Health & Wellbeing Board 27 August 2014

Title of paper:	**Sustainable Health and Care: Local Implementation**	
Director(s)/ Corporate Director(s):	Dr Chris Kenny - Director of Public Health Nottinghamshire County and Nottingham City.	**Wards affected: All**
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Date of consultation with Portfolio Holder(s)	Thursday 7 August 2014	

Relevant Council Plan Strategic Priority:	
Cutting unemployment by a quarter	☒
Cut crime and anti-social behaviour	☐
Ensure more school leavers get a job, training or further education than any other City	☐
Your neighbourhood as clean as the City Centre	☒
Help keep your energy bills down	☒
Good access to public transport	☒
Nottingham has a good mix of housing	☐
Nottingham is a good place to do business, invest and create jobs	☒
Nottingham offers a wide range of leisure activities, parks and sporting events	☒
Support early intervention activities	☒
Deliver effective, value for money services to our citizens	☒

Summary of issues (including benefits to citizens/service users):

This paper sets out how we can improve health and reduce health inequalities through developing a local Sustainable Health and Care: Local Implementation Plan that will promote healthy sustainable lifestyles and the sustainable management of health, social and healthcare services. In this time of austerity a Sustainable Health and Care: Local Implementation Plan will also identify ways of saving money and bringing additional resources into Nottingham and contribute to existing priorities of the Nottingham Health and Wellbeing Board, particularly reducing overweight and obesity, increasing physical activity and improving mental wellbeing.

Recommendation(s):	
1	To note the sustainable development and health work undertaken in Nottingham City by Public Health and partner organisations.
2	To approve the development of a Nottingham Sustainable Health and Care Local Implementation Plan that builds on local and national good practice and drives the work.
3	To approve a HWBB development session on sustainable development and health facilitated by the Sustainable Development Unit in partnership with Public Health.
	Finance Required: room booking, meeting expenses & participation from partner organisations already identified through existing budgets.

1. <u>REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS</u>

1.1 Sustainable Development is a way of delivering good health and healthcare services that are resource efficient and well managed for optimal health outcomes. The ground-breaking work carried out through Public Health and partner organisations to support health services to become more sustainable, resulted in improvements in health and financial savings for the NHS.

A Health and Wellbeing Board development session facilitated by the NHS and Public Health England Sustainable Development Unit in partnership with Nottingham Public Health will; -
* increase awareness and understanding of this agenda and how it improves health and enhances health and care services
* contribute a Nottingham perspective to the national work.
* help us to build sustainable health and care services that are resilient to Climate Change, make effective and sustainable use of our resources and contribute to health improvement and a reduction in health inequalities in Nottingham.

By acknowledging achievements and mapping them across to the priorities of the Health and Wellbeing Board through the development of the Sustainable Health and Care: Local Implementation Plan, we can apply and roll out good practice.

1.2 As pointed out in the "*Sustainable, Resilient, Healthy People & Places A Sustainable Development Strategy for the NHS, Public Health and Social Care system*", launched in January 2014 by the Chief Executives of Public Health England and NHS England; -

> "The purpose of the health and care system is to continually improve health and wellbeing and deliver high quality care when necessary. The challenge is how to do this now and for future generations within available financial, social and environmental resources. Understanding these challenges and developing plans to achieve improved health and wellbeing and continued delivery of high quality care is the essence of sustainable development."

The strategy demonstrates responsibility and commitment to a broader and global perspective of health and wellbeing which is particularly important to Nottingham, a vibrant city with people living and working here from many different countries.

1.3 To contribute to the Nottingham Plan and particularly the targets to; -
* reduce the city's carbon emissions by 26% of 2005 levels,
* eradicate fuel poverty by 2016
* tackle congestion by achieving no more than a 10.5% increase in person journey times on the monitored transport network
* produce 20% of energy used in the city within the Greater Nottingham area from renewable or low carbon sources

1.4 The **Social Value Act 2012** requires public authorities to have regard to economic, social and environmental wellbeing in connection with public services contracts; and for connected purposes. [8th March 2012].

Source: Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012 (c. 3)
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2012/3/pdfs/ukpga_20120003_en.pdf

1.4 What do we need to do?

There are 6 steps that will help to turn this ambition into reality locally and improve health as follows; -
1. map services against sustainable evidence based practice
2. identify gaps
3. appraise options to develop and evaluate sustainable innovative pilots such as designing sustainable health and healthcare pathways.
4. identify areas where we can be more effective and efficient.
5. support a whole health community approach to sustainable development
6. make the case for bringing additional resources to Nottingham e.g. from national and international sources.

