



Caerphilly County Borough
2nd Replacement Local Development Plan 2020-2035

**EB52: Report on Rapid Participatory
HIA of Deposit Plan**

October 2026



Rapid Participatory Health Impact Assessment (HIA) for the Caerphilly Replacement Local Development Plan (Deposit Plan) 2020 - 2035

Summary Report

June 2025

Authors:

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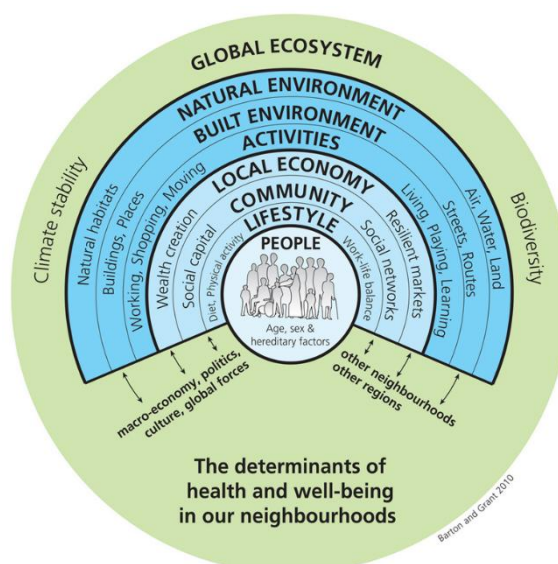
Cheryl Williams, Principal Public Health Practitioner, WHIASU, Public Health Wales

Rapid Health Impact Assessment (HIA) Caerphilly 2nd Replacement Local Development Plan (Deposit Plan) 2020 - 2035

1. Introduction

Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a process which supports organisations to assess the potential consequences of their decisions on people's health and well-being. It provides a systematic yet flexible and practical framework that can be used to consider the wider effects of local and national policies or initiatives and how they, in turn, may affect people's health. It works best when it involves people and organisations who can contribute different kinds of relevant knowledge and insight. The information is then used to build in measures to maximise opportunities for health and to minimise any risks and it can also identify any 'gaps' that can then be filled. HIA can also provide a way of addressing the inequalities in health that continue to persist in Wales by identifying any groups within the population who may be particularly affected by a policy, plan or programme. Figure 1 illustrates the wider determinants which impact on health and wellbeing and are considered within a Health Impact Assessment.

Figure 1: Wider determinants of health



Source: Barton & Grant, 2010

While some impacts on health determinants may be direct, obvious, and/or intentional, others may be indirect, difficult to identify, and unintentional. A HIA can help identify health inequalities in not only the general population but also for 'vulnerable groups' (such as children and young people, older individuals, or those living in areas of high deprivation). The main output of any HIA is an evidence-based set of recommendations that should lead to the minimisation of risks or unintended consequences and maximisation of potential benefits. It can provide opportunities for health improvement and to fill in any identified 'gaps' in service provision or delivery.

Background to the Caerphilly 2nd Replacement Local Development Plan

Once it has been formally adopted in 2027, the Caerphilly 2nd Replacement Local Development Plan (2RLDP) 2020-2035 will replace the existing Local Development Plan which is currently beyond its plan period. Whilst the existing plan has delivered much of its intended strategy, there is a need for an up-to-date replacement.

The new development strategy for Caerphilly County Borough will capitalise on the strategic location at the heart of the Cardiff Capital Region, delivering sustainable development that will enhance the wellbeing of people who live, work, play in and visit the County Borough.

