

Flintshire Deposit Local Development Plan 2015 - 2030

A Rapid Participatory Health
Impact Assessment Workshop
Flintshire LDP Final

December 2019

1. Introduction

1.1 The Council is in the process of preparing the Local Development Plan (LDP) which will guide development in the County between 2015 and 2030. The LDP will identify certain locations where new development, such as housing and employment will be permitted, whilst also seeking to protect other areas from development. Once adopted, the LDP will form the basis for making decisions on individual planning applications in the County.

1.2 This document reports on the outcome and recommendations of the rapid participatory Health Impact Assessment (HIA) workshop on Flintshire County Councils Local Development Plan held on 20/12/19 by Public Health Wales. The workshop was part of the overall consultation process to consider and include professional views on the potential impacts of the plan on the Health and Wellbeing of the population of Flintshire.

The HIA report will add to the evidence base in support of the Plan and will supplement the health impact assessment which formed part of the Integrated Impact Assessment.

Betsi Cadwaladr Public Health Team

A rapid Participatory Health Impact Assessment Workshop on Flintshire County Council Local Development Plan Final Report

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Purpose and Summary of Document:

This document reports on the outcome and recommendations of a rapid participatory HIA workshop on Flintshire County Council's Local Development Plan. The rapid participatory workshop was part of the overall consultation process to consider and include professionals' views on the potential impacts of the plan on Health and Wellbeing of the population in Flintshire. The finding from this workshop will contribute towards wider consultation to support the last stage of finalising the plan.

Work Plan reference: Area partnership work

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1. Introduction

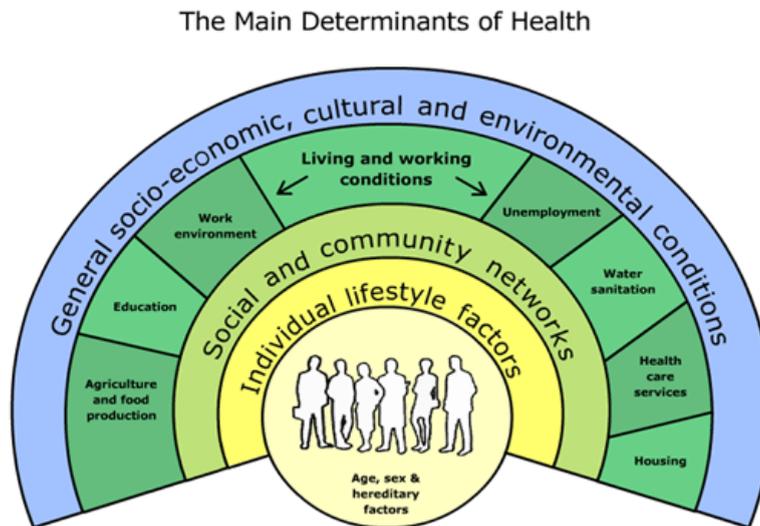
Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a process which supports organisations to assess the potential consequences of their decisions on people’s health and wellbeing. The Welsh Government (WG) is committed to developing its use as a key part of its strategy to improve health and reduce inequalities although HIA is currently not Statutory.

HIA 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 maximize opportunities for health and to minimize 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 or plan. Within HIA a broad definition of health is used.

“A state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity” (World Health Organisation, 1948)

At the core of HIA the *Wider Determinants of Health* provide a framework to undertake the assessment component of the HIA process.

Source: Based on Dahlgren and Whitehead (1991)



While some of the impacts on health determinants may be direct, obvious, and/or intentional others may be indirect or unintentional.

The main output from any HIA is a set of mitigations or recommendations informed by the evidence gathered. This will then inform the further development of the plan, policy or initiative to minimize risks and maximize potential positive health and wellbeing outcomes.

2. Background

The North Wales Local Public Health Team was approached by Flintshire County Council's Planning and Policy lead to undertake a rapid participator HIA on the Deposit Plan. National legislation and Planning Policy Wales places a duty on the Local Planning Authorities to produce a Local Development Plan (LDP). The LDP is a land use plan for a county and sets out the planning requirements to achieve sustainable development. The LDP outlines the needs for housing; economic growth; infrastructure and community facilities, and where these developments will take place through the allocation of land. The Flintshire LDP covers the period 2015-2030. There are a number of stages involved in the development of the LDP. Throughout the development, process there is a duty to consult at key stages. There is a growing use of HIA methodology as part of the consultation approach within LDP development in Wales. This approach considers the health and wellbeing effects on all sections of society including issues of equality and equity and involves key stakeholders including vulnerable groups such as older people and geographically isolated groups.

3. Deposit Plan Consultation

The overall purpose of The Plan is to support economic growth, and raise standards of living within the area to maximise community benefit and bring forward a development plan that is in the best interest of the County and its people. National legislation and planning guidance places a duty on every Local Planning Authority in Wales to produce a Local Development Plan that delivers sustainable development, ensuring that social, economic, environmental and cultural factors are all suitably balanced. Informed by the pre deposit participation stages, a vision and set of strategic objectives have been formulated to ensure the plan achieves its purpose. The vision sets out how the County Council is expected to change. The overall vision translates into 16 detailed strategic policies, which sets out what the plan is trying to achieve ([Appendix 1](#), summary of Strategic policies). It is the impact of those strategic policies on health and wellbeing, which was assessed during the HIA.

4. Evidence

In the preparation of a Local Development Plan a wide range of evidence is gathered and considered by the Planning Policy Officers relating to the key issues facing a county, informed by both the national and local context. In addition, a number of statutory assessments are undertaken, including Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA), which contribute to the evidence base. Flintshire County Council undertook an Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) on preferred strategy the findings of which was published in December 2017. An Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) was also undertaken on the Deposit Plan and published as part of the consultation.

Notwithstanding that, the IIA encompasses health considerations, the Council felt it was important to carry out a bespoke HIA, which could involve and harness local stakeholders and knowledge.

Whilst HIA is not a statutory requirement within the development of LDPs anywhere in the UK, Planning Policy Wales (PPW) Guidance (Welsh Government, Ed.8 2016) makes reference to impacts on health by stating 'the several impacts of plans upon health and its determinants should be considered'.

HIA uses the wider determinants (shown in section 1) as the framework through which to undertake the assessment and assess any plan, policy or proposal. The evidence base used to inform the wider determinants is diverse and highlights the association between those wider determinants and the health and wellbeing outcomes for individuals and communities. Housing, employment and the physical environment are key elements of the wider determinants and, as stated above in section 2 the focus of the considerations within the LDP. HIA is therefore a useful and appropriate methodology to apply within the consultation of the LDP.

The findings from the HIA session will form part of the evidence gathered during the consultation phase of the Plan.

5. Rapid Participatory HIA Workshop

The assessment workshop took place during the morning of 19 September 2019. A list of attendees is attached in [Appendix 2](#) and the agenda in [Appendix 3](#).

