

Wylfa Newydd Project Site Preparation and Clearance

Rapid Health Impact Assessment Screening Statement



APPLICATION November 2017

Contents

1	Introduction to the Wylfa Newydd Project and approach to the rapid Health Impact Assessment screening	1
1.1	Purpose of this document	1
1.2	Background	1
1.3	Horizon Nuclear Power Wylfa Limited	2
1.4	The SPC Proposals	2
2	Health Impact Assessment	4
2.1	Introduction	4
2.2	HIA across the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project	4
2.3	This rapid HIA screening statement.....	5
3	Rapid HIA screening statement	7
3.1	Introduction	7
3.2	Screening by population groups	7
3.3	Screening by determinants of health	10
3.4	Screening by determinants of health for the SPC restoration	23
4	Conclusion	24
5	References	26

List of Tables

Table 3-1	Issues assessed in other studies	7
Table 3-2	Screening by population groups for the SPC Proposals	8
Table 3-3	Screening by determinants of health for the SPC Proposals	11
Table 5-1	Table of references	26

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1 Introduction to the Wylfa Newydd Project and approach to the rapid Health Impact Assessment screening

1.1 Purpose of this document

- 1.1.1 Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is undertaken in order to identify and assess the potentially significant beneficial and adverse effects of a project on health and well-being. This document is a rapid HIA screening statement. It forms part of the documentation prepared by Horizon Nuclear Power Wylfa Limited (Horizon) to accompany the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (TCPA) planning application for the Site Preparation and Clearance (SPC) Proposals.
- 1.1.2 This rapid HIA screening statement documents: the rapid HIA; the conclusion that there would be no potentially significant health effects arising from the SPC Proposals that warrant further assessment; and that all issues are, therefore, screened out. Further detail on the HIA process is provided in section 2 of this statement.

1.2 Background

- 1.2.1 Land adjacent to the Existing Power Station at Wylfa Head, is considered by the UK Government to be potentially suitable for the construction of a new nuclear power station (identified in National policy which identifies the urgent need for new nuclear power stations to be brought forward as soon as possible (*NPS EN-1* and *NPS EN-6*)). Horizon proposes to construct and operate a new nuclear power station, known as 'Wylfa Newydd', on this land (Power Station). This Power Station would deliver approximately 2,700 megawatts of electricity, enough power for around five million homes.
- 1.2.2 Nuclear power stations are classified as Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects under the *Planning Act 2008* and require a Development Consent Order (DCO) under this Act. The DCO decision-making process prescribed by the Planning Act 2008, which includes a six-month examination period, can take up to 18 months or more. Significant time benefits can be achieved by carrying out preliminary or preparatory works for the Power Station prior to when they would otherwise be able to start if they were granted solely through the application for development consent. Such preparatory works can be authorised by a grant of planning permission under the TCPA prior to the granting of a DCO and both government and local policy anticipates such an approach. Further information on the environmental benefits and policies are contained within the Planning Statement and Environmental Statement accompanying the planning application.
- 1.2.3 Horizon has therefore submitted this application for planning permission to the Isle of Anglesey County Council (IACC) for the SPC Proposals. In order to maintain flexibility in the consenting process for the Wylfa Newydd Project, the SPC Proposals will also be included in the DCO application.

1.3 Horizon Nuclear Power Wylfa Limited

- 1.3.1 Horizon's ultimate parent company is Hitachi Ltd., a Japanese corporation and the parent company of the multi-national Hitachi group of companies. Horizon is part of the Horizon Nuclear Power Limited group of companies and has premises in Gloucestershire and on Anglesey.

1.4 The SPC Proposals

- 1.4.1 The SPC Proposals would prepare a large part of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area to help facilitate the construction activities authorised by the DCO. The planning application site for the SPC Proposals is referred to as the SPC Application Site.
- 1.4.2 The SPC Proposals comprise a range of works and activities, including site establishment works, site clearance works, property demolitions, formation of road crossings, fencing, diversion of a watercourse, and contaminated land remediation (together, the 'SPC works') and proposals for methods of working and the temporary, short term closure of Cemlyn Road associated with the SPC works.
- 1.4.3 An earlier version of the SPC Proposals was consulted on during October and November 2016 in accordance with the pre-application consultation procedure set out under section 61Z of the TCPA. These earlier proposals are referred to as the 'Original SPC Proposals' and information about them (including all consultation documents) is available on the Horizon website.
- 1.4.4 As a result of the previous consultation process, a number of alterations have been made to the Original SPC Proposals. Key changes to the scope include the following:
- removal of topsoil strip works, associated drainage infrastructure (including settlement ponds and dosing equipment) and related haul road formation from the Original SPC Proposals;
 - removal of the perimeter security track from the Original SPC Proposals;
 - removal from the Original SPC Proposals of the requirement to formally close Public Rights of Way;
 - reduction in scale of the road crossing on the access road to the Existing Power Station;
 - removal of rock-winning and blasting activities from the Original SPC Proposals;
 - provision of an area for the remediation of contaminated soils (Remediation Processing Compound) for the management of contaminated soils; and
 - inclusion of an area of land to the south of the original SPC Application Site, adjacent to the A5025 road.
- 1.4.5 The boundary of the previous SPC Application Site has been amended to include the area of land to the south adjacent to the A5025.