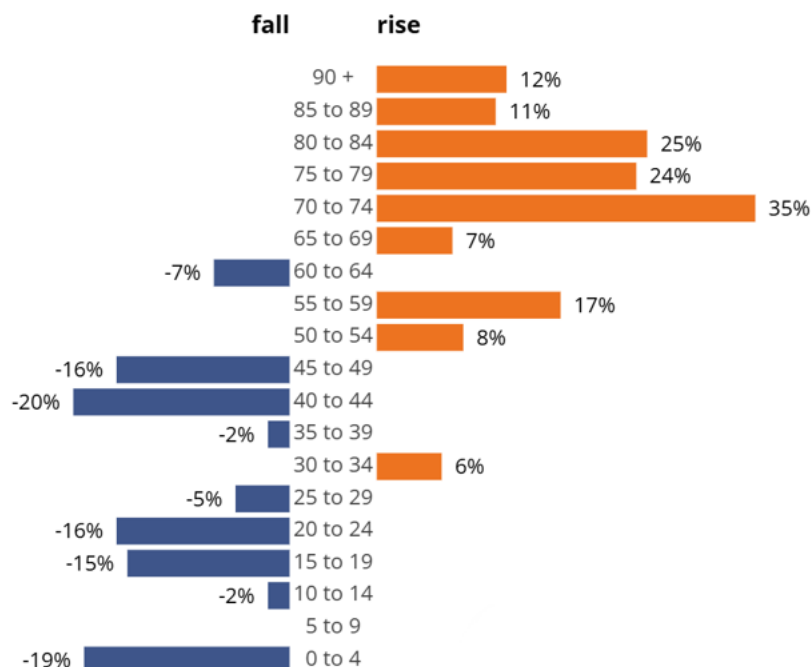
There are several objectives within the RLDP which have health and wellbeing as a cross-cutting theme within them: Managing and enhancing open space (SO2); improving and increasing biodiversity (SO3, SO4); prioritising walking and cycling (SO15); ensuring accessible green and open space (SO25). There is a clear focus on health and well-being within the plan.

Caerphilly Community Profile

In Caerphilly the population size has decreased in recent years, with census data showing a drop of 1.6% from 178,000 people in 2011 to 175,900 in 2021. Whereas adjacent areas such as Newport and Cardiff have seen their population size increase.

Caerphilly experienced significant changes in the population age structure between 2011 and 2021, with an increase of 20.1% in people aged 65+ years, a decrease of 5.4% in working ages (15-64 years) and a decrease of 7.1% in children under 15 years. Figure 2 illustrates the changes by age group between 2011 and 2021. This change in age structure must be a consideration for the RLDP, as it will be for the provision of services across Caerphilly, because an increasing number of older people means more demand for suitable housing and environments which support older people to live independently and keep well.

Figure 2: Population change in Caerphilly 2011 to 2021.

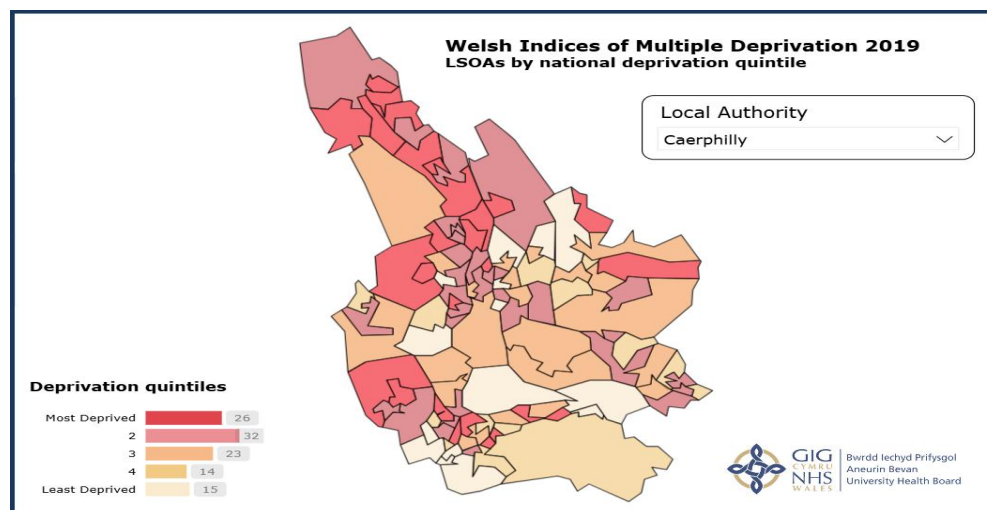


Source: ONS Census 2021 [Caerphilly population change, Census 2021 – ONS](#)

Deprivation

Caerphilly County contains 110 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) and 11 of these are within the 10% most deprived in Wales. This is concern for health and wellbeing, as material deprivation has negative effects on people being able to afford basic essentials such as food and heating, which is associated with long-term illness and higher overall levels of ill-health. Figure 3 illustrates the areas of deprivation in Caerphilly.

