



Report on the Rapid Health Impact Assessment of the Preferred Strategy of the Local Development Plan

for
Wrexham County Borough Council

March 2008



Further information

For further information on this Health Impact Appraisal or the Preferred Strategy of the Local Development Plan please contact:

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Key Recommendations

		Lead
Local Development Plan		
1	Health improvement is needed as an additional objective in the LDP	WCBC Planning
2	The vision needs to be explicit on how to deliver health and well being	Planning
3	Each of LDP's strategic policies will clearly need to show how they will positively impact on health and well being	Planning
4	Rapid HIA should be carried out on each of the strategic policies.	Planning
5	Clear referencing to other strategies, partners and the wider community is needed in the LDP	Planning
Partnership working		
6	Community Strategy partners need to align their strategies and their action plans.	LSB partners e.g. NHS estates, LHB, AVOW
Delivery		
7	Use the ROSPA 10 point plan to define what a healthy community will look like.	Planning Health and Well Being Team
8	Develop tight guidance to drive up minimum standards of sustainable construction using BREEAM, working with developers to deliver healthy, sustainable communities	Planning
9	Commit to building in future expansion space in health facilities and schools plus green spaces and safe access to leisure, cycling, walk and play areas.	NHS Estates, Education
10	On the shelf projects are needed so that people see the Local Development Plan as a viable method to achieve the sustainable development of their community	All LSB partners

Introduction

The Local Development Plan (LDP) is a key strategic document which will set out the framework for land use planning and allocation in the County Borough between 2006 and 2021. The Sustainability Appraisal of the Key Issues and Strategy Options (December 2006) recommended that in order to develop and support/maintain social and physical environments that create the necessary conditions to protect, promote and support health and wellbeing a Health Impact Appraisal was needed. This would bring together the key Local Service Board partners to consider how any development proposals can promote the wider determinants of health across the County Borough through opportunities for walking, cycling and exercise.

The Rapid Health Impact Assessment (HIA) carried out on Wrexham County Borough Council's (WCBC) Preferred Strategy for the LDP is the first of its kind in Wales. The HIA was completed as part of a wider 12 week consultation and engagement process, with invited internal and external stakeholders from the local authority area.

The Rapid HIA was in the form of a participatory one day workshop and followed the systematic methodology of 'Improving Health and Reducing Inequalities: A Practical Guide to HIA' – the Welsh guide to HIA. (Welsh Assembly Government and Health Challenge Wales, Improving Health and Reducing Inequalities: a practical guide to health impact assessment, 2004.). HIAs can be categorised in two ways. Firstly, "in-depth" HIAs, which are conducted over a matter of weeks or months, and secondly "rapid" HIAs, which are completed in hours or days. This second approach was considered suitable for the Local Development Plan as the process had already gone through a very comprehensive option evaluation and a "preferred option" had been identified.

The Preferred Strategy was considered by using the wider determinants of health as a framework and assessed how the health and wellbeing of the population and particular vulnerable groups within that population may be potentially affected by it. The stakeholder group was varied, encompassing representatives from the Local Authority departments (planning, education, transport, health and wellbeing) and from the wider consultees - the Community Health Council (CHC), National Public Health Service in Wales (NPHS), Local Health Board (LHB) and voluntary sector organisations.

The workshop proved a highly successful framework for a lively discussion around land use and its planning and highlighted issues and themes for the Planning Department to consider as part of the next stage of the LDP's development. An evaluation of the workshop and the process was conducted and the results are attached in Appendix 2

Stage One

Potential Implications on Health and Wellbeing

Pre-workshop, the invitees were sent information on the Preferred Strategy of the Local Development Plan and information on health impact assessment. They were asked to read the literature and to consider any evidence that they may have, either quantitative or qualitative, that could be used to inform discussion on the day and bring this with them if they wished to.

Stage Two

After presentations at the start of the workshop on both the LDP and HIA, the participants were split into three ‘break out’ groups in order to consider the implications of the preferred Strategy on the local population with regard to the wider determinants of health, as defined in Appendix 3, and any evidence they may have to support their views. The information from the flipcharts was collated and is documented below, and this will need to be incorporated into subsequent stages of the Local Development Plan. The original wording has been retained except in instances of clarification.