- 1.4.6 If planning permission is granted, the SPC Proposals would take place over a period of approximately 15 months. In the event that DCO is not granted or the Wylfa Newydd Project does not proceed for any reason, the SPC works would cease immediately and a phased programme for the restoration of the SPC Application Site would be undertaken (see consideration of restoration works in section 3.4 of this statement).
- 1.4.7 Further details of the proposed activities and timetable of the SPC Proposals are set out in chapter 3, volume 1 of the Environmental Statement.

2 Health Impact Assessment

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 HIA suggests ways in which opportunities for health gain can be increased and risks to health avoided or mitigated. HIA also highlights ways in which health effects may be distributed unevenly. It seeks to address these existing health inequalities and avoid the creation of new ones.
- 2.1.2 Health is understood as a positive concept that encompasses mental, physical and social well-being.
- 2.1.3 Well-being is an intrinsic aspect of health that, while not always explicitly stated, is implicit in any reference to health. For clarity and ease of reading, population health and well-being is abbreviated to 'health' in the rest of the document.
- 2.1.4 There is a range of personal, social, economic and environmental factors which determine the health status of individuals or populations. These are referred to as determinants of health. [RD1].
- 2.1.5 A health outcome is a change in the health status of an individual, group or population which is attributable to a planned intervention or series of interventions, regardless of whether such an intervention was intended to change health status [RD1].

2.2 HIA across the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project

- 2.2.1 The HIA work across the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project (including this rapid HIA Screening Statement) has followed Welsh guidance [RD2] and has been overseen by a steering group (the HIA Steering Group). The HIA Steering Group ensures that local stakeholders have participation in, and a sense of ownership of, the HIA process. The HIA Steering Group comprises representatives from:
- Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board;
 - the Wylfa Project Liaison Group (representing local community interests);
 - Public Health Wales;
 - the Welsh Government;
 - the Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit (WHIASU);
 - the IACC; and
 - Horizon.
- 2.2.2 Natural Resources Wales, Public Health England and the Office for Nuclear Regulation are observers at HIA Steering Group meetings.
- 2.2.3 The HIA Steering Group terms of reference describe the role of the group as a process for guiding and reaching consensus between stakeholders on the screening, scoping, assessment, reporting and monitoring of the HIA work for the Wylfa Newydd Project.

- 2.2.4 In agreement with the HIA Steering Group, two recognised types of HIA processes are being used:
- a 'comprehensive HIA' process for the application for development consent to the relevant Secretary of State, focusing on the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Power Station (but also including the findings from rapid HIA work).
 - a 'rapid HIA' process for each of the TCPA planning applications being made by Horizon to the IACC. Rapid HIA is also applied to some components within the application for DCO.
- 2.2.5 Both types of HIA have the following steps [RD2]:
- screening: deciding whether to undertake an HIA;
 - scoping: deciding the focus, methods and work plan of the HIA;
 - appraisal of evidence: identifying the health effects of the relevant components of a project;
 - recommendations (in the case of Rapid HIA additional action may, or may not, be required) and reporting; and
 - monitoring and evaluation.
- 2.2.6 The comprehensive HIA for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project considers the potential health effects and monitoring for the project as a whole.
- 2.2.7 The following information sources are used across the HIA work for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. They are reported on in the comprehensive HIA for the development consent application:
- baseline information;
 - scientific literature on potential health effects; and
 - the relevant legislative and policy context.

2.3 This rapid HIA screening statement

- 2.3.1 This rapid HIA screening statement has had regard to the IACC's Scoping Opinion [RD3] for the Original SPC Proposals and draws on information presented in other assessments, notably the Environmental Statement for the SPC Proposals.
- 2.3.2 The site-specific baseline for the SPC Proposals relates to the Llanbadrig and Mechell LSOAs/wards. These are areas close to the SPC Application Site for which routine baseline statistics are collected. These areas include the population considered likely to experience the greatest effects due to the SPC Proposals. These representative baseline areas are not an indication of the geographic extent of effects. The study areas for potential health effects vary with each determinant of health. Local, regional and national baselines are therefore also relevant: the local baseline comprises Anglesey and Arfon; the regional baseline comprises north Wales; and the national baseline comprises Wales.

