

**Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2016-2020 Outcome 4:
Healthy Environment Report**

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Priority Outcome 4:

Nottingham's Environment will be sustainable – supporting and enabling its citizens and wellbeing to have good health

Priority Actions: By 2020 Nottingham will be a city where:

- A. Housing:** will maximise the benefit and minimise the risk of health of Nottingham citizens.
- B. Built Environment:** will support citizens leading healthy lifestyles and minimise the risk of negative impact upon their wellbeing.
- C. Transport:** Children and adults will be able to engage in active travel.
- D. Parks and Green Spaces:** Children and adults will have access to and use of green space to optimise their physical and mental wellbeing.
- E. Air Quality:** Air pollution levels in Nottingham will be reduced. (to agreed standards)

Executive summary

This report informs Health and Wellbeing Board members of the progress and continuing challenges that exist locally in advancing the Health and Wellbeing Strategy Healthy Environment Outcome. The report covers the five themed areas relating to housing, the built environment, transport and active travel, parks and green spaces and improving air quality.

A. Housing

Housing is a priority within the Healthy Environment outcome of the HWBS because through housing strategy and good quality housing provision Nottingham can maximise the benefit and minimise the risks to health of citizens.

The HWBS aims to achieve this through improving housing standards and direct support to vulnerable people who may be at risk of homelessness and to work with housing providers to support people to live healthier and independent lives at home.

Clear strategic planning and improved housing provision can maximise the benefit and minimise the risk to health of citizens.

Progress and key areas of development include:

- Developed a common discharge scheme across the whole STP footprint, now seen as an example of good practice nationally.
- Hospital to Home (H2H) project was funded until March 2019, this has now been extended and a new jointly funded post is based in NUH.
- Introduction of the homeless prevention strategy, requirements to refer those at risk, now implemented nationally.
- NCC working with boroughs and districts to pilot the ALERT software so colleagues have a single process to follow.
- On the 1st August 2018, the selective licensing scheme came into force and a framework of regulations to ensure minimum standards of safety and management.
- A rogue landlord team has been implemented to focus on the worst properties.
- Develop a programme of energy efficient properties to reduce health impact from cold homes and fuel poverty.

Key actions:

- Named contacts from Adult Social Care, NUH trust and Nottingham CCG to coordinate the new Homelessness Prevention Strategy.
- Targeting landlords and properties with very low (F and G) rated EPD certificates as part of the proactive selective licensing work.
- New policy post in place in Energy Services to assist with co-ordination of energy efficiency, fuel - poverty and health integration in housing and links to energy strategy development at local and regional level.

B. Built environment - Consider the impact of planning decisions upon health and

wellbeing.

The environment and the way it is planned can have significant impacts on health and wellbeing outcomes. Creating an environment in which people can live healthier lives with a greater sense of wellbeing is hugely important in reducing health inequalities.

Local building and planning policies that aim to achieve a high quality environment, non-threatening and accessible open spaces, opportunities to grow healthy food along with planning controls on access to energy dense food can encourage healthy activities and help to tackle obesity.

Progress and key areas of development include:

Planning decisions are made in context of national and local policy – the national Planning Policy Framework and Local Plan respectively.

The Local Plan has policies on;

- Open spaces in new development
 - Control of developments affecting Allotments
 - Location of community facilities
 - Policies around active travel , e.g. cycle parking, pedestrianisation
 - Control of hot food take a ways near schools
- **Tackling Obesity: Controlling Hot Food Take A ways near secondary schools.**
Childhood obesity/overweight is a particular problem for Nottingham and obese/overweight children are more likely to become obese/overweight adults
- **New Housing Development Has Access to Good Quality Open Spaces.**
Exploring options for creating a built environment that enables good health and good quality open spaces increasing the opportunity for active outdoor activities such as walking and playing sport.

Key actions:

- The inspector at the local Plan Examination has concluded that there is insufficient specific evidence to support a policy restricting hot food takeaways near schools. A main modification will therefore be made to the plan to remove this policy
- The approach to open space has been supported by the Local Plan Inspector, and a draft Supplementary Planning Document has been prepared for consultation which revises the contributions of open space or commuted sums required from new residential and commercial development. It is proposed that consultation take place after the elections, with adoption in the autumn.

C. Transport and active travel

The scientific evidence regarding the impacts of air pollution on health is very clear. Transport is a major source of air pollution and accelerating transition to sustainable travel options including low emission vehicle fleets will help to improve air quality and increase physical activity.

Progress and key areas of development include:

Air Quality - The city council is now under ministerial direction to implement this plan. Early indications show that the improvements have resulted in a reduction in concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide.

Active Travel - Numbers of people cycling in Nottingham is continuing to rise. The City Council is continuing to invest in cycling and has recently opened a new bridge specifically for cyclists over the railway to link university boulevard to the boots site. Other investments include improvements to cycling links on the ring road.

Electric Vehicles - The City Council is continuing to support other Public Sector organisations through our Workplace travel service 16 grant applications have been approved to date with roughly 50% spent on cycling infrastructure provision and 50% on EV charging point grant support. Charge points have been delivered to East Midlands Ambulance service, fire service and Nottingham City Homes.

In addition using Grant funding from DEFRA the City Council has is replacing its own fleet of vehicles with EV's these include mini busses, street sweepers and cage tippers.

A package of measures aimed at helping taxi drivers to convert to EV's has been launched the measures include subsidised licensing, a try before you buy scheme, Grants for Home charging equipment and the creation of a EV only taxi rank.

Recent developments - Transport Strategy is working with Department of Transport to develop a package of measures aimed at supporting active travel and public transport through the Transforming cities bid competition. In addition the Future Mobility Zones area is now beginning to develop this work will be focussed on developing areas where technology can be used to enhance public transport and reduce congestion.

Risks and challenges - In the last update, Transport Strategy reported that we were working with WEGO couriers to develop a Clean Air Delivery Project. This project has now been halted due to legal problems with its delivery. WEGO are currently writing up a short report outlining the learning from the project so far.

Uncertainty over funding for 2020/21 onwards - Many of the above activities achieved to date have been dependent on successful bids for external grant funding - current Local Growth Funding packages for cycle infrastructure projects end in 2018/19 and Access Fund and Go Ultra Low programme funding ends in March 2020. However transforming cities funding should help to alleviate this issue.

D. Parks and green spaces

Parks and Green Spaces have for many years been linked to both social and health benefits for those that access it. This assumption is now supported by a growing body of robust research, which identifies that high quality green spaces brings considerable benefits to the local economy ,the environment and to people's physical and ,mental health in particular in terms of reducing obesity , decreasing the risk of coronary disease and strokes, and improvements in mental health and wellbeing.

An environment that encourages walking and cycling can also support the local economy, providing a vibrant and attractive neighbourhood. Access to attractive green spaces, aside from encouraging physical activity, can also improve mental wellbeing and help support social inclusion and community cohesion.

Progress and key areas of development include:

- Continued expansion of cycle and walking routes through parks and green spaces, new footpaths upgraded at Forest park, Valley road, The Arboretum woodland walk, Colwick country Park, Bilborough Park, Whitemore nature reserve and Highfields Park. Walking maps produced for all Major parks in the city.
- During last year the Parks and Open Spaces, the Street scene and Grounds maintenance teams have now been fully integrated. This merger has brought together the two teams under one Public Realm management structure.
- The POS team have recently applied for a new organisational fund called the "Future Parks Accelerator Fund", Nottingham city council has been shortlisted and an announcement will be made in June 2019 about which LA have been successful.

Key action:

- Work with partners to identify and link up Parks and Open spaces via improved cycle and walking routes.
- Identify opportunities to improve parks and green spaces infrastructure including cafes, toilet facilities, footpaths, cycle parking, lighting, biodiversity and maintenance standards.
- Deliver and develop a citywide programme of park based activities and regular community engagement to encourage local citizens participation in their communities
- Ensure new housing developments (above 10 homes) makes provision for open space (new or qualitative improvements to nearby existing)
- Seek to adopt Green flag standards for parks, Open space s and within housing areas of the city.

E. Air Quality

Air pollution adversely effects people's health. Long-term exposure to air pollution at the

levels experienced in many Town and Cities in the UK, including Nottingham, causes respiratory and cardiovascular disease and lung cancer. Short-term exposure to episodes of elevated air pollution also leads to a worsening of symptoms for those with existing asthma, respiratory or cardiovascular disease, and can trigger acute events such as heart attacks in vulnerable individuals.

Progress and key areas of development include:

- Reduce emissions from HWB partner organisations, transport and buildings; contributing to a reduction in nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and particles, assisting local authorities to meet national air quality targets.
- Promote and publicise action and measures; that improve air quality amongst service users, partners' organisations and suppliers.
- Carbon footprint reduced by 4% from 26,839 tCO₂e in 2014/15 to 25,861 tCO₂e in 2018/19. We achieved this improvement in our performance, despite the fact that the number of 999 calls we received increased by 22% over the last four years.

A detail analysis of our carbon footprint show that we achieved a 21% reduction in the carbon we emit for every 999 call we received during the 2018/19 financial year compared to our 2014/15 baseline.

