

Section 5: Practical resources

Figure 7

Resource 2 – Process for public health involvement in development planning (policy) (see Section 2.3 for further information)

| Stage | How to engage (for planners) | How to engage (for public health practitioners) |
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| <p>Stage 1: Evidence base Initial scoping of planning issues, draft vision and strategy, place-based policies and development allocations, commissioning and compilation of material evidence.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Scope planning interventions relevant to health: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Potential planning interventions. ■ Priority areas – areas of deprivation, high obesity. ● Align strategies and plans by taking into account: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Health priorities set out in well-being statements. ■ Local Health Board plans and strategies. ■ Other council corporate plans and strategies. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide public health evidence to planners as part of the LDP evidence base (see page 11, above). ● Make planners aware of local health and well-being and healthcare service priorities. |
| <p>Stage 2: Pre-deposit – issues and options consultation</p> <p>Stage 3: Pre-deposit preferred options plan consultation Early stakeholder engagement and formal consultation on evidence, issues, objectives, alternatives, site allocations, policies, and integrated SA/initial SA report. Consideration of responses.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support health-relevant policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Develop a specific health policy, including healthcare. ■ Mainstream health into policies and justification texts. ● Embed health into area-specific policies and sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Align planning interventions to areas which will benefit from specific health policies. ● Contribute to the assessment and appraisal process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ SEA/SA and HIA as appropriate. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consider the opportunities to develop health-specific policies on active travel, green spaces and access to healthy food; and then agree with planners. ● Comment on SEA/SA and identify health and well-being impacts and benefits and address any inequalities. ● Refer to WHIASU or LPHT for advice and guidance about HIA as appropriate. ● Submit formal public health response to consultation stages via the Director of Public Health. |
| <p>Stage 4: Deposit Formal consultation on the deposit LDP. SA report. Consideration of responses.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Check conformity to national policy and guidance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Refer to PPW and TAN policies. ● Check conformity to other plans and strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Refer to local well-being plans. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Make sure that health elements of national policies are taken into account in the draft LDP when formulating responses to planners. |
| <p>Stage 5: Examination in Public (EiP) and inspector recommendations Testing of the LDP by the planning inspector, taking the format of topic discussions.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Seek expert witness support and evidence from public health as appropriate. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supporting planners during the examination as requested. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Expert statements to the planning inspector if required, with health evidence. |
| <p>Stage 6: Local authority adoption The point at which the LDP comes into force.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure that public health and relevant colleagues in environmental health are aware of the adopted document. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote awareness among public health colleagues in Local Health Boards and other health organisations on the adopted document. |
| <p>Stage 7: Monitoring and plan review The local authority is required to monitor progress on implementing policies and achieving related targets in an annual monitoring report.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure that health-relevant indicators are included in the LDP and assessed in the annual monitoring report. ● Where appropriate, seek support and evidence from public health. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consult and agree with planners on supporting annual monitoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Set out targets and indicators relevant to health. ● Submit health and health inequalities data from the Public Health Wales Observatory to planners as part of the annual monitoring report. |