

Communities - Health and Wider Determinants of Health and Effects on Protected Equality Groups

Baseline/issues: North West Plan Areas 10 11

(Please note that the figures in brackets refer to the SA scoping database. This is available on the MMO website)

- Living environment domain (2015 [Indices of Multiple Deprivation \(IMD\)](#)) shows some more deprived Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) on the coast, especially in the South West, the North East rural areas and the North West in some more rural areas as well as urban coastal areas (Communities_40)
- Mariculture and aquaculture farms predominately employ people within the age range of 16-44. The majority of the proprietorships are held by men while the on-shore processing activities are dominated by women. Mariculture and aquaculture activities are strongest in the North West and South West plan areas (Communities_31)
- The North West and North East have an above national average proportion of people with a limiting long term illness (Communities_33)

Baseline/issues: South West Plan Areas 8 9

- Living environment domain (2015 IMD) shows some more deprived LSOA on the coast, especially in the South West, the North East rural areas and the North West in some more rural areas as well as urban coastal areas (Communities_40)
- There is a desire to maximize health linked recreation in the North Devon AONB and evaluate opportunities and impacts of sea-based recreation (Communities_58)
- Mariculture and aquaculture farms predominately employ people within the age range of 16-44. The majority of the proprietorships are held by men while the on-shore processing activities are dominated by women. Mariculture and aquaculture activities are strongest in the North West and South West plan areas (Communities_31)

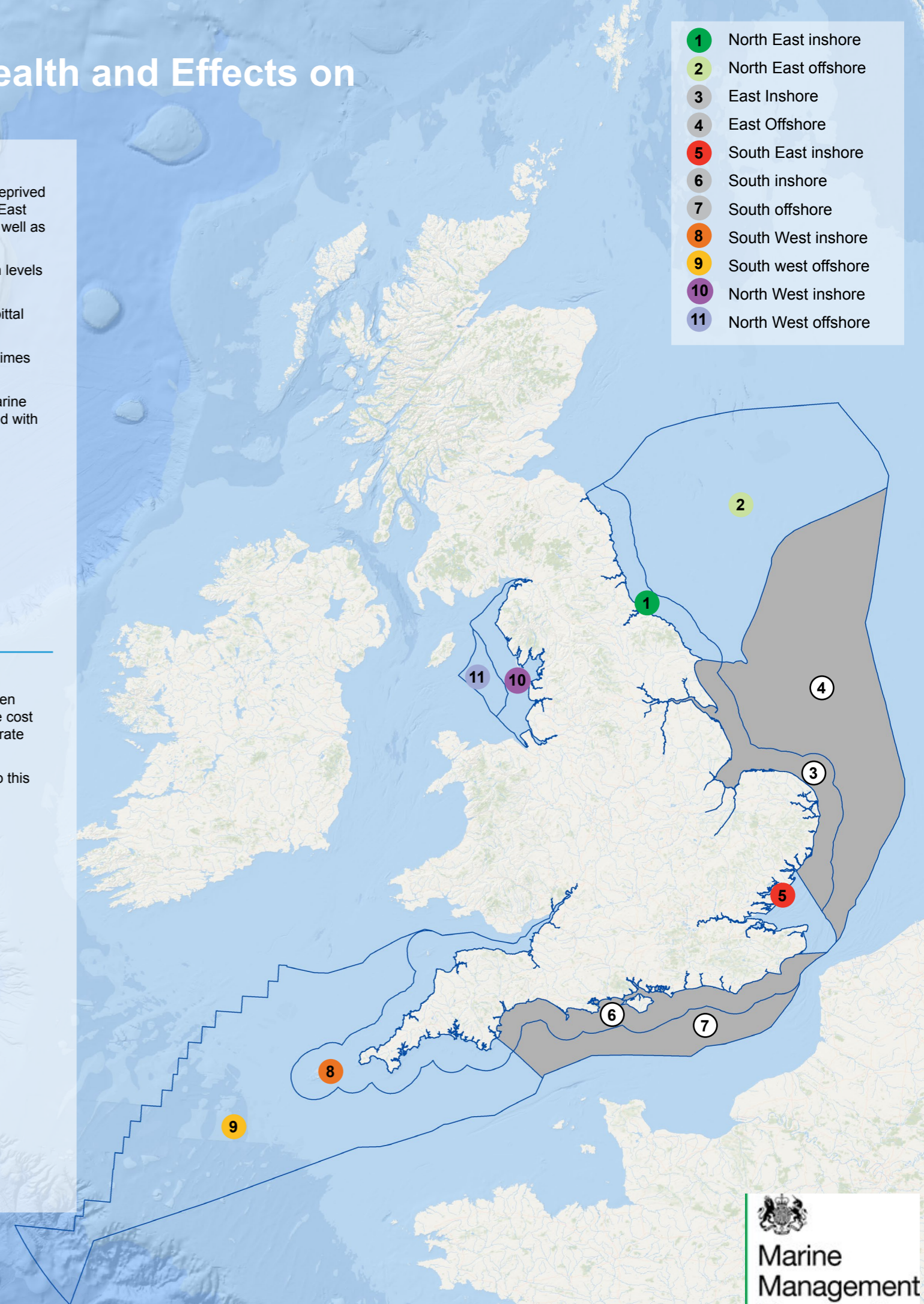
Baseline/issues: North East Plan Areas 1 2