When undertaking an HIA it is important to have an understanding of the profile of the community that the policy, plan or intervention is intended for. The profile aids the identification of the vulnerable groups and provides local context and insight to inform the assessment. Therefore, Flintshire County Council's population profile, key Public Health issues and Wellbeing Assessment key findings was presented at the start of the session and was available to participants alongside other supporting documents throughout the session.

5.1 Purpose and Process

The purpose of the HIA session was to identify and consider whether the Deposit Plan could have a differential impact on the health and wellbeing of local people and places by using the framework of the Health and Wellbeing Wider Determinants checklist ([Appendix 4](#)) to assess the plan. Prior to the session, attendees were provided with a link to access the Deposit Plan.

At the beginning of the workshop, the Policy Team Leader provided an overview of the plan. Public Health Wales delivered a presentation on HIA, its purpose and key Public Health data on Flintshire County Council's population.

The planning Policy Officers also provided participants with a summary of the Strategic Policies with proposals maps which accompanied the Deposit Plan, which enabled participants to ask questions to obtain further clarification if required. Public Health Team's facilitators guided the discussions using the HIA determinants of Health Checklist. Two note takers recorded the discussions, which are reported in the following section:

5.2 Identification of Vulnerable Groups

The first stage of the assessment involves identifying the target groups who could be the most disadvantaged or vulnerable within the context of the Deposit Plan.

To enable focused discussions vulnerable group identification was facilitated throughout the session, along with each Strategic Policy, as opposed to the beginning of the session. A Vulnerable Group Checklist ([Appendix 5](#)) was used to guide the discussions. A range of population groups were discussed and identified with more focus on the following:

- Older population
- Single Person Households (including pensioners)
- Homeless
- Gypsies and Travellers
- Those on low income
- School age children
- Looked after children
- People with mental health issues
- Physical disability

6. Summary of Findings

This section provides a summary of the most common themes, key discussions and issues raised as the group worked through the wider determinants framework. The completed matrices and notes from the group's discussions can be found in [Appendix 6](#) and the session plan in [Appendix 7](#).

6.1 Lifestyles

The discussion mainly focused on the opportunities the Plan provides for supporting and encouraging the population to increase physical activity and active travel. Majority felt that the plan contained sufficient emphasis on active travel, which will encourage people to use alternative modes of travel. However, it was felt that the plan could be more explicit in considering accessibility and provision of safe routes for alternative modes of travel such as cycling and walking. There were suggestions that equal emphasis should be given to recreational activities along with active travel opportunities. It was felt that plan could be more explicit on provision of safe and convenient routes with a focus on vulnerable groups e.g. children and the elderly. Questions were also raised in relation of the impact of the plan on existing communities and how the plan could align the existing communities with the new developments i.e. walking/ cycling link routes. There were suggestions that a general framework might be needed to be included in Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) to address the above.

6.2 Social and community influences in Health

The main themes emerging from the discussions were related to cohesive communities and gaining a balance between the scale of development within the main urban areas and other settlements in the County. There was also an observation that large-scale developments may have difficulties in creating a 'sense of community' and there could be difficulties in overcoming negative perceptions between existing developments and the new developments. Loneliness and isolation was particularly discussed amongst the elderly population. It was suggested that by incorporating certain community features within the developments, such as allotments or community space and informal meeting spaces accessible to different ages and abilities, could support community interaction and result in positive social health and community cohesion addressing loneliness and isolation.

Concerns were raised in relation to the potential impacts if the new Gypsy and Traveller sites were divorced from existing settlements. Would be better is there was integration between the settlement community and travelling community. Given the proximity of one site adjacent to the A494(T), questions raised whether this will have a potential negative impact on those GRT communities currently situated there.

6.3 Mental Wellbeing

No specific concerns were raised for this determinant as the group felt that the overall focus on active travel, safe routes and community cohesion and provision of safe walking routes, wherever possible as part of green infrastructure networks would have a positive impact on mental wellbeing of the population.

6.4 Living and Environmental conditions affecting health

Concerns were raised related to the development of executive houses and how younger people within Flintshire will be able to afford and how it will help homelessness. There were also concerns over the suitability of the executive houses for the aging population. Concerns were raised that building more executive houses might encourage buyers from outside of the county which in turn may not solve the issue of affordable housing availability for the residence. It was suggested that the plan should consider a well mix of affordable housing with a mix of 2-4 bedrooms, taking into account affordability and age. This was addressed by the planners that the plan already seeks an appropriate mix of housing.

Concerns were raised related to the impact of new developments and potential growth in demand for transport and road access that could compromise air quality and noise.

It was acknowledged that whilst Flintshire air pollution levels are highest in North Wales, they are average nationally and still within the normal range. However, concerns were raised that this level might be higher in certain areas such as Shotton and along the A494(T) corridor. It was noted that for those residents that have to cross-river Dee or A55 in order to move between neighbourhoods might have no choice but to use cars, which might adversely affect the air quality.

In relation to noise control, it was suggested that all new developments should have double/ glazing or other noise attenuation measures.

Green space and rural equality were particularly discussed with suggestions that the plan needs to be explicit on how we protect the landscape and green space and how well open space for Public will be managed. It was suggested that engagement with developers from the outset is crucial to encourage them look at the wider benefits of green space and how to protect them.

There were further queries in relation to sustainable employment locations and principles of sustainable development. It was suggested whether STR1 and STR4 could be made more explicit about the provision of designed foot and cycle paths and electrical care charging points.

6.5 Economic Conditions Affecting Health

There were a number of positive impacts identified within this determinant, including employment opportunities, which is expected to be created with the focus on growth within the plan and the known benefits to health and wellbeing from being in employment. Moreover, the provision of additional housing is expected to have a positive impact on retaining graduates from the local universities and colleges as long as provision of genuinely affordable and suitable housing is taken into consideration.

It was felt that it is important to have a mix of skilled and developing skills employment to balance inward migration of skilled workers with personal development opportunities for local residents currently unemployed. Although it was acknowledged that the study model for the plan predicted growth of certain

industries, which would be market driven, the question was raised whether the plan provides reference to safeguarding farming employment opportunities. Moreover, there were some concerns raised in relation to potential challenges for encouraging active travel in accessing the new employment opportunities and it was discussed how the plan could possibly address that.

6.6 Access and Quality of Services

The focus of discussion within this theme was mainly in relation to potential pressure on existing services particularly General Practices and schools who are already under pressure from high demand and lack of resource. Concerns were raised that the potential rise in demand from new developments will adversely affect the provider receiver ratio even further. Questions raised about what trigger is used by BCUHB to increase staff and whether it will be within the gift of the health board to increase the staff level. It was acknowledged that the LDP is a land use plan and it is outside its remit to include details of workforce planning. However, participants suggested joint working between the Health Board workforce planning and Flintshire County council planning to look for the mitigation of potential impacts of the plan on health services, especially GPs. Similar concerns and suggestions were made in relation to a potential rise in demand on schools.

6.7 Macro-economic, Environmental and Sustainability Factors

Certain links were identified with the wider macro-economic, environmental and sustainability factors. One of these was the impact of climate change and the recognition that whilst important was very much a national consideration and beyond the scope of the local LDP. It was noted that the Policy on Climate change have sufficient reference around reducing carbon emissions; protecting and increasing carbon sinks; adapting to the implications of climate change at the strategic and detailed design level.