Health and Well-being Determinants for Wrexham Local Development Plan

Lifestyles

Positives/Opportunities Identified	Negatives Identified
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Install safe street lighting• Promote physical activity• Develop safer communities• Provide multi games area• Protect green space for physical activity• Potential to develop cycle network• Develop data to ensure replacement of leisure facilities in the right place at the right time• Local shops can also be used as an information point for health promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Need to specifically define or address health in the LDP• Need to take opportunity to include, promote and protect allotment sites• Public footpaths and cycle ways need to be connected as a network• How can local people have a say over the sale of alcohol in their community?• Need to ensure community provision and maintenance of green space and other facilities.• Is green space appropriate for the size of the development, such as apartments?• Ensure that where green space is lost it is replaced by an equivalent community facility• There will be barriers to development because of the limited availability of land• Requirement to replace two leisure facilities in the County Borough can lead to effective future community engagement• The social function of shopping needs to be considered, such as vulnerable residents who use corner shops

Recommendations

		Lead
1	Use Strategic Management Team to promote joined up communication about the LDP across WCBC.	WCBC Planning
2	Develop data to ensure replacement of leisure facilities in the right place at the right time	Planning, LHB, NPHS Health, Social Care and Well Being Partnership Board Children & Young People Partnership

3	Work up proposals for an integrated and safe cycle network.	WCBC Leisure, Transport and Asset Management Department, Planning
4	Ensure and protect safe play areas, green space and walking areas alongside cycle paths	Planning WCBC TAM

Social & Community Influences on Health

Positives/Opportunities Identified

- Opportunity to mix housing tenures
- Proactively use Section 106 (Planning Gain) agreements to support well being
- Improved transport links
- LDP could strategically map out health, education and community facilities
- Strengthen social and community networks through LDP
- The LDP process engages with the wider community
- Provide the opportunity to build new homes for vulnerable residents
- Opportunity to develop mixed communities and types of properties

Negatives Identified

- Require minimum standards for Disability Discrimination Act access
- Encourage a sense of place to improve community wellbeing by not allowing a concentration of one type of dwelling such as apartments
- LDP needs to clearly link with other strategies to plan for health facilities, community centres, education provision
- Should encourage the refurbishment of existing domestic properties
- Should fully consider potential population growth through immigration and economic growth
- Should consider community cohesion for larger developments
- Need to future proof services
- Potential to make isolated communities more isolated but need to balance impact of development compared with other communities
- Need for a cycle strategy review
- Need to identify older peoples housing for independent living, especially those on low income
- Improve engagement with LHB, young people, gypsy & traveller communities
- The impact of large developments on the existing community needs to be assessed
- Public involvement in use of Section 106 funding
- The evaluation of existing communities in the preferred strategy may be incomplete

Recommendations

		Lead
1	LSB partners should use the LDP as the basis for partnerships working together	Local Service Board WCBC SMT HSCWB Partnership Board, Children and Young Peoples Partnership Board
2	Address future provision of homes for older people	HSCWB Partnership Board via the Accommodation and Housing Support Strategy Group Planning Housing
3	Build up a comprehensive picture about local community, such as GPs, traffic etc.	Planning LHB
4	Consider how LDP is 'sold' <ul style="list-style-type: none">• go out to where people already are e.g. wedding fayres• Opportunity for the LDP to be used as the basis for effective community engagement, especially young people and minority groups	Planning WCBC Communication Team Local Service Board Strategic Co-ordinating Group WCBC Strategic Management Team
5	Present on sustainable communities to C&YP Framework Partnership	Planning
6	Share information to tackle increased transport around growth areas, aligning Regional Transport Plan with LDP.	TAM Planning
7	Develop LDP through partnership work, such as health statistics to measure improvement and identify local need.	Local Service Board Planning NPHS
8	Tie in with Economic Development and Voluntary Organisations currently working in Proposed areas	Economic Development Association of Voluntary Organisations for Wrexham

Living & Environmental Conditions affecting Health

Positives/Opportunities Identified

- Ensure minimum standards for roads and roundabouts – currently biased towards cars rather than pedestrians/cyclists
- Promote access to play areas
- Reduction in CO₂ emissions
- Opportunity for achieving new lifetime and sustainable home standards
- Can provide opportunities for lifelong learning facilities
- A needs assessment has been carried out to evaluate suitable locations for a gypsy/traveller site

Negatives Identified

- How is access to services possible without a car in remote areas?
- Is the reliance on public transport in the preferred strategy realistic?
- Housebuilding in deprived areas has little benefit without new community facilities, such as Abenbury
- High BREEAM standards would restrict the development of 'villages' without facilities, such as Ruthin Road, Mold Road with no bus services or local shops.
- Health and well being needs to be a guiding principle of planning applications – design, access and community strategy
- WAG Guidance results in non-alignment of strategies with the LDP timetable
- Housing and employment may be incompatible as part of a mixed development
- Can the County Borough cope with the new homes needed in terms of waste management etc?
- Maximise affordable housing delivered otherwise those with housing needs may not benefit from this plan

Recommendations

		Lead
1	Ensure closer alignment of the four key strategies for Wrexham County Borough	LSB HSCWB Partnership C&YP Framework
2	Ensure that all new mixed developments are delivered with complementary facilities and infrastructure.	Planning
3	Use planning policy to maximise levels of affordable housing and lifetime homes.	Housing, Planning