- Living environment domain (2015 IMD) shows some more deprived LSOA on the coast, especially in the South West, the North East rural areas and the North West in some more rural areas as well as urban coastal areas (Communities_40)
- High levels of deprivation within this plan area including high levels of 'striving communities' (Communities_29)
- There are effects on the amenity value of the coastline at Spittal due to poor bathing water quality (Communities_30)
- There is poor health and well-being performance with sometimes stark health and well-being inequalities (Communities_38)
- There is a push to increase accessibility to the coast and marine area, although fewer issues from 'coastal squeeze' compared with other areas (Communities_73)
- The North West and North East have an above national average proportion of people with a limiting long term illness (Communities_33)

Baseline/issues: South East Plan Areas 5

- 27% of Londoners live in poverty after housing costs are taken into account, compared with 20% in the rest of England. The cost of housing is an important factor in London's higher poverty rate (Communities_132)
- There are no specific health and well being issues relating to this plan area in addition to the cross cutting issues

- 1 North East inshore
- 2 North East offshore
- 3 East Inshore
- 4 East Offshore
- 5 South East inshore
- 6 South inshore
- 7 South offshore
- 8 South West inshore
- 9 South west offshore
- 10 North West inshore
- 11 North West offshore



Communities - Health and Wider Determinants of Health and Effects on Protected Equality Groups

Summary of the legislative / policy context

- The [Marine Policy Statement](#) (MPS) aims to ensure equitable access to the coast and seas and recognises that the marine area provides national social and economic benefits and contributes to the well being and quality of life of coastal communities (Communities_6)
- Plan-making should support strong and healthy communities and living environments which make physical activity easy to do; supports the reduction of health inequalities; considers local health and wellbeing strategies; and encourages healthy lifestyles including opportunities for sport and recreation (Communities_46)
- High Quality Care for All, the 2008 Darzi review of the [National Health Service](#), supports services to promote health including combating obesity and increased levels of physical activity (Communities_3)
- Fair Society, Healthy Lives, the 2010 [Marmot Review](#) highlighted the need to reduce health inequalities as a matter of fairness and social justice. It identifies the creation of healthy, sustainable communities as one of a priority set of objectives for improving health, the promotion of which is via measures which also help tackle climate change and achieve sustainability objectives. (Communities_4)
- The [Equality Act 2010](#) covers nine protected characteristics – age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation, marriage and civil partnership (applicable only to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination) – which cannot be used, either directly or indirectly, as a basis for unequal treatment. The Sustainable Development Commission's 2010 report '[A key to tackling health inequalities](#)' concludes that measures such as active travel, promoting green spaces and healthy eating will yield co-benefits for both health and carbon emissions and requires that opportunities for healthy, low-carbon living should be distributed in ways that favour people with low incomes and so help to reduce their vulnerability to ill-health. The MPS states that marine planning should contribute to securing sustainable economic growth in regeneration areas and areas that already benefit from strong local economies (Communities_1). Sport England is working to increase participation in sports for women and young people. (Communities_134)

