



## **HEALTH AND WELLBEING BOARD: 7 JULY 2016**

### **REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH**

#### **WIDER DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH**

##### **Purpose of report**

1. The purpose of this report is to address one of the key actions arising from the Board's development session held in February 2016, which was to take a more systematic approach to the wider determinants of health and wellbeing within the agenda of the Board, including ensuring the Board's strategy and work plan gives more prominence to these matters in 2016/17.

##### **Link to the local Health and Care System**

2. This report considers a number of key determinants of health and wellbeing which relate to the following strategies:-
  - a. The Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy;
    - Work on the wider determinants of health will be a core element of the revised Health and Wellbeing Strategy
  - b. The Better Care Fund;
    - Initiatives like Lightbulb, and social prescribing recognise the importance of the wider determinants of health to achieving the aims and metrics of the better care fund
  - c. Better Care Together;
    - The BCT prevention strategy recognises the importance of all partners maximising prevention through the wider determinants of health
  - d. The Sustainability and Transformation Plan;
    - The STP plans recognises the importance of local government maximising prevention through the wider determinants of health.

##### **Recommendation**

3. The Board is asked to:
  - a. Approve the proposed arrangements for Health and Wellbeing Board Members to receive targeted updates from other bodies delivering work relating to the wider determinants of health;
  - b. Approve the proposed approach to health in all policies;
  - c. Ensure that the refreshed Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy presents a systematic approach to the wider determinants of health and wellbeing, in accordance with the proposals set out in this report.

- d. Note that the recommendations from this report will support the implementation of the Better Care Together Programme and Sustainability and Transformation Plan in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland

## **Background**

4. Almost everything shapes the health and wellbeing of the population – where people work, live and play and the social and economic conditions around them make a major contribution to their health and wellbeing.
5. Most studies agree that the contribution of health care itself, although important, is responsible for less than half of people's health and wellbeing status. The biggest contributor is the wider bundle of factors often referred to as 'the wider determinants of health', those factors that are not a product of health care, behaviours or genetics.
6. Creating healthy places is an essential component of the County Council's focus on prevention. Healthy places can enable people to make healthy choices; promote physical activity and active travel; provide access to green spaces, healthy food and warm homes. In addition creating employment and high quality training opportunities are inextricably linked to physical and mental health and wellbeing.
7. Social relationships, norms and networks – or the absence of these – have an impact on the development of, and recovery from, health problems such as heart disease. They also affect:
  - (a) our ability to maintain independence
  - (b) our resilience
  - (c) whether we take up and maintain unhealthy behaviours such as smoking.
8. The LLEP, which is made up of both public sector and business representatives, has a key role in economic development which has included the development of the Strategic Economic Plan (2014-20) which provides the framework for achieving the economic vision of the city and county.
9. The plan forms the basis of a short and medium-term prioritisation of investment including Local Growth Fund, European Structural and Investment Funds and Growing Places Fund. The Strategic Economic Plan is being reviewed in 2016, ensuring that it reflects recent changes in the global, national and local economy.
10. In support of the LLEP's Strategic Economic Plan and the County Council's Strategic Plan 2014-18, the Council has produced a three year Enabling Growth Plan which sets out how it will contribute towards the overarching economic vision and priorities for Leicester and Leicestershire, setting out what the Council will do, and what it will invest in, to improve the economic prosperity of the county and the economic wellbeing of communities, residents and workers.
11. The Council is currently developing an Infrastructure Plan, which will establish a more strategic approach to infrastructure planning across its service departments by prioritising capital investment to support Leicestershire's economic growth priorities."
12. The Planning and Infrastructure Members Advisory Group oversees strategic land-use planning work in Leicester and Leicestershire and acts as a vehicle for Local

Planning Authorities to work collaboratively when preparing a development plan document such as a Local Plan. Its membership consists of representatives from all nine local authorities in Leicester and Leicestershire.

