86		7.1		2.1		4.9
W01000565 - Fishguard North East		87		7.6		1.6		3.8
W01000566 - Fishguard North West		88.6		6.9		1.5		3.1
W01000567 - Goodwick		88.7		6.3		1.8		3.3

W01000568 - Haverfordwest: Castle		91.2		5.2		1.1		2.5
W01000569 - Haverfordwest: Garth 1		90.1		5.4		1.8		2.8
W01000570 - Haverfordwest: Garth 2		91.7		4.4		1.2		2.7
W01000571 - Haverfordwest: Portfield		87.5		7.9		1.7		3
W01000572 - Haverfordwest: Prendergast		89.5		6.2		1.1		3.2
W01000573 - Haverfordwest: Priory		90.3		6		1.4		2.4
W01000574 - Hundleton		86.7		8.5		1.7		3.1
W01000575 - Johnston		87.8		6.4		2		3.9
W01000576 - Kilgetty/Begelly		86.9		7.6		2.3		3.2
W01000577 - Lampeter Velfrey		86.6		8.6		1.9		2.9
W01000578 - Lamphey		84.7		10.1		1.8		3.4
W01000579 - Letterston		89		7		1.3		2.7

W01000580 - Llangwm		87		8.1		1.7		3.2
W01000581 - Llanrhian		88.1		7.2		2.4		2.3
W01000582 - Maenclochog 1		86.7		7.8		1.9		3.6
W01000583 - Maenclochog 2		87.3		7.8		1.5		3.5
W01000584 - Manorbier		85.7		8.1		2.5		3.7
W01000585 - Martletwy		87.1		8.2		1.6		3.1
W01000586 - Merlin's Bridge		86.6		7.1		1.9		4.5
W01000587 - Milford: Central		89.4		6.3		1.7		2.6
W01000588 - Milford: East		89.3		6.5		1.7		2.5
W01000589 - Milford: Hakin 1		90.5		4.8		1.6		3.2
W01000590 - Milford: Hakin 2		84		8.3		2.9		4.9
W01000591 - Milford: Hubberston 1		86.6		7.5		2.7		3.2
W01000592 - Milford: Hubberston 2		88		4.9		2.5		4.6
W01000593 - Milford: North		86.7		7.7		2.2		3.4

W01000594 - Milford: West		88.8		4.8		2.1		4.3
W01000595 - Narberth		88.1		6.6		1.9		3.4
W01000596 - Narberth Rural		87.3		8.1		1		3.6
W01000597 - Newport		86.4		9		1.7		2.8
W01000598 - Neyland: East		87.2		7.4		1.9		3.6
W01000599 - Neyland: West		87.8		6.6		1.8		3.9
W01000600 - Pembroke Dock: Central		88.3		6.6		1.7		3.4
W01000601 - Pembroke Dock: Llanion 1		89.1		4.7		2.3		4
W01000602 - Pembroke Dock: Llanion 2		88		6.7		1.4		4
W01000603 - Pembroke Dock: Market		86.4		8.3		1.8		3.5
W01000604 - Pembroke Dock: Pennar 1		88.3		6.5		1.2		4
W01000605 - Pembroke Dock: Pennar 2		87.3		6.5		2.3		3.9

W01000606 - Pembroke: Monkton		88.7		5.6		1.9		3.8
W01000607 - Pembroke: St. Mary North		89.2		5.5		1.2		4.2
W01000608 - Pembroke: St. Mary South		86.1		7.5		1.9		4.5
W01000609 - Pembroke: St. Michael		86.2		7.6		1.7		4.5
W01000610 - Penally		87.4		8.2		2.1		2.3
W01000611 - Rudbaxton		86.2		9.3		1.9		2.6
W01000612 - St. David's		85		10.1		1.4		3.6
W01000613 - St. Dogmaels		85.7		8.9		1.6		3.8
W01000614 - St. Ishmael's		85.6		9.9		1.6		2.9
W01000615 - Saundersfoot 1		87.8		7.9		1.4		2.9
W01000616 - Saundersfoot 2		88.5		7.2		2		2.3
W01000617 - Scleddau		87.6		8.3		1.5		2.6
W01000618 - Solva		88.8		7.3		1.6		2.5

W01000619 - Tenby: North		87.6		8		1.4		3
W01000620 - Tenby: South 1		90.3		6.3		1.1		2.3
W01000621 - Tenby: South 2		87.6		6.8		2.1		3.4
W01000622 - The Havens		88.5		8.3		1.4		1.8
W01000623 - Wiston		88.6		8		1.1		<u>2.3</u>
Pembrokeshire		87.6		7.4		1.7		<u>3.3</u>
Wales		87.9		6.9		1.8		<u>3.4</u>

49. The Welsh Government's Planning Policy Wales Edition 10, paragraph 4.2.11 notes that Local Planning Authorities should promote:
“‘barrier free’ housing developments, for example built to Lifetime Homes standards” noting that “The ‘Lifetime Homes’ concept promoted by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation comprises 16 major standards that aim to provide homes which are flexible and can cater for people with a wide range of disabilities.”¹⁴
50. The 2014 Local Housing Market Assessment for Pembrokeshire does not provide information on need for accessible housing in the area or need for bungalows, however the emerging Draft 2019 Local Housing Market Assessment includes information on the level of need for adapted homes and also specifically for wheelchair adapted properties.¹⁵
51. The significance of meeting accessible housing provision through Life Time Homes and specific design features in terms of both affordable and market housing is noted within a report providing a new perspective on the market case for accessible homes. It noted that across the UK:
- a) Significant numbers of people with needs for accessible features also have the means to consider the purchase of a home.
 - b) Amongst households with an identified need for accessible housing, 39% (700,000) have incomes in the top half of the income distribution of the population as a whole. In addition, 55% of owner occupiers living in a household including a disabled person and 33% of working age households containing a disabled person have incomes above this level.
 - c) 360,000 households containing a disabled person have savings of £12,000 or more.
 - d) 1 in 4 households needing accessible housing (480,000) have incomes above the median income after housing costs of all owner occupier households (£448 per week).
 - e) Disabled people are significantly more likely to be dissatisfied with their current home than non-disabled people – 14% say they are dissatisfied compared to 8% of non-disabled people. Satisfaction levels are lowest among disabled people under 45 and those currently renting from a private landlord.
 - f) What distinguishes this market segment is their specific requirements for features that make it possible for them to buy with the confidence that their new home will meet their needs into the future. Many also found the proximity of family and friends – their support network – an essential factor in choice of location.

¹⁴ Welsh Government, Planning Policy Wales Edition 9, Chapter 9 Housing, November 2016:

<http://bit.ly/2hxMuVi>

¹⁵ PCC, Local housing Market Assessment 2014: <https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/local-development-plan-review/ldp2-evidence-base>

- g) The survey found that a number of people of all tenures see a move to social rented housing as a likely future option, that would meet their accessibility needs as they grow older.
- h) Regardless of current housing situation the public in general do acknowledge their potential future need for accessible housing features to some degree.
- i) The majority (59%) of disabled people who are 65 and over say that they will need accessible housing features in the next five years, with 46% of all disabled people and 20% of the general public saying the same.
- j) Of people with caring responsibilities, 47% say that the person they care for will need accessible housing features within the next five years or so.
- k) 50% of people said they would most favour staying in their current home with some adaptations to allow them to live independently.
- l) Around 19% of the public (or 9.8 million people across Great Britain) would most favour moving to different property specifically designed or adapted to enable them to live independently.
- m) Among the public at large, a significant minority indicate in principle interest in living in inclusive accessible housing schemes if they need care and support at some point in their life. 38% say they would be interested in living in a scheme for disabled and non-disabled people of a similar age range. 35% indicate an interest in living in a scheme for disabled and non-disabled people of any age.
- n) Nearly half of the British public (47%) say they would be more likely to consider moving to a property if it had a downstairs bathroom,
- o) More than a third would be more likely to consider a property if it had adaptations to make it easier to use a bathroom, or step free access at the front of the property.
- p) People with unmet need for accessible housing are four times more likely to be unemployed or not seeking work because they are sick or disabled than those whose needs are met or who are disabled but do not need accessible housing.
- q) Developers, planners, and health and social care commissioners should take note of the overwhelming desire of the general public to maintain independence in mainstream housing as they age and/or develop needs for care and support. We need to ensure that the homes of the future enable people to age in place, or have genuine choice to move to a home that is designed and built to support their ongoing independence – not only for the sake of the household but to minimise public spending on the alternative.¹⁶

52. However it is also important to view this within the context of wider welfare reform and for those on lower incomes affected by under occupancy charge there is a need to develop one or two bed accessible affordable accommodation.

53. Linked to accessible housing is the need for wider neighbourhoods and facilities to be accessible. A Royal National Institute for Blind People (RNIB) report noted that

¹⁶ Habinteg and Popworth Trust: The hidden housing market. A new perspective on the market case for accessible homes: <https://www.habinteg.org.uk/reports-and-briefings/the-hidden-housing-market--1043>

Blind and partially sighted people told them that, on a day to day basis, they face the following problems when out and about:

- a) Street obstacles, both permanent and temporary, injuring blind and partially sighted people, sometimes seriously – such as bollards, advertising boards (a-boards), bins, cars parked on pavements and street furniture.
- b) Dangerous roads which do not have adequate, safe or accessible pedestrian crossings.
- c) Developments that remove kerbs and crossing points making an area more difficult for blind and partially sighted people to walk around – including developments sometimes called shared space or shared surfaces.¹⁷

54. In terms of active travel A Living Streets report from May 2016 on overcoming barriers and identifying opportunities for everyday walking for disabled people noted a number of physical barriers and other issues that prevented people from accessing and using their neighbourhood:

- a) At crossings the absence of dropped kerbs on the other side of the road was a particular problem for people in wheelchairs. Drop kerbs at junctions being too steep.
- b) For pedestrians with visual impairments the sounds generated by high traffic volumes can be frightening.
- c) Absence of safe places to cross on busy roads was a big concern for participants with limited mobility. Even with the design features, such as build outs which narrow the road carriageway and reduce the distance pedestrians need to travel, it is impossible to step out in the face of steady traffic. Disabled pedestrians are left waiting for a driver to notice them, slow down and stop to enable them to cross the road.
- d) New puffin crossings are able to detect pedestrians and to allow more time to cross. However, their design also situates the red and green men at a lower level – out of the line of sight of people in wheelchairs when there are other pedestrians around. This led to the recommendation from wheelchair users that all controlled crossings should have an audio signal.
- e) In high footfall areas and residential locations uneven surfaces were a concern due to a fear of tripping (e.g. over raised flagstones). It could discourage people from getting off the bus and walking instead. For those who through choice or necessity walked anyway, that worry was expressed by the need to constantly look down and check their footing – reducing their pleasure in walking. This was a particular issue for people recovering from stroke.
- f) Difficulties caused by temporary obstructions, such as wheelie bins, advertising boards (A-boards) and cars parked on the pavement, resulting in people having to go on the road or facing an obstruction and not being able to move.
- g) Cycling on pavements and mobility scooters were seen as a menace. This was a particular concern for carers.

¹⁷RNIB, The barriers to blind and partially sighted people getting out and about: <http://bit.ly/2gNxOBA>

- h) Design considerations intended to help people with one type of sensory impairment may conflict with the needs of people with other types of impairment. Tactile paving, for example, is known to cause discomfort for those with arthritis. The raised blisters on steps and at crossings can cause trips and falls too, but their need is accepted.
- i) The issue of shared space or shared surfaces (in particular the absence of kerbs) is contentious for many blind and partially sighted people.
- j) For people with visual impairments, the lack of colour contrast could make it difficult to detect uneven surfaces:
- k) Well designed pedestrian environments support functional mobility and boost psychological recovery from limiting conditions. Participants identified how low cost measures, such as the provision of handrails could make a big difference in hilly areas.
- l) For carers, the physical demands of pushing wheelchairs up steep slopes influences travel decisions. Volunteers helping multiple residents find it easier to use a car. Where mitigation measures (e.g. ramps) have been put in place, these need to be consistent.
- m) The availability of accessible toilets (or lack thereof) was identified as an issue that can limit everyday walking opportunities.
- n) The provision of seating might encourage disabled people to walk more
- o) Consideration needs to be given to the „door-to-door“ journey and the links between buildings, streets, and public transport services. People with different mobility and accessibility needs are more at risk of „community severance, consequently, an inclusive, accessible outdoor environment is one that allows an older person to travel from their home to any chosen destination without risk or worry.
- p) Walking routes and interchanges with public transport need to be easy to use and direct in order to compete with the convenience offered by the car.¹⁸

55. Lack of accessible routes will impact on people being able to access wider facilities such as health care facilities, education facilities, employment opportunities, recreational and community facilities and wider independence. Each year 1.4 million people miss, turn down or choose not to seek medical help because of transport problems.¹⁹ Alongside accessible routes it is also important that facilities themselves are accessible.

57. Access to the outdoors can have positive mental health and wellbeing benefits. A report on Planning for better health and well-being in Wales notes in relation to wider research that:

¹⁸ Living Streets, Overcoming barriers and identifying opportunities for everyday walking for disabled people, May 2016: <http://bit.ly/2hak8Og>

¹⁹Town & Country Planning Association, Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit and Public Health Wales, Planning for better health and well-being in Wales, 2016: <http://bit.ly/2hK1AHQ>

- a) Mixed land use, higher population densities and highly connected street layouts are associated with a greater likelihood of walking, of between 25% and 100%.
- b) That research shows that mental health patients reported reduced levels of rumination after taking part in a 90-minute nature walk, while patients taking part in similar walk in an urban environment reported no improvements.
- c) Access to green space can also result in improvements in mental health and well-being, and has positive effects on depression, stress and dementia (White et al., 2013).
- d) Researchers who undertook a longitudinal study found that people who walked or cycled to work benefited from improved mental well-being in comparison with those who travelled by car (Martin et al., 2014).
- e) Regular walking can reduce the risk of mortality by up to 20%, and the risk of cardiovascular disease by up to 30%. It also reduces the risk of high blood pressure, stroke and high cholesterol (Sinnott et al. 2011).
- f) Access to green space has a range of positive health effects, via increased levels of exercise, and has a series of positive impacts on body mass index (Coombes et al. 2010) and other conditions typically associated with inactivity, such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease, musculoskeletal conditions and cancers (Department of Health, 2011).
- g) A number of studies have found that allotment gardening is positively linked to health. One study found that less than 30 minutes of allotment gardening can result in improvements in self esteem and mood via reductions in tension and depression (Wood et al., 2015).²⁰

58. In terms of access to tourism opportunities The Recreational Audit for disabled access in Pembrokeshire Survey Report, 2016 highlighted a number of barriers to access for Disabled people including:

- a) Difficulties with public transport: A lack of regular, public transport services, particularly to rural areas, during hours of desired participation, i.e. weekends, evenings, out of the holiday season, etc.
- b) Lack of appropriate facilities: Some of the providers reported that the natural environment can provide great challenges due to the varying landscapes, either encountered while conducting the activity or attempting to access a site. Appropriate sites that are available are not always geographically suitable. Though there are venues that are better suited than others they are not always geographically situated to be used efficiently for all providers.²¹

59. Results of the activity providers survey within the report noted the following relevant areas:

²⁰ Town & Country Planning Association, Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit and Public Health Wales, Planning for better health and well-being in Wales, 2016: <http://bit.ly/2hK1AHQ>

²¹ PCF, Recreational audit for Disabled access in Pembrokeshire survey report, 2016: <http://bit.ly/2hAQz8I>

- a) The most common provision of opportunities for disabled individuals made was the ability for wheelchair users to access some trails/activities (50%). Forty five percent offered provision for wheel chair users to indoor facilities while only 9% offered the ability to use all outdoor trails and activities due the landscape of the natural terrain either used to access an area or during the activity itself.
- b) Activity providers were asked if they faced 'physical barriers' that prevent participation in activities at their location if they provided activities on-site, 43% of the responses showed that there are areas within the facilities or on the property that are inaccessible.. Health and safety concerns over the appropriateness of the activity for all users was cited 37%, and 31% of providers stated that they face no issues with physical barriers in regards to onsite provision of activities. Comments: *"Most onsite habitats accessible," "Rough terrain leading to the activity location"*
- c) 81% of businesses stated that they faced issues with offsite facilities, and generally felt that the natural environment presented challenges in terms of use and access.
- d) 24% of those surveyed felt that health and safety concerns prevent participation to offsite activities compared to 37% of activities provided onsite. This could be due to the opportunity to use a variety of different venues in Pembrokeshire which can allow for varying abilities of participants. The ability to access appropriate equipment accounted for 43% of the responses, and only 9% of the businesses surveyed felt they face no issues with physical barriers.