- 2.3.3 This statement comprises the screening stage of the rapid HIA undertaken on the SPC Proposals. Screening provides a preliminary picture of the potential health effects on relevant populations in order to help the decision-making process and determine the need for any further assessment. As no potentially significant health effects have been identified during this screening exercise, no further scoping, appraisal or reporting is warranted.
- 2.3.4 No HIA monitoring specific to the SPC Proposals is proposed.

3 Rapid HIA screening statement

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 There is no fixed way of making a screening decision for HIA. This rapid HIA screening exercise is based upon the WHIASU guidance [RD2]. The guidance sets out lists of population groups and relevant determinants of health. As suggested by the WHIASU guidance the reporting format and issues considered have been adapted to the local context. For example table 3-2 and table 3-3 have been informed by the Isle of Anglesey HIA Tool [RD4] structure and the recognition of ‘health status related groups’ in the toolkit for Mental Well-being Impact Assessment [RD5]. As the reporting relates to screening rather than assessment, the majority of columns used in WHIASU guidance [RD2] and the Isle of Anglesey HIA Tool [RD4] relating to scoring have been excluded in table 3-2 and table 3-3.
- 3.1.2 Table 3-1 sets out issues potentially relevant to the rapid HIA screening that are the subject of separate specific assessments. Such studies and their findings on relevant determinants of health have informed the rapid HIA screening.

Table 3-1 Issues assessed in other studies

Study	Issues assessed include
Environmental Statement	Air quality; noise and vibration; landscape and visual; surface and groundwater; soils and geology; public access and recreation; traffic and transport; and socio-economic effects.
Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA)	The WLIA has identified that there are not expected to be significant effects to Welsh language and culture from the SPC Proposals.

3.2 Screening by population groups

- 3.2.1 The rapid HIA screening exercise has involved a review of information (notably the Environmental Statement for the SPC Proposals) and completion of the following tables.
- Table 3-2 identifies vulnerable groups and the mechanisms (or ways) by which the groups might be affected, directly or indirectly, by the SPC Proposals.
 - Table 3-3 looks at a list of determinants of health and, in the light of table 3-2, considers their relevance for the SPC Proposals.
- 3.2.2 The tables identify the effects that are most likely to occur and which have the potential to significantly affect health and inequalities (either beneficially or adversely).
- 3.2.3 The population groups in table 3-2 are based on Appendix 2 of the WHIASU guidance [RD2].

Table 3-2 Screening by population groups for the SPC Proposals

Population group	Type of effect (direct / indirect)	Mechanism
Age-related groups		
Children	Direct	Potential for temporary disruption and increases in noise, air pollution and visual disturbance due to the SPC Proposals and/or the restoration.
Young people		
Older people		
Children	Indirect	Potential for small improvements in prosperity for family members and carers due to employment during the SPC Proposals and/or the restoration.
Young people		
Older people		
Income-related groups		
People on low income	Direct	Potential for small improvements in skills, knowledge and experience linked to employment during the SPC Proposals and/or the restoration.
Economically inactive		
Unemployed/workless		
Health status-related groups		
The elderly, children and people affected by pre-existing health issues such as heart or lung disease	Direct	Potential for temporary disruption and increases in noise, air pollution and visual disturbance due to the SPC Proposals and/or the restoration.
People who are unable to work due to ill health	Indirect	Potential for small improvements in prosperity for family members and carers due to employment during the SPC Proposals and/or the restoration.

Population group	Type of effect (direct / indirect)	Mechanism
Groups who suffer discrimination or other social disadvantage		
People with physical or learning disabilities/difficulties	N/A	No effect is expected that would be particular to these population groups. The SPC Proposals would be experienced in the same way by these groups, with no difference in population health outcomes expected due to discrimination or differences in social advantage. Any effects relating to health status are captured within the separate consideration of 'health status related groups' above. The experience of these population groups is not identified for further consideration in this rapid HIA screening.
Single-parent families		
Lesbian, gay and transgender people		
Refugee groups		
Black and minority ethnic groups		
People seeking asylum		
Religious groups		
Travellers		
Geographical groups		
People living in areas known to exhibit poor economic and/or health indicators	Direct	Potential for temporary disruption and increases in noise, air pollution and visual disturbance due to the SPC Proposals and/or the restoration.
People living in close proximity to the SPC Application Site	Indirect	Potential for small improvements in prosperity for family members and carers due to employment during the SPC Proposals and/or the restoration.
People living in isolated/over-populated areas	N/A	No effect is expected that would be particular to these population groups. The SPC proposals would have limited effects beyond the SPC Application Site, including limited effects on access deprivation related issues. Any effects relating to

Population group	Type of effect (direct / indirect)	Mechanism
People unable to access services and facilities		health status are captured within the separate consideration of 'health status related groups' above. The experience of these population groups is not identified for further consideration in this rapid HIA screening.