7. Recommendations

During the discussions, a number of potential recommendations were identified and are summarized below.

1. Considerations for easy, safe access on foot/ cycle, active travel to local services and provision of electric car charges can be made more explicit in STRs 1 and 4
2. Reference is needed on how the plan could align and integrate the existing communities with the new developments
3. Consideration for the provision of General Practices and Schools to be specifically and explicitly mentioned in the supporting Infrastructure Plan
4. More close and joint working between the Health Board workforce planning and Flintshire County Council planning team will be required to look for potential mitigation of any adverse impact of rising demand on health services

5. The impact of the plan and its mitigations on air quality and noise to be monitored closely
6. Potential impact of the new developments for Gypsies and Travellers, on both the settled and travelling communities needs to be considered and monitored closely
7. Develop a specific Health and Wellbeing Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) to address all above recommendations. Cardiff Council has developed a specific SPG which can be adapted for Flintshire

8. Conclusion

Those attending the HIA workshop reported that they had gained further insight and a greater understanding of the proposed LDP and its developments and that the approach taken within the HIA process had supported this. They appreciated the opportunity to bring partners together and have an open discussion. Comments were made that a presence from developers and housebuilders (although invited) around the table could have further strengthened the conversations and that this should be encouraged in the future consultations. The rapid participatory workshop was part of the overall consultation process to consider and include professionals' views on the potential impacts of the plan. The finding from this workshop will contribute towards wider consultation to support the last stage of finalising the plan

9. References

Welsh Government, ed.8, 2016, *planning policy Wales – Chapter 2 – Local Development Plan*

<http://gov.wales/docs/desh/publications/160104ppw-chapter-2-en.pdf> accessed 11-05-16

WHIASU, 2012 *Health Impact Assessment: A Practical Guide* Accessed 07-05-15

<http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sites3/Documents/522/Whiasu%20Guidance%20Report%20%28English%29%20V2%20WEB.pdf>

WCBC, 2017 *Wrexham Local Development Plan (2013-2028): Deposit Plan 2017*.

<http://www.wrexham.gov.uk/assets/pdfs/committees/ldp-appendix1-deposit-plan.pdf>

10. Appendices

Appendix 1 Summary of Strategic Polices

STR1: Strategic Growth
<p>In order to meet Flintshire’s economic ambition between 2015 and 2030, the Plan will make provision for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. 8,000 – 10,000 new jobs;ii. 139.67 hectares of employment landiii. 7,950 new homes to meet a housing requirement of 6,950. <p>The focus of this development will be at sustainable employment locations and in accordance with the sustainable settlement hierarchy and spatial distribution strategy.</p>
STR2: The Location of Development
<p>New development will be directed to the following locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Allocated Sites;ii. Principal Employment Areas as detailed in policy PE2;iii. Sustainable settlements based on the first three tiers of the settlement hierarchy, as detailed in the attached table:<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Tier 1 - Main Service Centres will be the main locations for new housing development which reinforces and contributes to sustainable settlements. Provision will include:<ul style="list-style-type: none">ii. Allocationsiii. Windfall market housingiv. Affordable housing on sites above an area / units thresholdv. Tier 2 - Local Service Centres will be the locations for more modest levels of new housing development. Provision will include:<ul style="list-style-type: none">vi. Allocationsvii. Windfall market housingviii. Affordable housing on sites above an area / units thresholdix. Small Scale Exceptions Schemes for Affordable Housing adjoining settlement boundariesx. Tier 3 - Sustainable Settlements will be the locations for housing development related to the scale, character and role of the settlement. Provision will include:<ul style="list-style-type: none">xi. Allocationsxii. Windfall market housingxiii. Affordable housing on sites above an area / units thresholdxiv. Small Scale Exceptions Schemes for Affordable Housing adjoining settlement boundaries <p>In Tier 4 Defined Villages housing development will only be permitted within settlement boundaries related to the scale, character and role of the settlement and which delivers local needs affordable housing. Provision will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Windfall market housing (only permitted when essential to delivering affordable housing)ii. Small Scale Exceptions Schemes for Affordable Housing adjoining settlement boundariesiii. In Tier 5 Undefined villages’ housing development will be limited to sensitive small scale housing development in the form of infill or rounding off where local needs affordable housing only is provided.

Settlement Tier	Tier 1 Main Service Centres	Tier 2 Local Service Centres	Tier 3 Sustainable Settlements	Tier 4 Defined Villages	Tier 5 Undefined Villages
Description	Settlements with a strategic role in delivery of services and facilities	Settlements with a local role in the delivery of services and facilities	Settlements which benefit from some services and facilities and are sustainably located	Settlements which benefit from some services and facilities with which to sustain local needs	Settlements which have few or no services and facilities and which are not of a size or character to warrant a settlement boundary
Settlement boundary	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Settlements	Aston & Shotton Buckley Connah's Quay Flint Holywell Mold Queensferry Saltney	Broughton Ewloe Garden City Greenfield Hawarden HCAC Mynydd Isa	Alltami Bagillt Bretton Brynford (Calcoed & Dolphin) Caerwys Town Carmel Coed Talon / Pontybodkin Drury & Burntwood Ffynnongroyw Gronant Higher Kinnerton Leeswood Mancot Mostyn (Maes Pennant) New Brighton Northop Northop Hall Pentre Penyffordd / Penymynydd Sandycroft Sychdyn Treuddyn	Cilcain Flint Mountain Gwernaffield Gwernymynydd Lixwm Nannerch Nercwys Pantymwyn Pentre Halkyn Penyffordd Rhosesmor Rhydymwyn Talacre Trelawnyd Trelogan & Berthengam Whitford Ysceifiog	Afonwen Cadole Cymau Dobs Hill Ffrith Gorsedd Gwaenysgor Gwespyr Halkyn Llanasa Llanfynydd Pontblyddyn Rhes-y-Cae Rhwyl Mostyn

STR3: Strategic Sites

The majority of new development in Flintshire during the Plan period will be provided by a combination of commitments and new sites located in accordance with to the sustainable settlement hierarchy. Two key strategic sites will make an important contribution to the overall provision for growth in Flintshire over the Plan period:

STR3A Northern Gateway Mixed Use Development Site: Employment, housing, commercial, community facilities:

- i. 1,300 new homes, including affordable
- ii. 72.4 hectares of B2/B8 employment land
- iii. Commercial development hub adjacent to A550
- iv. District Centre(s) to serve local convenience needs
- v. Strengthened and raised River Dee flood defences
- vi. Provision of internal road infrastructure
- vii. Provision of land and a contribution to extending Sealand CP School
- viii. Sustainable drainage/flood management solution
- ix. Provision of green infrastructure network
- x. Sensitive re-use of John Summers Listed buildings and grounds
- xi. STR3B Warren Hall Mixed Use Development Site: Employment and housing:
- xii. 300 new homes, including affordable
- xiii. 22.7 hectares of B1 and high quality B2 employment land
- xiv. Commercial hub involving hotel, leisure, local centre and retail
- xv. Strategic landscaping and green infrastructure network
- xvi. Sustainable transport links with nearby settlements and a link with the section of the Mold – Deeside Active Travel route between Penymynydd and Broughton.