Figure 3: Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation, LSOAs in Caerphilly



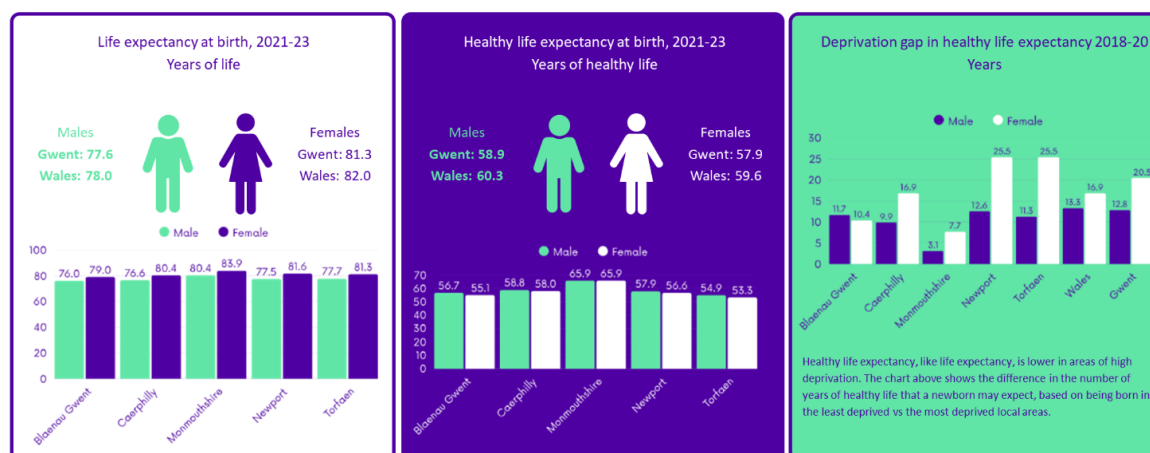
Source: WIMD, Welsh Government [WIMD - Home Page](#)

Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy

Deprivation has a significant impact on both life expectancy and healthy life expectancy (number of years lived without ill health). In Caerphilly as a whole, life expectancy is 76.6 years for males, and 80.4 years for females (figure 4), both below the Wales average of 78.0 and 82.0 respectively. This figure will differ according to deprivation levels, with areas in higher deprivation experiencing lower rates of life expectancy.

The gap in healthy life expectancy between areas of deprivation and affluence is significant within the county. Within Caerphilly, the latest data shows that males living in the most deprived areas are projected to live in good health 9.9 years less than those in more affluent areas, with a worsening projection for women. Women in the most deprived areas in Caerphilly are said to live in good health for 16.9 years less than their least deprived counterparts (figure 4).

Figure 4: Life expectancy at birth (2021-2023), healthy life expectancy at birth (2021-2023) and deprivation gap in health life expectancy (2018-2020) in Caerphilly County Borough



Key health issues and lifestyle behaviours in Caerphilly and links to planning and design

The table below highlights key health issues which can be directly influenced by planning and design: obesity and mental health. It also highlights local data around some key lifestyle behaviours which link to these health issues: physical activity levels and dietary habits. The overweight and obesity levels (BMI of 25+) amongst adults are the fourth highest in Wales at 70% of all adults (Wales average is 62%), and almost a quarter of children aged 4 to 5 are overweight or obese. Overweight and obesity have wide-ranging health implications, including being a main risk factor for type 2 diabetes.

Although supporting the population to be a healthy weight requires system-wide intervention and is of course wider than just considering access to food and movement opportunities, planning and design can play a major role in creating environments which enable people to be physically active, access nutritious food, and have positive mental well-being.