Key action:

- Local transport plan and active travel plan
- Transition to ultra-low and zero emission vehicles
- Promote alternative modes of sustainable travel and transport for all users
- Increase electric vehicle charging points

Full reports and Key Progress

A. Housing – Background

The priority for Housing is to maximise the benefit and minimise the risks to health of Nottingham’s citizens.

Progress against headline metrics from the Environment action plan

Present the latest data for the headline metrics and KPIs for each environment theme

Excess winter deaths index: (3 years, all ages) PHOF 4.15iii			
2014 - 2017	England Average 21.1	Nottingham 24.1	
Fuel Poverty: PHOF 1.17			
2016	England Value 11.1%	Region Value 11.7%	Nottingham 14.6%
Contribute to reducing the percentage of children aged 10-11 years with excess weight to the top 4 core cities average PHOF 2.06ii			
2017 - 2018	England value 34.3%	Region value 34.2%	Nottingham 40.8%
Increasing percentage of active adults to top 4 core cities average (150 minutes a week equivalent) PHOF 2.13i APS			
2016 – 2017	England value 66.0%	Region 65.0%	Nottingham 65.3%
Decreasing percentage of inactive adults to the top 4 core cities average (<30 minutes per week equivalent) PHOF 2.13ii			
2016 – 2017	England value 22.2%	Region 23.1%	Nottingham 23.3%
Percentage of people using outdoor spaces for exercise: PHOF 1.16			
2015 – 2016	England value 17.9%	Region 18.5%	Nottingham 15.6%

- Fuel poverty is on a downward positive trend but it’s not significant to England Average.
- Increase in number of active adults.
- Inactive adults is lower than England average, but no significant difference to England average.
- Increase in use of outdoor spaces for exercise.

Develop joint housing actions to prevent hospital admissions, reduce re-admissions, and speed up hospital discharge

A lot of work has been done to develop a common discharge scheme across the whole of the STP footprint. This has been held up as an example of good practice nationally, however it has been difficult to secure funding for the scheme both within the City and within mid Notts.

The Hospital to Home (H2H) project in the City has been funded until March 2019. It has been extended and there is now a post based within the NUH. This post is jointly funded by the County CCG and in addition to referrals within the City; we are also making referrals to the local authorities in Greater Notts. This is a new post and no data is yet available, but early indications are that this is a much valued post and is already producing some good outcomes for both health and adult social care. The Environment Housing lead is due to spend a day shadowing the post holder in May.

The 2017/18 evaluation report for the scheme was shared with the HWB Board in May.

The link to the report is: [Housing to Health - Nottingham City Homes](#)

Status - GREEN

Enable local health, housing and social care partners to identify and fulfil their role in preventing homelessness, reducing repeat homelessness and meeting the health and wellbeing needs of homeless people

The City's new Homelessness Prevention strategy will be released for consultation in early September. It is a statutory requirement for the strategy to be developed by a cross-sector partnership and therefore health and adult social care need to engage with the consultation process.

The new strategy contains a charter which sectors / organisations (including health and adult social care) are being asked to sign up to. The sign up should be in the form of a pledge identifying commitment to homelessness prevention and identification of a number of actions the sector/organisation will take forward.

The last time this update was provided we requested a named contact point from Adult Social Care (ASC), Nottingham University Hospital (NUH) Trust and Nottingham City Clinical Care Group (CCG) who could help to drive this forward within the organisations. However, we have not received any feedback on this.

The new requirement for public bodies to refer people at risk of homelessness for support will be implemented nationally in October. NCC is working with boroughs and districts within the county to pilot the ALERT software across the county so health colleagues have a single process to follow.

There is some involvement from health on an operational level and colleagues within the ASC, CCG and NUH have been supporting housing colleagues to raise awareness. We are also working with Public Health England to work up promotional materials. It would be helpful if there can be an identified route for widespread dissemination of this information.

Homelessness is continuing to increase and the number of rough sleepers and people requiring temporary accommodation is a significant issue. There remain a high proportion of single homeless people with mental and physical health issues who do not seem to be in receipt of appropriate support (the right type of supported accommodation to meet their needs is not available).

We are currently exploring ways of delivering Housing First provision within the city and it would be useful to involve health / ASC colleagues in the discussions to ensure assessments and necessary provision can be linked in.

Status - AMBER / RED

Ensuring homes are safe and well managed protecting the health and wellbeing of tenants

The scheme of Selective Licensing bringing in 32,000 homes into a framework of regulation to ensure minimum standards of safety and management came into force on 1st August 2018. As well as looking at housing condition, outcomes will include tenancy and health protection, homelessness prevention, safeguarding and the ability to signpost citizens for key areas of support.

As this scheme is implemented further, potential benefits will be explored which could include links to for example the hospital discharge schemes. Priorities for delivery of inspections will include the areas identified in the BRE report on housing condition.

A Further dedicated rogue landlord team is in place focussing on the worst properties with history of poor management. As part of this and the routine work of the team there are joint operations to deliver wider benefit than housing conditions; outcomes have included tenant protection, safeguarding, homelessness prevention, housing related crime responses and responses to exploitation including modern day slavery .

There has been significant work with other service areas, organisations, partners and reaching into communities especially emerging communities about housing expectations, safer homes and tenancies and the housing service offer. Visits and investigations will include partners and as appropriate community and voluntary sector support.

There has been increased work on tackling excess cold including bids for supportive funding to assist landlords and tenants with property improvement

Status - GREEN

Develop a programme of energy efficiency works, targeting poorly performing homes, to reduce the health impacts from cold homes and fuel poverty

Success Measures:

Highest core city for ECO funding by 2019 - There isn't currently any spend figures available for measuring this. There are measures installed available instead

Core Cities ECO measures per 1,000 homes	Jan 2016
	-
	March 2018
Manchester	52.0
Birmingham	42.7
Nottingham	40.8
Leeds	38.1
Liverpool	30.0
Sheffield	26.5
Bristol	16.2
Newcastle	15.9

Number of landlords and owner occupiers improving their homes to EPC C or above.

Nottingham is working towards the national target to eliminate E, F and G EPC rated homes occupied by fuel poor households by 2025, where practicable. The latest figures for Q2 of 2018 have shown progress with removing poor EPCs in Nottingham, with 3,368 undertaken across all tenures.

Q2 2018 EPC undertaken saw **G 0.2%, F 1.5%, E 12.5%**, compares with **Q1 G 0.3%, F 2.0% and E 14.1%**.

Below figures document recent EPCs by core city, and the last 5 quarters of EPCs for Nottingham, respectively.

Q2 2018		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	EFG
Bristol	2874	0.4%	7.9%	27.6%	43.1%	17.8%	2.5%	0.3%	20.6%

Leeds	4745	0.4%	11.8%	22.5%	44.6%	16.4%	2.8%	1.1%	20.3%
Birmingham	5102	0	9.0%	28.4%	44.2%	15.3%	2.8%	1.0%	19.1%
Sheffield	3453	0.2%	8.6%	35.4%	40.7%	14.1%	1.8%	0.9%	16.8%
Nottingham	3,368	0.38%	13.2%	31.8%	40.1%	12.5%	1.5%	0.2%	14.2%
Liverpool	3015	0	18.1%	31.8%	37.7%	9.6%	1.7%	0.9%	12.4%
Newcastle	2100	0	12.2%	34.7%	42.5%	8.8%	0.9%	0.2%	9.9%
Manchester	3145	0	13.9%	40.0%	36.3%	8.1%	1.0%	0.5%	9.6%

Number of Lodgements by Energy Efficiency Rating

Quarter	Local Authority	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	F+G	Number of Lodgements	F+G
2018/3	Nottingham										
2018/2	Nottingham	13	446	1072	1353	424	52	8	60	3,368	1.7%
2018/1	Nottingham	41	170	495	1,015	292	43	7	50	2,063	2.4%
2017/4	Nottingham	22	239	1,064	1,088	259	51	9	60	2,732	2.2%
2017/3	Nottingham	13	177	396	572	265	46	13	59	1,482	3.9%
2017/2	Nottingham	10	293	704	861	304	79	13	92	2,264	4.0%
2017/1	Nottingham	2	148	434	974	394	93	20	113	2,065	5.4%

All homes meeting the EPBD requirements

By law, under the EPBD, all new homes are required to have an Energy Performance Certificate, when constructed, sold or let. Copies of all certificates are available at <https://www.epcregister.com/> . It is not currently possible to verify the extent to which the requirement is being adhered to.

Reduction in the number of households living in fuel poverty and/or at risk of excess seasonal deaths

English Core Cities	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Liverpool	14.4%	14.5%	14.3%	14.3%	17.0%
Birmingham	20.1%	18.9%	14.1%	15.6%	16.8%
Manchester	15.9%	14.9%	14.5%	15.3%	16.2%
Nottingham	18.4%	14.0%	12.6%	15.8%	14.6%
Newcastle upon Tyne	13.4%	13.0%	13.3%	14.8%	14.4%
Leeds	11.6%	11.6%	11.9%	13.5%	13.1%
Sheffield	11.3%	10.9%	12.4%	12.3%	12.2%
Bristol	11.1%	13.2%	13.5%	12.9%	10.8%

Nottingham's Low Income High Cost (LIHC) Fuel Poverty rate for the last five years of data

against other Core Cities. Nottingham's rate spiked in 2015/16 after several years of falling, but has fallen again in the past year. It is now ranked 19th worst LA area in the country for Fuel Poverty, with an estimated 18,980 households affected.