STR4: Principles of Sustainable Development, Design and Placemaking

To promote and create new sustainable places, all development will be designed to a high standard in line with the sustainable place making design principles and should achieve local distinctiveness, be inclusive and accessible, and mitigate and adapt to climate change.

To achieve this, all development should:

- i. Be designed to be adaptable, safe and accessible, to respond to climate change, and for housing, adapt to changing needs over time;
- ii. Respond to local context and character, respect and enhance the natural, built and historic environment, and be appropriate in scale, density, mix, and layout;
- iii. Be accessible and connected, allowing ease of movement;
- iv. Make the best use of land, materials and resources;
- v. Contribute to the wellbeing of communities, including safeguarding amenity, the public realm, provision of open space and recreation, landscaping and parking provision in residential contexts;
- vi. Incorporate new, and connect to existing green infrastructure, promoting biodiversity;
- vii. Incorporate where possible on-site energy efficiency and renewable energy generation;
- viii. Ensure there is capacity and availability of infrastructure to serve new development;
- ix. Manage water and waste sustainably;
- x. Ensure that it supports and sustains the long term wellbeing of the Welsh Language.

STR5: Transport and Accessibility

Sustainable economic growth and development can only be delivered by the maintenance and enhancement of an integrated, accessible, usable, safe and reliable transport network. The development of Flintshire's transport infrastructure therefore underpins the Council's economic ambition and in turn, informs the provision of a sustainable pattern of development. Where appropriate new development and associated transport infrastructure should therefore:

- i. Facilitate accessibility to employment, homes, services, and facilities by locating development in places with access to integrated transport infrastructure, thereby reducing the need to travel;
- ii. Promote the implementation of an integrated transport solution in Flintshire, involving road, rail, bus, park and ride / share and active travel improvements;
- iii. Promote road and rail improvements to support Flintshire's sub-regional role as a strategic gateway and hub;
- iv. Ensure that the local highway network either has, or can be upgraded, to provide capacity to accommodate sustainable levels of development;
- v. Facilitate improvements to the quality, attractiveness and availability of public transport options;
- vi. Provide walking and cycling routes, linking in with active travel networks and green infrastructure networks;
- vii. Adopt a sustainable approach to the design, function and layout of new development, including providing appropriate levels of parking;
- viii. Support the movement of freight by rail or water.

STR6: Services, Facilities and Infrastructure

An essential element in planning for sustainable places is to ensure that the physical and social infrastructure exists, or can be provided, to ensure that when and where development occurs, it can be sustainably accommodated within communities.

Delivered through a combination of recognised infrastructure providers, public organisations, and private investment, new development will contribute to the provision of a range of key infrastructure, where necessary to mitigate the impacts of new development, comprising:

- i. Affordable housing;
- ii. Green infrastructure including open space and play space;
- iii. Education and health facilities;
- iv. Highways, walking and cycling and public transport improvements and electric vehicle charging points;
- v. Ecological mitigation;
- vi. Water management (supply, drainage, treatment);
- vii. Electricity and gas;
- viii. Telecommunications and Broadband;
- ix. Community and town centre facilities;
- x. Public realm and public art.

STR7 Economic Development, Enterprise, and Employment

In order to sustain Flintshire's role as a sub-regional economic hub, the Plan will support this by:

- i. Facilitating the delivery of jobs from key strategic sites at Northern Gateway, Deeside, and Warren Hall, Broughton;
- ii. Providing a range of general employment sites to enable a range of businesses to start-up, invest, innovate, expand and grow, benefitting from Flintshire's strategic location and positive quality of life;

- iii. Emphasising Deeside and its area of influence as the economic focus for Flintshire's long term economic ambition;
- iv. Providing the opportunity to realise the creation of 8-10,000 jobs in key sectors, over the plan period;
- v. Supporting the role of Flintshire's main towns as Main Service Centres, providing a range of employment, retail, leisure development, and services and facilities that are accessible to the wider communities they serve;
- vi. Supporting development related to the provision of higher/further education facilities which offer vocational skills training and direct links to key employers;
- vii. In rural areas, recognise the continued contribution agriculture makes to the rural economy, whilst also supporting wider rural enterprise, tourism and diversification;
- viii. Supporting the widespread provision of high speed broadband infrastructure across Flintshire, as well as consistent telecommunications connectivity.

STR8: Employment Land Provision

A strategic and local supply of employment land is identified to satisfy the County's employment needs. Economic development will be guided to the most appropriate locations by providing a range and choice of sites in terms of location, quality, type and size which will comprise:

- i. Land currently committed for employment uses;
- ii. Undeveloped land and existing premises within Principal Employment Areas;
- iii. Employment land allocations including two key strategic sites of sub-regional significance referred to in Policies STR3, and STR7;
- iv. The safeguarding of existing employment sites and premises, where they play an important role in meeting future economic needs;
- v. Land and sites outside settlement boundaries, allocated sites, and Principal Employment Areas which can deliver sustainable employment development through the re-use of suitable buildings and land.

STR9: Retail Centres and Development

Retail developments will be guided by the County Retail Hierarchy. This approach will seek to maintain and enhance the vibrancy, viability and attractiveness of Flintshire's town, district, and local centres, supporting the delivery of appropriate comparison and convenience retail, office, leisure, entertainment and cultural facilities.

Retail centres will be the preferred location for new retail, leisure, office, social and other town centre uses. Major development will need to comply with the 'town centres first' principles within PPW in terms of the Needs Test, Sequential Test and Retail Impact Assessment.

Given the changing role of town centres, both Town Centre and Primary Shopping Areas are defined in recognition of the need for a degree of flexibility in maintaining occupancy and footfall, and to enable a tailored approach to be taken for each centre having regard to health checks, masterplans and action plans.

STR10: Tourism, Culture, and Leisure

The intrinsic appeal of Flintshire's natural and built environment makes the County an attractive destination for sustainable tourism development. Development that capitalizes on these assets and creates a year round broad appeal will be supported.

Particular emphasis will be placed on:

- i. Supporting new and extended tourism development which is appropriate to its location and enhances the existing offer within Flintshire;
- ii. Support development that promotes accessibility to Flintshire's landscape, cultural and historic assets, including the Clwydian Range AONB, coastline, rights of way, cycling and active travel networks;
- iii. Promote and enhance the maintenance and diversification of a sustainable rural economy;
- iv. Conserving and enhancing Flintshire's natural, built and cultural heritage;
- v. Enabling a range and choice of tourism accommodation to meet a variety of needs from short visit to long stay.