The physical environment has a major impact on mental health and well-being, for example noise and light pollution, housing quality, green spaces, access to services and facilities and being able to socialise within the community. Planning plays a key role in creating environments which benefit mental health. The growing number of older people in the population will lead to higher levels of dementia, but sensitive planning and design can support people to live in the community when they have dementia.

The table includes evidence-based recommendations for planning and design principles which can help to address the health issues identified, and highlights how land use planning can create the spaces to enable people to thrive.

Key health issue	Data (local and/or national)	Land use planning contribution to addressing key health issues	Recommendations for planning and design principles
<p>Obesity (and diabetes)</p> <p>The causes of obesity are multi-factorial, including obesogenic environments and lifestyle choices.</p> <p>Obesogenic environments limit the availability of healthy sustainable food at locally affordable prices, limit access to facilities, services and shops by means of physical activity and public transport.</p> <p>Obesity is linked to many health conditions, including heart disease, cancers, and type 2 diabetes.</p> <p>Living with overweight or obesity is the main risk factor for type 2 diabetes, with adults living with obesity five times more likely to be diagnosed with diabetes than adults of a healthy weight.</p> <p><i>Half of all type 2 diabetes cases are preventable through lifestyle changes</i></p>	<p>70% of adults in Caerphilly were living with overweight or obese (BMI 25+) in 2022/23 (Wales 62%)</p> <p>32% of adults in Caerphilly were living with obesity (BMI 30+) in 2022/23 (Wales 25%)¹</p> <p>23% of children age 4 to 5 were living with overweight or obese in Caerphilly in 2022/23 (Wales 24.8%)². 10.6% are obese (Wales 11.4%)</p> <p>Obesity is estimated to cost the NHS in Wales £465M per annum by 2050</p> <p>8.9% of patients across Gwent aged 17+ have diabetes (Wales 8.2%)</p> <p>There was an increase of almost 60,000 adults with</p>	<p>Increase opportunities for physical activity in day-to-day life</p> <p>Create spaces which are attractive, social and safe for people to do physical activity, and increase socialisation</p> <p>Support the creation of healthy food environments</p>	<p>Enhance neighbourhood walkability</p> <p>Build complete and compact neighbourhoods, enabling active travel to be an easy option and services / activities in easy reach</p> <p>Enable access to, and engagement with, the natural environment</p> <p>Provide accessible, appropriately located, safe active travel routes³</p> <p>Include easy links to public transport in new development</p> <p>Enable and encourage active play for children, informal and formal spaces</p> <p>Enhance community food infrastructure – community food growing opportunities and management of food retail opportunities⁴</p>

¹ Welsh Government, Stats Wales: [Population health](#)

² Public Health Wales, [Childhood Measurement Programme](#)

³ Public Health England, 2018. [Cycling and walking for individual and population health benefits](#).

⁴ Public Health Wales NHS Trust, 2021. [Planning and Enabling Healthy Environments Incorporating a template for planning policy](#).

	<p>diabetes in Wales (40%) over a 12-year period up to 2021/22, mostly of Type 2</p> <p>Predicted to be a 22% rise in diabetes by 2035/36 if current trends continue</p>		
<p>Mental health (and dementia)</p> <p>Noise, pollution, housing quality, quality of green space, and access to services all impact mental health</p> <p>Evidence indicates that many people with a mental health condition live or have lived in poor housing and people living in material deprivation have worse mental wellbeing.</p> <p>Dementia</p> <p>Rates of dementia are rising in line with an ageing population. The environment and housing quality have substantial impacts on the quality of life of people with dementia</p>	<p>13% of adults in Caerphilly reported a mental health condition in 2022/23 (Wales 11%)⁵</p> <p>78.9% of working age adults in Caerphilly rated their satisfaction with their life as 7 out of 10 or higher in 2022/23. (Wales 79.2%)⁶</p> <p>Estimated cost to society of mental ill health is £7.2 billion per year</p> <p>There are around 850,000 people in the UK living with dementia and expected to increase to 1.6 million by 2040</p>	<p>Increase opportunities for physical activity and social interaction</p> <p>Providing good quality, safe, secure, affordable and appropriate housing</p> <p>Good quality housing and well-planned local environments can have a substantial impact on the quality of life for someone living with dementia, helping them to live well in their community for longer</p>	<p>Build complete and compact neighbourhoods, with easy access to services and opportunities for socialisation</p> <p>Enable access to, and engagement with, the natural environment</p> <p>Reduce exposure to environmental hazards</p> <p>Consider mobility for all in design and planning</p> <p>Design 'dementia-friendly' public realm (accessible, comfortable, safe, well signposted and distinctive)⁷</p>