3.3 Screening by determinants of health

- 3.3.1 Table 3-3 sets out the determinants of health that may be affected by the SPC Proposals and explains the rationale for screening out health effects. A score of 'No' in table 3-3 means that any potential population health effect is screened out and not considered further.
- 3.3.2 The determinants of health in table 3-3 are from Appendix 1 of the WHIASU guidance [RD2].
- 3.3.3 Table 3-3 shows that all potential population health effects were judged to be not significant. The table provides a rationale for all potential health effects being screened out and which therefore do not require further assessment.
- 3.3.4 For the SPC Proposals, the combined effects from all the determinants of health that have been individually screened out would also be unlikely to result in a significant population health effect.
- 3.3.5 For the SPC Proposals, the cumulative effects with the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project (intra-project effects) and other third-party projects (inter-project effects) have also been considered.
- 3.3.6 Although health effects have been screened out for the SPC Proposals, they would be expected to contribute to cumulative adverse effects in combination with those from: the decommissioning of the Existing Power Station (with effects acting simultaneously) and the construction activities for the Power Station (extending the duration of effects). However, the potential for significant cumulative health effects is driven by those other projects and not by the much lesser effects of the SPC Proposals that have been screened out.

Table 3-3 Screening by determinants of health for the SPC Proposals

Determinant of health	Score	Rationale
Lifestyles		
Diet	No	Any change in diet due to agricultural land take (which could affect food production) during the SPC Proposals is not expected to be significant as local people are not reliant on the affected land for their dietary needs. No change in access to shops is expected due to the limited number of SPC related vehicles on the local road network.
Physical activity	No	There is not expected to be a change in active travel opportunities for the population living near to the SPC Application Site during the SPC Proposals as there would be no diversions or closures of Public Rights of Way, the Wales Coast Path or the road to Fisherman's car park (on Wylfa Head). For clearance works undertaken along such routes, there would be occasions where SPC workers would be required to guide people using this path. Very minor diversions to take people around localised demolition or clearance activities may provide a preferred strategy at some locations. There are links with mitigation measures within the application for development consent as the SPC Proposals coincide with the loss of playing fields at the former Wylfa Sports and Social Club.
Use of alcohol, cigarettes, non-prescribed drugs	No	The SPC workforce is expected to be small (at its peak approximately 80 workers) and predominantly already reside within north Wales. The workforce is thus unlikely to influence community behaviour. The SPC Proposals are not expected to change the accessibility of alcohol, cigarettes or non-prescription drugs.
Sexual activity	No	The SPC workforce is small and is predominantly expected to already reside within north Wales. Sexually transmitted infections and other communicable diseases are not expected to change due to the SPC workforce.
Other risk-taking activity	No	Risk-taking in relation to road safety is discussed within the separate consideration of 'road hazards' (see row for 'Road hazards' below). The SPC Proposals are not expected to change the accessibility of other risk-taking activity (e.g. gambling).

Determinant of health	Score	Rationale
Social and community influences on health		
Family organisation and roles	No	The SPC Proposals are not expected to change family roles through gender biases in working hours or employment opportunities. Although SPC employment may follow existing demographic trends, the scale of employment is expected to be small, and Horizon would expect contractors to operate equal opportunity policies.
Citizen power and influence	No	The SPC Proposals are not expected to change the ability of populations in the locality to participate in democratic activities. Consultation with regard to the SPC Proposals is expected to contribute to greater community empowerment but no additional effects on population health outcomes are expected.
Social support and social networks	No	The SPC Proposals are unlikely to affect the amenity of the environment to an extent where social networks are affected and where greater social support would be required. This corresponds to findings in the Air Quality and Noise chapters of the Environmental Statement, volume 1 of limited pollution and disturbance associated with the SPC Proposals (soil stripping, rock winning or blasting activities are no longer proposed as part of the SPC works).
Neighbourliness	No	There is no expected change in housing or population near the SPC Application Site as a result of the SPC Proposals. Where buildings are demolished as described in chapter 3 of the Environmental Statement, volume 1 these are either non-residential or are already empty and are therefore not being vacated as part of the SPC Proposals. A change in the dynamics of neighbour relations between adjacent properties is therefore unlikely.
Sense of belonging	No	There would be no population relocation as a result of the SPC Proposals. A change in sense of belonging is therefore not expected.