PE1: General Employment Land Allocations

The following sites, as defined on the proposals map, are allocated for B1, B2 and B8 employment uses:

Ref no.	Site	Area(ha)	
STR3A	Northern Gateway Mixed Use Development Site	72.40	
STR3B	Warren Hall Mixed Use Development Site	22.70	
Ref no.	Settlement / Location	Site	Area(ha)
1	Broughton	Chester Aerospace Park	5.72
2	Broughton	Manor Lane/Hawarden Park Extension	18.20
3	Buckley	Drury New Road	1.40
4	Greenfield	Greenfield Business Park, Phase II	1.20
5	Greenfield	Greenfield Business Park, Phase III	4.40
6	Mold	Broncoed Industrial Estate	0.70
7	Mold	Mold Business Park	3.90
8	Mostyn	Adjacent Mostyn Docks	3.00
9	Queensferry	Chester Road East	3.15
10	Rhydymwyn	Antelope Industrial Estate	1.10
11	Saltney	River Lane	1.10
12	Shotton	Rowley's Drive	0.70
Total			139.67

STR11: Provision of Sustainable Housing Sites

As part of implementing the Sustainable Settlement Hierarchy, and to ensure that communities have access to sufficient, good quality, affordable housing to meet a range of needs and support economic growth, new housing will be directed to sustainably located, economically viable and deliverable housing sites.

The delivery of new housing on these sites will be expected to:

- i. Facilitate the provision of affordable housing relative to local needs and viability;
- ii. Make the most efficient use of land through appropriate density of development;
- iii. Provide balanced developments through a mix of housing units;
- iv. Make provision for specific housing needs, where appropriate, including for example small family and elderly housing, extra care and supported accommodation, live-work units;
- v. Provide or contribute to physical, environmental and social infrastructure necessary to integrate new development into communities;
- vi. Ensure in rural areas, that genuine and proportionate needs for housing are met in a sustainable manner.
- vii. The availability of housing land will be monitored and maintained over the plan period as part of the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) process, to ensure a continuous and adequate supply to enable the delivery of the overall housing requirement. This will involve maximizing the delivery of sustainable and viable commitments already within the land bank, balanced against the allocation of sustainable, viable and deliverable new sites.

STR12: Provision for Gypsies and Travellers

The accommodation needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show people has been assessed and addressed appropriately, as part of Flintshire's overall needs for housing. Under the duty identified in the Housing Act (Wales) 2014, Flintshire has assessed the future accommodation needs which informs the basis for detailed policies. The Plan makes site specific provision for permanent and transit pitches, and a criteria based policy to judge the appropriateness of planning applications for new sites as they arise. The Council will seek to work with the Welsh Government and with neighbouring Authorities on key travelling routes, to ensure that the wider regional needs of Gypsies and Travellers are being consistently and responsibly met.

STR13: Natural and Built Environment, Green Networks and Infrastructure

Environmental networks can, and do, have a variety of roles in protecting and enhancing biodiversity, defining the landscape setting of places, defining the transition from urban to countryside, and facilitating wellbeing through amenity, recreation and active leisure. The key is to balance these sometimes conflicting roles, achieving a sustainable balance. Development will identify, respect, protect, enhance and connect Flintshire's environmental assets, to create a multifunctional network of natural and historic resources.

To achieve this all development will:

- i. Protect open countryside and the undeveloped coastline;
- ii. Protect the open character and appearance of green barriers;
- iii. Conserve, protect and enhance the quality and diversity of Flintshire's natural environment including landscape, biodiversity, the Dee Estuary and the Clwydian Range and Dee Valley AONB;
- iv. Promote opportunities to enhance biodiversity and ensure resilience;
- v. Maintain, enhance, and contribute to green infrastructure;
- vi. Create and protect green spaces and open space / play environments that encourage and support good health, wellbeing, and equality;
- vii. Conserve, protect and enhance the local distinctiveness and quality of Flintshire's built and historic environment including listed buildings, conservation areas, registered historic parks, gardens and landscapes, scheduled ancient monuments and other locally important historic assets;
- viii. Make financial contributions where appropriate, to facilitate and maintain the favourable conservation status of key environmental assets;
- ix. Support measures to minimise the consequences of climate change;

- x. Protect playing fields and open space from development; and
- xi. Ensure adequate new open space and playing fields are provided as part of new housing development.

STR14: Climate Change and Environmental Protection

The Council will seek to mitigate the effects of climate change and ensure appropriate environmental protection in the County through:

- i. Ensuring new development is sustainably located and designed so as to reduce the need for travel by private car;
- ii. Supporting the use and development of appropriate or suitable brownfield land;
- iii. Adopting a sustainable approach to water resource management including supply, surface water run-off and waste water treatment;
- iv. Directing development away from flood risk areas, assessing the implications of development in areas at risk of flooding and ensuring that new development does not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere;
- v. Encouraging energy efficient development, environmentally acceptable renewable and zero / low carbon energy generation and combined heat and power and communal / district heating networks;
- vi. Ensuring that new development has regard to the protection of the environment in terms of air, noise and light pollution, unstable and contaminated land and former landfill sites;
- vii. Designing development to be adaptable and resilient to future effects of climate change.

STR15: Waste Management

The LDP will facilitate the sustainable management of waste by:

- i. Securing opportunities to minimise the production of waste in all development and ensuring the sustainable management of waste once it has been produced;
- ii. Supporting proposals for waste management which move the management of waste up the waste hierarchy;
- iii. Supporting proposals which reduce the impacts of existing waste management on communities and the environment;
- iv. Directing new waste management facilities towards existing and allocated industrial sites which are suitable for waste management facilities;
- v. Recognising that some types of waste facility may need to be located outside development boundaries;
- vi. Protecting strategically important sites through the use of buffer zones where necessary; and
- vii. Encouraging the co-location of heat producers and the development of heat networks through the identification of appropriate sites.

STR16: Strategic Planning for Minerals

Flintshire's important mineral resources will be sustainably managed by:

- i. Protecting minerals from unnecessary sterilization by directing new development away from areas underlain by mineral of economic importance or where this is not possible through the requirement for prior extraction;
- ii. Reducing the conflict between mineral development and sensitive development through the use of buffer zones;
- iii. Contributing towards the regional supply of mineral through the allocation of 1.4 million tonnes of sand and gravel and 3.84 million tonnes of crushed rock through

the extension to existing quarries, in collaboration with Wrexham County Borough Council;

- iv. Ensuring new mineral extraction is located so as to minimise impacts on communities and the environment;
- v. Securing appropriate restoration which can deliver specific environmental and community benefits;
- vi. Maximising the use of secondary and recycled aggregate.