⁵ Welsh Government, Stats Wales. [Adult general health and illness by local authority and health board, 2020-21 onwards](#)

⁶ Public Health Wales, Public Health Outcomes Framework. [Public Health Outcomes Framework \(2022\) - Public Health Wales](#)

⁷ RTPI | [Dementia and Town Planning](#)

The Rapid Participatory Health Impact Assessment (HIA)

In the preparation of a Replacement Local Development Plan a wide range of evidence is gathered and considered by Planning Policy Officers relating to the key issues in an area, informed by both the national and local context. In addition, a number of statutory assessments are undertaken, including an Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) which includes a HIA. Whilst the ISA encompasses health considerations, the Council considered it prudent to carry out a participatory HIA in addition to the ISA, to collaborate with local stakeholders and harness local knowledge.

This HIA was therefore rapid participatory in nature and concentrated on gathering qualitative knowledge and insight into the potential health impacts of the proposed RLDP for Caerphilly from key stakeholders in the local area. The information gathered from the key stakeholders at the workshop adds an additional element to the evidence and data gathered during the ISA process.

The workshop

Caerphilly Council Policy Planning Team approached Public Health Wales (PHW) and the Wales HIA Support Unit (WHIASU) to support them to deliver a participatory stakeholder workshop. A half-day workshop was carried out on 4th June 2025 in the Innovation Centre, Ystrad Mynach.

The HIA workshop was led by WHIASU, following the systematic methodology described in the Welsh HIA guidance of '[Health Impact Assessment: A Practical Guide](#)'.⁸

Participants were invited from a range of key stakeholder organisations. The list of participants is in Appendix 1. An agenda for the workshop can be seen in Appendix 2.

The initial task in the workshop was for the group to consider population groups who could potentially be disproportionately affected by policies in the LDP and by future development. This task was undertaken using the [WHIASU Population Groups Checklist](#). Although the RLDP will affect the population as a whole, specific groups were discussed and these are highlighted below, in no particular order:

Age groups:

- Older people – the population in Caerphilly is ageing, so need to consider specific requirements for older people to enable them to live healthy lives
- Children (under 16) – need to consider their needs and the infrastructure surrounding this as children need to grow up in a healthy environment
- Young people (Secondary school, up to age 25)

Groups at higher risk of discrimination:

- People who have unstable housing or are homeless
- People with long-term health conditions
- People with a registered disability – need to consider accessible green space and travel opportunities

⁸ Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit (2012). 'Health Impact Assessment: A Practical Guide'.

- People experiencing mental health conditions – dementia friendly environments are important, access to services important to manage stress and wellbeing

Other groups:

- Veterans and military personnel – need to consider housing needs with retirement or deployment of personnel
- Asylum seekers and refugees – housing needs, GP availability

Appraisal of the impacts of the RLDP on the wider determinants of health

The RLDP will have impacts on many of the determinants of health illustrated in Figure 1, and land use planning and design is closely linked to health and wellbeing.

The participants worked systematically through the health and wellbeing determinants of health [checklist](#) and considered the potential positive and unintended negative health and wellbeing impacts of the natural and built environment in Caerphilly. They considered how the Replacement Local Development Plan could help to enhance positives or mitigate negative impacts. All of this is summarised in the table below.