Key cross cutting baseline / issues across all plan areas

- Health deprivation and disability domain (2015 IMD) shows some more deprived LSOA on the coast compared with the rest of England. In addition, deprivation in relation to income, income deprivation affecting children and older people, employment and education (2015 IMD) shows some more deprived LSOA on the coast compared to the rest of England. Living environment domain (2015 IMD) also shows some more deprived LSOA on the coast, especially in the South West, the North East rural areas and the North West in some more rural areas as well as urban coastal areas (Communities_40)
- Good health could be most prevalent in areas close to the coast and areas showing high deprivation could benefit from being close to the coast. This could be a result of individuals being able to partake in activities to reduce stress and increase physical exercise. However, research findings are uncertain. There could be a "healthy migrant effect"; the ability of healthy (and wealthy) individuals moving to the coast and therefore showing a higher good health to proximity ratio (Communities_54)
- Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities (Communities_43)
- Leisure time at the beach, coastal walking and outdoor swimming continue to have the largest contribution to participation across the UK. Natural England survey results found that respondents felt refreshed, relaxed and enjoyed their time in nature. Additionally, health/exercise and walking the dog were the top motivators for being outdoors. (Communities_56). Reference to the importance of recreation to health has been implied through the estimation of cost to employers (£3.75 billion) and UK society (£77 billion) due to staff taking time off work to deal with stress related issues (Communities_55)
- Many coastal communities comprise sizeable or growing numbers of older people with significant care needs. This places an increased demand on health and social care services (Communities_45)
- Women in fisher families, enterprises and communities largely took on multiple responsibilities ranging from being accountants and book keepers, to administrators, crews' cooks, drivers, representative at meetings and community organisers. This latter role helps them to become social and political networkers and become involved in decision making at different levels (Communities_50)

The likely evolution of the environment over the plan duration

- Growing numbers of old people in many coastal communities will place an increased demand on health and social care services. Increasing likelihood of more frequent and more severe extreme weather events and coastal flood risk due to climate change may mean health, social care and emergency services lack the resilience to cope with demands when a major flood or other extreme weather event occurs.

Potential interactions with other topics

- Climate change could increase risks to the well-being of people living near the coast. Water quality, air quality and pollution could affect people's health at the coast, including both residents and visitors.
- There are strong links between leisure, recreation and tourism at the coast with the health and well being of residents in these areas. As identified above as a cross-cutting issues, good health could be most prevalent in areas close to the coast and this could be a result of individuals being able to partake in activities to reduce stress and increase physical exercise. However, research findings are uncertain and there could be a "healthy migrant effect"; the ability of healthy (and wealthy) individuals moving to the coast and therefore showing a higher good health to proximity ratio. This 'healthy migrant effect' should be noted, however, in connection with recreation and leisure (Communities_54)
- There is also a strong connection between maintenance of "natural" seascape character areas, protecting historic heritage, maintaining and enhancing biodiversity with recreation/leisure and health and wellbeing and Natural England survey results have found that respondents felt refreshed, relaxed and enjoyed their time in nature (Communities_56)
- Employment and skills levels can be connected to the well being of communities in that higher levels of employment and educational achievement could correlate with people's health, such as the proportion of the population who describe their health as 'good' in census returns. Part of this effect could be related to the higher level of physical activity in more affluent groups (Communities_143). Effects on Protected Equality Groups can relate to employment inequalities and patterns relating to gender and age groups.

Potential transboundary issues

None identified

Key data gaps

- No key data gaps are identified, however, it should be noted that data and issues relating to coastal communities are difficult to map, particularly at the scale of the marine plans and this is a difficulty identified within the collation of data.



Marine
Management
Organisation

Communities - Effects on Communities (Including Employment and Skills)

Baseline/issues: North West Plan Areas 10 11

(Please note that the figures in brackets refer to the SA scoping database. This is available on the MMO website)

- There is a big maritime skills sector in Liverpool (Communities_135)
- Coastal communities are losing population and experiencing the effects of industrial decline (Communities_70)
- Fishing appears to be most important in Whitehaven (although it should be noted this is the port into which catches are taken and not necessarily where boats are registered) but is also important in a number of localised coastal communities (Communities_63)
- Tourism appears to be most important in Blackpool and Liverpool (Communities_64)
- Aquaculture is a growing marine activity and is seen as the means to increase seafood supplies and in turn increase employment (Communities_92)
- Coastal communities in this region are benefitting from a number of projects awarded funding via the [Coastal Community Fund](#). For example, the Blackpool "LightPool" scheme which will deliver improvements to the visitor economy offer and support the retail sector (Communities_100)
- The typology of coastal communities is not geographically distinct. In many areas places of each type are intermingled and adjacent functioning as part of a wider spatial system. The benefits offered by these linkages (including transport, work patterns and personal relationships), anchored in the distinctiveness of the coast, should be considered (Communities_101)