60. Eleven disability related hate crimes were recorded by the Dyfed- Powys police force area in 2015/16.²² Promotion of "Secure by Design" principles and community safety as part of good design can help create a safer more secure environment in terms of buildings, public transport facilities such as bus stops and layout of neighbourhoods.

61. It is important that engagement mechanisms for consultation process are accessible to people across the disability spectrum with reasonable adjustments made where needed. An Easy Read version of the Deposit Plan will be made available. A cartoon video will also be released on social media.

Key Factors from Baseline Analysis	Implications for Local Development Plan
<p>High % of people whose day-to-day activities are limited in some LSOA areas. Main Towns in Pembrokeshire in particular have the highest % of people providing some form of unpaid care and identified as in the 20% of most deprived LSOAs for health by WIMD 2019.</p>	<p>A need to ensure adequate provision of accessible housing in terms of affordable housing and market housing. Taking into account a need to future proof housing through Life Time Homes principles and promoting certain design features.</p> <p>SP 1 Creating Sustainable Places</p>

²² Hate crime, England and Wales, 2015/16 - Appendix Tables: <http://bit.ly/2hoUQOI>

Key Factors from Baseline Analysis	Implications for Local Development Plan
<p>Implications of this in terms of accessible affordable and market housing and developing accessible neighbourhoods and facilities.</p>	<p>SP 3 Affordable Housing Target</p> <p>GN.2 Sustainable Design</p> <p>GN 13 Housing Mix, Space standards and requirements for Lifetime Home Standards</p> <p>GN 18 Specialist and Supported Accommodation</p>
<p>A number of barriers in neighbourhood and street design impact on access to the outdoors and active travel opportunities for disabled people across a range of disabilities.</p> <p>As a result this can limit active travel opportunities and increase reliance of private car travel.</p> <p>However due to rural nature of area and limited public transport, accessible parking and drop off points at homes and facilities will be important.</p>	<p>Taking into account accessible design features at a street and neighbourhood level including distances to public transport will help overcome barriers to active travel for disabled people.</p> <p>A need to consider access to accessible parking and drop of points at homes and facilities.</p> <p>SP 1 Creating Sustainable Places</p> <p>SP 2 Affordable Housing</p> <p>SP 5 Settlement Hierarchy</p> <p>SP 18 Transport Infrastructure and Accessibility</p> <p>GN.1 General Development Policy</p> <p>GN.2 Sustainable Design</p> <p>GN 30 Transport Routes and Improvements</p>
<p>Access to green spaces, active walking opportunities and allotments can have a positive effect on people's mental health and wellbeing.</p>	<p>Positive impact of policies that promote greenspaces, active walking opportunities and allotments. A need to ensure that access to these opportunities is available to all e.g. policies that remove barriers to accessibility</p> <p>SP 1 Creating Sustainable Places</p>

Key Factors from Baseline Analysis	Implications for Local Development Plan
	<p>SP 5 Settlement Hierarchy</p> <p>SP 11 Protecting and Enhancing the Environment.</p> <p>GN.1 General Development Policy</p> <p>GN.2 Sustainable Design</p> <p>GN 3 Infrastructure and New Development</p> <p>GN 30 Transport routes and improvements</p> <p>GN 35 Green Infrastructure</p> <p>GN 40 Protection and Creation of Outdoor Recreation Areas</p> <p>GN 41 Protection of Open Spaces with Amenity Value</p>
<p>Potential access issues in terms of tourism and recreational opportunities within Pembrokeshire</p> <p>Positive identification and creation of wheelchair walks and easy access view points.</p>	<p>A need to ensure that policies related to tourism industry take into account accessibility considerations.</p> <p>SP 1 Creating Sustainable Places</p> <p>SP 15 Visitor Economy</p> <p>SP 11 Protecting and Enhancing the Environment.</p> <p>SP 18 Transport Infrastructure and Accessibility</p> <p>GN 2 Sustainable Design</p> <p>GN 35 Green Infrastructure</p> <p>GN 30 Transport Routes and Improvements</p>
<p>Residents and tourists may be targeted in terms of disability hate crime. This may impact on their use of public transport and</p>	<p>A need to promote Secure by Design principles and community safety considerations as part of good design and</p>

Key Factors from Baseline Analysis	Implications for Local Development Plan
<p>access to opportunities and facilities within Pembrokeshire and further afield.</p>	<p>neighbourhood layouts to create a safe environment. This will be particularly important in terms of public transport related facilities.</p> <p>SP 18 Transport Infrastructure and Accessibility</p> <p>GN. 1 General Development Policy</p> <p>GN.2 Sustainable Design</p> <p>GN 30 Transport Routes and Improvements</p>
<p>Consultation methods need to be accessible and take reasonable adjustments into account.</p> <p>Documentation on LDP and its policies need to be accessible. A summary version of the Deposit Plan will be made available in Easy Read, with online videos also produced.</p>	<p>A need to ensure views of Disabled people are captured and that Disabled people do not face barriers to participation.</p> <p>A summary version of the Deposit Plan will be made available in Easy Read</p> <p>A need to respond to reasonable adjustment request relating to format of LDP documentation once adopted.</p> <p>Consultation elements within Delivery Agreement</p>

Gender Reassignment

62. Statistics on the number of trans people in Pembrokeshire are not available. There is currently a lack of good quality statistical data regarding Trans people in the UK as a whole. According to The House of Commons Transgender Equality inquiry current estimates indicate that some 650,000 people are “likely to be gender incongruent to some degree”.²³

²³ House of Commons, Women and Equalities Committee, Transgender Equality, First Report of Session 2015: <http://bit.ly/1TX6NoC>

63. In the UK wide Trans Mental Health Study, 81% of participants avoided certain situations due to fear, 51% worried they would have to avoid social situations or places in the future due to fear of being harassed, read as trans, or being outed.²⁴ No Transgender related hate crimes were recorded by the Dyfed-Powys police force area in 2015/16.²⁵ However the All Wales Hate Crime Research in 2013 showed there are significant barriers for transgender people to report hate crimes and identified the significant impact upon victims. Nearly half (46%) of victims disclosed suicidal thoughts, with over a third (37.5%) of victims stating violent crimes were the most serious they had experienced.²⁶ The House of Commons Transgender Equality inquiry noted that confidential surveys of trans people suggest experience of hate crime is pervasive and everyday. The EHRC told them a study found that 40 per cent of transgender respondents had experienced verbal abuse, 30 per cent had experienced threatening behaviour, 25 per cent had experienced physical abuse and 4 per cent had experienced sexual abuse. While victims of transphobia can be targeted up to 50 times in one year, only three in 10 report the incident.²⁷ In the Welsh Government Consultation for their Welsh Government Action Plan to advance equality for transgender people respondents were particularly concerned about safety and harassment on public transport.²⁸
64. There is an uneven geographical distribution of Gender Identity Clinics, meaning that many people have to travel long distances in order to access treatment.²⁹ This means people will be travelling out of Pembrokeshire and Wales to access treatment and access to good transport links will be important. The rural nature of Pembrokeshire also means that people will be reliant on good transport links to access community and support networks and groups within Pembrokeshire or further afield.
65. Evidence suggests that incidence of mental health problems is high for Trans people. For example, the Scottish Evidence Review survey found that 88 per cent of respondents had suffered from depression, 80 per cent from stress and 75 per cent from anxiety at some time. While the EHRC Transgender Research Review found that rates of self-harm and of attempted suicide were high (Isolation, discrimination and transphobia were thought to contribute to this).³⁰ Research has shown that access to

²⁴ Welsh Government, Welsh Government Action Plan Welsh Government Action Plan to advance equality for transgender people: <http://bit.ly/2gNFHap>

²⁵ Hate crime, England and Wales, 2015/16 - Appendix Tables: <http://bit.ly/2hoUQOI>

²⁶ Welsh Government, Welsh Government Action Plan Welsh Government Action Plan to advance equality for transgender people: <http://bit.ly/2gNFHap>

²⁷ House of Commons, Women and Equalities Committee, Transgender Equality, First Report of Session 2015: <http://bit.ly/1TX6NoC>

²⁸ Welsh Government, Welsh Government Action Plan Welsh Government Action Plan to advance equality for transgender people: <http://bit.ly/2gNFHap>

²⁹ House of Commons, Women and Equalities Committee, Transgender Equality, First Report of Session 2015: <http://bit.ly/1TX6NoC>

³⁰ EHRC, Transgender Research Review, 2009: <http://bit.ly/2eOt2jN>

greenspace, allotments and nature walks can have a positive impact on mental health and wellbeing.³¹

Key Factors from Baseline Analysis	Implications for Local Development Plan
<p>Trans people may feel unsafe in public spaces and be targeted in terms of hate crime. This may impact on their use of public transport and access to opportunities and facilities within Pembrokeshire and further afield.</p>	<p>A need to promote Secure by Design principles and community safety considerations as part of good Design and neighbourhood layouts to create a safe environment. This will be particularly important in terms of public transport related facilities.</p> <p>SP 1 Creating Sustainable Places</p> <p>SP 5 Settlement Hierarchy</p> <p>GN. 1 General Development Policy</p> <p>GN.2 Sustainable Design</p> <p>SP 18 Transport Infrastructure and Accessibility</p>
<p>People may have to travel within Pembrokeshire and out of area to access community and support groups.</p> <p>People accessing Gender Identity Clinics will have to travel out of county and currently Wales to access them.</p>	<p>A need to promote good accessible public transport and private transport links Pembrokeshire and beyond.</p> <p>SP 1 Creating Sustainable Places</p> <p>GN. 1 General Development Policy</p> <p>SP 18 Transport Infrastructure and Accessibility</p> <p>GN 30 Transport Routes and Improvements</p>
<p>Importance of being able to access health facilities for Trans people.</p> <p>Inequalities in mental health outcomes for Trans people.</p>	<p>A need to promote access to health facilities. Land use policies that have positive impact on health and wellbeing outcomes may contribute to better mental health outcomes for Trans people.</p> <p>SP 1 Creating Sustainable Places</p> <p>GN. 1 General Development Policy</p>

³¹ Town & Country Planning Association, Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit and Public Health Wales, Planning for better health and well-being in Wales, 2016: <http://bit.ly/2hK1AHQ>

Key Factors from Baseline Analysis	Implications for Local Development Plan
	GN 23 Community Facilities SP 18 Transport Infrastructure and Accessibility

Sex (Gender)

66. Pembrokeshire follows the trend found in Wales of an almost even split between genders, but with there being slightly more females than males. At LSOA the most significant difference in terms of population make up by gender is Solva within the National Park where 57.1% of the population is male. LSOAs where 54% or more of the population are female exist in Camrose 2, Haverfordwest: Garth 1 and Pembroke Dock: Llanion 1.

Small Area Population Estimates							
Local Area (2011 LSOA)	Number of people		% of people who are male		% of people who are female		% of people 0 - 15 years
	(30 Jun 2017)		(30 Jun 2017)		(30 Jun 2017)		(30 Jun 2017)
W01000553 - Amroth	1211		47.2		52.8		12.9
W01000554 - Burton	1865		49.1		50.9		16
W01000555 - Camrose 1	1482		52.4		47.6		13.4

W01000556 - Camrose 2	1179		45.8		54.2		15.5	
W01000557 - Carew	1460		48.6		51.4		18.8	
W01000558 - Cilgerran	2143		48.3		51.7		18.1	
W01000559 - Clydau	1476		50.6		49.4		14	
W01000560 - Crymych 1	1288		52		48		15.6	
W01000561 - Crymych 2	1422		50.1		49.9		17	
W01000562 - Dinas Cross	1678		47.5		52.5		13.9	
W01000563 - East Williamston 1	1149		49.9		50.1		18.1	
W01000564 - East Williamston 2	1309		47.8		52.2		15.6	
W01000565 - Fishguard North East	1929		48.7		51.3		15.9	

W01000566 - Fishguard North West	1484		49.3		50.7		13.9	
W01000567 - Goodwick	2090		49.7		50.3		18.6	
W01000568 - Haverfordwest: Castle	2364		52.9		47.1		17.5	
W01000569 - Haverfordwest: Garth 1	1287		44.8		55.2		29.1	
W01000570 - Haverfordwest: Garth 2	1569		47.6		52.4		29.7	
W01000571 - Haverfordwest: Portfield	2366		48.5		51.5		19.1	
W01000572 - Haverfordwest: Prendergast	1848		47		53		17.2	

W01000573 - Haverfordwest: Priory	2496		46.8		53.2		19.1	
W01000574 - Hundleton	1748		51.5		48.5		12.5	
W01000575 - Johnston	2648		48.9		51.1		17.9	
W01000576 - Kilgetty/Begelly	2200		48.6		51.4		14.1	
W01000577 - Lampeter Velfrey	1633		49		51		17.2	
W01000578 - Lamphey	1651		50		50		12.2	
W01000579 - Letterston	2474		48.7		51.3		17.2	
W01000580 - Llangwm	2429		48.1		51.9		17.9	
W01000581 - Llanrhian	1451		49.9		50.1		11.2	
W01000582 - Maenclochog 1	1656		50.3		49.7		14.9	

W01000583 - Maenclochog 2	1405		48.6		51.4		16.3	
W01000584 - Manorbier	2079		49.4		50.6		16.4	
W01000585 - Martletwy	1415		50.7		49.3		12.6	
W01000586 - Merlin's Bridge	2221		48.4		51.6		18.2	
W01000587 - Milford: Central	2046		50.5		49.5		15.1	
W01000588 - Milford: East	2309		49.8		50.2		21.9	
W01000589 - Milford: Hakin 1	1178		48.7		51.3		19.7	
W01000590 - Milford: Hakin 2	1060		48		52		12.8	
W01000591 - Milford: Hubberston 1	1680		47.6		52.4		23.2	