During the winter of 2017/18 the city had a Cold Weather Provision Plan. This went further than the statutory requirements of the Severe Weather Emergency Protocol (SWEP). The ratio of excess winter deaths to average of non-winter deaths in 2013-2016 was 22.9%; the highest ratio of the core cities and higher than the national rate at 17.9%. This period equates to 499 excess deaths in Nottingham.

Milestones:

Review survey data / BRE Study data and access landmark data to target poorest performing homes / low income areas

This will be picked up in the forthcoming FP strategy action plan. Data is being reviewed as part of reporting processes and was utilised in the strategy development.

Review of current front line staff training and referral processes and identify any opportunities for improving value for money and outcomes

No update at this time

Increase level of ECO funding used in Nottingham for affordable warmth measures

Nottingham & ECO measures	Dec 2017	March 2018
Measures	17,599	17,811
Carbon Saving Target	5,948	6,007
Carbon Saving Community insulations	5,857	5,857
Affordable Warmth	5,794	5,947

Produce Nottingham fuel poverty and energy efficiency strategy

A new city-wide Fuel Poverty strategy for the period 2018 – 2025 has been consulted upon and a final draft has been agreed. The central aim is to reduce energy bills, increase thermal comfort and well-being in the coldest and most vulnerable homes and to improve Nottingham City's Fuel Poverty rate.

It will be launched on the 17th September with Cllr Longford speaking at the opening of the NEA annual conference held in Nottingham and will be signed earlier in the day at a city-centre public fuel-poverty advice and engagement event using the Fantastic Homes vehicle and advisors from Marches Energy through the Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Local Authorities' Energy Partnership

Deliver programme of activity on enforcement by Environmental Health, including

but going further than EPBD, and linking to facilitation of energy improvement works and developing sustainable financing models such as equity release

The Private Rental Sector are three times more likely to be living in fuel poverty, and the Environmental Health Safer Housing team pledge to tackle this as part of their enforcement responsibilities through Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards (MEES) legislation and the Housing Act 2004 including selective licensing.

Safer Housing will enforce the new regulations which means that, in the long term, all rented accommodation should be an EPC E rating or above. This is in line with the UK government targets of all fuel poor properties reaching an EPC rating of E by 2020, D by 2025 and C by 2030 (where practical, cost-effective and affordable).

Safer Housing will enforce these regulations alongside their work on properties where there is category 1 hazard of excess cold.

The aspiration of an equity release has already been achieved by Nottingham City Council and the home improvement project run with Age UK Notts, Preventative Adaptations and the City's procured finance provider, Street UK has been running in excess of 5 years, with great success.

Age UK have suggested that perhaps this model could be enhanced to incorporate more home energy-efficiency measures.

Working with Universities to analyse dwelling types and road maps to EPC C or above, and developing innovative (cost effective) solutions for hard to treat homes

No update at this time

Bring together an evidence base to show the impact of cold homes on health and the impact of energy efficiency work on health budgets.

The Energy Policy team are planning to address this in the new action plan with DEEFP partners, and other health and insight stakeholders in the city. The strategy references a number of impacts of cold and fuel-poverty upon health and wellbeing, including mental health and childhood development impacts.

Status - GREEN

Recent developments

N/A

Develop joint housing actions to prevent hospital admissions, reduce re-admissions, and speed up hospital discharge

The Hospital Co-ordinator post for the H2H scheme has been jointly funded by the County. There were delays in securing funding for the H2H project for 2018/19 and there is uncertainty as to whether the scheme will be funded beyond this.

Earlier referrals for Assistive Technology (AT) to support discharge, but also prevent admission and readmission are needed.

H2H project has been the subject of several national reports, including Kings Fund The Housing Lead was asked to give evidence at a Parliamentary Select Committee in December 2017. The outcomes from the Committee were reported and can be accessed through the following link

<https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201719/cmselect/cmcomloc/370/37002.htm>

The housing work within Nottingham has also been reported with the Kings Fund Report on Housing and Health

<https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/publications/housing-and-health>

The H2H project has also featured in a report produced by the National Housing Federation

<https://www.housing.org.uk/partnership-case-study-hospital-to-home-by-nottingham-city-homes/>

Enable local health, housing and social care partners to identify and fulfil their role in preventing homelessness, reducing repeat homelessness and meeting the health and wellbeing needs of homeless people

The Homelessness Reduction Act has introduced a new statutory duty on all public bodies (including health and social care) to refer people for support if they believe them to be at risk of homelessness. Gary Harvey has been delivering a programme of training sessions to inform local stakeholders about the new legislative requirements.

NCC is working with NPSS to pilot some software that supports the referral process. It would be worthwhile for health and adult social care to participate in this pilot and be upstream of the processes they will need to implement when this part of the legislation comes into force in October 2018.

Ensuring homes are safe and well managed protecting the health and wellbeing of tenants

Secretary of State approval for a Selective Licensing bringing 32,000 homes into a framework of regulation received national recognition.

Dedicated rogue landlord team is in place focussing on the worst properties and more citizens unsatisfied with their housing conditions have been reached last year than ever before and the number of known properties improved is just below 500.

Develop a programme of energy efficiency works, targeting poorly performing homes, to reduce the health impacts from cold homes and fuel poverty

There are a range of initiatives and funding applications being worked upon that relate to domestic energy efficiency, Warm Homes and fuel-poverty. For example, the European funded, Horizon 2020 REMOURBAN project. This has had a particular focus on retrofitting older housing to become more energy efficient.

With a high instance of fuel poverty Sneinton was selected to be Nottingham's demonstrator area as the interventions would be able to have a significant impact on these households. The project included:

- Treating over 400 Nottingham City Homes properties and private houses in the Windmill Lane area with energy saving measures such as insulation and LED lighting to

make them warmer and reduce energy bills

- Piloting the UK's first Energiesprong retrofit on 10 homes, upgrading them with new outside walls and windows, a solar roof, and a state of the art heating system extending the district heating network to 94 homes
- A number of events will take place this winter using the Fantastic Homes van and Marches Energy advisors, along with NCC staff, to offer advice to members of the public at key locations around the city.
- In addition, residents will have access to a website on affordable warmth to get advice and the energy policy team will receive further support through the LAEP. Through the DEEFP group, a new winter messages communications plan is being developed, including a refreshed leaflet for partners to distribute to ensure residents are able to access support and maximise the uptake of available support.

¹ <http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/community/remourban/>

Other projects tackling fuel poverty include;

Warm Homes on Prescription (WHOP) - Local authorities in Nottinghamshire (currently excludes the City) are working together and with health partners, environmental health officers and 3rd sector organisations do deliver an innovative way for the health service to 'prescribe' warm and healthy housing across the area.

The project works with partners to identify 'high risk' patients with long term conditions which are made worse by cold living conditions, particularly COPD and other respiratory diseases and those at risk of heart attack, stroke and falls. If they are on low income and struggle to keep their homes warm in winter they will be offered assistance from the project.

Jonathan Ward, the new Principal Energy Policy Officer and chair of DEEFP, has been invited to join the board of the WHOP programme. It is hoped there will be more to report on this soon.

Age UK Notts, Safe & Sound service (previously the; Home Safety and Improvement Service). This project targets energy inefficient homes through a project funded by Age UK England and E-on.

For over 5 years Age UK Notts has provided free comprehensive Home Energy Checks to hundreds of older people during the winter months, assessing energy usage in the home and advising on how to use energy more efficiently.

This project is unique in that it includes the fitting of free energy saving measures, such as boiler jackets, radiator foils and energy saving light bulbs during the home visit, resulting in the average home saving £37 each year on bills. In the last three years this has saved over £11,000 in fuel bills for older people in Nottingham City.

Risks and Challenges:

Uncertainty about the future of the project makes it difficult to plan and can hold back innovation. It also means we run the risk of losing staff who are dedicated to the project. We are constantly evaluating the project for future funding, which comes at a cost when we need to focus on delivery.

The decommissioning of the dual diagnosis service is likely to increase the risk of homelessness for people who will be left unsupported. The decision seems to have been taken without consultation with the housing sector about the impact. It is also not in line with the findings of the recent research commissioned by the CCG on mental health and homelessness which recommends the provision of dual diagnosis and other multi-needs services to tackle the social exclusion that leads to homelessness.

Ensuring homes are safe and well managed protecting the health and wellbeing of tenants

Priorities for delivery of inspections will include the areas identified in the BRE report on housing condition to mitigate the greatest risks. Identifying the worst first (F and G EPC rated properties) for inspection. Work of Rogue Landlord team also targets enforcement action against worst landlords.