Appendix 2 List of attendees

HIA Attendees 19th September	
2	Fiona Mocko - Strategic Policy Advisor: Corporate Business and Communications Team
3	Lara Griffiths - Strategic Planning and Housing (Denbighshire County Council)
4	Susan Thomas - Interim Highways Development Control Manager
5	Emma Jones - Planning Policy (Cheshire West and Chester Council)
6	Michael Boyle - North Wales Community Health Council Members
7	Helen Jones - Older People's Strategy Co-ordinator
8	Dewi Griffiths - Forward plans officer Developer services Dwr Cymru Welsh Water
9	Tony Mills - SP Energy Works
10	Penny Storr – Development Business Partner (Clwyd Alyn Housing)
11	Arwyn Evans – Development Manager (ClwydAlyn Housing)
13	Andrew Galton, Assistant Director of Children’s Services - BCUHB
14	Jenny Prendergast- Health and Safety Enforcement, Pollution control, Housing standards and Enforcement and Public Health, FCC
15	John Roberts- Secretary RA Flintshire Footpaths Committee
16	Howard White- Ramblers
17	Gladys Healy FCC County Councillor Hope
18	Victoria Weale- Senior Planning Officer, Flintshire County Council (FCC)
19	Adrian Walters- Team Leader Policy, Planning Policy (FCC)
20	Rachel Lewis – Principal Public Health Officer, Public Health Wales (HIA session facilitator)
21	Fatima Sayed- Senior Public Health Practitioner, Public Health Wales (HIA session facilitator)
22	Hannah Lloyd- PA/Senior Admin and Resource Officer, Public Health Wales (Scriber)
23	Abigail Rawlinson, Business Support Assistant, Flintshire County Council (Scriber)
24	Charlotte Lloyd-Randall, Policy Planning Officer, Flintshire County Council

Appendix 3 Agenda

AGENDA
Rapid Participatory HIA Workshop
On
The Flintshire County Council Development Plan

Date: Thursday 19th September 2019

Venue: Alyn and Deeside room at County Hall, Mold

Time: 09:30 am-13:30pm

Time	Agenda Item	Facilitators
Registration & Refreshment (09:15-09:30)		
09:30-09:50	Welcome and Introduction to Workshop	Rachel Lewis, Public Health Wales
	Overview of the Strategy	Adrian Walters, Flintshire County Council
09:50-10:00	Overview of HIA and introduction to appraisal tool	Fatima Sayed, Public Health Wales
10:00-11:30	Screening Session 1 Covering STRs (1,2,3,4,5,6,11 and 13)	North Wales Local Public Health – East Team/ Flintshire County Council
Tea/Coffee break (11:30-11:45)		
11:45-13:00pm	Screening Session 2 Covering STRs (7,8,9,10,12,14,15,16)	North Wales Local Public Health – East Team/ Flintshire County Council
13:00-13:30pm	Recap on identified recommendations Identification and summary of potential mitigation	North Wales Local Public Health – East Team/ Flintshire County Council
	Feedback and recommendations	North Wales Local Public Health – East Team
	Evaluation and final comments	North Wales Local Public Health – East Team

Appendix 4 Health and Wellbeing Determinants Checklist

1. Lifestyles	<input type="checkbox"/> Diet <input type="checkbox"/> Physical activity <input type="checkbox"/> Use of alcohol, cigarettes, non-prescribed drugs
2. Social and community influences on health	<input type="checkbox"/> Family organisation and roles <input type="checkbox"/> Citizen power and influence <input type="checkbox"/> Social support and social networks <input type="checkbox"/> Neighbourliness <input type="checkbox"/> Sense of belonging <input type="checkbox"/> Local pride <input type="checkbox"/> Divisions in community <input type="checkbox"/> Social isolation <input type="checkbox"/> Peer pressure <input type="checkbox"/> Community identity <input type="checkbox"/> Language/Cultural and spiritual ethos <input type="checkbox"/> Racism <input type="checkbox"/> Other social exclusion
3. Mental Wellbeing	Consider: <input type="checkbox"/> Does this proposal support sense of control? <input type="checkbox"/> Does it enable participation in community and economic life? <input type="checkbox"/> Does it impact on emotional wellbeing and resilience?
4. Living/ environmental conditions affecting health	<input type="checkbox"/> Built environment <input type="checkbox"/> Neighborhood design <input type="checkbox"/> Housing <input type="checkbox"/> Indoor environment <input type="checkbox"/> Noise <input type="checkbox"/> Air and water quality <input type="checkbox"/> Attractiveness of area <input type="checkbox"/> Green space <input type="checkbox"/> Community safety
5. Economic conditions affecting health	<input type="checkbox"/> Unemployment <input type="checkbox"/> Income <input type="checkbox"/> Economic inactivity

6. Access and quality of services	<input type="checkbox"/> Medical services <input type="checkbox"/> Other caring services <input type="checkbox"/> Careers advice <input type="checkbox"/> Shops and commercial services <input type="checkbox"/> Public amenities
7. Macro-economic, environmental and sustainability factors	<input type="checkbox"/> Government policies <input type="checkbox"/> Gross Domestic Product <input type="checkbox"/> Economic development

Appendix 5 Vulnerable Groups Checklist

(Please note that this list is a guide and is not exhaustive)

The target groups identified 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 it may be appropriate to focus on groups that have multiple disadvantages.

Age related groups*

- Children and young people
- Older people

Income related groups

- People on low income
- Economically inactive
- Unemployed/workless
- People who are unable to work due to ill health
- People with Dementia
- People with mental health issues

Groups who suffer discrimination or other social disadvantage

- People with physical or learning disabilities/difficulties
- Refugee groups
- People seeking asylum
- Travellers
- Single parent families
- Carers
- Lesbian, gay, transgender and bisexual people
- Veterans
- Homeless
- Sex workers
- Black and minority ethnic groups**
- Religious groups**
- Language/culture**

Geographical groups

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

The impact on the general adult population should also be assessed. In addition, it may be appropriate to assess the impact separately on men and women.

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

** May need to specify.

Appendix 6 Record of HIA Workshop Assessment including; comments, discussion and proposed mitigation

Flintshire LDP HIA – 19 September 19

Rapid Partnership HIA Workshop

19.09.19

Alyn & Deeside Room, Flintshire County Council

(Collective notes from two note takers and flip charts)

H&WB Determinants Checklist

Session 1

This session focused on the following STRs covering wider determinants of health checklist:

STR 1	Strategic Growth
STR 2	The location of Development
STR 3	Strategic Sites
STR 4	Principles of Sustainable Development, Design and Place making
STR 5	Transport and accessibility
STR 6	Service, Facilities and infrastructure
STR 11	Provision of sustainable housing sites
STR 13	Natural and Built Environment, Green Networks and infrastructure

Access to Services

- Access to
- This impacts schools, hospitals and GP's. The population is ageing and GP's are retiring with more locums coming in. Often a surgery appointment cannot be provided on the day. There is a lack of continuity with a GP and pressures on hospitals due to delays.

AW responded this is a balancing act and the plan tries to put developments in the right sustainable locations.

- There is a concern that whilst service centres are growing it may detriment smaller communities.

AW responded saying the focus is to deliver affording housing to rural areas. VW noted that new health centres are being built and there is a recognised need to work together to secure additional GP's. Engagement with the Health Authority has taken place throughout the Plans preparation with regards to this.

- A big problem is not getting GP's now. The perception is that everywhere is full, and new homes are being built with no area for expansion. It does not appear that organisations are working together. New schools don't have enough capacity.

- It was asked how people are travelling to services now, whether by foot or bicycle. It was felt important that facilities are made to enable this and to encourage walking. Links need to be made in order to develop this.