W01000592 - Milford: Hubberston 2	1372		48.6		51.4		25.8	
W01000593 - Milford: North	2825		48.2		51.8		18.4	
W01000594 - Milford: West	2306		50.9		49.1		19.6	
W01000595 - Narberth	2072		46.9		53.1		16.5	
W01000596 - Narberth Rural	1567		47.1		52.9		17	
W01000597 - Newport	1214		46.5		53.5		16.4	
W01000598 - Neyland: East	2289		47		53		16.6	
W01000599 - Neyland: West	2058		47.6		52.4		17.8	
W01000600 - Pembroke Dock: Central	1642		52.4		47.6		16.7	

W01000601 - Pembroke Dock: Llanion 1	1490		45.3		54.7		23.9	
W01000602 - Pembroke Dock: Llanion 2	1253		50.9		49.1		15.2	
W01000603 - Pembroke Dock: Market	1938		50.6		49.4		19.3	
W01000604 - Pembroke Dock: Pennar 1	1616		49.1		50.9		22.3	
W01000605 - Pembroke Dock: Pennar 2	1777		49.8		50.2		19.5	
W01000606 - Pembroke: Monkton	1670		44.5		55.5		24.9	
W01000607 - Pembroke: St. Mary North	2247		49.6		50.4		22.5	

W01000608 - Pembroke: St. Mary South	1450		51.1		48.9		16.2	
W01000609 - Pembroke: St. Michael	2465		46.7		53.3		12.5	
W01000610 - Penally	1682		48.1		51.9		13.5	
W01000611 - Rudbaxton	1959		48.3		51.7		16.4	
W01000612 - St. David's	1793		49.9		50.1		13.8	
W01000613 - St. Dogmaels	2225		50.3		49.7		15.3	
W01000614 - St. Ishmael's	1425		49.9		50.1		15.6	
W01000615 - Saundersfoot 1	1509		48.7		51.3		14	
W01000616 - Saundersfoot 2	1068		52.2		47.8		10.6	

W01000617 - Scleddau	1526		49.8		50.2		18.5	
W01000618 - Solva	1929		55.9		44.1		13.3	
W01000619 - Tenby: North	2096		47.6		52.4		14.2	
W01000620 - Tenby: South 1	914		47.5		52.5		10.4	
W01000621 - Tenby: South 2	1498		50.1		49.9		17.5	
W01000622 - The Havens	1453		48.9		51.1		14.9	
W01000623 - Wiston	2005		50		50		15.4	
Pembrokeshire	124711		49		51		17.1	
Wales	3125165		49.3		50.7		17.9	

67. Research for the RTPPI Gender Toolkit showed that the following issues feature highly for women:

- a) Safety (personal safety, fear of crime)
- b) Environmental justice
- c) Access and mobility
- d) Affordable housing
- e) Local facilities including shops, community facilities for children and elder care, schools, meeting places, parks, leisure facilities and play spaces, accessible recycling facilities, seating and shelter
- f) Public toilets. ³²

³² RTPPI, Gender and Spatial Planning Good Practice Briefing: <http://bit.ly/2hAYken>

68. In terms of safety consideration nearly half a million adults are sexually assaulted each year and around 85,000 women and 12,000 men are raped each year in England and Wales.³³ The Crime Survey for England and Wales for year ending March 2015; estimates that 8.2% of women and 4.0% of men reported experiencing any type of domestic abuse in the last year (that is, partner / ex-partner abuse (non-sexual), family abuse (non-sexual) and sexual assault or stalking carried out by a current or former partner or other family member). This is equivalent to an estimated 1.3 million female victims and 600,000 male victims. The number of incidents of domestic abuse in Wales for Dyfed Powys Police was 7174.³⁴ Promotion of “Secure by Design” principles and community safety as part of good design can help create a safer more secure environment in terms of buildings, public transport facilities such as bus stops and layout of neighbourhoods. Due to the rural nature of Pembrokeshire access to good transport links will be important in terms of people looking for support who may have to travel to other areas within the County to access it.
69. The highest suicide rate in the UK in 2014 was for men aged 45-49 at 26.5 per 100,000. Overall and female suicide rates in Wales in 2014 were at their lowest since 1981. The male suicide rate is the second lowest in this time.³⁵ From data from the Wales Welsh Health Survey it has been estimated that more women than men are not meeting guidelines on physical activity (half of all women and a third of all men in Wales.)³⁶ Research has shown that access to greenspace, allotments and nature walks can have a positive impact on mental health and wellbeing particular stress.³⁷
70. Chwarae Teg research into “Working Women’s Journeys, An Overview of the Relationship between Commuting and Gender” notes that:
- a) For both men and women, the local authority where the highest proportion live and work is Pembrokeshire, while the lowest is the Vale of Glamorgan.
 - b) A considerably higher proportion of women work closer to home than men, and the fact that women still undertake the lion’s share of caring responsibilities is the most likely reason. Working closer to home makes it easier for women to balance caring and work but it also limits their employment opportunities and earning potential, and often results in the under-utilisation of women’s skills.
 - c) Women are also far more likely than men to take their children to school, with women making an average of 70 such trips a year compared to men making an average of 31.1 Women are more likely, therefore, to drop off their children at school on their way to work, making their commute more complicated. ³⁸

³³ Welsh Government, EIA on National Strategy on Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence <http://bit.ly/2gNJYKQ>

³⁴ Ibid

³⁵ Samaritans, Suicide Statistics Report, <http://bit.ly/1VfwwDT>

³⁶ ³⁶ Town & Country Planning Association, Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit and Public Health Wales, Planning for better health and well-being in Wales, 2016: <http://bit.ly/2hK1AHQ>

³⁷ Ibid

³⁸ Chwarae Teg, Working Women’s Journeys: <http://bit.ly/2gHRGBi>

71. Consideration of access to child care facilities and location of employment in terms of schools and homes could help to have a positive impact on women with caring responsibilities.

Key Factors from Baseline Analysis	Implications for Local Development Plan
<p>The importance of safety considerations in terms of public spaces and neighbourhoods in relation to sexual harassment and assault and domestic violence.</p>	<p>A need to promote Secure by Design principles and community safety considerations as part of good design and neighbourhood layouts to create a safe environment.</p> <p>SP 1 Sustainable Places</p> <p>GN. 1 General Development Policy</p> <p>GN. 2 Sustainable Design</p>

Pregnancy and Maternity

72. There were 1229 live births in Pembrokeshire in 2014, 7% of live births had low birth weight above the Wales average of 6.7%.³⁹

73. As noted in the Welsh Government’s Building a Brighter Future: Early Years and Childcare Plan “children’s health and well-being – is strongly influenced by their parents’ health and behaviour particularly their mothers. A baby born after a pregnancy with good nutrition, free of smoking, alcohol and drugs, at normal birth weight, fully breastfed and immunised, in safe and warm surroundings, receiving emotional warmth from their parents is more likely to achieve their full potential throughout childhood and adult life.”⁴⁰

74. Access to transport, health and community facilities, greenspace and healthy food options will play a part in this. As the RPTI report into poverty and place noted:

“Each year 1.4 million people miss, turn down or choose not to seek medical help because of transport problems. Similarly, alongside other factors, ‘food poverty’ (defined as the inability to obtain healthy affordable food) is significantly affected by whether people lack shops in their area or have trouble reaching them.”⁴¹

³⁹ InfoBase Cymru, Births: <http://bit.ly/2hC8vj6>

⁴⁰ Welsh Government, Building a Brighter Future: Early Years and Childcare Plan: <http://bit.ly/2hNwX4g>

⁴¹ RTPI, Poverty, place and inequality: <http://bit.ly/2hATeS8>

Key Factors from Baseline Analysis	Implications for Local Development Plan
<p>Importance of location and access to health facilities, community facilities, greenspace and shops in terms of healthy food options.</p> <p>Access to transport links important in terms of ensuring pregnant women and new mums don't miss health care appointments.</p>	<p>Location of developments in terms of public transport links and proximity to health and community facilities and shops.</p> <p>Promotion of accessible public transport infrastructure.</p> <p>SP 1 Sustainable Places</p> <p>SP 5 Settlement Hierarchy</p> <p>SP 18 Transport and Accessibility</p> <p>GN. 1 General Development Policy</p> <p>GN. 2 Sustainable Design</p> <p>GN 23 Community Facilities</p> <p>GN 24 Community Facility Allocations</p> <p>GN 30 Transport Routes and Improvements</p>

Race

75. According to Census 2011 data only 1.9% of the population in Pembrokeshire is not from a White background making it less ethnically diverse than Wales (4.4% of its population being non White.) However at a LSOA area certain areas are more ethnically diverse in particular those within Haverfordwest. The Haverfordwest Prendergast LSOA has 12.1% of the population who identify as non-white, with other Haverfordwest LSOAs including between 3.5% of the population who identify as non-white (Garth) and 4.3% (Castle). Pembrokeshire school aged population is at the median average for Wales for pupils of BME religion and belief.

Local Area 2011 LSOA	% White (27 Mar 2011)	% Mixed/multiple ethnic group (27 Mar 2011)	%Asian/Asian British (27 Mar 2011)	% Black/African/Caribbean/Black British (27 Mar 2011)	% Other Ethnic group (27 Mar 2011)

W01000553 - Amroth	99.5	0.2	0.2	0	0
W01000554 - Burton	99.2	0.6	0.2	0	0.1
W01000555 - Camrose 1	97	1	1.8	0.1	0.1
W01000556 - Camrose 2	99.7	0.2	0	0.1	0
W01000557 - Carew	99.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0
W01000558 - Cilgerran	98.5	0.9	0.5	0	0.1
W01000559 - Clydau	98.8	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1
W01000560 - Crymych 1	99.4	0.3	0	0.1	0.2
W01000561 - Crymych 2	99	0.4	0.4	0	0.2
W01000562 - Dinas Cross	99.2	0.5	0.2	0	0.1
W01000563 - East Williamston 1	98.6	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.5
W01000564 - East Williamston 2	97.6	0.5	1.7	0.1	0.2
W01000565 - Fishguard North East	98.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1
W01000566 - Fishguard North West	99.1	0.1	0.2	0	0.6
W01000567 - Goodwick	98.6	0.8	0.5	0	0.1
W01000568 - Haverfordwest: Castle	95.7	0.3	3.1	0.7	0.3
W01000569 - Haverfordwest: Garth 1	96.5	0.3	3	0.1	0.2
W01000570 - Haverfordwest: Garth 2	96.4	1	2	0.3	0.3
W01000571 - Haverfordwest: Portfield	96.2	1	2.1	0.3	0.5
W01000572 - Haverfordwest: Prendergast	87.9	0.6	9	1.2	1.4
W01000573 - Haverfordwest: Priory	96.2	0.9	2.6	0.3	0
W01000574 - Hundleton	99	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1

W01000575 - Johnston	97. 9	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.1
W01000576 - Kilgetty/Begelly	98. 1	0.4	1.5	0	0.1
W01000577 - Lampeter Velfrey	98. 6	0.4	0.9	0	0.1
W01000578 - Lamphey	99. 1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
W01000579 - Letterston	99. 2	0.5	0.3	0	0
W01000580 - Llangwm	98. 9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
W01000581 - Llanrhian	99. 6	0.3	0.1	0	0
W01000582 - Maenclochog 1	98. 4	1	0.5	0.1	0
W01000583 - Maenclochog 2	99. 2	0.3	0.5	0	0.1
W01000584 - Manorbier	98. 4	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.1
W01000585 - Martletwy	99. 4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0
W01000586 - Merlin's Bridge	97. 6	1	0.9	0.4	0.1
W01000587 - Milford: Central	96. 4	1	2.2	0.2	0.3
W01000588 - Milford: East	99. 4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
W01000589 - Milford: Hakin 1	99. 5	0.4	0.1	0	0
W01000590 - Milford: Hakin 2	99. 1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0
W01000591 - Milford: Hubberston 1	99. 1	0.3	0.5	0	0.2
W01000592 - Milford: Hubberston 2	98. 8	0.9	0.2	0	0.1
W01000593 - Milford: North	97. 4	0.9	1.6	0	0.1
W01000594 - Milford: West	98. 6	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2
W01000595 - Narberth	98. 4	1	0.5	0	0.1
W01000596 - Narberth Rural	97. 9	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.2
W01000597 - Newport	99. 1	0.3	0.6	0	0
W01000598 - Neyland: East	98. 5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2
W01000599 - Neyland: West	99	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1
W01000600 - Pembroke Dock: Central	97. 2	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.3

W01000601 - Pembroke Dock: Llanion 1	98. 6	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.2
W01000602 - Pembroke Dock: Llanion 2	96. 6	1.4	1	0.2	0.8
W01000603 - Pembroke Dock: Market	97. 3	1.3	1	0.5	0.1
W01000604 - Pembroke Dock: Pennar 1	98. 5	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1
W01000605 - Pembroke Dock: Pennar 2	98. 5	0.7	0.8	0	0
W01000606 - Pembroke: Monkton	99	0.3	0.5	0	0.2
W01000607 - Pembroke: St. Mary North	98. 5	0.7	0.7	0	0.1
W01000608 - Pembroke: St. Mary South	98. 6	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.5
W01000609 - Pembroke: St. Michael	98. 8	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1
W01000610 - Penally	98. 1	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.2
W01000611 - Rudbaxton	97. 5	0.2	2.1	0	0.2
W01000612 - St. David's	99. 1	0.3	0.5	0	0
W01000613 - St. Dogmaels	98. 5	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.1
W01000614 - St. Ishmael's	99. 6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0
W01000615 - Saundersfoot 1	98	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3
W01000616 - Saundersfoot 2	96. 2	0.7	2.9	0.1	0.1
W01000617 - Scleddau	98. 4	0.9	0.5	0	0.2
W01000618 - Solva	98. 5	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
W01000619 - Tenby: North	97. 5	0.8	1.5	0.1	0.2
W01000620 - Tenby: South 1	94. 8	0.4	2.3	0.2	2.3
W01000621 - Tenby: South 2	97. 2	1.2	1.4	0.1	0.2
W01000622 - The Havens	99	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.1
W01000623 - Wiston	99. 1	0.4	0.5	0	0

Pembrokeshire	98.1	0.6	1	0.2	0.2
Wales	95.6	1	2.3	0.6	0.5

76. Eighty eight race related hate crimes were recorded by the Dyfed-Powys police force area in 2015/16. ⁴² Due to the low number of people from BME backgrounds in Pembrokeshire there is potential that people may be targeted in terms of racist hate crimes, this includes not only residents but also tourists and visitors to Pembrokeshire. Promotion of “Secure by Design” principles and community safety as part of good design can help create a safer more secure environment in terms of buildings, public transport facilities such as bus stops and layout of neighbourhoods. Pembrokeshire also hosts a small number of families relocated as part of the Syrian Vulnerable Persons Resettlement scheme who may be particularly vulnerable to being targeted in terms of hate crime.