The strategy identified a few headline risks and challenges, in addition to those that are long-standing such as resource constraints, rising unit costs of energy and low income levels in the city:

- The low-carbon agenda has previously had areas of conflict with addressing fuel poverty pressures
- Funding has been a significant limitation with the removal of several energy efficiency schemes through the government and energy companies. It is estimated that about £15.4 billion of funds are needed nationally to deliver the UK 2030 target of all fuel poor properties to have an EPC C –rating
- After achieving many simpler and cost effective changes this leaves harder to treat properties
- Private Rental Sector legislative framework provision is currently only for improvement to band E EPC and without landlord contribution
- Leaving the European Union may jeopardise the continuation of existing funding opportunities
- The Home Improvement Agency, run by Age UK, was de-commissioned in March 2018. The scheme was designed to support older vulnerable home owners with essential repairs and energy efficiency and health interventions. This is a potential risk to the cohort this scheme addressed. This will be considered in the forthcoming Fuel Poverty action plan.

Recommendations

General Point - recognising the role housing plays in improving health outcomes for the citizens. The role housing workers can play as part of the wider health workforce.

- Commitment to the project beyond March 2019
- Referrals to the H2H project to maximise early intervention/prevention opportunities
- Referrals for Assistive Technology services which are part of the early intervention/prevention initiative

- Named contacts from Adult Social Care, NUH Trust and Nottingham City CCG to help coordinate and drive input into the new Homelessness Prevention Strategy.
- Nominated officers to support the pilot of the 'duty to refer' software within the health and social care sectors.
- Consideration of how health, housing and adult social care can develop and deliver joint preventative initiatives that reduce the risk of homelessness, positively impact on health and wellbeing and reduce the costs to the health and adult social care system.
- Support for the selective licensing scheme from all partners
- Reporting any properties of concern that agencies come across
- Targeting those properties with very low (F and G) rated EPC certificates as part of the proactive inspection selective licensing work

Develop a programme of energy efficiency works, targeting poorly performing homes, to reduce the health impacts from cold homes and fuel poverty

- Support and dissemination for the new citywide Fuel Poverty Strategy 2018-2025
- New policy post in place in Energy Services to assist with co-ordination of energy efficiency, fuel-poverty and health integration in housing and links to Energy Strategy development at local and regional levels.
- There are plans to have further discussions with other health partners in Nottingham to examine ways to work together to combat issues such as under heating, excess cold, fuel-poverty and summer overheating.
- Aspiration to bring together partners to develop sustainable business models and trials for domestic energy efficiency /healthy homes interventions that use savings from both reducing admissions of vulnerable people and allowing more effective discharge back into homes that are/ were previously unsuitable.
- The board may wish to note that the latest English Housing Survey (2016-2017) states that the largest proportion of home owners are older people and that age of home owners is older than 20 years ago, with older persons being most vulnerable to excess winter deaths.
- It is therefore for the board to consider that older people could be mentioned within their strategy as a 'Priority Group' under Housing as well as including relevant and related actions to support this

B. The Built Environment – Background

The Built Environment: will support citizens leading healthy lifestyles and minimise the risk of negative impact upon their wellbeing.

To achieve the outcome and deliver our priority actions, we will:

Consider the impact of planning decisions upon health and wellbeing

Planning decisions are made in the context of national and local policy - the National Planning Policy Framework and the Local Plan respectively.

Local Plan has policies on;

- Open space in new development
- Control of development affecting Allotments
- Location of community facilities
- Policies around active travel, eg cycle parking, pedestrianisation
- Control of hot food take-a-ways near schools

Two key actions:

- **Tackling Obesity - Controlling Hot Food Take A ways near secondary schools**
Childhood obesity/overweight is a particular problem for Nottingham and obese/overweight children are more likely to become obese/overweight adults
- **New Housing Development Has Access to Good Quality Open Spaces**
Good quality open spaces increases the opportunity for active outdoor activities such as walking and playing sport. It also includes site specific development principles for the sites that are allocated within it, which include for instance, open space requirements.

Progress against headline metrics from the Environment action plan;

Tackling Obesity - Controlling Hot Food Take A ways near secondary schools

The Inspector at the Local Plan Examination has concluded that there is insufficient specific evidence to support a policy restricting hot food takeaways near schools. A Main modification will therefore be made to the Local Plan to remove this policy.

New Housing Development Has Access to Good Quality Open Spaces

The approach to open space has been supported by the Local Plan Inspector, and a draft Supplementary Planning Document has been prepared for consultation which revises the contributions of open space or commuted sums required from new residential and commercial development. It is proposed that consultation take place after the elections, with adoption in the autumn.

Progress against stated actions

(Inform the HWBB of the progress made against each action in the Environment Action plan using a RAG rating)

Tackling Obesity - Controlling Hot Food Take-A-Ways near secondary schools

RED - The Local Plan includes policies to address the concentration of particular uses, including hot food takeaways. The effectiveness of these policies will be kept under review. If the review concludes that further planning policy guidance is required, a further Supplementary Planning Document will be considered.

New Housing Development Has Access to Good Quality Open Spaces

GREEN - see progress highlighted above.

Recent developments

The STP includes further actions for planning, principle introducing an approach to Health Impact Assessments for large or sensitive planning applications.

This work will be developed following the adoption of the Local Plan, and incorporated into the next revision of the Local Plan, or be the subject of a Supplementary Planning Document.

Risks and challenges:

Tackling Obesity - Controlling Hot Food Take A ways near secondary schools (As highlighted above).

New Housing Development Has Access to Good Quality Open Spaces

The viability of development is often fragile in Nottingham. Where developers can demonstrate low viability, they are able to negotiate a reduction or waiving of S106 contributions for open space.

Recommendations;

1. **Tackling Obesity** - Controlling Hot Food Take A ways near secondary schools
The effectiveness of Local Plan policies in controlling hot food take a ways to be kept under review.

C. Transport – Background

Children and Adults will be able to engage in active travel

Transport is a major source of air pollution and accelerating transition to sustainable travel options including low emission vehicle fleets will help to improve air quality and increase physical activity.

Transport in general is important to the health and wellbeing strategy for the following reasons

- **Air Quality** – in 2015 Nottingham was identified by DEFRA as one of a number of cities with illegally high levels of Nitrogen Dioxide. Since this time the city council has developed a plan to improve air quality. The plan was submitted to DEFRA and approved shortly afterwards. The plan involves the modernisation of our bus fleet

through retrofitting of older busses to reduce exhaust emissions as well as the purchase of cleaner gas and electric buses. The plan also involves actions to modernise our Hackney carried fleet through our Age and Emissions policy and the Taxi Strategy.

- **Active travel** - There is also a strong “Invest to Save” case for supporting travel behaviour change and green fleet initiatives for Nottingham’s citizens and workforce, particularly in the health and social care sector and amongst Health and Wellbeing Board partners, in terms of the scale of impact that could be achieved through workforce behaviour change for business and commuter travel and the NHS savings which would be achieved through the wider health benefits for citizens, of both improved air quality and take up of more active travel.
- **Electric Vehicles** – The City Council is working with Private sector partners to roll out a network of publically accessible EV charging points this will help to remove the barriers to operating an electric vehicle. As EV numbers rise emissions from road traffic will fall thereby contributing to achieving air quality targets.

Progress against headline metrics from the Environment action plan

No transport metrics explicitly stated in action plan – Numbers of people cycling are continuing to rise (this data can be provided on request).

Progress against stated actions

Air Quality - The city council is now under ministerial direction to implement this plan. Early indications show that the improvements have resulted in a reduction in concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide.

Active Travel - Numbers of people cycling in Nottingham is continuing to rise. The City Council is continuing to invest in cycling and has recently opened a new bridge specifically for cyclists over the railway to link university boulevard to the boots site. Other investments include improvements to cycling links on the ring road.

Electric Vehicles - The City Council is continuing to support other Public Sector organisations through our Workplace travel service 16 grant applications have been approved to date with roughly 50% spent on cycling infrastructure provision and 50% on EV charging point grant support. Charge points have been delivered to East Midlands Ambulance service, fire service and Nottingham City Homes. In addition using Grant funding from DEFRA the City Council has is replacing its own fleet of vehicles with EV’s these include mini busses, street sweepers and cage tippers.

A package of measures aimed at helping taxi drivers to convert to EV’s has been launched the measures include subsidised licensing, a try before you buy scheme, Grants for Home charging equipment and the creation of a EV only taxi rank.

Recent developments - report any other important developments/changes that you wish the HWBB to be aware that is not specifically stated in the environment theme action plan e.g. a bid that has secured additional investment or a service has received national recognition

Transport Strategy is working with DfT to develop a package of measures aimed at supporting active travel and public transport through the Transforming cities bid competition. In addition the Future Mobility Zones area is now beginning to develop this

work will be focussed on developing areas where technology can be used to enhance public transport and reduce congestion.

Risks and challenges - report any known risks that impact on the actions or the outcomes/outputs (KPIs) e.g. recent disinvestment in a service impacts on meeting xxxx target

In the last update, Transport Strategy reported that we were working with WEGO couriers to develop a Clean Air Delivery Project. This project has now been halted due to legal problems with its delivery. WEGO are currently writing up a short report outlining the learning form the project so far.