Determinant of health	Score	Rationale
Local pride	No	Vegetative clearing and the removal of boundary walls across a wide area during the SPC Proposals is expected to make a small change to the setting of the landscape for the communities closest to the SPC Application Site (e.g. the villages of Tregale and Cemaes). The changes may increase the visibility of the Existing Power Station and act as an ongoing reminder (positively or negatively) of future changes associated with the Wylfa Newydd Project. As described in the Environmental Statement, there would be changes to views. However, as the level of visual change at this stage is limited (soil stripping is not proposed) any change in local pride (i.e. the degree of admiration held by local communities for their area) would not be expected to affect population health outcomes.
Community identity	No	The works associated with the SPC Proposals would be on a considerably smaller scale and duration than the construction activities of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project itself but as the first indication of change to come they could be unsettling for people in Tregale and Cemaes. Although the landscape would change, this is not expected to be perceived as a change from a rural to a construction/industrial context (there would be no soil stripping or major new buildings). Communities are often defined, or define themselves, by prominent features of the natural, cultural or economic landscape. The retention of predominantly green views with only limited pollution or disturbance close to settlements (e.g. fencing) means the SPC Proposals are not expected to redefine community identity. They are, therefore, not expected to trigger heightened emotional responses and sensitivities that could affect population health outcomes. Effects in relation to Welsh language have been considered separately as part of a WLIA submitted with this planning application for the SPC Proposals.
Divisions in community	No	The SPC Proposals are not expected to be associated with differences of opinion between community groups that would have any effect, beneficial or adverse, on community relations.
Social isolation	No	There is not expected to be a change in housing, housing access or population as a result of the SPC Proposals. See discussion under the topic of neighbourliness, (see rows for 'Neighbourliness').

Determinant of health	Score	Rationale
Peer pressure	No	The SPC Proposals are not expected to create choices for which group conformity is an issue, e.g. in settings of schools, recreational activities or the workplace. Changes to peer pressure are therefore unlikely.
Cultural and spiritual ethos	No	Community attitudes and aspirations in relation to culture are not expected to be affected by the SPC Proposals. The construction workforce is expected to be small (at its peak approximately 80 workers) and predominantly already reside within north Wales. Effects in relation to Welsh language have been considered separately as part of a WLIA submitted with the planning application for the SPC Proposals. The WLIA concludes that there will be no significant effects on the Welsh language as the SPC workforce is small and would mostly comprise local workers.
Racism	No	The SPC Proposals are not expected to have any prejudicial or discriminatory effect. Horizon would expect contractors to operate appropriate policies.
Social institutions	No	The SPC Proposals are not expected to affect social norms or affect formal or informal social institutions, e.g. community groups, such as those for younger people, older people and young mothers or sporting or other cultural groups. There are links with mitigation measures within the application for development consent as the SPC Proposals coincide with the loss of playing fields at the former Wylfa Sports and Social Club (associated with the Existing Power Station).
Other social exclusion	No	The SPC Proposals are not expected to affect levels of social exclusion for minority social groups (e.g. categories of people who are differentiated, and/or who differentiate themselves, from the social majority).

Determinant of health	Score	Rationale
Living/environmental conditions affecting health		
Built environment	No	<p>The SPC Proposals would change the built environment (e.g. demolition of existing buildings and creation of new laydown areas within the SPC Application Site). However, as such changes are not within publicly accessible areas, they are not expected to have appreciable health effects. Effects of night-time lighting have been considered. Although some lighting would be required, the SPC Proposals would be undertaken during the proposed working hours:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 07:00 to 19:00 on weekdays and 08:00 to 13:00 on Saturdays. <p>There would be no working outside of these hours or on Sundays or public holidays, unless previously agreed in writing with the IACC.</p> <p>The compounds would only be lit when necessary during hours of work. Lighting would therefore not be expected to have an effect on sleep disturbance.</p>
Neighbourhood design	No	Changes in neighbourhood design do not form part of the SPC Proposals.
Housing	No	Changes in housing are not expected as part of the SPC Proposals (see 'neighbourliness' above). Effects on social and environmental conditions, for example due to pollution or disturbance, are discussed under the topics of noise, air quality and road hazards (see rows for 'Noise including indoor environment'; 'Air quality'; and 'Road hazards').

Determinant of health	Score	Rationale
Noise including indoor environment	No	<p>As described in the Noise chapter of the Environmental Statement, volume 1 there is the potential for elevated daytime noise levels from the SPC Proposals at some dwellings close to the SPC Application Site (notably near Tregale). At one property, the Environmental Statement identifies a significant residual noise effect. At the predicted levels, there is the potential for some reductions in well-being due to increased annoyance from intrusive sounds that interfere with performing daytime activities. There would also be the potential for disrupted sleep to those who normally rest during the daytime, e.g. shift workers (sleep disturbance being linked to reduced health outcomes). Importantly, there are not expected to be night-time noise effects, which would have the potential for more widespread changes in health outcomes due to sleep disturbance. Where daytime noise sources would be close to dwellings, the preferred contractor (Jones Brothers Balfour Beatty JV) would use standard good practice mitigation measures in line with the management strategy set out in the SPC Code of Construction Practice and as agreed with the IACC. So, whilst there may be some temporary annoyance (e.g. clearance of vegetation and fencing close to some dwellings), such activities would be daytime only and typically move past affected dwellings within a few days. Noise from stone crushing would also be temporary, with typically less than a week's activity at any given location. Given the transitory profile to elevated noise effects from SPC Proposals, whilst some annoyance may be experienced, the durations would not be expected to result in significant changes in population health outcomes.</p>