AW responded that there is a policy with regards to active travel and that considerable work is being undertaken by The Council in respect of Active Travel. The plan will be supplemented by guidance notes.

- It was noted that whilst the right things are being said, there is a question as to how they will be implemented. No developers are present at today's meeting yet there is a need to engage with them. It was confirmed that developers and house builders were invited to the session and will get notes from today's discussions.
- The Health Authority and Flintshire County Council are working to Government direction yet there are still deficits. There needs to be an integrated approach between them to spend resources.
- Homes are needed to reduce homelessness and the impact it has on health.
- The need for growth is present, but it is how it will be done.
- Whilst new housing will encourage newcomers there are also people to consider such as existing residents that, for example, cannot afford to move out. The reality appears to be different to perception.
- It was asked whether the plan would bring about in-migrants. It is for Flintshire residents and the need for new builds due to people living longer and separating, resulting in additional households. In order to secure economic growth, inevitably new people will move in to the areas. The plan does seem to identify the needs of Flintshire residents.
- Reference was made to a housing occupancy survey that has been done which showed a large proportion of residents in new housing developments had moved from within Flintshire.

AW responded that there is a flexibility allowance to ensure that the Plans housing need is met. reference was made to the plan being already three years into its 15 year period and that levels of housing completions are on track.

- It was asked how younger people are expected to afford executive houses. AW said the plan does seek a better mix of housing in terms of size and type as well as affordable housing and takes into account age (e.g. building bungalows for older residents). Need to avoid developments in which houses are all executive, which is unaffordable to most.
- There was a view to wishing to see BCUHB and Planning working together more.

AW responded that this has been happening through preparation of the LDP and the BCUHB had attended a meeting of the Planning Strategy Group where they had agreed to work more closely.

- What trigger is used by BCUHB to increase staff? It is up to each GP surgery how they increase their staff.
- It was noted the LDP is a land use plan, not a plan for service provision.
- It was asked what the role of the new Public Service Board is in bringing sites together. The service board has the plan, but doesn't influence it, just has an awareness of it.
- It was asked if the LDP is a starting point for other authorities to look at.
- Timeframe – AW said that it may take a few years to see the impacts arising from new housing development, and that impacts would be over time.

Air Quality

- Whilst Flintshire air pollution levels are high, they are average nationally. The air quality is poorer in Shotton and along the A494(T) corridor. The red route will help to dilute it but the problem will remain. The air quality is most poor in deprived areas and more work is to be done. Walking routes should be seen as the better option and it was asked if there will be electric points. Whilst Environmental Health pass comments on applications, it is ultimately up to developers.

AW responded that existing issues are also looked at and he discussed what will be located on the Northern Gateway site in terms of a mix of employment, housing, community facilities, shop and school, thereby helping to reduce car travel..

- It was considered naïve to think that all people will opt for electric cars, it is more likely to be hybrids that are opted for. Monitoring is now being carried out by camera on some 50mph routes designed to reduce air pollution.
- It was noted that those that have to cross the River Dee or A55 in order to move between neighbourhoods may have no other option than to use cars. VW reminded that cycling paths are in place.
- There is a cost element to change to electric cars yet no funding element available to encourage it. It was felt developers should build with this in mind. It was also noted that those in affordable homes are unlikely to be able to afford electric cars.
- It was asked if there were plans for energy generation near to Penyffordd Station. AW responded that a renewable energy assessment has been done. There is little potential for wind turbines due to nearby airports but there is potential for solar and heating networks. Sustainable methods are being researched.

Session 2

This session focused on the following STRs covering wider determinants of health checklist:

STR 7	Economic Development, Enterprise and Employment
STR 8	Employment land provision
STR 9	Retail Centres and Development
STR 10	Tourism, Culture, and Leisure
STR 12	Provision for Gypsies and Travellers
STR 13	Natural and Bulk Environment, Green Networks and Infrastructure
STR 14	Climate change and Environmental Protection
STR 15	Waste Management
STR 16	Strategic Planning for minerals

- Any development will increase the risk of accidents, this would also be dependent on industry and training although this would fall outside of the plan.
- AW detailed what the government guidance is and said that if principles are followed there is no reason that the risk of accidents should increase.
- Some influences are outside of the plan's control, such as home workers.
- Rural areas tend to have just local stores and people travel to supermarkets. This can make roads dangerous and there may be improvement works needed, however unfortunately there is no money available from the government to do so. There is also a need to improve public transport, which has been cut.

- Work environments need to be made as safe as possible.
- More technology is now being used in industry which may result in less jobs. Automation is more cost effective and less jobs will mean more people on the poverty line. This has an impact on both employment and education.
- Much of the population of the county are in manufacturing jobs and it is pleasing to see the jobs are still available there. The area is heavily dependent on Airbus. The impact the closure of the steelworks had in the 80's was noted.
- Many small businesses in the area often only pay the minimum rate. AW said the emphasis on Flintshire is on high quality advance manufacturing and opportunities for quality training for young people.
- It was asked if enough land is being kept back to extend schools as the new developments will result in more pupils.
- It was noted that people are now working for longer and that high tech jobs and opportunities for younger people may have be of detriment to them.
- STR 8, point 5 – it was questioned if this was worded correctly. AW explained that the policy sets out hierarchy and tries to create a flexible approach to creating appropriate employment opportunities for instance in rural areas.
- Farms are concerned about economy. If they get rid of livestock then this won't assist economy. AW said policies allow farms to diversify, such as tourism opportunities.
- It was agreed the plan has to have a positive impact on mental wellbeing due to the walking routes and similar. It was felt it would be of benefit to have more footpaths that are safe for children to use, even if within a green space area.
- Loneliness and isolation was discussed, particularly amongst the elderly. There is a need for pavements to be improved. The plan may enable people to stay in their own community.
- It was questioned if the plan gives developers the upper hand. AW responded that the applicant must justify any deviations made from national and local planning policy.
- The plan is positive to green space and there is a need to inspire developers to think more broadly.
- Green spaces in developments were managed by local authorities but they are now reluctant to do so. Some green spaces have now become the responsibility of private management companies.
- Houses should be double glazed, including to protect against noise if a property is located near to a road. AW explained that Environmental Health monitor background levels of noise to determine levels and measures to take.
- There is a drive by Welsh Government to ask housing associations to take the lead in building zero carbon housing, although this is at a cost. 38 homes have required £7m of grant subsidy. However this doesn't influence what private developers do. Other measures are being looked at such as triple glazing but this is still a long way from zero carbon.
- Inspectors should ensure developers are doing what they say but there is an issue where some self-inspect as Building Control don't cover all developments.
- It is thought the recycling plant at Deeside will commence soon. It was questioned if less frequent waste collection would encourage recycling but a move to three-four weekly collections was thought not to work. Tipping still takes place but people are careful not to leave their details on receipts and letters. People are also now burning waste.
- Developers should plan where bins are to be housed to facilitate recycling and collection with any land allocated protected.
- Families with a car were discussed, including that some family members have to walk if the car is in use by another.
- There is a potential negative impact if transit/permanent traveller sites are sited either away from communities or by busy roads.
- The land allocation for industry is for a variety including B1, B2 and B8.