Uncertainty over funding for 2020/21 onwards - many of the above activities achieved to date have been dependent on successful bids for external grant funding - current Local Growth Funding packages for cycle infrastructure projects end in 2018/19 and Access Fund and Go Ultra Low programme funding ends in March 2020. However transforming cities funding should help to alleviate this issue.

Recommendations - state any key points you wish the HWBB to consider and or take action on arising from the report.

- Continue to encourage Health and Wellbeing Board partners to lead by example by taking part in the Workplace Travel Service business support programme to become early adopters of ultra-low emission fleets and sustainable commuter and business travel practices, with business case and monitoring supported by SDU Health Outcomes Travel Tool <https://www.sduhealth.org.uk/delivery/measure/health-outcomes-travel-tool.aspx> ;
- Nominate an air quality travel and infrastructure change champion within each Health and Wellbeing Board organisation as lead contact for Workplace Travel Service and joint working on sustainable procurement good practice.
- Participate in our ULEV and LEVEL good practice networks and business events to share your organisations' expertise with local partners and cascade through your supply chains.
- Agree clear and consistent messages for all Health and Wellbeing Board partner organisations to use with their employees and customers to raise public awareness regarding health impacts of air quality and actions that can be taken to support cleaner air in Nottingham.

D. Parks and Green Spaces – Background

Greenspace: Improve access to and use of green space to optimise physical and mental wellbeing

Parks and Green space have for many decades been linked to both social and health benefits for those that access it. This assumption is now supported by a growing body of robust research, which identifies that high quality green space brings considerable benefits to the local economy, to the environment and to people's physical and mental health in particular in terms of reducing obesity, decreasing the risk of coronary heart disease and strokes and improvements in mental health and wellbeing.

Research has shown that residents in high 'greenery' environments were 40% less likely to

be overweight and obese as those in the lowest greenery category. The Faculty of Public Health, in their recent publication Great Outdoors (2010), note that „Safe, green spaces may be as effective as prescription drugs in treating some forms of mental illnesses“.

In terms of public health, green space is most commonly associated with physical activity and mental health and wellbeing. Current evidence suggests that individuals could derive health benefits by engaging in as little as 150 minutes of moderate exercise daily for adults and 1 hour a day for children and young people (DH 2011).

However physical activity levels have declined over recent decades and reversing this decline could confer considerable population health benefits. The UK government set targets to increase levels of participation in physical activity and sport including measures for providing cleaner, safer and greener public spaces. (DCMS 2002) and the Marmot Review (2010) stressed the importance of creating more good quality open space where it is lacking to help tackle health inequalities.

Public parks account for one-third of all the public green space and 90% of peoples green space use. If an area has high quality parks, it is likely that more residents will use them more often; people are more satisfied with their neighbourhood and are more likely to report better health. However there are stark differences in the provision and accessibility of green space based on socio economic status and ethnicity. Provision of green space is worse in deprived areas than in affluent areas.

Action NO	Action	Key Action	16/17	17/18	18/19	Progress	RAG Rate
D1	Support and endorse plans developments and proposals for improving access to and through Green Flag award standard Parks and Green Spaces.	<p>Work with partners to identify and link up Parks and open spaces via improved cycle and walking routes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review park boundary fences to identify new entrances and more direct routes into Parks Develop interpretation maps to locate Parks next to the NET and Bus routes <p>Identify opportunities to improve DDA and bench type / locations en route and with Parks.</p>	✓	✓	✓	<p>Continued expansion of cycle and walking routes through parks and green spaces- New footpaths upgraded at Forest Rec , Valley Rd , The arboretum woodland Walk, Colwick Country Park, Bilborough Park, Whitmore nature reserve and Highfields Park Walking maps produced for all major parks</p> <p>19 new or improved sites since 2015/6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Astley Drive Bilborough Park Clifton Central (new) Forest Rec. Greenway/Tricket's Yard Hedley Villas Peggy's Park Pirate Park Radford Rec. Rosedale Drive Shipstone St. Stirling Grove Stockhill Park (new) Sutton Passey The Green, Meadows 	Work progress well against target actions during 2018/19

						<p>(new)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trafford Gardens • Valley Road play area • Victoria Park • Woodfield Road <p>Improved social media platforms has been established for all major parks and a number of smaller local parks friends groups</p>	
		Identify opportunities to improve parks and green space infrastructure including Cafes, supervised toilet facilities footpaths, cycle parking, lighting, biodiversity and maintenance standards				<p>New cafes installed at The Arboretum , Wollaton park and Woodthorpe grange and the Forest Recreation ground. Improved Café offer at the Victoria Embankment and new catering concession now provided at Colwick Country park.</p> <p>Highfields Park Heritage Restoration now completed.</p> <p>Funding application in progress to restore and improve Victoria Embankment Memorial Gardens</p> <p>Biodiversity Improvements carried out as part of the ERDF Green/Blue Infrastructure project, Works completed at Colwick Country Park and Beeston Sidings. Further Biodiversity improvements planned for the Tottle Brook in Highfields PK and along the Daybrook on Valley Rd during 2019/20</p>	Work progressing across all sites
		•Work with partner organisations to deliver Green Flag improvements to land not managed by the Council.	✓	✓	✓	<p>All the University campus within the City now hold the Green Flag award. 23 community organisations have entered the Community GF awards in 2018</p> <p>64 GF Awards in Total</p> <p>Discussions currently taking place with NCH RE the development of GF Estates.</p>	Progressing well against target actions
D2	Support Improvements in Green Flag standard Parks in the neighbourhoods with the lowest healthy life expectancy levels.	Support the delivery of the Nottingham Open Space Forum (NOSF) charitable objective:- To enhance public health and wellbeing Identify and support	✓	✓	✓	<p>Prioritised local investment plans to be produced for each ward in the City. Area action plans completed and approved by each area committee</p> <p>Confirmed annual programme of parks and green space improvements</p>	Progressing well against target actions

		active Parks friends groups to deliver regular healthy lifestyle activity programmes within the Park					
		Recruit and support a network of local volunteer ambassadors and activators to help promote and deliver healthy life style activities within the local community.	✓	✓	✓	Identify major land owners and negotiate opportunities to apply for Green Flag Improvements and applications to gf Awards. Work progressing with NCH and the Canal and Rivers Trust to apply for GF Awards in 2019/20 Local activators engaged and helping to deliver the continuation of the PARKlives Programme.	Work Progressing
D3	Support an Increase in community activity and involvement in local parks, including cycling.	Develop a programme of park based activities that provides regular opportunity for people to participate, build friendships and gain confidence e.g. bowling groups, Health Walks, Community Gardening groups. Include cycle rides and cycle try out sessions	✓	✓	✓	NOSF Charitable status Secured NOSF hold regular open forum meetings Parklives and Ranger led events take place at regular occasions across all parks in the City Provide advice and support to friends groups	Work Progressing
		Deliver a City wide programme of activities and community engagement to encourage local communities to take pride and ownership in their street / local area and participate in the Nottingham in Bloom / RHS it's your Neighbourhood campaign	✓	✓	✓	Work with the Nottingham Parklives Team to identify and recruit volunteer activators. Park Lives Ended March 2019, but work continues to support volunteer delivery of park events New Future Parks Accelerator Funding applied for. Nottingham shortlisted down to the last 11 Authorities, Announcement in June 19 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FPA will focus on developing a new 25yr green space strategy • Producing a Natural Capital Account • Producing a capital investment commercial opportunity plan • Development of a volunteer programme in partnership with the Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust 	Pressing well in all areas of the City

						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a charitable Foundation 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the design and quality of amenity green space located within housing areas. Seek to adopt Green Flag Standards for housing areas. 	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and support local communities to actively; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> participate in the annual RHS it's your Neighbourhood campaign Deliver an annual programme of active park based activities Working with NCH to develop a programme of new GF Estates Partnership working with NCH has delivered a programme of green space improvements as part of the NCH Green Ideas programme. 	Pressing well in all areas of the City
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure new housing development (above 10 homes) makes provision for open space (new or a qualitative improvement to nearby existing) 	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvements in open space in new or existing developments New SPD currently being developed New Green space strategy will inform future planning policy 	Work in progress NCC Planning
D4	Support an Increase in the provision and improve the quality (to Green Flag Standard) of facilities and maintenance standards in Parks and Green spaces located within all areas of the City.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the design and quality of amenity green space located within housing areas. Seek to adopt Green Flag Standards for housing areas. Ensure new housing development (above 10 homes) makes provision for open space (new or a qualitative improvement to nearby existing) 	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out neighbourhood environmental improvements Identify trial area and agree with NCH New Green space strategy will inform future planning policy and future opportunity mapping All developments to secure Green space Working with NCH to develop a programme of new GF Estates 	Work in progress

Recent developments

Parks and Street scene Restructure

During the last year the Parks and Open Space and the Street scene and Grounds

Maintenance teams have now been fully integrated. This merger has brought together the two teams under one new Public Realm management structure with a single focus on delivering “Total Place Management” a clear strategic and operational focus for enhancing and delivering the City’s Public Realm, Clean and Green corporate priorities.