77. When compared with Wales as a whole, Pembrokeshire has a relatively large resident Gypsy and Traveller population, as demonstrated by accommodation needs assessments, caravan count surveys⁴³ and the 2011 Census. The assessment of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs, and the duty to make provision for sites where the assessment identifies need, became statutory requirements under the Housing (Wales) Act 2014. Pembrokeshire County Council 2015 Gypsy Traveller Accommodation Need Assessment for Pembrokeshire⁴⁴ notes that:

- a) There are 74 residential pitches across five existing Local Authority-run residential sites in Pembrokeshire none of which are in the National Park Area.
- b) There are 12 private sites in Pembrokeshire with planning permission. All apart from one private site are located within Pembrokeshire County Council's planning jurisdiction.
- c) Planning permission was granted for a new site of five pitches on land adjacent to Adams Road, Monkton on 12th November 2015. At the time of the survey one unauthorised encampment and one unauthorised development (two households) were identified in the Haverfordwest / Portfield Gate area.
- d) From the survey of 91 households which gave their ethnicity, 43 (47.3%) identified as Romani or as a variant there of. The 32 households (35.2%) which identified as Gypsy, Welsh Gypsy, Traveller or Welsh Traveller tended to share strong family links and/or sites with Romani households. These groups, interconnected by family and/or locational ties, together comprise 82.5% of all respondents. None of the households that gave responses in the survey identified as having Irish Traveller ethnicity. The Council is however aware that an Irish Traveller acquired planning permission for one private site comprising six pitches in 2013. None of the

⁴² Hate crime, England and Wales, 2015/16 - Appendix Tables: <http://bit.ly/2hoUQOj>

⁴³ Welsh Government, Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Count: July 2016, Statistical First Release; <http://bit.ly/2hNhOjg>

⁴⁴ <https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/local-development-plan-review/ldp2-evidence-base>

households that gave responses in the survey identified as having New Traveller ethnicity either. The Council is however aware of one New Traveller pitch within Pembrokeshire.

- e) The assessment identified an unmet need for 32 residential pitches, plus two Travelling Showpeople's yards, over the next five years (by the end of 2020).
- f) Up to the end of 2021 a need for 37 residential pitches and two Travelling Showpeople's yards was identified for the Pembrokeshire area.
- g) The unmet need for the Pembrokeshire area up to the end of 2031 is projected to be 101 pitches, plus the two aforementioned yards.
- h) Respondents to the survey generally identified a need for more transit pitches and sites in Wales. The Council considered that the questions within the survey surrounding need for transit pitches/sites were not comprehensive enough to establish meaningful results for this aspect of the survey.
- i) The Council has analysed the responses which identified a need for additional accommodation. To help to plan future provision, this need has been grouped into three geographic areas. These are: Haverfordwest, Pembroke/ Pembroke Dock and Kilgetty. These areas reflect the general locations within which residents have expressed a desire to live. Although there are family connections between areas, typically residents have a closer association and a preference to live within one area, usually linked to the existing Local Authority site in that area.
- j) The more significant areas of need are in the Pembroke/ Pembroke Dock and Kilgetty areas which reflect the locations of the two larger Local Authority sites. Planning permission for an additional nine private pitches is already in place in the Pembroke and Pembroke Dock area. To address the need in the Kilgetty area Pembrokeshire County Council has identified an allocation for 15 pitches as an extension to the Kingsmoor Common site within its current Local Development Plan. This site gained planning permission in April 2018 and a grant application for funding was submitted to Welsh Government in 2018.
- k) As well as progressing the Kingsmoor Common allocation, the Local Authority will look at the potential to deliver a number of smaller sites to meet the need identified in this report. Desk-based geographical information system (GIS) appraisals of Council-owned land have already taken place and further analysis of potential sites will be progressed. The Local Authority will also closely examine the results of the surveys from private sites and explore whether there is any potential to expand existing private sites. Where unauthorised encampments and unauthorised developments have been identified officers will seek to work with residents to apply for planning permission and regularise the site (where appropriate). Pre-application discussions are already taking place in some cases.
- l) Both PCC and the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (PCNPA) have policies which allow for private sites to be developed where they meet certain criteria. 79. An opportunity to help address the shortage of Gypsy and Traveller sites has been provided with the Council inviting the submission of Gypsy Traveller sites as part of the Candidate Sites submission process. One Gypsy Traveller Candidate Site was submitted which will be assessed prior to the publication of the Deposit Plan. If suitable sites are identified these will be included in the Deposit Plan as allocations.

m) An updated Draft Gypsy Traveller Accommodation Assessment was produced by Pembrokeshire County Council, in conjunction with the Pembrokeshire Gypsy Traveller Steering Group. This identified an unmet need of 14 pitches by the end of 2024. This Accommodation Assessment was submitted to Welsh Ministers for approval in September 2019, but had not yet been approved at November 2019.

78. An detailed Criteria policy is included in the LDP 2 Deposit Plan.

79. Access to appropriate sites can have positive impact on health and education outcomes for Gypsies and Travellers. It is noted in Welsh Government ‘Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites’ guidance that:

“Gypsies and Travellers are amongst the most socially excluded groups, with health and education outcomes significantly worse than the settled population. Some evidence suggests where they are able to settle on well managed and maintained sites, Gypsies and Travellers are better able to access health and education services and this leads to a better quality of life. As recognised by Estyn, children should benefit through better attendance and attainment within the education system as education professionals are able to build stable and trusting relationships with families. Better health will result from, for example, uptake of preventative healthcare, including vaccinations of children as health visitors are able to access families which they couldn’t access previously. Greater integration of Gypsies and Travellers is also likely as individuals access local facilities, which can also lead to the reduced likelihood of children having to live or play in unsafe environments.”⁴⁵

80. The above document also provides guidance on consulting with Gypsy and Traveller community and the need to take into account low literacy levels within communities and a preference for face to face contact. An Easy Read version of the Deposit Plan will also be published, alongside Videos on social media.

Key Factors from Baseline Analysis	Implications for Local Development Plan
<p>Pembrokeshire is not ethnically diverse as a whole. However Haverfordwest in particular has a higher than Pembrokeshire average of BME residents.</p>	<p>A need to consider potential community infrastructure needs at a spatial level within Haverfordwest.</p> <p>SP 7 Main Towns</p> <p>GN 23 Community Facilities</p> <p>GN 24 Community Facility Allocations</p>

⁴⁵Welsh Government, Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites: <http://bit.ly/2hr0q2M>

Key Factors from Baseline Analysis	Implications for Local Development Plan
<p>Residents and tourists may be targeted in terms of racist hate crime. This may impact on their use of public transport and access to opportunities and facilities within Pembrokeshire and further afield.</p>	<p>A need to promote Secure by Design principles and community safety considerations as part of good design and neighbourhood layouts to create a safe environment. This will be particularly important in terms of public transport related facilities.</p> <p>SP 1 Creating Sustainable Places</p> <p>SP 5. Settlement Hierarchy</p> <p>SP18 Transport Infrastructure and Accessibility</p> <p>GN.1 General Development Policy</p> <p>GN.2 Sustainable Design</p>
<p>Specific policies required on Gypsy Traveller Sites</p>	<p>GN 20 Gypsy and Traveller Sites and Pitches</p>
<p>Appropriate monitoring targets on delivery of Gypsy Traveller provision to be included in Monitoring Section of Deposit Plan.</p>	<p>Appendix 3: Monitoring Framework</p>
<p>Gypsies and Travellers experience worse health and education outcomes than the settled community.</p> <p>Access to safe and appropriate sites and facilities can assist in helping to improve outcomes in these areas.</p>	<p>Importance of meeting need for sites to prevent unauthorised encampments in unsafe areas or without adequate facilities.</p> <p>GN 20 Gypsy and Traveller Sites and Pitches.</p>

Religion and Belief

81. According to Census 2011 data Pembrokeshire (63%) has a higher percent of people identifying as Christian than Wales (57.6%). In the Plan area within Pembroke St Michael, Burton, Camrose, Penally and Rudbaxton LSOAs over 70% of the population identified as Christian. In terms Hindu's the LSOA with the highest % is Haverfordwest: Prendergast with 2.9%, this also has the highest percentage of Buddhists (0.9%) and Muslims (1.7%).
82. As an area with a significant percentage of people showing some form of religious affiliation, particularly Christianity in some LSOA areas, the key points highlighted in the Faith Groups and the Planning System Policy Briefing for planning frameworks are particularly relevant:
- Local planning authorities to protect space for social infrastructure, including places of worship
 - Section 106 agreements and the community infrastructure levy are legitimate means for supporting places of worship provision
 - Proactive approach to social infrastructure provision in new developments.⁴⁶
83. Due to the rurality of Pembrokeshire good public and private transport links will be important for access to religious places of worship.
84. Pembrokeshire contains a number of historic religious buildings and sites of importance.
85. Six religious related hate crimes were recorded by the Dyfed- Powys police force area in 2015/16.⁴⁷ Due to the low number of people from non Christian faiths in Pembrokeshire there is potential that people from other faiths may be targeted in terms of hate crime, this includes not only residents but also tourists and visitors to the Pembrokeshire. Promotion of "Secure by Design" principles and community safety as part of good design can help create a safer more secure environment in terms of buildings, public transport facilities such as bus stops and layout of neighbourhoods.

LSOA	% Christian	% Buddhist	% Hindu	% Jewish	% Muslim	% Sikh	% Other religion	% No religion	% Religion not stated
	(27 Mar 2011)	(27 Mar 2011)	(27 Mar 2011)	(27 Mar 2011)	(27 Mar 2011)	(27 Mar 2011)	(27 Mar 2011)	(27 Mar 2011)	(27 Mar 2011)
W01000553 - Amroth									

⁴⁶ AHRC Faith and Place network , Faith Groups and the Planning System, Policy Briefing: <http://bit.ly/2h7rq4e>

⁴⁷ Hate crime, England and Wales, 2015/16 - Appendix Tables: <http://bit.ly/2hoUQOj>

	65.8	0.2	0	0	0	0	0.6	26. 2	7.3
W0100055 4 – Burton	70.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.3	22.2	6.9
W0100055 5 - Camrose 1	70.1	0.6	0.2	0	0.7	0	0.5	20.6	7.4
W0100055 6 - Camrose 2	65.7	0.4	0	0	0.3	0	0	26.5	7.1
W0100055 7 – Carew	67.4	0.3	0	0.1	0.1	0	0.3	26.5	<u>5.4</u>
W0100055 8 - Cilgerran	57	0.2	0	0.1	0.3	0. 1	0.5	33.2	<u>8.8</u>
W0100055 9 – Clydau	61.5	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0. 1	1	26.1	10.2
W0100056 0 - Crymych 1	64.2	0.5	0	0.1	0.1	0	0.8	25.8	8.6
W0100056 1 - Crymych 2	62.7	0.4	0	0.2	0	0. 2	1	27.6	8
W0100056 2 - Dinas Cross	64.2	0.7	0	0	0	0	0.9	25.2	9
W0100056 3 - East Williamston 1	68.4	0.1	0.1	0	1.1	0	0.3	21.8	8.2
W0100056 4 - East Williamston 2	67	0.3	0.2	0	0	0	0.7	21.1	10.8
W0100056 5 - Fishguard North East	62.7	0.6	0	0	0.2	0	0.6	27.8	8
W0100056 6 - Fishguard North West	60.4	0.1	0.1	0	0.4	0. 1	0.5	28.3	10.2
W0100056 7 - Goodwick	58.5	0.4	0.1	0	0.2	0. 1	1.2	31.3	8.3
W0100056 8 - Haverfordwe st: Castle	55.1	1	0.5	0	1	0	1	34.7	6.7
W0100056 9 - Haverfordwe st: Garth 1	60.6	0.7	0.8	0	0.8	0. 2	0.2	30.5	6.2
W0100057 0 -	39	0.3	0.3	0	0.6	0	1.4	50.1	8.2

Haverfordwe st: Garth 2									
W0100057 1 - Haverfordwe st: Portfield	65	0.6	0	0.1	1.5	0	0.4	25.2	7.2
W0100057 2 - Haverfordwe st: Prendergast	64.1	0.9	2.9	0.1	1.7	0	0.4	22.5	7.4
W0100057 3 - Haverfordwe st: Priory	61.7	0.4	0.5	0	1	0. 1	0.2	29.3	6.8
W0100057 4 - Hundleton	69.3	0.3	0	0.1	0.3	0	0.4	22.3	7.3
W0100057 5 - Johnston	62.4	0.2	0.4	0	0.4	0	0.5	26.5	9.7
W0100057 6 - Kilgetty/Beg elly	69.2	0.4	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.5	21.6	8.1
W0100057 7 - Lampeter Velfrey	68.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0	0. 2	0.1	21.5	9
W0100057 8 - Lamphey	67.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0. 1	0.4	23.9	7.4
W0100057 9 - Letterston	62.9	0.3	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.4	27	9.1
W0100058 0 - Llangwm	66.3	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.2	25.6	7.7
W0100058 1 - Llanrhian	64.2	0.2	0	0	0.1	0	0.7	25.8	9.1
W0100058 2 - Maenclocho g 1	60.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0	1	28.2	9.1
W0100058 3 - Maenclocho g 2	63.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0	0.4	28.6	7.1
W0100058 4 - Manorbier	65.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0	0.4	23	10.2
W0100058 5 - Martletwy	64.4	0.4	0	0.1	0	0. 1	0.3	24.6	10.2
W0100058 6 - Merlin's Bridge	59.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0	0.3	31.9	7.6
W0100058 7 - Milford: Central	64.4	0.2	0.1	0	1	0	0.4	26.5	7.5

W0100058 8 - Milford: East	56.2	0.1	0	0.2	0	1 ^{0.}	0.3	35.6	7.5
W0100058 9 - Milford: Hakin 1	59.4	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.1	33.9	6.5
W0100059 0 - Milford: Hakin 2	68.5	0.5	0	0	0.4	0	0.3	22.6	7.8
W0100059 1 - Milford: Hubberston 1	60.4	0.1	0.3	0	0.2	0	0.6	31	7.5
W0100059 2 - Milford: Hubberston 2	52.2	0.3	0	0	0	1 ^{0.}	0.4	38.2	8.9
W0100059 3 - Milford: North	64	0.3	0.3	0	0.8	0	0.3	27.3	7.2
W0100059 4 - Milford: West	58.2	0.2	0	0	0.2	0	0.3	31.2	9.9
W0100059 5 - Narberth	58.4	0.3	0	0.2	0.3	0	0.9	31.9	8
W0100059 6 - Narberth Rural	64.7	0	0.2	0	0.5	1 ^{0.}	0.9	25.7	8
W0100059 7 - Newport	56.9	0.6	0.1	0	0.1	3 ^{0.}	1	32.3	8.6
W0100059 8 - Neyland: East	63.3	0.3	0	0	0.5	1 ^{0.}	0.5	28.8	6.6
W0100059 9 - Neyland: West	59.5	0.1	0	0	0.5	0	0.3	30.9	8.8
W0100060 0 - Pembroke Dock: Central	63.3	0.1	0.7	0	0.3	0	0.7	27.1	8
W0100060 1 - Pembroke Dock: Llanion 1	55.3	0.1	0	0	0.5	1 ^{0.}	0.5	34.6	9.1
W0100060 2 - Pembroke Dock: Llanion 2	64.9	0.6	0.1	0	0.9	0	0.2	25.6	7.8
W0100060 3 - Pembroke Dock: Market	62.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0	0.5	30.1	6.3