Economic and Environmental

Positives/Opportunities Identified Negatives Identified

- Option to include community council
 - TAM needs to work up its proposals for s106 agreements
 - Could develop lifelong learning centres
 - Define maximum land value in LDP. WCBC should take a lower land value and put sustainable development conditions on developers
 - Can request developments of 100% affordable housing
 - Recognise the economic contribution of Wrexham Industrial Estate
 - Opportunity to get local business and companies involved
 - Plan for locality centres to meet growth and avoid unnecessary travel
 - Scope for smaller enterprises to be located in communities
 - Focus on existing facilities
- There is an over reliance on public transport in LDP strategy. The spread of public transport across communities is poor
 - Poor access to shops and services if you have no transport or rely on public transport
 - Is the link road to the Wrexham Industrial Estate sustainable?
 - Shift working contributing to unsustainable transport – 24 companies with 19 shift patterns on Wrexham Industrial Estate
 - Carry out HIA on future waste management facilities
 - Need to increase 25% affordable housing threshold
 - Jobs may not be available for local people

Recommendations

		Lead
1	Ensure LDP is integrated across all WCBC strategies, policies and service plans	SMT
2	Work with companies on Wrexham Industrial Estate and any new developments to increase access to public transport and local businesses.	TAM, Economic Development
3	Develop partnerships working/sharing knowledge of land asset, facilities etc.	TAM Planning
4	Carry out HIA on future waste management facilities	Environment Department

Access & Quality of Services

Positives/Opportunities Identified	Negatives Identified
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can tie Primary Care Estates Strategy into the LDP timetable• Promote dialogue for other departments and LHB to tell planning what they want by designating an LHB officer as the lead contact• Maximise 'Planning gain' to pump prime the provision of new infrastructure• Ensure new development maintains community safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Need to ensure some land is reserved for community facilities and community shops• Community shops needed to make affordable nutrition available to all• Use engagement process to address NIMBY attitudes over public amenities• Vacant brownfield sites are often ecologically interesting which is a reason to develop sensitively• Evaluate the capacity implications on GP's, schools and community facilities in new developments

Recommendations

		Lead
1	Reserve land for schools, community facilities and shops	Planning TAM Education
2	The LSB needs a formal process for understanding planning	LSB Planning
3	The Local Health Board should identify a lead officer on the LDP.	LHB
4	Establish a citizens panel which will include any objectors to the Preferred Strategy	Planning

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Macro-economic, Environmental & Sustainability Factors

Positives/Opportunities Identified	Negatives Identified
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Apply high BREEAM standards to new development to raise standards of sustainability• Ensure health and safety provisions in housing renewals• Identify areas for remodelling• Support other Council strategies and will underpin the revised Community Strategy• Energy saving – building of fuel efficient housing and encourage fuel safety schemes• Energy saving conditions applied across the board – now mandatory	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• LDP only covers new developments and could increase inequalities. Needs to consider impact on existing developments• Need to tie housing and urban renewal into LDP• Engage potential developers around price, affordability and supply• Sustainability needs to be at the heart of the strategy

Recommendations

		Lead
1	Ensure LDP vision addresses improving health and well being and health inequalities, so that every subsequent policy, strategy and development clearly relates back to this	Planning
2	Map capacity with social facilities, health centres, transport to support future growth	Planning, LHB Primary Care Estates Strategy, Social Care, TAM
3	Consider the implication for communities where development is not proposed.	Planning

Conclusion

The workshop considered that the implementation of the final recommendations would have the potential to improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities within the local community via delivery of the Preferred Strategy of the LDP. It will be used as a basis to influence the final draft of the LDP, which will be published and consulted on during summer 2008. The HIA highlighted some key themes to be considered and opportunities to be followed up which tie in with the 3 priorities of the LDP, which are housing, employment and growth areas of the Borough..

Housing

The Preferred Strategy recommends consolidating recent housing growth.

+	-
Encourage regeneration of communities	Accessible public transport is needed to avoid social exclusion
Capacity to support local leisure facilities to encourage health and fitness	Additional resources needed to support growth and ensure equality of access to services
Emphasis on ensuring affordable housing	

Employment

The Preferred Strategy calls for recent development rates supplemented by a small amount for potential growth in the education and health sectors

+	-
Recognises the contribution of Wrexham Industrial Estate as a hub for economic growth and employment opportunities	Workforce issues – will the jobs be for local people?
Focuses on existing facilities and plan for 'locality centres' to avoid unnecessary travel	Sustainable and accessible transport links needed for future employment/economic growth

Growth areas

The Preferred Strategy directs new growth to aid the continued regeneration of communities in parts of Wrexham and some western villages, with limited growth dispersed among appropriate rural villages