Determinant of health	Score	Rationale
Air quality	No	Due to limited soil disturbance, dust effects (e.g. nuisance and potential mobilisation of unexpected ground contamination) are unlikely. As described in the Environmental Statement, the Remediation Processing Compound would safely manage contaminated soil and prevent exposure to local communities. There would be no potentially significant effects on air quality from the SPC Proposals (including emissions from the Remediation Processing Compound). Any change in air emissions from SPC vehicles and machinery is expected to be within UK Air Quality Objective levels. The Environmental Statement notes that the preferred contractor (Jones Brothers Balfour Beatty JV) would use standard good practice mitigation measures, prepared in line with the management strategy presented in the SPC Code of Construction Practice, and as agreed with the IACC. This screening decision acknowledges that some non-threshold health effect may occur due to slight increases in concentrations of nitrogen dioxide and fine particulate matter. However, taking into account baseline environmental and population health conditions, such a small change is not considered to constitute a significant population health effect. As good practice and in view of the potential for non-threshold health effects it is expected that the preferred contractor (Jones Brothers Balfour Beatty JV) would reduce levels of such pollutants as low as reasonably practicable.
Water quality	No	The Environmental Statement does not anticipate any significant effects to marine, surface water or groundwater due to the SPC Proposals. Significant changes in population health outcomes as a result of changes in drinking water or bathing water quality are therefore considered unlikely.
Attractiveness of area	No	The SPC Proposals would introduce some changes in visual amenity and tranquillity. These changes are not expected to affect population health outcomes. See rows for 'Local pride' and 'Community identity' above.

Determinant of health	Score	Rationale
Green space	No	Although there would be vegetation clearance, there is not expected to be a significant change in green space during the SPC works (soil stripping is not proposed). The temporary fencing of some work areas is not expected to greatly change the green space available for community use, see row for 'Physical activity' above. There are links with mitigation measures within the application for development consent as the SPC Proposals coincide with the loss of playing fields at the former Wylfa Sports and Social Club.
Community safety	No	Actual or perceived levels of crime are not expected to change as a result of the SPC Proposals (police services are therefore unlikely to be affected). As the SPC workforce is expected to be small and to predominantly already reside within north Wales, no illicit market opportunities catering to the workforce are expected.
Smell/odour	No	The SPC Proposals are not expected to introduce new odour sources that would be considered detrimental to health (e.g. a nuisance odour). Any plant or vehicle emission-related odour (e.g. exhaust smells) would be temporary. The management of organic material from vegetative clearance is not expected to result in odours (e.g. from fires or decomposition). The Air Quality chapter of the Environmental Statement, volume 1 considers potential sources of odour and concludes that any effects would not be significant.
Waste disposal	No	Wastes associated with the SPC Proposals would be managed to avoid posing a risk to health. There is considered to be limited potential risk to health from on-site storage and management of wastes as standard good practice mitigation measures would be applied to avoid (or address existing) ground contamination, in line with the management strategy presented in the SPC Code of Construction Practice. Furthermore, although the SPC Application Site would be accessible to the public, the public would be supervised by SPC workers when passing any temporary clearance along Public Rights of Way. The Conventional waste and materials management chapter of the Environmental Statement, volume 1 does not indicate that there are risks to community health from waste (this includes from the Remediation Processing Compound).

Determinant of health	Score	Rationale
Road hazards	No	Any increase in vehicle movements on public highways (e.g. A5025 and A55) as a result of the SPC Proposals is expected to be minor and standard good practice measures are expected to be used in relation to vehicle wheel washing and road cleaning around the SPC Application Site entrance and to driver behaviour on the road network. The SPC Proposals are not expected to result in significant changes to road hazards for road users. This is supported by the Transport Statement Assessment, provided for the planning application submission, which concluded that “... <i>the small increase in traffic as a result of the SPC Proposals would result in a negligible increase in accidents when compared to the 2017 baseline scenario</i> ”.
Injury hazards	No	The SPC Proposals are not expected to change the risk of accidental injury (e.g. falls in older people or other requirements for emergency services). Although the main SPC Application Site fencing would include gaps for roads and Public Rights of Way (to retain access whenever possible), work areas would be fully fenced and/or supervised as required to avoid any potential risk to the public e.g. from small excavations. The SPC compounds, where any potentially hazardous equipment and/or materials would be stored (e.g. fuel and power tools), would not be publicly accessible and would be subject to appropriate good practice management. Consequently, on-site risks are not expected to pose a hazard to local communities.
Quality and safety of play areas	No	The SPC Proposals are not expected to change the speed or volume of road traffic adjacent to play areas as no such facilities have been identified adjacent to the SPC vehicle routes.
Economic conditions affecting health		
Unemployment	No	Moving from unemployment to employment is associated with important health benefits, both for those employed and their dependants. Whilst there are not expected to be jobs created in response to the SPC, the SPC Proposals are expected to safeguard approximately 80 existing jobs in north Wales.