Behaviours Affecting Health		Population Groups Affected
Positive Impacts/Opportunity	Potential Negative Impacts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical Activity – opportunity to provide access to safe play areas, sports facilities, catering to all ages • Nutrition – opportunity to access good food, placement of food shops; encourage community growing for healthy food. • Way marking – opportunity to highlight safe spaces such as green quiet areas and breastfeeding areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-social behaviour – potential for this sort of behaviour within park/green spaces; emphasises the need for safe spaces. • Hot foot takeaways – deprived areas dominated by hot food takeaways, tanning shops, accessing healthy food on the high street is difficult. 	<p>All.</p> <p>Specific groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children • Older people

<p>How potential identified impacts could be addressed in the RLDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider how to control fast food takeaways through planning policy – focus on health implications as well as over concentration and environmental impacts Ensure provision of spaces that young people would find safe and attractive Encourage developers to give consideration to the design of the environment to encourage physical activity, think about who will use the space and ensure it meets the needs of the community who will use it Include food sustainability and food growing opportunities within RLDP policy 		
Social and Community Influences on Health		Population Groups Affected
Positive Impacts/ Opportunity	Potential Negative Impacts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sense of place – creating social spaces for people to connect with each other and in groups Outdoor space – opportunity to provide green space for all ages Play areas – accessible for all (gender, age, disabilities, culture etc) Opportunity to create multi-use areas for multiple groups (children, teens, learning disabilities) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Play area design – potential that just providing 'standard' play areas may not be suitable for all ie closed off play equipment is only really suitable for younger children Noise – some groups may not be happy with noise levels of certain play areas; or in open spaces. Focus of development – if the focus is on town centres then there is a risk that less populated areas could be neglected, this may add to social isolation. 	<p>All</p> <p>Specific groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young people Young children People with disabilities People with sensory needs Older people
<p>How potential impacts could be addressed in the RLDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide social spaces within new development – places to meet, rest and socialise Encourage developers to create open spaces which enable people of different ages, gender, ability and culture to make use of them, multi-use spaces are more likely to attract a variety of people Ensure development considers the needs of the local population, both those currently living nearby and future residents Provide accessible play and leisure areas by understanding the needs of local children and young people. Engage the local community in designing recreation spaces 		

Mental Well-being		Population Groups Affected
Positive Impacts/ Opportunity	Potential Negative Impacts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to green and outdoor space – evidence tells us that this improves mental health and wellbeing; opportunity to explore what access means; what do people need to feel safe? • Affordable housing provision – if people have safe, healthy and accessible housing then this reduces stress leading to positive mental health and wellbeing • Adaption of space – to cater for all, if people know they can get around safely, this can aid mental health and wellbeing. • Places can be designed to benefit mental health eg dementia friendly spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Without sufficient planning of the active travel routes, there is potential that groups may be negatively impacted, such as those who need to feel safe & those on low incomes who may not be able to afford public transport. 	<p>All.</p> <p>Specific groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People with mental health conditions • People with disabilities (access to spaces) • People on low incomes
<p>How potential impacts could be addressed in the LDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the provision of spaces for people to meet, benches in open spaces or on walkways, community facilities, and places for young people to meet • Provide safe, good quality affordable housing that meets the needs of the population by gathering insight from the local community, and present these insights to developers ahead of development commencement. • Encourage the development of existing spaces within the local area to be safe, well lit and accessible for all, making sustainable spaces that people can visit to positively impact their mental health and wellbeing 		

Living and Environmental Conditions affecting health		Population Groups Affected
Positive Impacts/ Opportunity	Potential Negative Impacts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe and inviting – if a space is perceived to be safe, then people will attend – LDP has opportunity to provide these spaces. • Sustainable changes – installation of EV chargers, moving active travel routes from the side of busy roads • Housing – opportunity to build population need-led adapted houses; opportunity to facilitate downsizing for the older population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflicting policies from Welsh Government – ‘dark skies’ policy to turn off lights; people may not feel safe, so need to get a balance. • Housing need – 1 bedroom housing are most needed in the area, however they are the least affordable. • Developer costs – adding constraints on developers may make the area less attractive • Housing crisis – exploration needed to better understand the population need 	<p>All.</p> <p>Specific groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Older people • People looking to get on the property ladder
<p>How potential impacts could be addressed in the RLDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure policies for green infrastructure and active travel are adaptable to the needs of the local population • Introduce specific policy requirements about designing and creating spaces which are equitable – for all genders, abilities and cultures • Ensure green space policy and strategy considers accessibility for the community • Ensure housing policies are tailored to different areas within the County to maximise meeting of needs. 		
Economic Conditions Affecting health		Population Groups Affected
Positive Impacts/ Opportunity	Potential Negative Impacts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developer employment – opportunity to work with developers to allow unemployed people in the local area to be employed after the duration of the project? • Social Value – developers can employ local people; use local 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private sector – difficult to ensure local employment as can't place constraints of that manner. • Investors do not want to invest so much in areas of deprivation, linked to infrastructure and 	<p>Specific groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployed • People on low incomes • People living in deprived areas