+	-
Wrexham focused development will enable increasing capacity to continue to deliver specialised healthcare from the Maelor Hospital, plus to enable preventative healthcare services to be reengineered around localities.	Growth in some areas will put pressure on current services such as GP/Primary Care services and waste management.
Growth can enhance a sense of	Need for additional, accessible retail

community and pride in Wrexham	and other services to sustain growing communities.
	Already rural or isolated communities could become still further isolated and see migration out due to lack of amenities

In addition, on a positive level, the Preferred Strategy of the LDP will ensure that there will be opportunity for increased physical activity via delivery of more cycle paths and protecting green space for communities to use, will improve access to services for some through sustainable transport options, will ensure that affordable housing could become more widely available and that the nature of new housing adheres to the highest quality and energy efficiency standards. It has undertaken a wide consultation process and tried to reach out to other partners in the local area.

The HIA has also raised issues and identified some future areas of work. These include the need to explicitly address health and wellbeing and consider health inequalities within the LDP, to strengthen or establish links with other partners, strategies and communities in order to make the process more engaging and inclusive and whilst the LDP promotes sustainable transport, it needs to consider the use of public transport more. Crucially, it also does not take into account any future capacity issues that may arise from increased land use development and population increase i.e. implications on Primary Care and social services and the increased need for communities facilities and amenities. Finally, a gap that needs to be addressed at a higher level is a lack of synchronised strategy development and timing.

The participants in this process have expressed that this was a positive and useful experience. The session has demonstrated that there is a wealth of ideas in relation to this area, and further Health Impact Assessment work could be undertaken in the future. The HIA provided a successful framework to inform both the Planners and the decision makers within the Local Authority. The session facilitated networking and contacts were made for the future consultation of the LDP and highlighted issues at a local community and stakeholder level.

This report will be disseminated to key stakeholders and attendees.

Appendix One



2006 - 2021

Wrexham Local Development Plan

summary Preferred Strategy

Draft for public consultation
October 2007



providing a framework for your future



This document is available a variety of accessible formats including large print, Braille and on audio cassette or computer disk.

If you would like a copy in an accessible format or in a language other than English or Welsh or would like someone to explain it to you please contact:

Policy Section
Planning Department
Wrexham County Borough Council
Lambpit Street, Wrexham LL11 1AR

Telephone: 01978 292013

PLAN THE FUTURE WITH US!

*Have you even been delighted or dismayed about a development in your area? Or have you said to yourself "I would have never allowed that development there!" Well, this is your opportunity to get involved in the planning system, by participating in the preparation of the '**Wrexham Local Development Plan**'.*

WREXHAM LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2006 - 2021

PREFERRED STRATEGY

The Council is drawing up a new planning framework - '**the Wrexham Local Development Plan**' - to guide future growth and development in the County Borough up to 2021. We need to plan for where people will live, work, play and how they'll get around; once adopted, the Council will use the Plan to decide whether planning permission should be granted or refused.

The current stage in the Plan preparation process is the '**Preferred Strategy**', which provides a basis for meeting the economic, social and environmental needs of the area. It sets out:

- the vision and key objectives for the Local Development Plan;
- how much housing and employment development is needed;
- which towns and villages will grow and which will stay the same;
- the strategic policies, which are the most important planning policies to address the key issues; and
- the key diagram, showing the areas in the County Borough that will be affected.

Land allocations and detailed planning policies are not included in Preferred Strategy, but will be set out in a future 'Deposit Plan'.

This leaflet summarises the key elements of the Preferred Strategy

YOUR ROLE

Planning can affect your quality of life because it can change the area where you live, work or visit. We want your views on the Preferred Strategy. Do you think the strategy has the right emphasis, have all strategic issues been adequately addressed, do any issues need to be strengthened?

This is the first stage of public dialogue to test whether the draft Preferred Strategy is right. Your views are valuable and they will ensure the Plan is sound, and sustainable. At the back you will find a response form. Please let us have your comments by **26th November 2007**.

KEY DRIVERS FOR CHANGE

The following key social, economic and environmental issues have been identified as the most important in the County Borough; the Preferred Strategy seeks to address them through spatial planning:

- The County Borough has a buoyant housing market and increasing housing affordability problems.
- Recent demand for specific housing tenures and types is increasingly outstripping supply.
- Pockets of social and economic deprivation or physical decay exist throughout the County Borough but particularly in some Western Villages and parts of Wrexham.
- The local economy is over dependent on manufacturing and suffers from low skills, low wages and inadequate accessibility.
- The County Borough has an oversupply of employment land some of it in the wrong location and of inadequate quality.
- Key strategic employment sites with good access to the A483(T) need to be safeguarded for employment use.
- There are growth opportunities for strong retail, leisure, health and education sectors in Wrexham.
- Significant physical, infrastructure and policy constraints limit development opportunities.
- Public transport service improvements are required to enhance accessibility between and within settlements and employment, education and health centres.
- The design quality of development needs to be enhanced.
- Carbon emissions need to be reduced through a more efficient and effective settlement pattern and sustainable land use, transport and building.
- The historic, built and natural environments are important assets that define the County Borough's sense of place and require protection and enhancement.
- Community cohesion and local distinctiveness needs to be stimulated by physical regeneration and better design.