Baseline/issues: North East Plan Areas 1 2

- The plan area includes communities with high levels of deprivation which are struggling to diversify away from traditional economic activity such as ship-building and fishing (Communities_35)
- Employment in the ports and shipping industry is the lowest of all marine plan areas (Communities_32)
- There is large scale social and cultural investment in tidal rivers and estuary areas (including Newcastle/Gateshead) and planned regeneration in South and North Tyneside (Communities_67)
- Social opportunities are being provided through the development of the North East 'Renewable Energy Coast' and 'Centre for Offshore Renewable Energy'(Communities_68)
- Fishing appears to be most important in the following settlements (although it should be noted these are the ports into which catches are taken and not necessarily where boats are registered): Blyth; North Shields; Whitby and Scarborough (Communities_71)
- Tourism appears to be most important in the following settlements: Berwick-upon-Tweed and Scarborough (Communities_72)
- Coastal communities in this region are benefitting from wide range of projects and significant funding via the Coastal Community Fund including community-led regeneration in Redcar-Coatham (Communities_80_81_90)

Baseline/issues: South West Plan Areas 8 9

- Aquaculture is a growing marine activity and is seen as the means to increase seafood supplies and in turn increase employment (Communities_92)
- Protection of Plymouth's waterfront is needed to support the local economy (Communities_57)
- Tourism appears to be most important in Torquay, Newquay and Bristol (Communities_61)
- Fishing appears to be most important in the following settlements (although it should be noted these are the ports into which catches are taken and not necessarily where boats are registered): Newlyn; Plymouth and Ilfracombe (Communities_60)
- Coastal communities in this region are benefitting from a number of projects awarded significant funding via the Coastal Community Fund including the Penzance Coastal Community Team for investment in Jubilee Pool and regeneration of key sites across Penzance. (Communities_125)

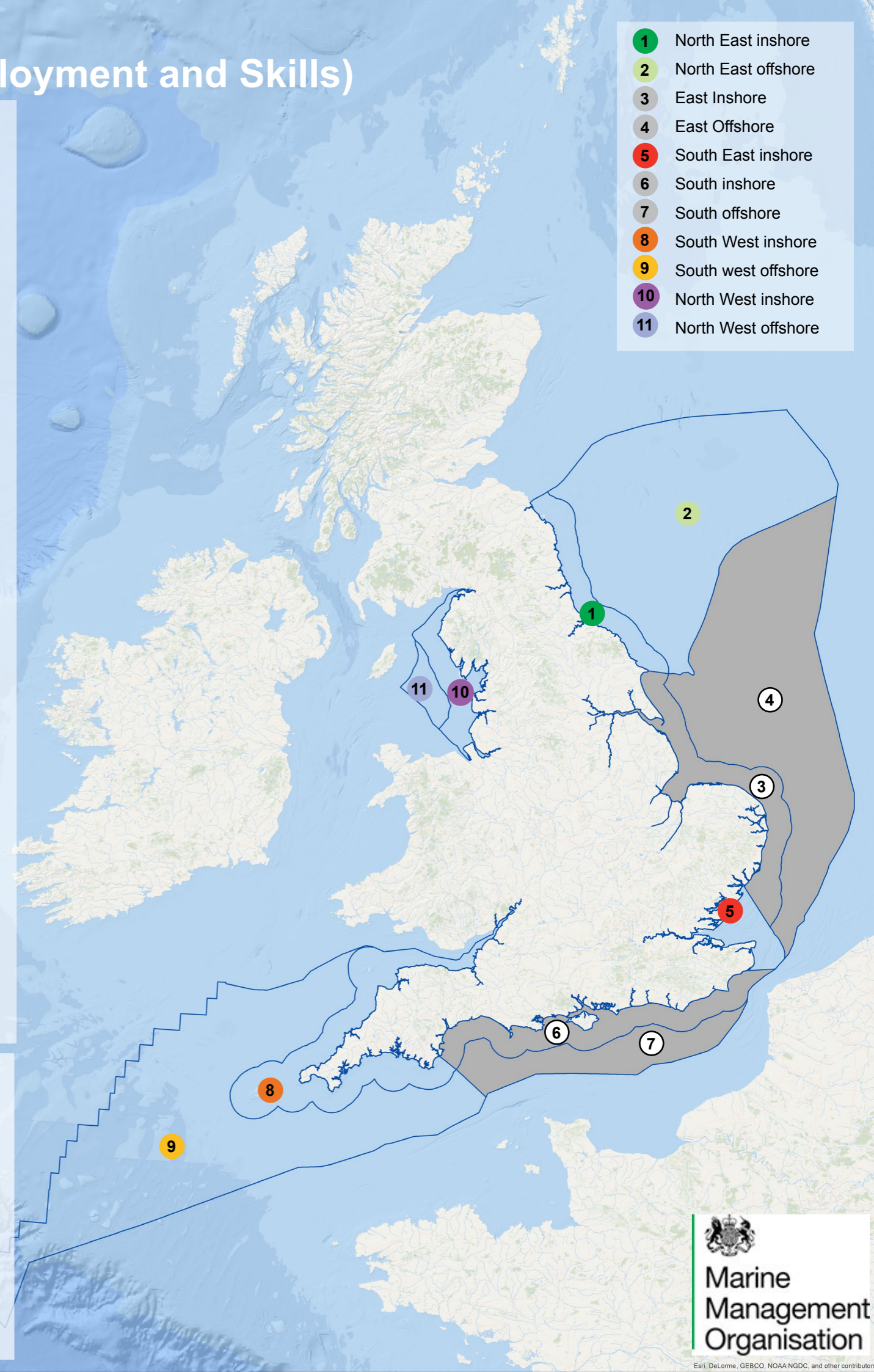
Baseline/issues: South East Plan Areas 5