- Society does have a duty to give travellers a space to live, although a lot of people don't want them nearby. There is a need to try and integrate.
- There is a policy to try and protect, where possible, leisure facilities such as community centres.
- The efficient use of water is supported by Welsh Water as it reduces pressures on them with regards to infrastructure.

Following both sessions participants were asked to detail what their top issues are:

- Easy, safe access on foot and active travel to local services
- A sense of belonging and community
- The provision of genuinely affordable and suitable housing.
- Equal opportunities for all

Access

- Access to schools, hospitals, GP practices. – there will be an impact on health / surgeries / hospitals / care homes
- Referrals – rural communities might be affected
- How to encourage action taken? The suggestions can be strengthened by SPGs
- Facilities to be built with walk ways and active travel access (joining up different sites), this needs to be mentioned explicitly in the plan especially in SRT1 and 4
- SPG will follow the plan to explain the implementation (plan to have an active travel section)
- Working with planners from BCU – greater input from PSB
- Suggested more integrated approach between health and local planning
- Impact on homelessness – more services and urgent services needed for housing
- Not every new home will bring new people
- It will provide accommodation to locals
- how young people can afford executive homes – it will bring more people from outside
- Plan takes into effect of that by: providing a mix of 8 houses – mix 8 (1,2,3,4 bed on each site,
- Suggest planning and BCU can work more together (integrated) – is there a mechanism?
- What are the triggers?
- What is the role of PSB? Need to bring all together
- Focus on housing development areas – need to balance, currently there is no capacity for health facilities
- No future expansion of services; schools/GP practices – existing services are full – what are BCU and LA doing about this?
- If services are not available - stop building
- How do people get on foot to access these services' walking, cycle, future proofing to reduce obesity too?
- Need to join up and make links e.g. old railway tracks as green ways/cycle tracks we need to protect them.
- Active travel need to join links
- Why are there no developers involved around the tables?
- Important – services are full, we do have to plan and provide these resources
- Need a more integrated approach
- The impact of people health – services, homelessness, housing need for growth and how do we do that?
- New housing – affordable housing, not every new house brings in new people, they are already residents to Flintshire

- Who are we building houses for? Flintshire residents??
- Target in place to provide jobs for people who live in the area
- Young people cannot afford these new executive houses. Need better affordable housing taken into account, with a mix of 2-4 bedroom houses.
- No one local can afford the executive houses, it will bring in people from outside the area
- Planning and BCU need to work together. BCU area being blamed for everything.
- If no one can their GP, where do they go?? A&E is not the right option.
- What is the trigger to increase GPs and BCU
- How do we influence for 35 new homes = 1 GP per home is it covered in the LDP
- Oversubscribed schools
- What is the role of the PSB? The PSB are aware and understand the plan, it does not have a direct influence on the plan
- Are the LVC involved in the planning process?
- Need to understand the time frame and commitment
- Air quality in Flintshire is currently high – would this plan or hinder?
- Need to stop on health impact, we have to encourage people to use Green walks which are safe and accessible.
- How do we encourage people to use green routes and not drive?
- The developers can negotiate routes
- Need to creating a development where people shouldn't use their car
- Naive to think that everyone will go car electric affordable
- Need more speed cameras as not everyone reduces their speed and it will reduce air quality
- Transport initiatives will be improved on Wales Gateway Shotton river will have improved accessibility
- Electric cars will reduce air pollution, but these cars are expensive, infrastructure is not in place to charge cars at home; build houses with facility to charge car and make it more appealing for people to buy when building the houses
- Affordable houses – people can't afford electric cars, but houses will have the resources when built to charge cars
- Wind turbines have indented areas for solar farms
- Looking at more ways to identify sustainable power

Vulnerable groups

- Increase possibility of any accidents in work and on roads
- Planners to look at health & safety
- Welsh Government are creating if principals are followed there should be less risk
- Influence out of our control e.g. working from home / reduce population on roads / electricity power cuts would make it unable to work from home
- Make roads safety install more roundabouts and traffic lights
- Public transport infrastructure are in place to use
- The way technology is going, children will be leaving school going to no job and won't be able to buy houses – there are more people that cannot afford to buy houses
- Creating additional jobs is optimistic there is a vulnerability out there for future job opportunities, we are dependent on Airbus!!
- Do services have capacity to take on employment (larger business will pay less)
- Emphasis on high quality manufacturing in Flintshire – need to create employment in the area.
- Capacity of children in schools and housing is extending

Rural Equality

- Re-use of buildings and land to create employment in rural areas
- Sheep farmers are worried about money in future and will get rid of their sheep.

The plan can influence with struggling farmers and will be flexible

- It is crucial that we protect the landscape

Mental Wellbeing on residents

- If the plan goes well there shouldn't be an impact on mental wellbeing
- Need to look after children e.g. walking to school and ensure parents feel safe for their children to walk to school

Greenspace

- Very positive plan if we can keep to engage and inspire developers to look at wider benefits and they don't take advantage of greenspace
- Piratical management – the local authority to take on and manage the space
- How will open space for the public is delivered and managed?
- Increasingly open space is being privately managed

Noise Level

- Once developers build they should put in double double /noise glazing
- Public protection colleagues will manage noise level before the build
- Trees do not reduce noise levels, they reduce carbon

Housing Quality impact

- Welsh Government drive local carbon housing aspiring to zero carbon development, but it comes at a cost – average cost of \$60,000
- Zero carbon with lowest grants not close to zero carbon

Waste Disposal

- When will the Deeside plant start work?
- The Deeside plant will take waste for the whole of North Wales
- Positive, less collection of waste makes people re-cycle more
- If waste collection changes to 3-4 weeks there will be more fly tipping
- The plan does identify waste re-cycling and will be a positive

Appendix 7 Workshop Evaluation

Out of 22 participants, only eight completed and returned questionnaires. Common Themes are summarised under each question.

1. What did you learn during the workshop?

- Various stats relating to Health and HIA for the local area
- Awareness of HIA and how an LDP could influence health
- A range of views on how a strategic plan can impact health
- Differing views between different groups
- About LDP
- Positive collaboration between stakeholders is key, perhaps need another workshop with a wider range of service providers

2. What do you feel were the positive outcomes resulting from this workshop?

- More understanding of a plan and its impact on health
- Wide discussions and different point of views
- Common themes coming out of discussions

3. What do you think worked and what didn't?

Worked:

- The interactive session itself worked well
- The discussions worked well
- Facilitation was very good
- Everything worked well, Facilitators were very good
- Good split in STRs (themes) allowed good ideas and main points discussed
- Good opportunity to speak about specific matters

Did not work:

- No developers present
- Should have split in working groups for more detailed focus on some of the most important matters.

4. What were your expectations prior to the session? Did the session meet them? (Please rate them 1-10 where 1 = not at all, 10=very much met them).

10/10; 10/10; 10/10; 8/10; 7/10; 7/10; 7/10 and low "did not specify the number"

5. Any other comments you wish to make?

Enjoyed the event