Determinant of health	Score	Rationale
Income	No	Greater income can offer more opportunities for expenditure on health-promoting goods, services and activities. Neither direct employment from, nor indirect economic activity in, local communities by the SPC workforce is expected to result in significant changes in income levels. Changes in population health outcomes are therefore not expected.
Economic inactivity	No	Other economically inactive members of society (e.g. students or retired people) are not expected to be affected by the SPC Proposals. No changes in the levels of economic inactivity are therefore expected.
Type of employment	No	Skilled roles or roles with training progression are generally more beneficial for health outcomes. The limited employment offered by the SPC Proposals is not expected to change the availability of good-quality jobs within the local employment market. Opportunities to improve the quality of local jobs are considered limited.
Workplace conditions	No	The SPC Proposals have inherent hazards from working with vegetation clearance and material processing machinery. Horizon would expect contractors to operate under standard good practice occupational training and safety regimes. The SPC Proposals are not expected to involve working conditions that differ from industry standards. Changes in population health outcomes are therefore not expected.
Access and quality of services		
Medical services	No	The SPC Proposals are not expected to change journey times for emergency or non-emergency health care. As the workforce is expected to be small and predominantly already reside within north Wales there are not anticipated to be implications for health service planning. Due to the high standards of occupational health and safety that would be applied there is not anticipated to be additional demand on ambulance services.
Other caring services	No	The SPC Proposals are not expected to change journey times or service planning for other caring services. Significant changes in population health outcomes are therefore not expected.

Determinant of health	Score	Rationale
Careers advice	No	The SPC Proposals are not expected to offer long-term employment or training opportunities. The provision of local careers advice in relation to such employment is therefore unlikely to be associated with changes in population health outcomes.
Shops and commercial services	No	The SPC Proposals are not expected to affect access to, or the viability of, shops and other commercial services within neighbouring communities.
Public amenities	No	Public amenities (public toilets, public telephones, information signage, etc.) are not expected to change as a result of the SPC Proposals. Any diversion of routes would be appropriately signposted in Welsh and in English. Changes in population health outcomes are therefore not expected.
Transport including parking	No	Transport effects associated with the SPC Proposals are not expected to be significant. The short term temporary closures of Cemlyn Road may temporarily increase some journey times, but is unlikely to result in a change in population health outcomes. As parking would be provided for the small SPC workforce, community parking is not expected to be affected.
Education and training	No	Disturbance at, or increased journey time to, local schools (e.g. Ysgol Gynradd Cemaes) is not expected. Learning outcomes are therefore not expected to be affected. The SPC Proposals are expected to safeguard approximately 80 existing jobs in north Wales. No change in population health outcomes is therefore expected from associated occupational education and training.
Information technology	No	The SPC Proposals are not expected to affect access to broadband or other information technology media. The contractors would work closely with utility providers to incorporate utility diversions to reduce any disruption.

Determinant of health	Score	Rationale
Macro-economic, environmental and sustainability factors		
Government policies	No	The Project is supported by the <i>Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)</i> and <i>National Policy Statement for Nuclear Power Generation (EN-6)</i> . The Logistics Centre Proposals would be a step towards the delivery of the Project and would therefore facilitate the delivery of energy in accordance with EN-1 and EN-6. However, the SPC Proposals alone are not expected to affect energy supply.
Gross Domestic Product	No	The scale of investment and economic activity associated with the SPC Proposals is not expected to have an effect on Gross Domestic Product.
Economic development	No	Although potentially a prelude to the investment associated with the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project, the SPC Proposals in isolation are unlikely to result in significant changes to population health outcomes.
Biological diversity	No	Publicly accessible areas of biodiversity interest can encourage active travel with benefits for health from increased physical activity. Although the SPC Proposals would include some ecological loss, there is not expected to be a significant change in population health outcomes as a result.
Climate	No	The SPC planning application is separate to the application for development consent for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. The SPC Proposals are therefore not expected to change decisions around emissions of climate-altering emissions. Emissions associated with the SPC Proposals (e.g. vehicle and plant combustion emissions) would have some incremental effect on climate change but changes in population health outcomes are not expected.

Determinants of health from WHIASU [RD2]

3.4 Screening by determinants of health for the SPC restoration

3.4.1 The SPC restoration proposals were also screened for potentially significant health effects. The results of the rapid HIA screening suggest that if the restoration phase of the SPC Proposals was to go ahead, the health effects associated with the restoration phase would be similar to those identified for the main SPC works (see table 3-2 and table 3-3). Thus, all potential effects already assessed above have been screened out and are not considered for further assessment. Two determinants are different and these are reported below.