<p>materials where possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local food chain – allotments; community growing; easing food costs in the cost-of-living crisis; this could be focused in areas of deprivation. 	<p>land value.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential to over regulate – let communities ‘just do’. 	
<p>How potential impacts could be addressed in the LDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure new homes are fitted with energy efficient heating and energy options, but consider how affordable these will be for new occupiers to run and whether alternative options are needed Encourage local employment opportunities within local developments Encourage the provision of community growing spaces or allotments 		
Access and quality of services		Population Groups Affected
Positive Impacts/ Opportunity	Potential Negative Impacts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of services – opportunity to provide services, protect these spaces. Community asset transfer – opportunity to facilitate this. Connections – opportunity to connect Planning Authority and local health board. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underlying issues – sometimes there are underlying historic reasons why community spaces are not being used/become vacant. Maintenance – developers are not going to provide funds for the maintenance of community facilities. 	All.
<p>How potential impacts could be addressed in the LDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the protection of existing services within the community and provide new services as appropriate to meet the needs of the community Ensure provision of and access to services is a consideration in new development, undertake audit of current provision when development is planned Liaise with Aneurin Bevan University Health Board on major development to consider impacts on health and care services and identify opportunities for collaboration. 		

Macro-economic, Environmental and sustainability Factors		Population Groups Affected
Positive Impacts/ Opportunity	Potential Negative Impacts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green Infrastructure: there is existing green infrastructure assessments in place, but also being carried out. Housing – opportunity to build energy efficient homes; consider ventilation in line with rising temperatures. Green space provision – natural cooling element, natural water absorber. Linking with other groups – opportunity to link with groups such as tree planting teams etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Change - needs to be considered throughout planning and design as increased heat and flooding will have health impacts Housing – issues with existing housing energy efficiency; retrofitting very expensive. 	All.
<p>How potential impacts could be addressed in the LDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritise consideration of impacts of climate change on health and wellbeing and factor in to design eg provision of shaded spaces in community areas or on active travel routes, provision of planting in new housing developments Protect and enhance existing green spaces and infrastructure Ensure there is consideration given to existing home in relation to their energy efficiency and cost of retrofitting 		

Summary

The Caerphilly Replacement Local Development Plan 2020- 2035 has the potential to be highly beneficial to the population of Caerphilly as it has a strong cross-cutting theme of health and wellbeing. The insights, reflections and considerations gathered from this stakeholder HIA workshop can enhance the positive impacts and reduce potential negative impacts of the wider determinants in relation to the environment if they are fed into the process of developing the next stage of the plan. The information and evidence gathered as part of this revision process will be used to inform the next stage of the Replacement Local Development Plan.

Feedback from workshop participants was positive, with comments being made about the value of having involvement and engagement in the LDP preparation process. Participants enjoyed having the opportunity to discuss the potential impacts with planners and other stakeholders.