13. The proposed development of a Combined Authority for Leicester and Leicestershire will bring more formal governance arrangements to issues of economic development and regeneration, as well as transport by creating a clear and effective platform for accelerating economic prosperity in Leicester and Leicestershire through the creation of integrated, strategic frameworks to enable the delivery of investment plans for planning, transport and skills.
14. The Housing Services Partnership's primary objective is for existing homes and housing related services to be improved to meet better the needs of the people of Leicestershire. Board members will be familiar with the progress made on maximising the health gain from housing, through initiatives such as Lightbulb. It also has a role in ensuring that impact on and from housing provision on other strategic outcomes is adequately considered.
15. The Safer Communities Strategy Board is made up of the chairs of each of the six Community Safety Partnerships and their officers, the County Council and representatives from the CCG, Public Health, Police, National Probation Service, Community rehabilitation Company. A forward plan of meetings is in place for 2016/17 that sets out the reports going to each of the Boards quarterly meetings. There is a Safer Communities Performance dashboard in place that sets out the performance against each of the priority areas for the Board.
16. The Safer Communities Strategy Board has strong links with the Strategic Partnership Board, chaired by the Police and Crime Commissioner. The Strategic Partnership Board's priorities for 2016/17 include Child Sexual Exploitation, Domestic Abuse and Sexual violence, supporting the most vulnerable and tackling hate.
17. It is proposed that the Health and Wellbeing Board receives regular, targeted updates from the above groups which will ensure board members gain and maintain a level of understanding about current work in progress across the range of these matters and, crucially their strategic alignment with, and contribution to, place based strategies including Leicestershire's Joint Health and Wellbeing strategy and the STP covering the LLR-wide footprint.
18. The purpose of bringing these matters to the board is therefore to challenge Board Members to:
  - leverage the strategic opportunities that arise from these developments across partners;
  - take a cross cutting approach to achieving health and wellbeing outcomes;
  - seek the added value (both to the Leicestershire citizen and the Leicestershire pound) by maximising the health and wellbeing benefits that can be realised;
  - jointly promote prevention and demand management through our joint health and wellbeing strategy and other related strategies and policies.

## Health in all Policies

19. To support the Board in focusing on its impact on the wider determinants of health and wellbeing and measuring this impact, it is recommended that the Health and Wellbeing Board make use of an existing tool and systematic approach called “health in all policies” (HIAP), which builds on the application of Health Impact Assessment (HIA).
20. HIA is a systematic and objective way of assessing both the potential positive and negative impacts of a proposal on health and wellbeing and suggests ways in which opportunities for health gain can be maximised and risks to health and wellbeing assessed and minimised.
21. HIA looks at health in its broadest sense, using the wider determinants of health as a framework. HIA highlights the uneven way in which health impacts may be distributed across a population and seeks to address existing health inequalities and inequities as well as avoid the creation of new ones. HIA is a tool to implement a Health in all Policies (HIAP) approach.
22. HIAP describes a collaborative approach which emphasises the connections and interactions which work in both directions between health and policies from other sectors. Central to HIAP is the concept of addressing the social determinants of health which are key drivers of health and health inequalities.
23. During 2015/16 the Public Health Department undertook a number of HIAs in order to pilot an approach to HIA/HIAP across Leicestershire focusing on healthy places. Examples of the pilot approach to HIAP are set out below:-

### Lubbesthorpe

18. A desk based HIA of the for a proposed major development in Blaby District for over 10,000 people with a variety of homes, schools, shops, places to work, community facilities and parks and natural green spaces was undertaken with support from the New Lubbesthorpe Delivery Group and Blaby District Council. Key evidence based recommendations were made covering:
  - road safety and active travel;
  - street scene development;
  - sustainability of residential units including community energy; and
  - use of buildings and land for community develop projects.
19. The recommendations are being considered by the Lubbesthorpe Executive Board for inclusion into the final plans.

### Melton Borough Council Local Plan

20. The emerging Options (draft plan) provided an opportunity to undertake a HIA. The Local Plan includes the development of at least 6,125 homes and 51 hectares of employment land between 2011-2036. The focus for the HIA was on two new large scale sustainable neighbourhoods – ‘Melton North’ and ‘Melton South’ urban extensions.

The HIA included policy analysis, literature/evidence review, analysis of health needs and inequalities, and a stakeholder engagement event with members of the Local Plan reference group. Recommendations cover a number of policy areas including:

- minimising the disruption, anxiety and uncertainty – especially during construction phases;
- fostering and enabling community cohesion and social networks
- provision of sufficient and appropriate housing types,
- provision of allotments, community gardens and school gardens,
- accessibility and affordability of sports facilities;
- prioritising active transport and including 20mph zones.

21. The recommendations will now be considered alongside all other formal consultation responses in the development of the final plan

### North West Leicestershire Housing Strategy 2016 - 2021

22. This desk based/ rapid HIA also included community engagement as well as evidence appraisal, community profiles gaps analysis and recommendations. The latter covered:

- Supply – holistic delivery of housing; lifetime homes; Training skills and employment
- Standards – affordable warmth; focus on private rented sector; build for life
- Support – energy advice; homelessness; community development and social networks.

23. As well as the opportunity to use HIA/HIAP for major strategies, plans and developments, this approach can also be used to enhance major procurements through applying these principles to social value policies.

### **Officer to Contact**

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### **Relevant Impact Assessments**

#### Equality and Human Rights Implications

24. Health in All Policies and Social Value policies will consider the impact on protected characteristics and groups and others. The tools provide a way of maximising health gain and reducing negative impacts on those groups.

#### Partnership Working and associated issues

25. Developing approaches to HIA and HIAP will depend on consistent application by partner organisations and good joint working between boards and stakeholders. Capacity in HWBB members may prevent the full joint working on HIA.

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