W0100060 4 - Pembroke Dock: Pennar 1	60.6	0.3	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.6	31.7	6.7
W0100060 5 - Pembroke Dock: Pennar 2	59.1	0.3	0.4	0	0.5	0	0.3	30.9	8.5
W0100060 6 - Pembroke: Monkton	53	0.3	0.2	0	0.2	0	0.4	35.2	10.7
W0100060 7 - Pembroke: St. Mary North	60	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0	0.5	31	7.6
W0100060 8 - Pembroke: St. Mary South	65.1	0.6	0.2	0	0.6	1 ^{0.}	0.5	25.4	7.5
W0100060 9 - Pembroke: St. Michael	74.5	0.4	0.1	0	0	1 ^{0.}	0.2	17.3	7.4
W0100061 0 – Penally	70.6	0.2	0.1	0	0.3	0	0.5	19.9	8.4
W0100061 1 - Rudbaxton	73	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.4	0	0.1	17.6	7.5
W0100061 2 - St. David's	64.8	0.5	0	0.2	0	0	1.4	24.7	8.5
W0100061 3 - St. Dogmaels	56.5	0.8	0	0	0.3	0	1.2	30.5	10.8
W0100061 4 - St. Ishmael's	65.8	0.2	0	0.1	0.1	0	1	24.8	7.9
W0100061 5 - Saundersfoot 1	67.7	0.2	0.1	0	0.7	0	0.3	22	9.2
W0100061 6 - Saundersfoot 2	72.6	0.5	0.2	0	0.1	0	0.3	19.4	7
W0100061 7 - Scleddau	61.3	0.5	0	0	0.1	3 ^{0.}	1.2	28.7	8
W0100061 8 – Solva	57.2	0.8	0	0	0.1	0	0.6	27.7	13.7

W0100061 9 - Tenby: North	70.8	0.3	0	0	0.1	0. 1	0.6	21.2	7
W0100062 0 - Tenby: South 1	63.5	1	0.2	0.1	1.6	0	0.4	25.2	8.1
W0100062 1 - Tenby: South 2	68.2	0.3	0	0	0	0	0.2	22.8	8.6
W0100062 2 - The Havens	64.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0	0.9	25.3	9
W0100062 3 - Wiston	64.1	0.3	0.3	0	0.1	0	0.7	27.2	<u>7.5</u>
Pembrokesh ire	63	0.3	0.2	0	0.4	0	0.5	27.3	<u>8.2</u>
Wales	57.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.5	0. 1	0.4	32.1	<u>7.6</u>

Key Factors from Baseline Analysis	Implications for Local Development Plan
<p>Significant percentage of people in Pembrokeshire show religious affiliation in particular with Christian faith. Some Haverfordwest LSOAs also have high percentages of Hindus and Muslims.</p> <p>Access to places of worship likely to be important.</p>	<p>A need to protect space for social infrastructure, including places of worship, promote Section 106 agreements and the community infrastructure levy as legitimate means for supporting places of worship provision and proactive approach to social infrastructure provision in new developments including consideration of transport links.</p> <p>SP 1 Creating Sustainable Places</p> <p>SP 5 Settlement Hierarchy</p> <p>GN.1 General Development Policy</p> <p>GN 3 Infrastructure and New Development</p> <p>GN 23 Community Facilities</p>
<p>Access to good transport links (public and private) to access religious places of worship and facilities</p>	<p>A need to promote good accessible public transport and private transport links within Pembrokeshire linked to wider regional networks.</p> <p>SP 1 Creating Sustainable Places</p>

Key Factors from Baseline Analysis	Implications for Local Development Plan
	<p>SP 18 Transport Infrastructure and Accessibility</p> <p>GN 1 General Development Policy</p> <p>GN 30 Transport Routes and Improvements</p>
Protection of Religious sites of importance	<p>Protection of historic buildings and sites through land use policy.</p> <p>GN 22 Protection and Enhancement of the Historic Environment</p> <p>GN 23 Community Facilities</p> <p>.</p>
Residents and tourists may be targeted in terms of hate crime due to their religion or belief. This may impact on their use of public transport and access to opportunities and facilities within Pembrokeshire and further afield.	<p>A need to promote Secure by Design principles and community safety considerations as part of Good Design and neighbourhood layouts to create a safe environment. This will be particularly important in terms of public transport related facilities.</p> <p>SP 1 Creating Sustainable Places</p> <p>SP 18 Transport Infrastructure and Accessibility</p> <p>GN.1 General Development Policy</p> <p>GN.2 Sustainable Design</p>

Sexual Orientation

86. Statistics on Sexual Identity are not available at a Pembrokeshire level due to concerns around small sample sizes and robustness of the data for the Integrated Household Survey at this level. Data is available at NUTS3 geographical level for South West Wales region which includes Ceredigion, Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire. For the region 94.19% of people identified themselves as

heterosexual/straight, 1.24% as gay/lesbian or bisexual and 0.51% as other. 1.21% did not respond. The figures are very similar for those of Wales as a whole.

Sexual identity by area and identity status - % people aged 16+ ⁴⁸					
NUTS3 geographic level	Heterosexual/ Straight	Gay/ Lesbian/ Bisexual	Don't know/ Refusal	No response	Other
South West Wales: Ceredigion, Pembrokeshire, Carmarthenshire	94.19	1.24	2.86	1.21	0.51
Wales	93.93	1.52	2.99	1.11	0.44
United Kingdom	92.80	1.57	3.89	1.42	0.32

87. A write up from Stonewall Cymru's Have your say event 2014-15 highlighted that experiences of LGBT community life and culture are vastly different in rural and urban areas:

“LGBT people living outside of major cities have less access to a local LGBT scene of bars, clubs and diverse cultural events, and so are more dependent on initiatives such as community groups. However, community groups in all areas struggle with costs and funding, which limits opportunities.”⁴⁹

88. This means people could be travelling out of Pembrokeshire to access LGBT scene of bars, clubs and events and support or be at risk of isolation. To enable people to access opportunities access to strong transport links will be important in terms of public and private transport.

89. At Stonewall Cymru Have your say event 2014-15 local authorities were praised for continuing to consider ways in which public spaces can be made to feel safe and welcoming for LGBT people however it was agreed that they should continue to tackle anti-social behaviour and hate crime in public spaces.⁵⁰

90. Sixteen hate crimes related to sexual orientation were recorded by the Dyfed- Powys police force area in 2015/16.⁵¹ An NIESR (National Institute of Economic and Social Research) report noted that “Analyses of data from the British Crime Survey suggest LGB people are at greater risk of being victim to hate crime when compared to

⁴⁸ Integrated Household Survey: Sexual Identity (NUTS3 areas)

<https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Equality-and-Diversity/Sexual-Identity/SexualIdentity-by-Area-IdentityStatus>

⁴⁹ Stonewall Cymru, Have your say: <http://bit.ly/2hNewwh>

⁵⁰ Ibid

⁵¹ Hate crime, England and Wales, 2015/16 - Appendix Tables: <http://bit.ly/2hoUQOj>

heterosexual people.”⁵² Promotion of “Secure by Design” principles and community safety as part of good design can help create a safer more secure environment in terms of buildings, public transport facilities such as bus stops and layout of neighbourhoods.

91. In terms of access to health facilities it is noted in the NIESR report that:

“the need for health services may be greater amongst LGB people. Because of their more limited familial support networks (see Section 10.3), LGB people are more likely than heterosexual people to expect to have to get help from formal sources if they were ill and needed help around the home: amongst those aged over 55, twice as likely (Stonewall, 2010a). This included 18% who expected to have to turn to their GP for help, compared with 10% of heterosexual people.”⁵³

92. The report also noted that there was evidence of inequalities in health outcomes, with LGB people’s general and mental health being identified as worse than that of heterosexual people. With evidence of higher incidence of attempted suicide, self-harm, anxiety and depression amongst LGB people compared with heterosexual people.⁵⁴

Key Factors from Baseline Analysis	Implications for Local Development Plan
<p>Rural and small town nature Pembrokeshire means people are likely to be travelling further afield to access LGBT scene of bars, clubs and events and support in more urbanised areas. People may have to travel within Pembrokeshire to access community and support groups within the county.</p>	<p>A need to promote good accessible public transport and private transport links within Pembrokeshire linked to wider regional networks.</p> <p>SP 1 Creating Sustainable Places</p> <p>SP 18 Transport Infrastructure and Accessibility</p> <p>GN.1 General Development Policy</p> <p>GN 30 Transport Routes and Improvements</p>
<p>LGB people may feel unsafe in public spaces and be targeted in terms of hate crime. This may impact on their use of public transport and access to</p>	<p>A need to promote Secure by Design principles and community safety considerations as part of Good Design and neighbourhood layouts to create a safe</p>

⁵² NIESR, Inequality among lesbian, gay bisexual and transgender groups in the UK: a review of evidence, 2016: <http://bit.ly/2bk4r85>

⁵³ Ibid

⁵⁴ NIESR, Inequality among lesbian, gay bisexual and transgender groups in the UK: a review of evidence, 2016: <http://bit.ly/2bk4r85>

Key Factors from Baseline Analysis	Implications for Local Development Plan
opportunities and facilities within the plan area and further afield.	<p>environment. This will be particularly important in terms of public transport related facilities.</p> <p>SP 1 Creating Sustainable Places</p> <p>GN.1 General Development Policy</p> <p>GN.2 Sustainable Design</p>
<p>Importance of being able to access health facilities for some LGB people.</p> <p>Inequalities in mental health outcomes for LGB people.</p>	<p>A need to promote access to health facilities.</p> <p>Land use policies that have positive impact on health and wellbeing outcomes may contribute to better mental health outcomes for LGB people.</p> <p>SP 5 Settlement Hierarchy</p> <p>GN 23 Community Facilities</p>

Data Gaps

93. There are data gaps at a local level in terms of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity, however this relates to wider national gaps in data.
94. Pembrokeshire Housing Market Assessment does not provide information on accessible housing or older persons accommodation need within the area

Engagement

Feedback on key themes from engagement with specific groups/ organisations

95. Below is a list of organisations that were consulted with as part of the above consultation. No specific comments were received on the content of the Equalities Impact Assessment as part of the Preferred Strategy feedback.

Organisation/ Group/ Person
Pembrokeshire Young Farmers
Age Concern
Pembrokeshire Access Group
Pembrokeshire's 50+ Forum
The Youth Assembly for Pembrokeshire
Mind Pembrokeshire
Pembrokeshire People First
LGBT+ Youth Pembrokeshire
Pembrokeshire Voices for Equality
Pembrokeshire Gypsy Traveller Steering Group
Pembrokeshire Association of Community Transport Organisations (PACTO)
Older Person's Commissioner for Wales
Children's Commissioner for Wales
West Wales Action for Mental Health
Learning Disability Wales
RNIB Cymru
Action on Hearing Loss
Disability Wales (
Stonewall Cymru

Organisation/ Group/ Person
Unity Group Wales
Diverse Cymru
Women's Equality Network Wales
Chwarae Teg
Victim Support
Public Health Wales
Wales YFC
Churches Together in Wales
Evangelical Alliance Wales
Buddhist Council of Wales
Bahá'í Council for Wales
Muslim Council for Wales
Church in Wales
Hindu Council of Wales
Free Church Council of Wales
South Wales Jewish Representative Council
Race Council Cymru
Welsh Refugee Council
Relevant comments made by other organisations, groups or individuals.

Identifying Impact

96. This section shows how this policy / decision / practice could have an impact (positive or negative) on the protected groups.

Do you think this policy / decision / practice will have a positive or negative impact on people?

Age

Protected Group: Age			
Evidence/ Areas to Address	How might it impact?	Positive/ Negative/ None	Response/ Action
<p>An ageing population, with a high concentration of older people in some LSOA areas within Pembrokeshire.</p> <p>A current and future demand for neighbourhoods and communities that facilitate ageing in place and promote prevention agenda through accommodation and support, neighbourhood design and layout, access to health, community and other facilities and accessible transport.</p>	<p>The need to meet the housing and support needs of an ageing population through facilitating the development of appropriate housing options for older people in locations which are accessible, have good public transport links and good services. This should be taken into account in terms of spatial policies.</p>	+	<p>The Plan's Spatial strategy seeks to focus development in locations that have facilities and are supported by a public transport network (see the Plan's Vision and SP 5 Settlement Hierarchy). No further action is proposed.</p> <p>The Authority has introduced a policy into the Deposit Plan which seeks to influence the mix and type of</p>

Protected Group: Age

Evidence/ Areas to Address	How might it impact?	Positive/ Negative/ None	Response/ Action
	<p>The housing market assessment only takes into account bedroom numbers. Can the mix of housing provided be influenced?</p>	<p>?</p>	<p>housing developed, in line with identified need. A specific requirement for space standards and a proportion of homes to be built to Lifetime Homes Standards is also introduced to support the needs of an ageing population. A specific policy on supported and specialist accommodation is included in the Deposit Plan. A number of allocations for specialist and supported accommodation to meet the needs of an ageing population are identified in the Deposit Plan.</p> <p>The Plan's Spatial strategy seeks to focus development</p>

Protected Group: Age

Evidence/ Areas to Address	How might it impact?	Positive/ Negative/ None	Response/ Action
	<p>LDP should facilitate development of Dementia Friendly Neighbourhoods, taking into account the principles found within Dementia friendly communities Guidance for councils⁵⁵ and Neighbourhoods for Life Designing dementia-friendly outdoor environments.⁵⁶</p> <p>Spatial Strategy</p> <p>SP 1 Creating Sustainable Places</p> <p>SP 2 Housing Requirement</p> <p>SP 3 Affordable Housing Target</p>		<p>in locations that have facilities and are supported by a public transport network. Policies seek to conserve key attributes of the natural environment that promote healthy environments, promote specific sustainable design elements such as legible layouts that are pedestrian friendly, accessible buildings, natural surveillance and open spaces. The Deposit Plan also includes a specific policy on safeguarding community facilities.</p> <p>The Council will look to address this through</p>

⁵⁵ Local Government, innovation in Dementia, Dementia Friendly Communities, Guidance for Councils: <http://bit.ly/2h4gCwZ>

⁵⁶ Oxford Institute for Sustainable Development, Neighbourhoods for Life Designing dementia-friendly outdoor environments: <http://bit.ly/2h4y4bx>

Protected Group: Age

Evidence/ Areas to Address	How might it impact?	Positive/ Negative/ None	Response/ Action
	<p>SP 5 Settlement Hierarchy</p> <p>GN 2 Sustainable Design</p> <p>GN 13 Housing Mix, Space standards and requirements for Lifetime Home Standards</p> <p>GN 18 Specialist and Supported Accommodation</p> <p>GN 19 Specialist and Supported Allocations</p>	+	Residential Design SPG to support the LDP.
<p>Access to affordable housing for young people.</p> <p>Increased % of children in low income household within plan Area may impact on need for affordable housing for families in the future.</p>	<p>How will proposed changes within the plan impact on affordable housing provision in terms of younger people and potentially families on low income within the Plan area?</p> <p>Can policies within the plan help facilitate self-build opportunities?</p> <p>Spatial Strategy</p>	+/-	The Housing Market Assessment provides overall figures for affordable housing need. At an individual planning application stage the mix of units in terms of number of bedrooms that each affordable house has can be negotiated.