- The South East is the plan area with the highest number of people employed through the ports and shipping sector. (Communities_24)
- Coastal communities in this region are benefitting from a number of projects awarded significant funding via the Coastal Community Fund including Jaywick community led regeneration (Communities_107)

Summary of the legislative / policy context

- The [Marine Policy Statement](#) (MPS) sets out to "ensure a strong, healthy and just society" where the use of the marine environment is benefitting society as a whole and contributing to cohesive communities and physical and mental wellbeing (Communities_5)
- Local enterprise partnerships are partnerships between local authorities and businesses. They decide what the priorities should be for investment in roads, buildings and facilities in the area (Communities_136)
- The [Blue New Deal](#) aims to deliver stronger economies for UK coastal communities, supporting more and better jobs through a healthier marine environment. It covers five policy areas:
 - Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture;
 - Renewable energy;
 - Responsible tourism, leisure and recreation;
 - Innovative coastal management; and
 - Re-connecting people with nature. (Communities_133)

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Communities - Effects on Communities (Including Employment and Skills)

Key cross cutting baseline / issues across all plan areas

- Generally, there is often isolation of coastal towns due to lack of infrastructure. (Communities_15). There is high tourism employment dependency across all plan areas. The highest percentage contribution of recreational employment is held by Yorkshire and the Humber as well as the South East at 1.69% of total employment, this is followed by the South West at 1.61%. Whilst jobs numbers have grown in coastal economies, the jobs created tend not to be well paid, and are frequently part time (Communities_27). There are also high levels of transience and an ageing population (young people migrating out and older people migrating in; countered in some localities by increasing in-migration by young migrants to the UK) (Communities_37)
- Deprivation in relation to income, income deprivation affecting children and older people, employment and education (2015 [Indices of Multiple Deprivation](#)) (IMD) shows some more deprived Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) on the coast compared to the rest of England. (Communities_16_17_18_19) Living environment domain (2015 IMD) also shows some more deprived LSOA on the coast, especially in the South West, the North East rural areas and the North West in some more rural areas as well as urban coastal areas (Communities_40)
- It is important to take account of the effect of the amount and type of employment on communities, health and well-being (Communities_134)
- It has been announced that the Coastal Community Fund is to be extended to 2020/2021 and at least a further £90 million will be available to help seaside towns revitalise areas, create jobs, and boost local economic growth. Seaside towns will have a chance to bid for the funding. Launched in 2012, the Coastal Communities Fund has already invested nearly £119 million on 211 projects local infrastructure and economic projects across the UK. This is helping to create almost 13,700 jobs and provide more than 10,280 training places and apprenticeships (Communities_42)
- Climate change (sea level rise, temperature rise and increased storminess) is leading to coastal squeeze with adverse social effects on local communities. This is particularly important in nationally designated landscapes (Communities_44). Climate change may bring an increase in the numbers of visitors to coastal destinations, longer tourism seasons, increase in infrastructure and demand on the natural environment. (Communities_48)
- There is a need to achieve a balance between the costs and benefits that tourism brings to coastal communities, such as increased revenue, infrastructure development, protection of the natural environment, second home ownership, house prices, community cohesion, character, population structure and control of tourism development. (Communities_47) The highest tourism employment dependency is in the South West of England at 8.63% followed by London at 7.03%, South East England at 6.62% and North West at 6.48%. Additionally, the South West of England is most dependent on tourism for GVA (3.53%) followed by London (3.12%) (Communities_66)