Future Parks Accelerator

The POS team have recently applied for a new organisational change fund called the Future Parks Accelerator Fund. The Fund has been designed to help Local Authorities (LA’S) explore new ways of working and to provide the resources to explore and investigate new strategic improvements and commercial income generating opportunities. 87 LA’S applied for the fund. Nottingham was one of 11 LA’S short-listed. Final 6-8 LA’S to be awarded the funds. Announcement to be made in June 2019.

Risks and challenges - report any known risks that impact on the actions or the outcomes/outputs (KPIs) e.g. recent disinvestment in a service impacts on meeting target.

- On-going budget reductions will impact on future delivery of park improvements and the scale of community engagement / physical activity programmes.
- 2018 will be the last years of the Coca Cola Parklives Funded programme of healthy lifestyle. New funding opportunities will need to be identified.

Recommendations - state any key points you wish the HWBB to consider and or take action on arising from the report.

- The HWBB are requested to consider ways in which more support for local communities can help maintain improvement to the parks and continue to deliver healthy lifestyle activities within the parks
- 2018 will be the last years of the Coca Cola Parklives Funded programme of healthy lifestyle. The programme has delivered free to attend events and activities in all areas of the City and over the last 4 years has engaged over 100,000 participants. The HWBB are asked if financial support could be made available to continue a programme of mass participation activities in the parks and green spaces
- The HWBB are ask if they would support the development of a Natural Capital Account that will be produced as part of the New 25 year Green Space Strategy funded by the FPA - TBC

E. Air Pollution

Air pollution is the top environmental risk to human health. In the UK it is ranked as the fourth greatest threat to public health after cancer, heart disease and obesity, and is a contributory factor to heart disease and some types of cancer.

Human-made air pollution comes from a range of different sources including agriculture, industrial, commercial and domestic activities, and transport. Emissions from road traffic are one of the largest contributors to ambient air pollution in urban areas.

Long-term exposure to air pollution, at the levels experienced in many urban centres in the UK, including Nottingham, causes respiratory and cardiovascular disease and lung cancer. It has also has been linked to other cancers. In children, air pollution reduces lung development and function and can lead to the development of asthma.

Short-term exposure to elevated levels of air pollution leads to a worsening of symptoms for those with existing asthma, respiratory or cardiovascular diseases, and can trigger acute events such as asthma and heart attacks in vulnerable individuals.

It was estimated from the latest health data that in Nottingham in 2016 181 deaths (of persons 25+ years) were brought forward due to the health impacts of air pollution (comprising particles PM10, PM2.5, nitrogen dioxide NO2 and other pollutant species).

Progress against headline metrics from the Environment action plan

Due to the reduction in meetings with HWB board partners, and the timescale to comply with the report it has not been possible to contact the HWB board partners and provide an update for their activities that contribute to the emissions/exposure reduction targets.

However, the Air quality lead has produced an update/overview of progress against the targets 2018-19 etc. and requested board partner representatives to update their organisations activities for 2018-19.

Air Quality: Progress against headline metrics from the Healthy Environment action plan					
Indicator and Target	Baseline	2016 2017	2017 2018	2018 2019	Commentary
Air quality: reduce NO2 to WHO recommended and air quality objectives level (40 ug.m3, locally measured)	48	42	49	35*	MEETING TARGET (40) AT ALL REAL TIME ANALYSER MONITORING LOCATIONS *Now reported as the highest average annual mean NO2 concentration measured by the 3 real time analysers in 'sensitive receptor' locations.(See NCC LAQM ASR 2018 report for locations)

Air quality: reduce PM10 (WHO recommended level is 25 ug/m3, Air Quality Objective level is 40 ug/m3, measured locally)	17	17	18	16	NATIONAL AQO (40) MET. LOCAL TARGET (15) NOT MET.	Nottingham is meeting the AQO, and is 9 ug/m3 below the WHO recommended level. However, the local target has still not been achieved, there are NO SAFE exposure concentrations for PM and therefore further action is still required.
Air quality: reduce PM2.5 (WHO recommended level is 10 ug/m3, measured locally)	12	12	12	10	LOCAL TARGET (10) MET.	The PM2.5 level met the WHO recommended level for the first time since monitoring began in 2010. However, there are NO SAFE exposure concentrations for PM. Ongoing action to minimise emissions is required.

Air Quality: HWB (in conjunction with Nottinghamshire HWB) to protect and improve health by 'leading by example' and ensuring partner HWB organisations reduce air pollution by adopting & implementing measures that may be detailed in the (Nottingham/shire) Air Quality Strategy and relevant Air Quality Action Plans) that :

1. Reduce emissions from HWB partner organisations' transport and buildings;

Contributing to a reduction in nitrogen dioxide (NO2) and particles, assisting local authorities meet national air quality targets.

2. Promote and publicise action and measures that improve air quality amongst service users, partner organisations and suppliers. Reduce current emissions by organisation

All measures reported in 2018 continue:

Progress is being made due to a range of national and local NCC strategies and policies to promote:

- Public transport - (Local Transport Plan) (Eco Express Way)
- Active travel - (Local Transport Plan, Cycle Ambition, Safe Routes to School, Eco Express Way)
- Reduce single occupancy private car journeys - (Local transport plan)
- Transition to Ultra Low and Zero Emission vehicles
- Study into 'Clear Zone' in Nottingham currently underway.

- Trial of fuel cell technology underway to demonstrate viability of technology to replace commercial gas fired boiler plant (DEFRA grant funding), with opportunity to trial fuel cell technology for residential gas fired boilers.

Nottingham City Council's strategy and projects to increase and promote energy efficiency measures include:

- Communications and awareness raising
- Greener Housing project – energy efficiency and reduced emissions elements continuing through 2019-20.
- British Lung Foundation Breathe Easy Week (June?) 2019 (air quality/exposure messages will be promoted by Environmental Health)
- National Clean Air Day 20th June.
- Electric Taxi Test Drive and Clinic (Ultra Low Emission Taxi) promotion event 24th April 2019
- Local Air Quality Management Annual Status Report submission to DEFRA for 30th June 2019
- New Nottinghamshire Air Quality Strategy website due Summer 2019

NHS Nottingham City CCG have:

- Revised procurement policy, to include a Social Value weighting which incorporates environmental consideration (including air quality) into service specification development and procurement
- Reviewing travel facilities for staff and changing staff travel behaviour
- Changing taxi booking process
- Promoting public transport and providing more information so that staff can make more informed decisions
- Limiting the need for long-distance travel to reduce train usage

Other developments for general environmental sustainability:

- New kitchen boilers which save energy
- Changing printing facilities, to reduce amount printed
- Reviewing waste and recycling arrangements, with a view to increasing recycling and reducing general waste

Nottinghamshire Healthcare NHS Trust

- The Trust undertook its first all staff travel survey in January 2018. Approximately 5% of staff responded and on first analysis, there seems to be some key messages/opinions emerging which will help shape future action on this agenda going forward.
- NHFT has produced, in line with current National Planning Policy Framework a Travel Plan for Hopewood - the Trust's new CAMHS (Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services) and Perinatal Services campus in Nottingham. The travel plan encourages the use of sustainable travel, and its overall objective is to reduce the

environmental impact of transport associated with travel to and from the site.

However, this has been expanded to include:

- ❖ Reduce single occupancy car usage for all users when travelling to and from the site
 - ❖ Manage car parking demand so that on-site parking can be reduced
 - ❖ Promote and facilitate alternative sustainable modes of travel for all users, including walking, cycling, bus and car sharing
 - ❖ Achieve 100% staff awareness of the Travel Plan
 - ❖ Monitor the effectiveness of the Travel Plan initiatives and modal shifts of all users over 5 years after occupation of the new site.
-
- The Trust will be supporting/promoting National Clear Air Day 2019 and encouraging site teams across the Trust to engage with a number of awareness raising activities including health walks in green space for example, to support the national Sustainable Health and Care Week campaign in June.
 - The Trust continues to promote Liftshare, its Cycle to work scheme and discounted bus travel passes which are available for use within the city. The Travel Survey did highlight that work is needed around raising awareness of these options so this will be a priority over the coming 6 months.
 - The Trust hopes to be able to expand the number of Electric Vehicle charging points available to staff across its sites.

East Midlands Ambulance Service

We are proud to report that our carbon footprint reduced by 4% from 26,839 tCO₂e in 2014/15 to 25,861 tCO₂e in 2018/19. We achieved this improvement in our performance, despite the fact that the number of 999 calls we received increased by 22% over the last four years. A detail analysis of our carbon footprint show that we achieved a 21% reduction in the carbon we emit for every 999 call we received during the 2018/19 financial year compared to our 2014/15 baseline.

EMAS have implemented the following initiatives that have contributed to reducing the public health impact and environmental impacts of our operation:

- Our Board approved environmental policy statement and sustainable development plan (SDMP) are the frameworks on which we deliver our environmental objectives
- We are proud to report that we are actively reducing emissions from our fleet as well as the public health impacts of our operation. The newer, more efficient and less polluting healthcare and support vehicles that we have bought over the last four years have reduced the average carbon our vehicles emit per distance travelled by 11.4% from 200.4 g/km to 177.5 g/km.
- In conjunction with the above, the fuel we use per every 999 call we receive reduced by 14% against our 2014/15 baseline. This efficiency is attributed to our newer vehicles, reduction in the number of times our emergency vehicles were left idling and our current operational model. Our current operational model is

underpinned by our commitment of optimising every opportunity to deliver sustainable emergency healthcare services within the communities we serve.