Protected Group: Age

Evidence/ Areas to Address	How might it impact?	Positive/ Negative/ None	Response/ Action
	<p>SP 1 Creating Sustainable Places</p> <p>SP 2 Housing Requirement</p> <p>SP 3 Affordable Housing Target</p> <p>SP 4 Supporting Prosperity</p> <p>SP 5 Settlement Hierarchy</p> <p>SP 7 Main Towns</p> <p>SP 8 Narberth Rural Town, Service Centres and Service Villages</p> <p>SP 9 Local Villages</p> <p>SP 10 Countryside</p> <p>SP 12 Port and Energy Related Development</p> <p>SP 13 Employment Land Provision</p> <p>SP 15 Visitor Economy</p> <p>GN 3 Infrastructure and New Development</p> <p>GN 11 Residential Development</p>		<p>Nominations come from the housing waiting list rather than the Plan specifying who occupies in terms of social housing.</p> <p>Private affordable housing will have occupants nominated from the housing waiting list. Local occupancy criteria are normally applied as per Technical Advice Note 2.</p> <p>Where there is the potential for self-build on allocations, this is identified in Policy GN 14.</p>

Protected Group: Age

Evidence/ Areas to Address	How might it impact?	Positive/ Negative/ None	Response/ Action
	<p>GN 12 Infill Development in Hamlets</p> <p>GN 13 Housing Mix, Space standards and Requirements for Lifetime Home Standards</p> <p>GN 14 Residential Allocations</p> <p>GN 16 Local Needs Affordable Housing</p> <p>GN 17 Exception sites for Local Needs Affordable Housing</p>		
<p>Public health considerations including:</p> <p>Impact of air (travel congestion)</p> <p>noise and other pollution on child health</p> <p>Mechanisms to help counter childhood obesity - access to healthy and non-healthy food and promotion of walking.</p> <p>Access to play facilities and greenspaces for children in terms of Mental Wellbeing.</p>	<p>A need to take into account public health considerations through land use policies.</p> <p>Spatial Strategy</p> <p>SP 1 Creating Sustainable Places</p> <p>SP 11 Maintaining and Enhancing the Environment</p> <p>GN.1 General Development Policy</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>The Plan’s Spatial strategy seeks to focus development in locations that have facilities accessible by means other than private car. Policies seek to conserve key attributes of the natural environment that promote healthy environments, promote pedestrian friendly layouts</p>

Protected Group: Age

Evidence/ Areas to Address	How might it impact?	Positive/ Negative/ None	Response/ Action
<p>Access to outdoors and community facilities for older people in terms of mental wellbeing and preventing isolation.</p> <p>Road safety consideration for children</p>	<p>GN.2 Sustainable Design</p> <p>GN. 3 Infrastructure and New Development</p> <p>GN 35 Green Infrastructure</p> <p>GN 37 Green Wedges</p> <p>GN 40 Protection and Creation of Outdoor Recreation Areas</p> <p>GN 41 Protection of Open Spaces with Amenity Value</p>		<p>and provide and protect open spaces for recreation. Anything ugly, dirty, noisy, crowded, intrusive or uncomfortable that would adversely affect public amenity would not be supported. Affordable housing policies can deliver inclusive sheltered housing for the elderly. The plan also seeks to safeguard community facilities. The plan would however have little/no impact on food choice.</p>
<p>Concern for young people about limited range of job opportunities available in their local areas.</p>	<p>How will proposed changes within the plan impact on affordable housing provision in terms of younger people and potentially families on low income within the Plan area?</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>The Plan aims to support the delivery of 2,200 jobs in a range of industries and has identified employment land allocations at Deposit stage to support this. Policy approaches in relation to</p>

Protected Group: Age

Evidence/ Areas to Address	How might it impact?	Positive/ Negative/ None	Response/ Action
<p>Implication of policies for young people in certain industries e.g. young farmers</p>	<p>Can policies within the plan help facilitate self-build opportunities?</p> <p>Spatial Strategy</p> <p>SP 1 Creating Sustainable Places</p> <p>SP 2 Housing Requirement</p> <p>SP 3 Affordable Housing Target</p> <p>SP 4 Supporting Prosperity</p> <p>SP 5 Settlement Hierarchy</p> <p>SP 7 Main Towns</p> <p>SP 8 Narberth Rural Town, Service Centres and Service Villages</p> <p>SP 9 Local Villages</p> <p>SP 10 Countryside</p> <p>SP 12 Port and Energy Related Development</p> <p>SP 13 Employment Land Provision</p>		<p>other uses such as Tourism, Port and Energy and Minerals will also support this. .</p> <p>Where housing allocations have the potential to support self-build, this has been identified in GN 14.</p>

Protected Group: Age

Evidence/ Areas to Address	How might it impact?	Positive/ Negative/ None	Response/ Action
	<p>SP 15 Visitor Economy</p> <p>GN 3 Infrastructure and New Development</p> <p>GN 11 Residential Development</p> <p>GN 12 Infill Development in Hamlets</p> <p>GN 13 Housing Mix, Space standards and Requirements for Lifetime Home Standards</p> <p>GN 14 Residential Allocations</p> <p>GN 16 Local Needs Affordable Housing</p> <p>GN 17 Exception sites for Local Needs Affordable Housing</p>		
<p>Transport barriers faced by older people and young people due to the rural nature of area, poor public transport links and costs associated with private transport. Negative impact on people’s ability to access facilities, recreational</p>	<p>Location of developments in terms of public transport links and proximity to employment and education opportunities, community facilities and health facilities.</p>	<p>+/-</p>	<p>The Plan Strategy directs the majority of new development to identified settlements set out in SP 5 Settlement Hierarchy where</p>

Protected Group: Age

Evidence/ Areas to Address	How might it impact?	Positive/ Negative/ None	Response/ Action
<p>opportunities, health facilities, colleges, job placements and employment.</p> <p>Importance of accessible transport options in terms of public transport and access to accessible car parking and drop off places in terms of facilities</p>	<p>Promotion of accessible public transport infrastructure.</p> <p>Potential issues relating to need for car parking and accessible car parking spaces for residential units.</p> <p>Drop off places in terms of facilities.</p>		<p>public transport availability is more prevalent.</p> <p>SP 18 and GN.1 support delivery of this.</p> <p>The Authority has adopted Supplementary Planning Guidance on Parking which requires the appropriate levels and type of parking facilities for each development type, taking into account users of the development and availability of public transport. The</p>

Protected Group: Age

Evidence/ Areas to Address	How might it impact?	Positive/ Negative/ None	Response/ Action
	<p>Storage considerations in terms of mobility scooters.</p> <p>Spatial Strategy</p> <p>SP 1 Creating Sustainable Places</p> <p>SP 5 Settlement Hierarchy</p> <p>SP 7 Main Towns</p> <p>SP 8 Narberth Rural Town, Service Centres and Service Villages</p> <p>SP 9 Local Villages</p> <p>SP 18 Transport Infrastructure and Accessibility</p> <p>GN.1 General Development Policy</p> <p>GN. 2 Sustainable Design</p> <p>GN. 3 Infrastructure and New Development</p> <p>GN 30 Transport Routes and Improvements</p>		<p>Guidance will be updated for the Replacement Plan.</p> <p>National planning policy allows for the development of affordable housing in areas without access to public transport.</p> <p>Building Regulations require both domestic and nondomestic buildings to be built so that people, including disabled people, can reach the principal, or suitable alternative, entrance to a building from the point of access. For the adaptation of historic buildings however, accessibility measures are balanced against the impact</p>

Protected Group: Age

Evidence/ Areas to Address	How might it impact?	Positive/ Negative/ None	Response/ Action
			<p>upon the historical character and interest of those buildings.</p> <p>Dwellings that are built to the Lifetime Homes standards, such as those built by a Registered Social Landlord, include additional requirements to Building Regulations, for example requiring entrances to be lit and covered. The Deposit Plan requires a percentage of homes on sites of 10 or more to be built to Lifetime Homes standards and also to meet identified space standards.</p> <p>Technical Advice Note 12: Design promotes key design principles such as ease of access for all, community</p>

Protected Group: Age

Evidence/ Areas to Address	How might it impact?	Positive/ Negative/ None	Response/ Action
			<p>safety and safe and clear movement routes that are fit for purpose.</p> <p>The authority consults with an 'Access officer' to advise on the accessibility of proposed buildings when considering planning applications for buildings and public open spaces.</p> <p>Building Regulations does not require scooter storage areas.</p>

Disability

Protected Group: Disability			
Evidence/ Areas to Address	How might it impact?	Positive/ Negative/ None	Response/ Action
<p>High % of people whose day-to-day activities are limited in some LSOA areas. Main Towns in Pembrokeshire in particular have the highest % of people providing some form of unpaid care and identified as in the 20% of most deprived LSOAs for health by WIMD 2019.</p> <p>Implications of this in terms of accessible affordable and market housing and developing accessible neighbourhoods and facilities.</p>	<p>A need to ensure adequate provision of accessible housing in terms of affordable housing and market housing. Taking into account a need to future proof housing through Life Time Homes principles and promoting certain design features.</p> <p>SP 1 Creating Sustainable Places</p> <p>SP 3 Affordable Housing Target</p> <p>GN.2 Sustainable Design</p> <p>GN 13 Housing Mix, Space standards and requirements for Lifetime Home Standards</p> <p>GN 18 Specialist and Supported Accommodation</p>	-	<p>See above regarding planning affordable housing provision. A life time home standard is applicable to all social housing achieving the Development Quality Requirement (DQR) funded by WG Social Housing Grant.</p> <p>Policy GN.13 requires 10% of homes on sites of 10 or more to be built to Lifetime homes standards and for all properties to meet identified space standards. This requirement has been built into the viability testing of affordable housing for the Plan. Affordable Housing targets are set out within the Plan.</p>

Protected Group: Disability

Evidence/ Areas to Address	How might it impact?	Positive/ Negative/ None	Response/ Action
			Part M of Building Regulations also applies the standard for 'visitable dwellings'.
<p>A number of barriers in neighbourhood and street design impact on access to the outdoors and active travel opportunities for disabled people across a range of disabilities.</p> <p>As a result this can limit active travel opportunities and increase reliance of private car travel.</p> <p>However due to rural nature of area and limited public transport, accessible parking and drop off points at homes and facilities will be important.</p>	<p>Taking into account accessible design features at a street and neighbourhood level including distances to public transport will help overcome barriers to active travel for disabled people.</p> <p>A need to consider access to accessible parking and drop of points at homes and facilities.</p> <p>SP 1 Creating Sustainable Places</p> <p>SP 2 Affordable Housing</p> <p>SP 5 Settlement Hierarchy</p> <p>GN.1 General Development Policy</p> <p>GN.2 Sustainable Design SP 1 Creating Sustainable Places</p>	+	<p>The Plan's Spatial strategy seeks to focus development in locations that have facilities accessible by means other than private car.</p> <p>Promoting pedestrian/wheelchair friendly environments and routes that link to existing services/facilities forms normal Development Management practice when considering the suitability of a proposal in terms of sustainable design.</p> <p>Consulting the Highways Authority and Access Officer</p>

Protected Group: Disability

Evidence/ Areas to Address	How might it impact?	Positive/ Negative/ None	Response/ Action
	<p>SP 2 Affordable Housing</p> <p>SP 5 Settlement Hierarchy</p> <p>SP 18 Transport Infrastructure and Accessibility</p> <p>GN.1 General Development Policy</p> <p>GN.2 Sustainable Design</p> <p>GN 30 Transport Routes and Improvements</p>		<p>informs this process for specific proposals. However over engineered environments in this respect can reduce the aesthetical quality and specific character of developments, these impacts therefore need to be balanced.</p>
<p>Access to green spaces, active walking opportunities and allotments can have a positive effect on people’s mental health and wellbeing.</p>	<p>Positive impact of policies that promote greenspaces, active walking opportunities and allotments. A need to ensure that access to these opportunities is available to all e.g. policies that remove barriers to accessibility.</p> <p>SP 1 Creating Sustainable Places</p> <p>SP 5 Settlement Hierarchy</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>Areas of open space, including recreational open space are protected in the Deposit Plan from development in the Plan GN 40 and GN 41). SP 11 also identifies that a detailed policy encouraging new development to support Green Infrastructure will be included in the Deposit Plan. The removal of barriers</p>

Protected Group: Disability

Evidence/ Areas to Address	How might it impact?	Positive/ Negative/ None	Response/ Action
	<p>SP 11 Protecting and Enhancing the Environment.</p> <p>GN.1 General Development Policy</p> <p>GN.2 Sustainable Design</p> <p>GN 3 Infrastructure and New Development</p> <p>GN 30 Transport routes and improvements</p> <p>GN 35 Green Infrastructure</p> <p>GN 40 Protection and Creation of Outdoor Recreation Areas</p> <p>GN 41 Protection of Open Spaces with Amenity Value</p>		<p>linked to existing development are generally not within the remit of land-use planning. However design and layout of new developments will need to take accessibility for all into account.</p>
<p>Potential access issues in terms of tourism and recreational opportunities within the Plan area.</p>	<p>A need to ensure that policies related to tourism industry take into account accessibility considerations.</p> <p>SP 1 Creating Sustainable Places</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>Specific policy approaches in relation to the Visitor set out within the Deposit Plan stage. The creation of walkways and paths is generally outside of the land use planning remit.</p>

Protected Group: Disability

Evidence/ Areas to Address	How might it impact?	Positive/ Negative/ None	Response/ Action
<p>Positive identification and creation of wheelchair walks and easy access view points within Pembrokeshire</p>	<p>SP 15 Visitor Economy</p> <p>SP 11 Protecting and Enhancing the Environment.</p> <p>SP 18 Transport Infrastructure and Accessibility</p> <p>GN 2 Sustainable Design</p> <p>GN 35 Green Infrastructure</p> <p>GN 30 Transport Routes and Improvements</p>		<p>Building Regulations require both domestic and non-domestic buildings to be built so that people, including disabled people, can reach the principal, or suitable alternative, entrance to a building from the point of access. For the adaptation of historic buildings however, accessibility measures are balanced against the impact upon the historical character and interest of those buildings.</p> <p>Dwellings that are built to the Lifetime Homes standards, such as those</p>

Protected Group: Disability

Evidence/ Areas to Address	How might it impact?	Positive/ Negative/ None	Response/ Action
			<p>built by a Registered Social Landlord, include additional requirements to Building Regulations, for example requiring entrances to be lit and covered.</p> <p>Technical Advice Note 12: Design promotes key design principles such as ease of access for all, community safety and safe and clear movement routes that are fit for purpose.</p> <p>The authority consults with an 'Access officer' to advise on the accessibility of proposed buildings when considering planning</p>

Protected Group: Disability

Evidence/ Areas to Address	How might it impact?	Positive/ Negative/ None	Response/ Action
			applications for buildings and public open spaces.
Residents and tourists may be targeted in terms of disability hate crime. This may impact on their use of public transport and access to opportunities and facilities within Pembrokeshire and further afield	<p>A need to promote Secure by Design principles and community safety considerations as part of Good Design and neighbourhood layouts to create a safe environment. This will be particularly important in terms of public transport related facilities.</p> <p>SP 18 Transport Infrastructure and Accessibility</p> <p>GN. 1 General Development Policy</p> <p>GN.2 Sustainable Design</p> <p>GN 30 Transport Routes and Improvements</p>	+	Secure by Design principles form part of the overall sustainable design considerations for development proposals, including those proposals that may exacerbate existing issues. The Authority consults Dyfed Powys Police who advise on individual proposals. Key principles include the promotion of natural surveillance over public areas and the prevention of dark, unused corners/routes. There is however a need to balance security design features with the overall impact upon street character