- Decline in fisheries due to overfishing and the implementation of the quota system under the [Common Fisheries Policy](#) (CFP) has made fishing as a livelihood and way of life difficult in recent years. (Communities_49). Decline in employment in fish catching sector and improvement in education promotes employment in other sectors or migration of younger generation from local fishing communities (Communities_52)
- Fishing activities can help support communities by providing direct employment but also employment along the supply chain (Communities_51). Crew members are likely to come from settlements distributed over a wider geographical area making social networks weaker and more dispersed. (Communities_53) Fishing and interaction with the marine environment provides more than an economic role; it provides fishers with specialist skills, identity, solidarity and status which spill over into fisher families and communities by creating distinct characteristics, culture and values (Communities_62)
- In 2014, 408.5 people were employed within the British marine aggregates industry, based on data collected from British Marine Aggregate Producers Association (BMAPA) members. Numbers of office staff in 2014 were 57.5 representing a 3.4% reduction compared to 2013. Sea staff have reduced from 375 in 2010 to 351 in 2014 but figures increased by 4.8% between 2013 and 2014. (Communities_148)
- A significant part of the ready-mix concrete and concrete product sectors, and their associated employment, infrastructure and turnover are entirely dependent upon the continued supply of marine aggregate materials – particularly in London and the South East. (Communities_150)
- Research undertaken by The Crown Estate has identified 3,151 direct UK jobs have been created in the manufacture, construction, operation and maintenance of offshore wind turbines. An estimated 7,000 indirect jobs have also been created along the offshore wind supply chain and there has been considerable investment in knowledge generation through research and development. (Communities_152) Research undertaken by The Crown Estate has identified that jobs created in the offshore wind industry are reported to be high skilled. These skills are in demand outside the UK, allowing the export of skills and knowledge transfer. A number of dedicated training courses have been developed to meet the rising demand to appropriate skills. (Communities_153)

The likely evolution of the environment over the plan duration

- Climate change (sea level rise, temperature rise and increased storminess) leading to coastal squeeze could have adverse effects on local communities.
- Existing issues of isolation of coastal towns due to lack of infrastructure, transience, ageing populations and deprivation relating to income and employment in coastal communities may continue in the future but efforts are being made to address these issues through the funding of projects via the Coastal Community Fund. With this investment, jobs numbers and the quality of jobs could improve.
- The New Blue Deal is likely to have an impact on employment in all plan areas.

Potential interactions with other topics

There are potential interactions between this topic and all economic areas. Levels of employment is closely linked to the economy, investment, national policy and market forces which dictate growing and waning industries. Work forces can also be influenced by national and international policies. Employment and skills levels can be connected to the well being of communities in that higher levels of employment and educational achievement could correlate with people's health, such as the proportion of the population who describe their health as 'good' in census returns. Part of this effect could be related to the higher level of physical activity in more affluent groups (Communities_143). Effects on Protected Equality Groups can relate to employment inequalities and patterns relating to gender and age groups, such as are reported within the 'Health and Wider Determinants of Health and Effects on Protected Equality Groups' Report Card in relation to fishers and aquaculture workers.

Potential transboundary issues

There could be interactions with other countries in some localities, such as fishing ports, where some of the labour force can originate from other countries. In some localities there is increasing in-migration by young migrants to the UK.

Key data gaps

- Although some data is available for employment in the fisheries, marine aggregates, offshore wind and tourism, most employment data is collected from a terrestrial perspective which can make it difficult to isolate marine influences on data metrics (Communities_146)
- It should be noted that data and issues relating to coastal communities are difficult to map, particularly at the scale of the marine plans and this is a difficulty identified within the collation of data (Communities_147)