

Section 5: Practical resources

Figure 8

Resource 3 – Process for health involvement in the development management (planning applications) (see Section 2.4 for further information)

Stage	How to engage (for planners)	How to engage (for public health practitioners)
<p>Stage 1: Pre-application discussion Advice given by planners to applicants before making a planning application.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agree with health consultees an arrangement for notifying public health. ● Highlight with applicant the need for EIA or HIA, and seek the support of public health consultees. ● Check what the adopted LDP says about health. ● Engage environmental health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Seek to agree with planners an arrangement for notifying public health on discussions. ● Understand what can/cannot be considered in planning – material considerations.
<p>Stage 2: Submission and validation – Planners check the application for validation, including information requirements from the local validation list.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure that advice is provided to the validation officer on the scope of health information requirements, if required by LDP policy. ● Ensure that an HIA or checklist assessment is included if required in LDP policy for developments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide planners, where necessary, with relevant policies, strategies or position statements. ● Provide health evidence for planners.
<p>Stage 3: Publicity and consultation A statutory consultation period of 21 days for the public to make comments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Read community comments to support and/or evidence common themes. ● Any community concerns to be highlighted to health consultees and applicant if appropriate. 	
<p>Stage 4: Statutory consultation Consultation with statutory and non-statutory consultees, with 21 days to respond.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure that public health is consulted as a consultee. ● Suggest how the development can be made acceptable through planning conditions or Section 106 obligations. ● Review comments made by health consultees and consider the need for further dialogue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Formally respond to consultation via the Local Health Board as a health consultee. ● Where necessary, review any supplemental information provided by the planners/applicant and provide further public health response/public health risk assessment.
<p>Stage 5: Consideration The case officer makes a recommendation to be considered by the planning committee.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● If to be discussed by the planning committee. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● If required and requested, public health consultee to attend the meeting with planning officers.
<p>Stage 6: Planning decision A decision is made for either unconditional approval with conditions, or refusal.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure that recommended public health-related planning conditions and/or Section 106 obligations are included in the decision notice. ● Provide health consultees with the written decision. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Review outcome of decision and continue to provide support if necessary. ● Assist with the monitoring and implementation of Section 106 obligations.
<p>Stage 7: Appeal (if submitted)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Review any comments made by health consultees, including a need for further dialogue with the applicant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assist planners with evidence if health impacts are a key concern in any appeal made.
<p>Stage 8: Development commencement and enforcement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure compliance with the planning decision. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assist planners with evidence if health impacts are a key issue in enforcement.