Appendix 1: Workshop attendees

Name	Organisation
Lisa James	Caerphilly County Borough Council, Planning
Ryan Thomas	Caerphilly County Borough Council, Planning
Phillippa Leonard	Caerphilly County Borough Council, Cabinet Member
Heather Pells	Caerphilly County Borough Council, Policy
Jade Carter	Caerphilly County Borough Council, Policy
Maria Godfrey	Caerphilly County Borough Council, Environmental Health
Dave Lucas	Caerphilly County Borough Council, Strategic Planning
Ian Mullis	Caerphilly County Borough Council, Strategic Planning
Jemma Shepherd	Caerphilly County Borough Council, Caerphilly Cares
Kate Williams	Aneurin Bevan University Health Board
Heather Manson	Aneurin Bevan University Health Board
Heather Delonnette	Caerphilly County Borough Council, Policy
Mark Stringer	Caerphilly County Borough Council, Planning Policy
Jonathan Lewis	Aneurin Bevan University Health Board
Chris Dawson-Morris	Aneurin Bevan University Health Board
Laura Thomas	Caerphilly Play
Sarah Davies	Aneurin Bevan University Health Board
Richard Francis	Aneurin Bevan University Health Board
Benjamin Jones	Caerphilly County Borough Council, Planning
Mark Jennings	Caerphilly County Borough Council, Housing
Cheryl Williams	WHIASU, Public Health Wales
Catrin Lyddon	WHIASU, Public Health Wales

Appendix 2: Workshop agenda

Participatory Health Impact Assessment (HIA) Workshop for the Deposit Plan for Caerphilly Local Development Plan

June 2025, 09.30am- 12.30pm Agenda

Time	Activity	Speaker
09.15	Registration (tea/ coffee available)	
09:30	Welcome and Introduction to the Workshop	Cheryl Williams: Principal Public Health Practitioner, WHIASU
09:40	Presentation: Overview of the Local Development Plan and the Deposit Plan	Dave Lucas: Team Leader, Strategic and Development Planning, Caerphilly County Borough Council
09:50	Presentation: Key health indicators and population demographics for Caerphilly	Sarah Davies: Senior Public Health Practitioner / Richard Francis: Principal Public Health Practitioner, Aneurin Bevan University Health Board
10:05	Presentation: Overview of HIA process	Catrin Lyddon: Public Health Practitioner, WHIASU
10.20	Workshop activity: identification of key population groups who may be impacted by the LDP	Facilitated group
10:40	BREAK	

10:50	Workshop activity 2: Identification of impact of the LDP on the wider determinants of health & recommendations	Facilitated group
12:20	Final comments and concluding remarks	Cheryl Williams / Dave Lucas
12:30	Close	

Gweithdy Cyfranogiad Cyflym Asesu'r Effaith ar Iechyd

ar Gynllun Adnau Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Caerffili

4 Mehefin 2025, 09.30am-12.30pm

Agenda

Amser	Gweithgaredd	Siaradwr
09.15	Cofrestru (te/coffi ar gael)	
09:30	Croeso a Chyflwyniad i'r Gweithdy	Cheryl Williams: Prif Ymarferydd Iechyd y Cyhoedd, Uned Gymorth Asesu'r Effaith ar Iechyd Cymru (WHIASU)
09:40	Cyflwyniad: Trosolwg o'r Cynllun Datblygu Lleol a'r Cynllun Adnau	Dave Lucas: Arweinydd Tîm Cynllunio Strategol a Datblygu, Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili
09:50	Cyflwyniad: Dangosyddion iechyd allweddol a demograffeg poblogaeth ar gyfer Caerphilly	Sarah Davies: Uwch Ymarferwr Iechyd Cyhoeddus / Richard Francis: Prif Ymarferydd Iechyd y Cyhoedd, Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol

		Aneurin Bevan
10:05	Cyflwyniad: Trosolwg o'r broses Asesu'r Effaith ar Iechyd	Catrin Lyddon: Ymarferydd Iechyd y Cyhoedd, Uned Gymorth Asesu'r Effaith ar Iechyd Cymru (WHIASU)
10.20	Gweithgaredd gweithdy: nodi grwpiau poblogaeth allweddol y gallai'r cynllun datblygu lleol effeithio arnynt	Grŵp wedi'i hwyluso
10:40	EGWYL	
10:50	Gweithgaredd gweithdy 2: Nodi effaith y cynllun datblygu lleol ar benderfyniadau ehangach iechyd a argymhellion	Grŵp wedi'i hwyluso
12:20	Sylwadau i gloi	Cheryl Williams / Dave Lucas
12:30	Diwedd	