THE VISION

The Plan's long-term vision must help deliver and reflect, in land use terms, national and regional strategy and the local community strategy. The proposed vision is as follows:

"Sustainability will underpin the planning strategy designed to deliver regenerated and cohesive communities and a prosperous and diverse economy within a better quality environment".

Do you think the vision has the right emphasis? - Please answer using the comments form on the back pages

THE PREFERRED STRATEGY

a) Principles of the Preferred Strategy:

The following four key principles will guide the preferred strategy:

- **Sustainable Development**
- **Better Quality Environment**
- **Prosperous Economy**
- **Community Cohesion and Equality of Opportunity**

b) How much development

i) Housing

The County Borough needs to provide 6300 new homes by 2021 (about 420 new homes each year). This is broadly inline with past completions (the 5-year average (2001-2006) = 410 new homes per year)

The Council has carried out a number of studies and taken the view that there is capacity within the existing town and village settlement limits, so it is likely that **no additional greenfield land outside existing settlement limits will be needed to accommodate this level of housing growth.**

The new homes will come from:

- The existing housing land supply (sites with planning permission and undeveloped sites allocated in the Unitary Development Plan) which total 4001 homes; and
- Vacant or under-used land within existing settlement limits capable of accommodating an additional 3995 homes, of which between 60% and 80% (that is 2397 and 3196 homes) are realistically expected to come forward before 2021.

Do you agree with the preferred level of housing growth? - Please answer using the comments form on the back pages

ii) Employment

The County Borough needs to provide 120 hectares of land in the right locations for employment development (this equates to about 8 hectares of land being developed each year up until 2021). This is slightly higher than recent development rates, to allow for potential growth in the education and health sectors.

The County Borough has lots of available land for employment, but some of it is not suitable for the modern businesses we want to attract to the area, such as the health, education and service sectors. The Council will therefore need to re-evaluate the land supply and de-allocate the poor sites (these sites may be allocated for other uses such as housing, or be taken out of the settlement

limit completely) and make sure the good sites are saved for employment use only. In particular, key employment sites with good access to the A483 will be safeguarded for employment use.

Most employment sites will be located on existing industrial and business parks, but some brand new sites may also be needed to meet the requirements of the Strategy.

Do you agree with the preferred level of employment growth? - Please answer using the comments form on the back pages

c) Where Development will go

i) Areas where development is promoted

The Preferred Strategy directs most new development to the areas in the County Borough in need of social, economic or physical regeneration; this includes the settlements of **Wrexham, Broughton, Brymbo, Cefn/Acrefair, Chirk, Coedpoeth, Gwersyllt, Llay, Penycae, Rhos/Johnstown, Ruabon, and Rhostyllen**. In addition, some small-scale growth will be dispersed among appropriate rural villages, namely **Gresford and Rossett**.

Sustainable development is a key principle of the plan, and the Preferred Strategy focuses development on these settlements as they have:

- the best public transport provision, a good range of local facilities (such as schools, health centres, leisure centres etc) and places of employment close by, which will reduce the need to travel by private car; and
- a sizeable amount of previously developed, under-used or vacant land.

This approach protects the natural environment and important local landscapes, encourages new job opportunities in regeneration area, meets local housing demand, and supports local shops and community facilities.

Do you agree with the areas where development is promoted? - Please answer using the comments form on the back pages

ii) Areas where development is restricted

The strategy restricts growth within other settlements that:

- do not have a range of key community facilities,
- have insufficient infrastructure (such as roads, sewers and utility services);
- have poor access to employment; or
- have severe environmental constraints.

The settlements within this category, mainly situated in the rural west and east of the County Borough, are: **Bangor-is-y-coed, Bersham, Bettisfield, Bronington, Burton, Bwlchgwyn, Cross Lanes, Dolywern/Llwynmawr, Hanmer, Llanarmon Dyffryn Clwyd, Froncysyllte, Garth, Glyn Ceiriog, Gwynfryn, Halton, Holt, Horsemans Green, Marchwiel, Marford, Minera**,

New Brighton, Overton, Penley, Pentre, Pontfadog, Rhosrobin, Southsea, Sydallt, Tallarn Green, Tanyfron, Tregeiriog, Trevor, Trevalyn and Worthenbury.