- We are actively collaborating with other local partners and stakeholders. One of the benefits of this collaboration is that we recently received a sustainable travel grant from the Nottingham City Council (NCC). The grant from NCC has been used to install eight dual 7 kW electric vehicle charging units. These units were commissioned in December 2018 and have collectively contributed to avoiding the emission of 744 kgCO₂ and 93 kgN₂O.
- We have continued to monitor our fleet against the current London ultra-low air zone (ULEZ) standard. As at March 2019, 61% of our fleet are compliant with the current ULEZ standard. We will continue to explore opportunities to reduce the public health and environmental impacts of our fleet.
- We have also continued to promote the benefits of sustainable travel across our Trust. During the 2018/19 financial year, car sharing contributed to avoiding over 40,000 miles, while cycling accounted for 274 miles of our business travel.
- The number of premises from which our staff use electric and hybrid electric vehicles for business travel increased from zero during the 2014/15 financial year to 9 during 2017/18 and 10 at the end of the year under review. An in-depth analysis of our current business travel shows that pure electric and hybrid electric vehicles were used to travel up to 1.5% of our 2018/19 business miles. These low and ultra-low emission vehicles contributed to reducing the public health and environmental impact of business travel.
- Last year's (2018) Clean Air Day was used to promote the environmental and public health benefits of reducing and avoiding emissions from travel and transportation.
- We have continued to actively encourage all operational staff to switch off emergency vehicles whenever these vehicles are not in use, or plug these vehicles into shore-lines (a device used to charge the electrical systems within these vehicles). These shorelines are available at all of our operational premises.

Trent University Nottingham

- Regular staff and student travel survey
- 2017 survey 80% of all trips to campuses for education and employment purposes were by sustainable transport (non-car)
- Travel planning has been taking place since 1990s with campus travel plans in place for all 4 NTU sites
- NTU supports the Nottingham Go Ultra Low campaign promoting use of EV. NTU has 14 charging points in place over 3 campuses
- The NTU fleet is becoming increasingly more sustainable, with all security vehicles and a number of maintenance fleet now ultra-low emission
- Car sharing is promoted and run through NTU Liftshare

- Developed a robust model hierarchy in favour of sustainable transport promoting public transport use, walking and cycling
- NTU benefits scheme enable staff to discounted season tickets for all main Nottingham transport providers
- Cycle to work scheme
- NTU cycle hire available for staff and students
- Discounted student public transport season tickets

Nottingham University Hospital NHS Trust

The following are the developments at Nottingham University Hospitals NHS Trust (NUH) in its financial year 2016/2017 in relation to air quality improvement.

Promotion of Sustainable Transport

- NUH continues promoting its Travel to Work scheme, which aims to make access to NUH via public transport more attractive for NUH staff. In 2017/18 membership to the scheme grew by circa 25% in the number of staff acquiring an annual public transport pass through the scheme.
- NUH continues promoting active travel via a number of initiatives including Dr Bike, Cycle to Work scheme, bike maintenance classes and roadshows aiming to promote health, wellbeing and active travel.
- NUH continues supporting the Medilink Bus service which is estimated displaces circa 700 tCO₂ from road emissions.
- NUH actively promotes the use of park & ride sites linked to the Medilink Bus service to reduce vehicles circulating within the City.
- NUH continues supporting a car-sharing platform for staff to find car-sharing partners.

Air Quality Improvements

- Shift from coal to gas as main means to heat City Hospital Campus. Since August 2017, NUH has made its gas boiler house the leading heating infrastructure, making its coal-fired boiler house the backup heating infrastructure. This has reduced the emission of particulates and has reduced the Trust's carbon footprint by circa 8,000 tCO₂. This has a positive impact on the local air quality.
- NUH was an active partner and collaborator during the promotion of the Clean Air Day in June 2017, organising a roadshow to promote sustainable travel.

Infrastructure work

- NUH is working on the business case to replace the heating infrastructure at City Hospital Campus with a sustainable solution. This will see NUH completely moving away from coal, and producing on-site electricity. The project specifies that at least 5% of energy produced on campus come from renewable sources which will be delivered via photovoltaic panels, air source heat pumps and biogas).
- NUH inaugurated in summer 2017 the bridge connecting the Tram stop at QMC with the main building, increasing access to QMC services via this public transport service.
- NUH continues working in partnership with Nottingham City Council to install in each Hospital Campus a NCC cycle HUB.

Recent developments - report any other important developments/changes that you wish the HWBB to be aware that is not specifically stated in the environment theme action plan e.g. a bid that has secured additional investment or a service has received national recognition

1. Clean Air Zone early measure funding award (2018). Programme to retrofit Euro 5 buses to Euro 6 standard progressing throughout 2018-2019.

2. New Taxi Licensing Strategy (2017-2020) to require and ensure transition from old diesel vehicles to Ultra-Low Emission Vehicles (ULEV) by 2025.

<https://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/media/456172/taxi-strategy-feb17.pdf>

Risks and challenges with delivery of the key areas of action:

The combustion of carbon containing (mainly fossil) fuels and surface/tyre/brake wear are responsible for a large proportion of urban nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and particle pollution. It is therefore necessary to target emission reduction at:

1. *Fixed sources*: Energy efficiency and alternative (fuel cell, Ground Source Heat Pump, Solar Hot water, LED/sensor lighting etc.)
2. *Commercial vehicles*: LGV/Taxis – transition to hybrid, ULEV, pure EV. HGV - retrofit to Euro 6, transition to hybrid/EV when developed.
3. *Private motor vehicles*: Transition to active travel, public transport. Transition of 'necessary private vehicle use' to hybrid/ULEV/EV vehicles. Reduction in vehicle ownership/Transport as a Service.
4. Reduction in vehicle ownership/Transport as A Service? NOTE It is estimated that approximately 1 in 20 – of all car journeys are 'health' related (service provider/service user)

Currently the following barriers/risks exist across the system:

1. Alternative technology capital expenditure costs are a barrier to their adoption by Local Authority/NHS. Current LA/NHS business models are not able to calculate savings/return on investment to support a business case to adopt alternative technologies.

2. The availability/scalable/reliability of suitable alternative technologies are a potential barrier to acquisition.

3. Perceived limited (but ever increasing) choice of vehicles, range, charging infrastructure – this should not be considered a risk beyond 2020.

The reason for this is that the funding of the infrastructure will be in place. Construction commenced in April 18 with the aim of installing 230 charging points across Nottingham City.

4. Partner procurement policies may require amendment to specify environmental performance of suppliers.

5. Staff resource to ensure Clean Air project delivery

6. Ongoing Communication of Air Quality messages, requires staff, material and media resource.

7. Reduced budgets limit public realm greening (e.g. 'soft' measures such as tree planting, hedges, planters).

Recommendations in relation to Air Quality

Greater progress to delivering air quality improvements can be realised through partner organisations implementing initiatives such as staff travel plans, mileage reduction, fleet transition to Ultra Low Emission Vehicles, estate energy efficiency measures (such as improved lighting and heating ventilation and air conditioning) facilitating low/zero emission and active travel choices by service users and suppliers.

It is recommended the HWBB note the content of the report on air quality and that members of the board:

1. Seek assurances that HWBB organisations remain committed to contributing to improving air quality
2. Establish commitment to implement Health Outcomes Travel Tool (HOTT) <https://www.sduhealth.org.uk/delivery/measure/health-outcomes-travel-tool.aspx> across HWBB member organisations and identify persons responsible for implementation.

¹ Baseline/target values notes:

- i. PM10 is airborne particulate matter with a diameter of less than or equal to 10 micrometres which can enter the respiratory system and are consequently often called "inhalable". Those smaller than PM2.5 can penetrate into the lungs and are often called "respirable".

The concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide, a brown gas, with the chemical formula NO₂ is measured in micrograms in each cubic metre of air (µg m⁻³). A microgram (µg) is one millionth of a gram. A concentration of 1 µg m⁻³ means that one cubic metre of air contains one microgram of pollutant.

- ii. Nitrogen dioxide, particles and carbon dioxide are the main pollutants emitted when fossil fuels e.g. natural gas, oil/petrol are combusted to power vehicles and provide heat and electricity for industrial, commercial, public/third sector/NHS and domestic

use.

Therefore reducing emissions can effectively reduce emissions that contribute to global climate change and local air pollution that impact on health and wellbeing. An emission reduction target (in addition to air pollution concentration targets) ensures practical measures to reduce emissions are being taken/demonstrated by HWB partners.

- iii. Highest annual mean concentration of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) monitored at the facade of a residential property (an air pollution sensitive receptor) and annual mean particle PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} concentration monitored in the Nottingham City Area. These enable direct comparison with the Air Quality Regulations, Air Quality Objectives and WHO guideline values.