Protected Group: Disability

Evidence/ Areas to Address	How might it impact?	Positive/ Negative/ None	Response/ Action
			and attractive, inclusive public realms.
<p>Consultation methods need to be accessible and take reasonable adjustments into account.</p> <p>Documentation on LDP and its policies need to be accessible. A summary version of the Deposit Plan will be made available in Easy Read.</p>	<p>A need to ensure views of Disabled people are captured and that Disabled people do not face barriers to participation.</p> <p>A summary version of the Deposit Plan will be made available in Easy Read.</p> <p>A need to respond to reasonable adjustment request relating to format of LDP documentation once adopted.</p> <p>Consultation elements within Delivery Agreement</p>	+	<p>Pembrokeshire Access Group and other disability groups will be consulted as part of the wider consultation. Reasonable adjustments and accessibility will be taken into account when public consultation events are held. A summary of the Deposit Plan will be made available in Easy Read. The Authority will respond to reasonable adjustment requests as they are made.</p>

Gender Reassignment

Protected Group: Gender Reassignment

Evidence/ Areas to Address	How might it impact?	Positive/ Negative/ None	Response/ Action
<p>Trans people may feel unsafe in public spaces and be targeted in terms of hate crime. This may impact on their use of public transport and access to opportunities and facilities within Pembrokeshire and further afield.</p>	<p>A need to promote Secure by Design principles and community safety considerations as part of good design and neighbourhood layouts to create a safe environment. This will be particularly important in terms of public transport related facilities.</p> <p>SP 1 Creating Sustainable Places</p> <p>SP 5 Settlement Hierarchy</p> <p>GN. 1 General Development Policy</p> <p>GN.2 Sustainable Design</p> <p>SP 18 Transport Infrastructure and Accessibility</p> <p>GN 30 Transport Routes and Improvements</p>	+	<p>Secure by Design principles form part of the overall sustainable design considerations for development proposals, including those proposals that may exacerbate existing issues. The Authority consults Dyfed Powys Police who advise on individual proposals. Key principles include the promotion of natural surveillance over public areas and the prevention of dark, unused corners/routes. There is however a need to balance security design features with the overall impact upon street character</p>

Protected Group: Gender Reassignment

Evidence/ Areas to Address	How might it impact?	Positive/ Negative/ None	Response/ Action
<p>People may have to travel within Pembrokeshire and out of area to access community and support groups.</p>	<p>A need to promote good accessible public transport and private transport links within the Pembrokeshire and linked to regional networks.</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>and attractive, inclusive public realms.</p>
<p>People accessing Gender Identity Clinics will have to travel out of county and currently Wales to access them.</p>	<p>SP 1 Creating Sustainable Places</p> <p>GN. 1 General Development Policy</p> <p>SP 18 Transport Infrastructure and Accessibility</p> <p>GN 30 Transport Routes and Improvements</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>The provision of public transport is outside the remit of land use planning. The Plan Strategy would allow for the consideration of proposals to improve public transport and accessibility. (SP 18 and GN.1).</p>
<p>Importance of being able to access health facilities for Trans people.</p>	<p>A need to promote access to health facilities.</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>See previously regarding the spatial strategy which promotes access to facilities through seeking to locate development in accessible locations.</p>
<p>Inequalities in mental health outcomes for Trans people.</p>	<p>Land use policies that have positive impact on health and wellbeing outcomes may contribute to better mental health outcomes for Trans people.</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>See previously regarding the spatial strategy which promotes access to facilities through seeking to locate development in accessible locations.</p>
	<p>SP 1 Creating Sustainable Places</p>		

Protected Group: Gender Reassignment

Evidence/ Areas to Address	How might it impact?	Positive/ Negative/ None	Response/ Action
<p>GN. 1 General Development Policy</p> <p>GN 23 Community Facilities</p> <p>SP 18 Transport Infrastructure and Accessibility</p> <p>GN 30 Transport Routes and Improvements</p>	<p>Areas of open space, including recreational open space are protected in the Deposit Plan from development. SP 11 also identifies that a detailed policy encouraging new development to support Green Infrastructure will be included in the Deposit Plan. GI is beneficial for the health and wellbeing of people. A community facilities policy is included in the Deposit Plan which aims to enable the delivery of community facilities; and ensure that there are opportunities taken to promote sustainable travel choices.</p>		

Sex (Gender)

Protected Group: Sex (Gender)

Evidence/ Areas to Address	How might it impact?	Positive/ Negative/ None	Response/ Action
Importance of safety considerations in terms of public spaces and neighbourhoods in relation to sexual harassment and assault and domestic violence.	A need to promote Secure by Design principles and community safety considerations as part of Good Design and neighbourhood layouts to create a safe environment. SP 1 Sustainable Places GN. 1 General Development Policy GN. 2 Sustainable Design	+	Secure by Design principles form part of the overall sustainable design considerations for development proposals, including those proposals that may exacerbate existing issues. The Authority consults Dyfed Powys Police who advise on individual proposals. Key principles include the promotion of natural surveillance over public areas and the prevention of dark, unused corners/routes. There is however a need to balance security design features with the overall impact upon street character

Protected Group: Sex (Gender)

Evidence/ Areas to Address	How might it impact?	Positive/ Negative/ None	Response/ Action
Importance of location and access to child care and other facilities, commuting times between employment and also schools.	Location of developments in terms of public transport links and proximity to child care facilities and employment opportunities.	+	and attractive, inclusive public realms. The Plan Strategy directs growth to locations which have good levels of facilities and are convenient to public transport.
Promotion of employment opportunities.	<p>SP 1 Sustainable Places</p> <p>SP 5 Settlement Hierarchy</p> <p>SP 18 Transport and Accessibility</p> <p>GN. 1 General Development Policy</p> <p>GN. 2 Sustainable Design</p> <p>GN 23 Community Facilities</p> <p>GN 24 Community Facility Allocations</p> <p>GN 30 Transport Routes and Improvements</p>	+	Promotion of employment opportunities is outside the remit of land use planning but planning can enable delivery of economic growth and key policies within the Plan will seek to support this.
Access to green spaces, active walking opportunities and allotments can have a	Positive impact of policies that promote greenspaces, active walking opportunities and	+	Areas of open space, including recreational open

Protected Group: Sex (Gender)

Evidence/ Areas to Address	How might it impact?	Positive/ Negative/ None	Response/ Action
positive effect on people’s mental health and wellbeing.	<p>allotments. A need to ensure that access to these opportunities is available to all e.g. policies that remove barriers to accessibility.</p> <p>SP 1 Creating Sustainable Places</p> <p>SP 11</p> <p>GN. 1 General Development Policy</p> <p>GN 40 Protection and Creation of Outdoor Recreation Areas</p> <p>GN 41 Protection of Open Spaces with Amenity Value</p>		<p>space and allotments are from development in the Deposit Plan. SP 11 supports the delivery of Green Infrastructure and SP1 provides an overarching strategic approach on this issue. The removal of barriers linked to existing development are generally not within the remit of land-use planning. However design and layout of new developments will need to take accessibility for all into account.</p>

Pregnancy and Maternity

Protected Group: Pregnancy and Maternity

Evidence/ Areas to Address	How might it impact?	Positive/ Negative/ None	Response/ Action
Importance of location and access to health facilities, community facilities, greenspace and shops in terms of healthy food options.	Location of developments in terms of public transport links and proximity to health and community facilities and shops.	+	Within the Deposit Plan a community facility policy allows for new and extended community facilities in appropriate circumstances.
Access to transport links important in terms of ensuring pregnant women and new mums don't miss health care appointments.	Promotion of accessible public transport infrastructure.		The Plan seeks to promote sustainable travel choices by permitting facilities to improve public transport linkages.
	SP 1 Sustainable Places		
	SP 5 Settlement Hierarchy		
	SP 18 Transport and Accessibility		
	GN. 1 General Development Policy		Technical Advice Note 12: Design promotes key design principles such as ease of access for all, community safety and safe and clear movement and transport routes that are fit for purpose. The authority
	GN. 2 Sustainable Design		
	GN 23 Community Facilities		
	GN 24 Community Facility Allocations		
	GN 30 Transport Routes and Improvements		

Protected Group: Pregnancy and Maternity

Evidence/ Areas to Address	How might it impact?	Positive/ Negative/ None	Response/ Action
			consults with an 'Access officer' to advise on the accessibility of proposed buildings when considering planning applications for buildings and public open spaces.

Race

Protected Group: Race			
Evidence/ Areas to Address	How might it impact?	Positive/ Negative/ None	Response/ Action
<p>Pembrokeshire is not ethnically diverse as a whole. However certain LSOA areas are more ethnically diverse, in particular those within Haverfordwest. The Haverfordwest Prendergast LSOA has 12.1% of the population who identify as non-white, with other Haverfordwest LSOAs including between 3.5% of the population who identify as non-white (Garth) and 4.3% (Castle).</p>	<p>A need to consider potential community infrastructure needs at a spatial level within Haverfordwest.</p> <p>SP 7 Main Towns</p> <p>GN 23 Community Facilities</p> <p>GN 24 Community Facility Allocations</p>	+	<p>The existing main town policy (SP7) notes that it will ensure opportunities for community facilities within the main towns, which include Haverfordwest. Within the Deposit Plan a specific policies on Community Facilities protect and enable the provision of new community facilities. Proposals coming forward can be considered in this context.</p>
<p>Residents and tourists may be targeted in terms of racist hate crime. This may impact on their use of public transport and access to opportunities and facilities within Pembrokeshire and further afield.</p>	<p>A need to promote Secure by Design principles and community safety considerations as part of good design and neighbourhood layouts to create a safe environment. This will be particularly important in terms of public transport related facilities.</p>	+	<p>Secure by Design principles form part of the overall sustainable design considerations for development proposals, including those proposals that may exacerbate existing</p>

Protected Group: Race

Evidence/ Areas to Address	How might it impact?	Positive/ Negative/ None	Response/ Action
<p>Specific policies required on Gypsy Traveller Sites</p>	<p>SP 1 Creating Sustainable Places</p> <p>SP 5. Settlement Hierarchy</p> <p>SP18 Transport Infrastructure and Accessibility</p> <p>GN.1 General Development Policy</p> <p>GN.2 Sustainable Design</p> <p>GN 20 Gypsy and Traveller Sites and Pitches</p>		<p>issues. The Authority consults Dyfed Powys Police who advise on individual proposals. Key principles include the promotion of natural surveillance over public areas and the prevention of dark, unused corners/routes. There is however a need to balance security design features with the overall impact upon street character and attractive, inclusive public realms.</p> <p>A specific criteria policy is included in the Deposit Plan (GN 20). This will enable proposals for Gypsy and Traveller Sites and Pitches to be considered. A draft revised Accommodation Needs Assessment has</p>

Protected Group: Race

Evidence/ Areas to Address	How might it impact?	Positive/ Negative/ None	Response/ Action
Appropriate monitoring targets on delivery of Gypsy Traveller provision to be included in Monitoring Section of Deposit Plan.	An indicator for monitoring the Gypsy Traveller policy is included in the Deposit Plan.		been produced in conjunction with the Pembrokeshire Gypsy Traveller Steering Group, this has not yet been agreed by Welsh Ministers. See Appendix 3 of Deposit Plan.
Gypsies and Traveller experience worse health and education outcomes than the settled community.	Importance of meeting need for sites to prevent unauthorised encampments in unsafe areas or without adequate facilities.		As noted above a revised Draft Accommodation Needs Assessment was produced in 2019. This indicates a lower level of need than previous GTAAs. The Authority has not been able to allocate a suitable site, but past trends indicate that this lower level of need is likely to be addressed by
Access to safe and appropriate sites and facilities can assist in helping to improve outcomes in these areas.	GN 20 Gypsy and Traveller Sites and Pitches		

Protected Group: Race

Evidence/ Areas to Address	How might it impact?	Positive/ Negative/ None	Response/ Action
			private sites being approved under the criteria based policy.

Religion, Belief and Non Belief

Protected Group: Religion, Belief and Non Belief

Evidence/ Areas to Address	How might it impact?	Positive/ Negative/ None	Response/ Action
Significant percentage of people in Pembrokeshire show religious affiliation in particular with Christian faith. Some Haverfordwest LSOAs also have high percentages of Hindus and Muslims. Access to places of worship likely to be important.	A need to protect space for social infrastructure, including places of worship, promote Section 106 agreements and the community infrastructure levy as legitimate means for supporting places of worship provision and proactive approach to social infrastructure provision in new developments including consideration of transport links.	+	The overall Plan strategy and specific policies such as GN.3 Infrastructure and New Development enable this approach. Policy GN 23 Community Facilities will also help to ensure access to places of worship.

Protected Group: Religion, Belief and Non Belief

Evidence/ Areas to Address	How might it impact?	Positive/ Negative/ None	Response/ Action
Access to good transport links (public and private) to access religious places of worship and facilities	A need to promote good accessible public transport and private transport links within Pembrokeshire linked to wider regional networks.	+	The Plan seeks to promote sustainable travel choices by directing development to locations with good transport links and permitting facilities to improve public transport linkages. The provision of public transport is outside the remit of land use planning. However, Policies SP 18 and GN.1 provide a supportive framework for safeguarding and considering land use related
	SP 1 Creating Sustainable Places		
	SP 5 Settlement Hierarchy		
	GN.1 General Development Policy		
	GN 3 Infrastructure and New Development		
	GN 23 Community Facilities		
	SP 1 Creating Sustainable Places		
	SP 18 Transport Infrastructure and Accessibility		
	GN.1 General Development Policy		
	GN 30 Transport Routes and Improvements		

Protected Group: Religion, Belief and Non Belief

Evidence/ Areas to Address	How might it impact?	Positive/ Negative/ None	Response/ Action
Protection of Religious sites of importance	<p>Protection of historic buildings and sites through land use policy.</p> <p>GN 22 Protection and Enhancement of the Historic Environment</p> <p>GN 23 Community Facilities</p>	+	<p>proposals to improve transport links.</p> <p>National planning policy seeks to conserve the architectural merit of buildings or sites of religious importance that are listed or are within Conservation Areas. In addition to this and the Listed Building legislation Policy GN 22 protects the Historic Environment including buildings and sites.</p>
Residents and tourists may be targeted in terms of hate crime due to their religion or belief. This may impact on their use of public transport and access to opportunities and facilities within Pembrokeshire and further afield.	A need to promote Secure by Design principles and community safety considerations as part of Good Design and neighbourhood layouts to create a safe environment. This will be particularly important in terms of public transport related facilities.	+	Secure by Design principles form part of the overall sustainable design considerations for development proposals, including those proposals that may exacerbate existing issues. The Authority

Protected Group: Religion, Belief and Non Belief

Evidence/ Areas to Address	How might it impact?	Positive/ Negative/ None	Response/ Action
	<p>SP 1 Creating Sustainable Places</p> <p>GN.1 General Development Policy</p> <p>GN.2 Sustainable Design</p>		<p>consults Dyfed Powys Police who advise on individual proposals. Key principles include the promotion of natural surveillance over public areas and the prevention of dark, unused corners/routes. There is however a need to balance security design features with the overall impact upon street character and attractive, inclusive public realms.</p>

Sexual Orientation

Protected Group: Sexual Orientation			
Evidence/ Areas to Address	How might it impact?	Positive/ Negative/ None	Response/ Action (Groups to directly consult?)
The rural nature of Pembrokeshire means people are likely to be travelling further afield to access LGBT scene of bars, clubs and events and support in more urbanised areas. People may have to travel within Pembrokeshire to access community and support groups within the county.	A need to promote good accessible public transport and private transport links within Pembrokeshire linked to wider regional networks. SP 1 Creating Sustainable Places SP 18 Transport Infrastructure and Accessibility GN.1 General Development Policy GN 30 Transport Routes and Improvements	+	The Plan seeks to promote sustainable travel choices by permitting facilities to improve public transport linkages. The provision of public transport is outside the remit of land use planning. However, Policies SP 18 and GN.1 provide a supportive framework for safeguarding and considering land use related proposals to improve transport links.
LGB people may feel unsafe in public spaces and be targeted in terms of hate crime. This may impact on their use of public transport and access to opportunities and facilities within the Plan area and further afield.	A need to promote Secure by Design principles and community safety considerations as part of Good Design and neighbourhood layouts to create a safe environment. This will be particularly important in terms of public transport related facilities.	+	Secure by Design principles form part of the overall sustainable design considerations for development proposals, including those proposals that may exacerbate existing

Protected Group: Sexual Orientation

Evidence/ Areas to Address	How might it impact?	Positive/ Negative/ None	Response/ Action (Groups to directly consult?)
	<p>SP 1 Creating Sustainable Places</p> <p>GN.1 General Development Policy</p> <p>GN.2 Sustainable Design</p>		<p>issues. The Authority consults Dyfed Powys Police who advise on individual proposals. Key principles include the promotion of natural surveillance over public areas and the prevention of dark, unused corners/routes. There is however a need to balance security design features with the overall impact upon street character and attractive, inclusive public realms.</p>
<p>Importance of being able to access health facilities for some LGB people.</p> <p>Inequalities in mental health outcomes for LGB people.</p>	<p>A need to promote access to health facilities.</p> <p>Land use policies that have positive impact on health and wellbeing outcomes may contribute to better mental health outcomes for LGB people.</p>	+	<p>See previous commentary regarding providing for and protecting community facilities.</p>

Protected Group: Sexual Orientation

Evidence/ Areas to Address	How might it impact?	Positive/ Negative/ None	Response/ Action (Groups to directly consult?)
	<p>SP 5 Settlement Hierarchy</p> <p>GN 23 Community Facilities</p>		

Assessing Impact in relation to the General Duty

How could, or does, the policy help advance / promote equality of opportunity?