New development is limited only to that with existing planning permission for development, infilling and the re-use of existing buildings within existing settlement limits and the conversion of suitable buildings in the adjacent countryside.

Do you agree with the areas where development is restricted? - Please answer using the comments form on the back pages

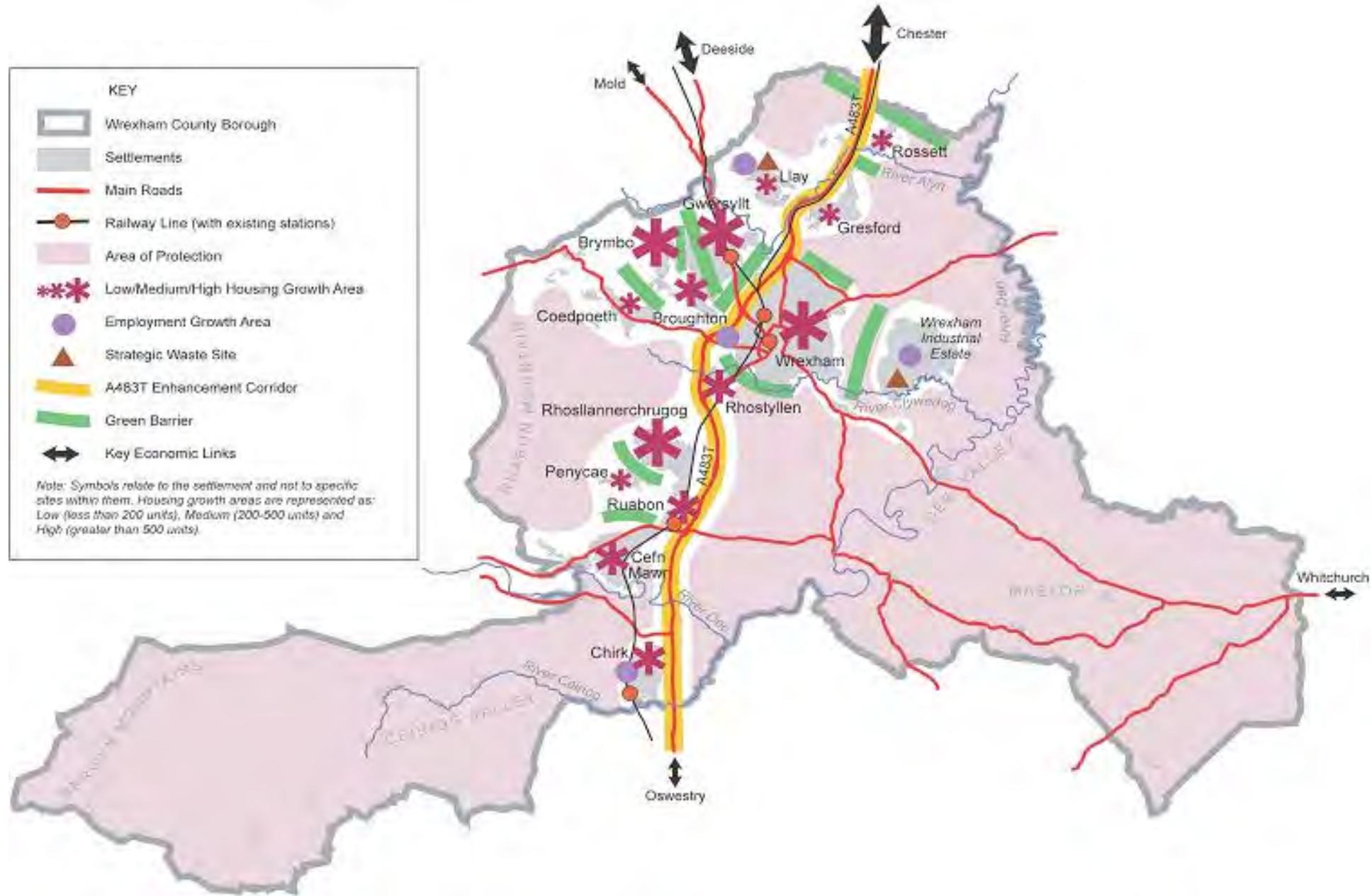
iii) Areas where development is prohibited

Generally the western, southern and eastern parts of the County Borough contain lots of high quality historic landscapes where development is inappropriate and where the protection and enhancement of these landscapes and valuable natural habitats is very important. These areas include the western uplands of the Ruabon and Eglwyseg mountains, the remote western Ceiriog valley and the potential Berwyn Range Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and, in the east, the historical Maelor Saesneg which contains the River Dee and its floodplain. No development will be allowed in these important areas of the County Borough.