- Local pride: Planting would start the process of reinstating the landscape of neighbouring communities (e.g. the villages of Tregel and Cemaes). The restoration of scenic and tranquil elements in the landscape may serve to improve mental health. The opposite reaction is also possible for some people as restoration could signal the winding down of construction and a reduction in employment opportunities. The level of visual change would be limited so changes in local pride (i.e. the degree of admiration held by local communities for their area) would not be expected to affect population health outcomes.
- Community identity: For the population neighbouring the SPC Application Site, the SPC restoration may signal a change in the links with the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. SPC restoration may redefine local community identity through a restored landscape. For some people, the loss of an association with high-tech low carbon industry could be regretted and have an adverse influence on mental well-being. For others, the emphasis on other local features important to their sense of community identity (e.g. the Isle of Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty) could improve mental well-being. However, the level of community identity change would be unlikely to affect population health outcomes.

3.4.2 No further assessment for the restoration stage is proposed.

4 Conclusion

- 4.1.1 This rapid HIA screening statement has been prepared for the SPC Proposals.
- 4.1.2 The SPC Proposals are an important component for the delivery of the Wylfa Newydd Project. The works would help enable preparation activities to commence in advance of the construction activities covered in the application for development consent for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project.
- 4.1.3 The SPC Proposals would involve site establishment works, site clearance works, fencing, formation of road crossings, diversion of a watercourse and contaminated land remediation all within the SPC Application Site boundary. From a population health outcome perspective, these are low-impact activities.
- 4.1.4 The design and mitigation for the SPC Proposals has been informed by iterative discussion as part of this rapid HIA screening and the wider HIA work for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project.
- 4.1.5 Those affected by the SPC Proposals are likely to include vulnerable groups (see table 3-2). Potentially significant health effects to such groups (and the general public) were considered (see table 3-3). The rapid HIA screening concluded that there are no potential health effects requiring further assessment.
- 4.1.6 The SPC Proposals are essentially an early preparatory construction stage to the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. As such, the SPC Proposals do not have an operational stage, which is usually when most beneficial health outcomes of development are realised. This rapid HIA screening is therefore atypical in its focus on construction type effects. This means that most opportunities for health improvement lie outside the scope of the SPC Proposals. Operational health opportunities have been addressed in the comprehensive HIA for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project.
- 4.1.7 It was judged that changes due to the SPC Proposals would have some effects on health. Those changes that were judged to be generally adverse for health, but not likely to be significant, were screened out of further assessment. There would be the potential for the following temporary changes:
- levels of daytime noise for a few dwellings that may/could lead to annoyance;
 - landscape and visual change that could affect community identity; and
 - works close to some routes or outdoor spaces that may temporarily discourage physical activity and social interaction.
- 4.1.8 The potential SPC work-related effects to health would be temporary, and, as set out in the Environmental Statement, the preferred contractor (Jones Brothers Balfour Beatty JV) would use standard good practice mitigation measures in line with the management strategy set out in the SPC Code of Construction Practice and as agreed with the IACC.

- 4.1.9 Should the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project not proceed, the SPC Application Site would be restored. The same approach to mitigation would be followed during the restoration works as for the SPC Proposals.
- 4.1.10 Whilst the detailed final working methods for restoration works may differ from those employed during the SPC Proposals, there are not expected to be potentially significant health effects that warrant further assessment.
- 4.1.11 In summary, the conclusion of the rapid HIA screening for the SPC Proposals is that there are no potentially significant health effects that warrant further assessment.

5 References

Table 5-1 Table of references

ID	Reference
RD1	World Health Organization. (1998) Health Promotion Glossary. (Geneva). < http://bit.ly/1qKk3ka >
RD2	WHIASU. (2012) Health Impact Assessment: a practical guide. (Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit, Cardiff, Wales). < http://bit.ly/1PpcTtv (Cy) & http://bit.ly/WH8g9F (En)>
RD3	Isle of Anglesey County Council. (2016) Barn Sgopio ar gyfer Paratoi a Clirio Safle'r Prosiect Wylfa Newydd Scoping Opinion for the Wylfa Newydd Project Site Preparation and Clearance.
RD4	Isle of Anglesey. (2010) Isle of Anglesey Health Impact Assessment Tool
RD5	Coggins, T. et al. (2008) Mental well-being impact assessment: a toolkit. (Care Services Improvement Partnership, North West Development Centre). < http://bit.ly/2pgVuCV >

CONTACT US:

If you have any questions or feedback regarding the Wylfa Newydd Project you can contact us on our dedicated Wylfa Newydd freephone hotline and email address, by calling on **0800 954 9516** or emailing **wylfaenquiries@horizonnuclearpower.com**

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