Each year's targets were chosen to reflect the predicted effects of energy efficiency measures (in conjunction with Nottingham/Nottinghamshire's Air Quality Strategy and Action Plans) and demonstrate how incremental progress can be made to achieve the Air Quality Regulation targets/Air Quality Objectives and World Health Organisation guideline values to protect health, by 2019/20.

Appendix 1

The Health and Wellbeing Strategy's Healthy Environment action plan includes the following headline measures (separated out by each of the five priority themes). A brief overview of the measures and why it is important, is given along with analysis of the direction the measure is going (Better or worse) compared to the England and the region where appropriate and in relation to the targets set in the action plan where applicable. It is important to note whilst the data presented is the latest data available for some measures this is more than one year old and that the current situation could have changed for better or worse.

All Healthy Environment KPI, Metrics and RAGs

Figure 1 – Excess winter deaths PHOF 4.15iii

Compared with benchmark:
■ Better
■ Similar
■ Worse
■ Not compared

Areas **All in East Midlands region** All in England Display **Table** Table and chart

4.15iii - Excess winter deaths index (3 years, all ages) Aug 2014 - Jul 2017

Ratio - %

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Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	-	97,016	21.1	20.7	21.5
East Midlands region	-	9,243	22.3	21.0	23.7
Derby	-	366	17.1	11.4	23.0
Derbyshire	-	1,746	22.8	19.7	26.0
Leicester	-	568	23.7	18.2	29.5
Leicestershire	-	1,076	18.8	15.3	22.5
Lincolnshire	-	1,747	23.1	20.0	26.4
Northamptonshire	-	1,307	22.5	19.0	26.2
Nottingham	-	536	24.1	18.4	30.2
Nottinghamshire	-	1,857	24.4	21.3	27.6
Rutland	-	43	12.0	-1.0	26.6

Source: Office for National Statistics: Public Health England Annual Births and Mortality Extracts

Figure 2 - Fuel Poverty (PHOF 1.17)

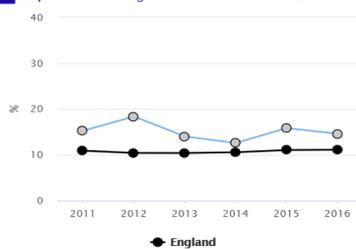
Compared with benchmark:
● Better
● Similar
● Worse
○ Not compared

Trends for **Nottingham** All in east midlands region Display **Selected indicator** All indicators

1.17 - Fuel poverty **New data** Nottingham

Proportion - %

[Export chart as image](#) [Show confidence intervals](#) [Export chart as CSV file](#)



Recent trend: ↓

Period	Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI	East Midlands region	England
2011	19,505	15.2%	-	-	13.3%	10.9%
2012	23,648	18.4%	-	-	13.2%	10.4%
2013	18,050	14.0%	-	-	10.4%	10.4%
2014	16,245	12.6%	-	-	10.1%	10.6%
2015	20,493	15.8%	-	-	12.7%	11.0%
2016	18,980	14.6%	-	-	11.7%	11.1%

Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy

Appendix 2 Built Environment and Transport (active travel)

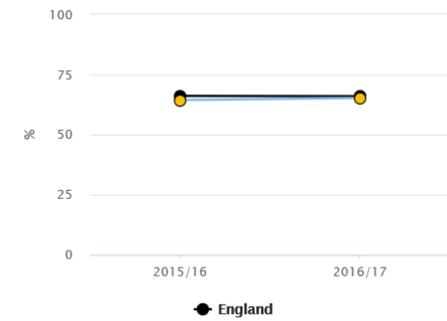
Figure 3 - Percentage of physically active adults (PHOF 2.13i)

Compared with benchmark:
 ● Better
 ● Similar
 ● Worse
 ○ Not compared

Trends for **Nottingham** All in east midlands region Display **Selected indicator** All indicators

2.13i - Percentage of physically active adults Nottingham Proportion - %

[Export chart as image](#) [Show confidence intervals](#) [Export chart as CSV file](#)



Recent trend: -

Period		Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI	East Midlands region	England
2015/16	●	-	64.4%	62.2%	66.5%	66.4%	66.1%
2016/17	●	-	65.3%	63.1%	67.4%	65.0%	66.0%

Source: Public Health England (based on Active Lives, Sport England)

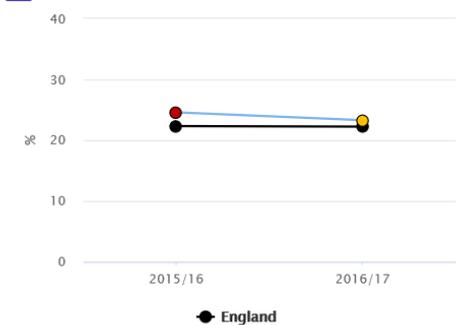
Figure 4 - Percentage of physically inactive adults (PHOF 2.13ii)

Compared with benchmark:
 ● Better
 ● Similar
 ● Worse
 ○ Not compared

Trends for **Nottingham** All in east midlands region Display **Selected indicator** All indicators

2.13ii - Percentage of physically inactive adults Nottingham Proportion - %

[Export chart as image](#) [Show confidence intervals](#) [Export chart as CSV file](#)



Recent trend: -

Period		Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI	East Midlands region	England
2015/16	●	-	24.6%	22.7%	26.6%	22.5%	22.3%
2016/17	●	-	23.3%	21.4%	25.3%	23.1%	22.2%

Source: Public Health England (based on Active Lives, Sport England)

Appendix 3 – Parks and Green Space

Figure 4 - Child excess weight in 4 – 5 and 10 – 11 year olds (PHOF 2.06ii)



Figure 5 – Utilisation of outside space for exercise/health reasons (PHOF 1.16)

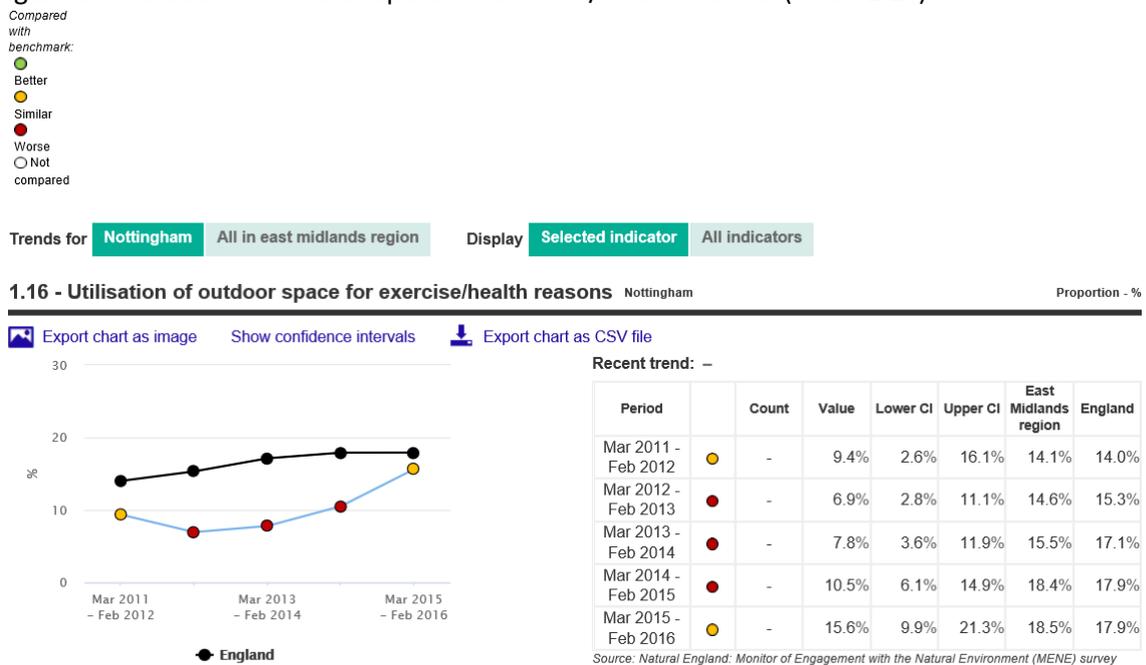


Figure 5 - Nottingham city council citizens survey 2016/17 and 18

Q19: Which of the following best describes your reason(s) for using / visiting a park and / or open space? Select all of those which apply to you.

	2016		2017		2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
To spend time with family or friends	1015	60.5%	950	57.4%	899	55.3%
To exercise (e.g. walk, run, ride a bike)	601	35.8%	594	35.9%	565	34.8%
To play / watch sport (e.g. football, cricket)	217	12.9%	172	10.4%	162	9.9%
To walk your dog	271	16.1%	307	18.5%	261	16.0%
To use the play area	416	24.8%	405	24.4%	392	24.1%
To enjoy scenery / wildlife	485	28.9%	420	25.4%	380	23.4%
To relax	653	38.9%	524	31.6%	508	31.3%
To attend an event	279	16.6%	256	15.5%	226	13.9%
For other reasons	30	1.8%	39	2.3%	25	1.6%

note multiple choice % will not equal 100%