Do you agree with the areas where development is prohibited? - Please answer using the comments form on the back pages

To read the full Preferred Strategy consultation document please visit the Council's web-site: www.wrexham.gov.uk/planning and click on the '**Wrexham Local Development Plan Consultation**' link. Paper copies are also available for public viewing in local libraries, or through your Community Council. Alternatively, please contact the planning department:

By phone: 01978 292013
By fax: 01978 292502
By e-mail: planning_policy@wrexham.gov.uk
In writing to: Wrexham LDP, Planning Department, Wrexham County Borough Council, Lambpit Street, Wrexham, LL11 1AR
Interactively: visit www.wrexham.gov.uk/planning
In person: visit the Planning Department at the above address and ask to speak to any member of the planning policy team (opening hours: 8.45am-5.15pm Monday to Thursday, 8.45am-4.45pm on Friday).



Comments Form (summary leaflet)

Completed by (*insert name*)

Organisation (*if appropriate*)

Address (*or other contact details*).....

.....
.....
.....

1. The Vision

Do you think the vision has the right emphasis?

Yes / No

Please use the space below to explain why:

2. How much Development

i) Do you agree with the preferred level of housing growth?

Yes / No

Please use the space below to explain why:

ii) Do you agree with the preferred level of employment growth? Yes / No

Please use the space below to explain why:

3. Where Development will go

i) Do you agree with the areas where development is promoted? Yes / No
Please use the space below to explain why:

ii) Do you agree with the areas where development is restricted? Yes / No
Please use the space below to explain why:

iii) Do you agree with the areas where development is prohibited Yes / No
Please use the space below to explain why:

Please continue on another sheet of paper if necessary and return to:

Wrexham LDP
Planning Department
Wrexham County Borough Council
Lambpit Street
Wrexham
LL11 1AR

Appendix Two

Evaluation feedback for HIA of Local Development Plan, Wrexham CBC.

Date: 14th November 2007

Venue: Alyn Waters Country Park, Wrexham

Attendees:

Phil Walton	Strategic Director, WCBC
Lawrence Isted	Chief Planning Officer, WCBC
Clive Nicholls	Planning Policy Manager, WCBC
Gillian Cowan	Health, Social Care and Well-being Strategy Manager, LHB/WCBC
Michael Cantwell	Sustainable Development Officer, WCBC
Louise Woodfine	Principal Public Health Practitioner, NPHS
Sylvia Rickard	Senior Public Health Practitioner, NPHS
Jon Sankey	Community Regeneration, WCBC
Hannah Greensmith	Forum for the Future
Ken Danskin	Leisure, WCBC
Chris Bean	Local Health Board
Alyn Jones	Transport, WCBC
Rebeccah Lowry	Economic Development, WCBC
Peter Duncan	Environmental Protection, WCBC
Janet Williams	Health and Wellbeing Strategy Facilitator, AVOW
Harry Prankard	Clwyd CHC
Sylvia Prankard	Clwyd CHC
Wendy Barnsley	Housing, WCBC
Sue Walker	Health, Social Care and Well-being Team, WCBC
Jerry O'Keeffe	Health and Wellbeing Strategy Facilitator, WCBC
Julie Cooper	AVOW
Sarah Shannon	Older Peoples Strategy Officer, WCBC
Martin Ducey	Transport, WCBC
Gaynor Edwards	Local Health Board

Expectations/Comments on workshop and rating (1=poor, 10=excellent):

- To 'do' a rapid HIA and see benefits and negatives. Lively workshop and discussion, raising good meaningful points. Well worth attending and doing. Very well facilitated by Liz and very clear and professional (10)
- Get planners and health stakeholders together in a room to begin relationship (9)
- Very interesting and informative but raised more questions than answers. Many valuable points made and a need recognised for further engagement and discussion to breakdown 'silo' thinking and planning (8)
- To learn more about the LDP. To contribute to its development in a constructive way. To try to ensure Health and Wellbeing issues are given appropriate priority in plan (8)
- Felt that the workshop made people think outside the 'box' and appreciate the likely impacts of the LDP (8)
- Greater understanding and collective 'buy-in' to the LDP process (8)