Accessible facilities and neighbourhoods (Age, Pregnancy and Maternity)

- 98 The Plan Strategy directs the majority of new development to locations where public transport availability is more prevalent. The Plan's Spatial strategy seeks to focus development in locations that have facilities and are supported by a public transport network (see the Plan's Vision and Spatial Strategy).
- 99 Policies seek to conserve key attributes of the natural environment that promote healthy environments, promote specific sustainable design elements such as legible layouts that are pedestrian friendly, accessible buildings, natural surveillance and open spaces.
- 100 The Plan includes a specific policy on community facilities.
- 101 National planning policy allows for the development of affordable housing in areas without access to public transport.
- 102 The Authority has adopted Supplementary Planning Guidance on Parking which requires the appropriate levels and type of parking facilities for each development type, taking into account users of the development and availability of public transport. The Guidance will be updated for the Replacement Plan.

Addressing Public Health Considerations where possible (Age)

- 103 The Plan's Spatial strategy seeks to focus development in locations that have facilities accessible by means other than private car. Policies seek to conserve key attributes of the natural environment that promote healthy environments, promote pedestrian friendly layouts and provide and protect open spaces for recreation. Anything ugly, dirty, noisy, crowded, intrusive or uncomfortable that would adversely affect public amenity would not be supported. The plan safeguards community facilities. The plan would however have little/no impact on food choice.

Land use policy encouraging a range of job opportunities available to young people in local areas, taking into account accessibility and transport considerations (Age)

104 The Plan aims to support the delivery of 2,200 jobs in a range of industries and provides a range of employment land allocations and minerals allocations to support this. Policy approaches in relation to other uses such as Tourism, Port and Energy and Minerals will also support this.

Consultation elements within delivery agreement (Disability)

105 Pembrokeshire Access Group and other disability groups will be consulted as part of the wider consultation. Reasonable adjustments and accessibility will be taken into account when public consultation events are held. A summary of the Preferred Strategy was made available in Easy Read and will also be made available at the Deposit stage.⁵⁷ Authority will respond to reasonable adjustment as they are made.

Land use policies that have positive impact on health and well-being outcomes (Disability, Gender Reassignment, Gender, Sexual Orientation)

106 The Plan identifies specific policies for the protection of open space, including recreational open space and allotments which are beneficial for the health and wellbeing of people.

107 A specific policy on Community Facilities is also included in the Deposit Plan.

Access considerations to greenspaces, active walking opportunities and allotments (Disability, Gender)

108 The removal of barriers linked to existing development are generally not within the remit of land-use planning. However design and layout of new developments will need to take accessibility for all into account.

Promotion of Accessible design features at a street and neighbourhood level to remove active travel barriers for disabled people (Disability)

109 The Plan's Spatial strategy seeks to focus development in locations that have facilities accessible by means other than private car.

110 Promoting pedestrian/wheelchair friendly environments and routes that link to existing services/facilities forms normal Development Management practice when considering the suitability of a proposal in terms of sustainable design. Consulting the Highways Authority and Access Officer informs this process for specific proposals. However over engineered environments in this respect can reduce the aesthetical quality and specific character of developments, these impacts therefore need to be balanced.

⁵⁷ Diverse Cymru, Advice Guide: Making Documents Accessible - <http://bit.ly/2kxesTc>

Public and Private Transport Links within the Plan area linked to wider Pembrokeshire and Regional networks (Gender Reassignment, Religion, Sexual Orientation)

111 The Plan seeks to promote sustainable travel choices by permitting facilities to improve public transport linkages. The provision of public transport is outside the remit of land use planning. However, Policies SP 18 and GN.1 provide a supportive framework for safeguarding schemes and considering land use related proposals to improve transport links and accessibility. Policy GN 30 identifies specific transport improvement schemes which are safeguarded within the Plan.

Location of developments in terms of public transport links, proximity to child care facilities and employment, health and community facilities and shops (Gender, Gender Reassignment, Pregnancy and Maternity, Sexual Orientation)

112 A specific community facility policy is set out within the Deposit Plan and a number of education based community facilities are allocated. The Plan seeks to promote sustainable travel choices by permitting facilities to improve public transport linkages.

113 Spatial strategy promotes access to facilities through seeking to locate development in accessible locations.

A need to consider potential community infrastructure needs at a spatial level within Haverfordwest (Race)

114 SP 7 sets out a supportive policy for enabling community facilities in the Main Towns, which include Haverfordwest. This is supported by a general criteria based Community Facilities policy.

Protection of historic buildings and sites through land use policy (Religion)

115 National planning policy seeks to conserve the architectural merit of buildings or sites of religious importance that are listed or are within Conservation Areas. A specific local policy on the Historic Environment is set out within the Deposit Plan.

How could / does the policy / decision help to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment or victimisation?

A need to ensure that Gypsies and Travellers seeking permission for private sites are treated fairly (Race)

116 A specific policy approach to enable consideration of sites is included in the Deposit Plan.

117 Appropriate monitoring indicators are also included in the Deposit Plan.

How could/does the policy impact on advancing / promoting good relations and wider community cohesion?

Secure by Design (Disability, Gender Reassignment, Gender, Race, Religion or Belief, Sexual Orientation)

118 Secure by Design principles form part of the overall sustainable design considerations for development proposals, including those proposals that may exacerbate existing issues. The Authority consults Dyfed Powys Police who advise on individual proposals. Key principles include the promotion of natural surveillance over public areas and the prevention of dark, unused corners/routes. There is however a need to balance security design features with the overall impact upon street character and attractive, inclusive public realms.

A need to protect space for social infrastructure, including places of worship (Religion)

119 A specific policy on Community Facilities is included in the Deposit Plan.

Addressing any adverse impact

**What practical changes/actions could help reduce or remove any negative impacts identified in Part 1?
If no action is to be taken, this needs to be justified**

Meeting the needs of ageing population in terms of suitable accommodation (Age)

120 A specific requirement for 10% of properties on sites of 10 or more homes to be built to Lifetime Homes standards has been introduced in recognition of the ageing population. This reflects high future need for adapted properties identified in the emerging LHMA (between approximately 4,000 and 10,000 over the Plan period). A 5% additional build cost for these properties has been factored into viability assessments. The 10% target reflects a desire to ensure that a good range of market homes are fully adaptable, whilst set against the need to also deliver

affordable housing and other planning gain. A policy approach also requires the mix of dwellings on site to reflect the identified need in the Local Housing Market Assessment.

121 The Deposit Plan makes specific allocations for specialist and supported accommodation to meet identified need.

Access to affordable housing young people and facilitation of self-build

122 The Housing Market Assessment provides overall figures for affordable housing need. At an individual planning application stage the mix of units in terms of number of bedrooms that each affordable house has can be negotiated.

123 Nominations come from the housing waiting list rather than the Plan specifying who occupies in terms of social housing.

124 Private affordable housing will have occupants nominated from the housing waiting list. Local occupancy criteria are normally applied as per Technical Advice Note 2.

125 Self-build proposals can be pursued by landowners/developers. The Deposit Plan indicates those housing allocations which have the potential to support self-build proposals.

Accessible housing provision – Disability

126 A Lifetime home standard is applicable to all social housing achieving the Development Quality Requirement (DQR) funded by WG Social Housing Grant. There is however limited provision of affordable housing under DQR in this plan area.

127 A specific requirement for 10% of properties on sites of 10 or more homes to be built to Lifetime Homes standards has been introduced in recognition of the ageing population. A policy approach also requires the mix of dwellings on site to reflect the need in the Local Housing Market Assessment.

128 Part M of Building Regulations does apply the standard for 'visitable dwellings'.

Creation of Accessible Walkways and Paths

129. The creation of walkways and paths is generally outside of the land use planning remit. Technical Advice Note 12: Design promotes key design principles such as ease of access for all, community safety and safe and clear movement routes

that are fit for purpose. The authority consults with an 'Access officer' to advise on the accessibility of proposed buildings when considering planning applications for buildings and public open spaces.

Monitoring and Review

List details of any follow-up work that will be undertaken in relation to the policy (e.g. consultations, specific monitoring etc).

130. The content of the assessment will reviewed following equality relevant feedback from the general consultation on the Deposit Plan. The consultation list for the general consultation includes equality organisations and relevant equality related feedback from other organisations, groups and individuals will also be considered and captured within this assessment.

Declaration

Does the policy or decision have a significant impact upon equality issues? No

(The results of all impact assessments where the impact is significant will be published on the Authority's website)

Signed By

_____ **S L MORRIS** _____ **Lead Officer** _____ **09/12/2019** _____ **Date**

_____ **Dr Steven Jones** _____ **Director of Development** _____ **09/01/2020** _____ **Date**

Appendices

Appendix 1: Wales Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 – Pembrokeshire LSOAs

WIMD 2019 LSOA	PCC/Wales Ranking 2019	WIMD 2014 LSOA	PCC/Wales Ranking 2019
Pembroke Dock: Llanion1	62	Pembroke Dock: Llanion 1	67
Haverfordwest: Garth2	71	Pembroke: Monkton	80
Pembroke: Monkton	85	Haverfordwest: Garth 2	104
Pembroke Dock: Central	148	Milford: Hubberston 2	173
Milford: Hubberston 2	254	Pembroke Dock: Central	201
Pembroke Dock: Pennar 1	294	Milford: West	363
Milford: East	298		
Milford: West	310		

The last WIMD was released in 2014, but there have been updates of some of the individual datasets that goes into the Index since then. For the WIMD 2019 there have been a number of changes relating to the domain weighting and the indicators used. The 2019 Index is not readily comparable with the 2014 Index.

Domain weightings:

- Income domain (22% weighting)
- Employment domain (22%)
- Health domain (15%, previously 14% in 2014)
- Education domain (14%)
- Access to services (10%)
- Housing domain (7%, previously 5% in 2014)
- Community Safety domain (5%)
- Physical Environment domain (5%)

The domain weightings reflect both how important WG consider the domain is to deprivation, but also the relative strength of the indicators within the domain. This is particularly relevant to housing where the source data is weak.

In addition to the weighting above, for domains other than income and employment, indicators are weighted within domains using factor analysis. Even if the indicators used in the domain remain substantially the same, the weight ascribed through factor analysis may have changed. Appendices 2 and 3 provide further information on two of the domain weightings, in relation to Health and Education.

Appendix 2: Wales Index of Multiple Deprivation Health Domain

Relative Weight	15% of overall index
Indicators (x7 weighted indicators make up domain)	GP recorded chronic conditions: rate per 100 (31%)
	Limiting long-term illness: rate per 100 (30%)
	Premature deaths: rate per 100,000 (18%)
	GP recorded mental health conditions: rate per 100 (10%)
	Cancer incidence: rate per 100,000 (4%)
	Low birth weight: single live births <2.5KG (4%)
	Children aged 4-5 who are obese: %age (3%)
Comparability to 2014	No
Links to PCC Services	Adult Care & Housing Joint Strategic Commissioning Children's Services Engagement, Performance & Community
PCC Influence on Domain	Limited. Indicator strongly reflects past experience of deprivation and associated risk factors.
Coverage of population	Theoretically all ages, though in practice it will focus heavily on older people. All indicators for children are based on low numbers
Relationship to other indicators	Correlation 0.90 Very strong positive relationship with overall index.

20% most deprived LSOAs in Pembrokeshire

WIMD 2019 LSOA	PCC/Wales Rank 2019	WIMD 2014 LSOA	PCC/Wales Rank 2014

Haverfordwest: Garth 2	134		
Pembroke Dock: Llanion 1	217		
Pembroke: Monkton	247		
Pembroke Dock: Pennar 1	362		

Appendix 3 Wales Index of Multiple Deprivation Education Domain

Relative Weight	14% of overall index
Indicators (x6 weighted indicators make up domain)	Foundation Phase avg point score (9.9%)
	KS2 avg point score (11.7%)
	KS4 avg point score for core subjects (27.6%)
	Repeat absenteeism (21.7%)
	Proportion KS4 leavers entering HE (13.2%)
	Number of adults with no qual. (16%)
Comparability to 2014	No
Links to PCC Services	Director Education Deputy Chief Education Officer Education, Performance & Community Children's Services
PCC Influence on Domain	Significant
Coverage of population	Main focus is on school aged children with limited coverage of working-age. Services provided by Pembrokeshire County Council have a substantial influence on the outcome. Indicator influenced by a range of factors but these will respond to policy interventions in months/years rather than decades.
Relationship to other indicators	Correlation 0.898. Very strong positive relationship with overall index.

20% most deprived LSOAs

WIMD 2019 LSOA	PCC/Wales Rank 2019	WIMD 2014 LSOA	PCC/Wales Rank 2014
Haverfordwest: Garth 2	14		

Pembroke Dock: Llanion 1	15		
Milford: Hubberston 2	39		
Pembroke: Monkton	45		
Pembroke Dock: Pennar 1	94		
Pembroke Dock: Central	125		
Pembroke: St Mary North	197		
Milford Hubberston 1	245		
Merlin's Bridge	257		
Milford: East	294		
Pembroke Dock: Pennar 2	300		
Milford: West	317		
Milford: North	362		
Pembroke: St Mary South	374		