- Thoroughly enjoyable to hear different views/opinions on what could have been a very dry event (8)
- To inform/provide information about the Local Development Plan and how the LHB can ensure involvement during the development and accomplishment of goals/outcomes (8)
- To reinforce the importance of ‘partnership’ organisations communicating with each other (8)
- Good systematic way of teasing out key issues, allowed for good debate – but structure was maintained. Good group dynamic. Maybe something in briefing at leaving inhibitions at the door – thinking outside the box is a necessity for this kind of thing (8)
- To gain better knowledge of LDP. To input older peoples issues. To be able to reflect on implications of proposals (7)
- Good forum for exchange of views. Areas of commonality identified also conflicts. Identified the need to clarify priorities. Good direction from facilitator. Workshop highlighted issues that would not normally have been seen as significant from the perspective of my service area (7)
- Greater involvement in determining the outcomes and opportunities which exist within the plan (7.5)
- Very interesting discussions, looking forward to the report. I think that the benefits of the community engagement are not fully understood by those in the Planning System (7)
- That our comments will be noted and taken into account. Health is such a wide issue and the LDP will considerably affect people’s lives and health issues in many ways – both positively and negatively (6/7)
- Application of HIA as a tool to assess the LDP seemed, in some respects to be lost – we probably came up with ‘suitable’ outcomes anyway (5)
- I didn’t have any expectations. I came to contribute to the Health Impact Assessment on the LDP by contributing from an Economic Development perspective. I have had an enjoyable morning, I have gained more knowledge and understanding of the Preferred LDP strategy and considered wider determinants of health than I have previously considered. I also feel I have made a constructive contribution that will influence how we go forward in integrating policies and strategies linked to land use, health and community cohesion in Wrexham.

Appendix Three

The next two pages show part of a toolkit that was used during the appraisal taken from “Improving Health and Reducing Inequalities – A Practical guide to health impact assessment”

(Welsh Health Impact Assessment Support Unit & Partners, 2004.)

Health and well-being determinants checklist Please note that this list is a guide and is not exhaustive.	
1. Lifestyles	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Diet• Physical exercise• Use of alcohol, cigarettes, non-prescribed drugs• Sexual activity• Other risk-taking activity
2. Social and community influences on health	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Family organisation and roles• Citizen power and influence• Social support and social networks• Neighbourliness• Sense of belonging• Local pride• Divisions in community• Social isolation• Peer pressure• Community identity• Cultural and spiritual ethos• Racism• Other social exclusion
3. Living/environmental conditions affecting health	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Built environment• Neighbourhood design• Housing• Indoor environment• Noise• Air and water quality• Attractiveness of area• Community safety• Smell/odour• Waste disposal• Road hazards• Injury hazards• Quality and safety of play areas
4. Economic conditions affecting health	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unemployment• Income• Economic inactivity• Type of employment• Workplace conditions
5. Access and quality of services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Medical services• Other caring services• Careers advice• Shops and commercial services• Public amenities• Transport• Education and training• Information technology
6. Macro-economic, environmental and sustainability factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Government policies• Gross Domestic Product• Economic development• Biological diversity• Climate

Vulnerable and/or disadvantaged population groups

The target groups you identify as vulnerable or disadvantaged will depend on the characteristics of the local population and the nature of the proposal itself. The most disadvantaged and/or vulnerable groups are those which will exhibit a number of characteristics, for example children in living poverty. This list is therefore just a guide and you may like to focus on groups that have multiple disadvantages.

1. Age related groups*

- Children and young people
- Older people

2. Income related groups

- People on low income
- Economically inactive
- Unemployed
- People who are unable to work due to ill health

3. Groups who suffer discrimination or other social disadvantage

- People with disabilities
- Refugee groups
- People seeking asylum
- Travellers
- Single parent families
- Lesbian and gay people
- Ethnic minority groups**
- Religious groups**

4. Geographical issues

- People living in areas known to exhibit poor economic and/or health indicators
- People living in isolated areas
- People unable to access services and facilities

You will also want to assess the impact on the general adult population and/or assess the impact separately on men and women.

Please note that this list is a guide and is not exhaustive.

* Could specify age range or target different age groups for special consideration.

** May need to specify.

Appendix Four: About the Welsh Health Impact Assessment Support Unit.

Health Impact Assessment is a process which supports organisations to assess the potential consequences of their decisions on people's health and well-being. The Welsh Assembly Government is committed to developing its use as a key part of its strategy to improve health and reduce inequalities.

Health impact assessment 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. Health impact assessment 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. It also provides a way of addressing the inequalities in health that continue to persist in Wales.

Welsh Health Impact Assessment Support Unit

WHIASU is based in the Cardiff Institute of Society, Health and Ethics which is part of Cardiff University's School of Social Sciences. It is funded by the Welsh Assembly Government, through the Wales Centre for Health and is resourced to cover both North and South Wales.

The key roles of WHIASU are:

- To support the development and effective use of the health impact assessment approach in Wales through building partnerships and collaborations with key statutory, voluntary, community and private organisations in Wales.
- To provide direct information and advice to those who are in the process of conducting health impact assessments.
- To contribute to the provision of new research, and provide access to existing evidence, that will inform and improve judgements about the potential impacts of policies, programmes and projects.

For more information with regard to HIA or the Welsh Health Impact Assessment Unit please contact:

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