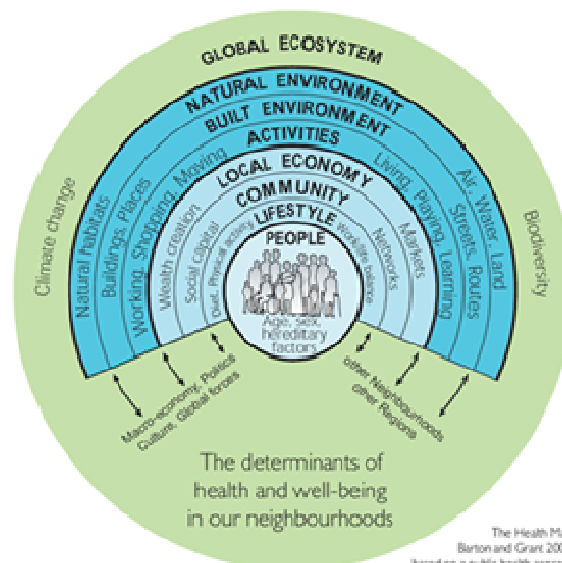This approach is achievable and will be weaved into the Health and Wellbeing Board development session.

1.5 Definitions

Sustainable Development is defined as "meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of others, in future (or elsewhere now) to meet their own needs."

Health is "a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity"
Source: World Health Organisation http://www.who.int/about/definition/en/print.html

The diagram below illustrates the determinants of health which are bounded by the Global Ecosystem; clearly of vital importance to health and wellbeing.

The determinants of health and well-being in our neighbourhoods

The Health Map
Barton and Grant 2006
based on a public health concept
by Whitehead and Dahlgren, The Lancet 1991

2. BACKGROUND (INCLUDING OUTCOMES OF CONSULTATION)

2.1 A letter from more than 60 leading physicians and medical scientists called for an urgent response to climate change following the latest report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) on the current and projected impact of global warming and climate change (Source: The Times Saturday, 29 March 2014). The report added substantially to the existing evidence that climate change represents, as The Lancet put it, "the greatest threat to human health in the 21st century".

2.2 The latest national Adaptation Sub Committee Report highlights wellbeing and public health as a key area of concern; -

> "Cold-related mortality is likely to decline slightly with rising mean temperatures, but is projected to remain the largest weather-related risk to health in the future. Due to an ageing population, approximately 40,000 excess deaths per year are still expected in the 2050s as a result of cold weather compared to 41,000 today. Without adaptation, the number of additional deaths and illness associated with heat is likely to increase. Current estimates, based on increasing mean temperatures only rather than extremes, suggest approximately 7,000 excess deaths per year in the 2050s; a tripling of the current average.
> The impacts of climate change on health from flooding, changes in air quality including ground level ozone, UV radiation and pathogens are uncertain, but could be substantial. Impacts in terms of illness and wellbeing could be large, but are harder to project, measure and assess." (Figures for England).

Account needs to be taken not just of mitigating the impacts of climate change, but ensuring that we are adapting to the potential impacts and developing resilience.

Many homes, hospitals and care homes are already at risk of overheating. By the 2040s, half of all summers are expected to be as hot, or hotter, than in 2003 when tens of thousands of people across Europe died prematurely. Exposure to extreme heat is already a health issue, with currently one-fifth of homes in England potentially experiencing overheating even in a cool summer. In the UK, excess deaths from high temperatures are projected to triple to 7,000 per year on average by the 2050s as a result of climate change and a growing and ageing population.
Cold winters remain the largest weather-related risk to health in England. Flood risk and the impact on mental health of severe flooding events is an important issue.
Source: Adaptation Sub Committee "Managing climate risks to wellbeing and the economy" Chapter 5 Well Being and Public Health

2.3 Open and Green Spaces play a huge role in helping to improve the Health and Wellbeing of our Citizens. Freely accessibly good quality well maintained open spaces can provide greater opportunities for organised and informal physical activity and improved quality of life within our neighbourhoods. The spaces also support food growing activities and improved biodiversity of the areas. These spaces also provide

opportunities to help mitigate the effects of climate change through Sustainable Urban Drainage systems and Tree planting.

2.4 The issues contained within this document together with the recommendations were consulted upon at the Nottingham Public Health Forum on 7 August 2014. A brief report with the key points from speakers and participants is in the process of being written.

2.5 Resources

National

- The Sustainable Development Unit (SDU) for NHS England and Public Health England and Social Care, as part of the Sustainable Development 5 year Strategy, is committed to helping localities (especially top tier authorities and their Health and Wellbeing Boards) develop and address the opportunities and challenges that help embed the principles and benefits of sustainable development within local cross system approaches to health and wellbeing. This is part of a wider call to embed action on resource use, a healthier environment and climate change within all we do in local communities – particularly as the near term benefits for health and wellbeing that come from far sighted and strategic actions are clear.

- Many local authorities and their partners are seeking innovative ways of delivering improvement to health and wellbeing - the SDU is keen to work with these pioneers to build on the learning and share this amongst a group of leading local councils/HWBs to promote rapid progress. The initial task is to build on some of the innovative practice in many Local Councils around the country and systematically share effective practice and promising possibilities based on the best evidence and experience that others can use to accelerate progress.

- Further guidance is available from the World Health Organisation, the NHS and Public Health Sustainable Development Unit and The Faculty of Public Health.

Regional

Public Health England Centre Team are supporting Sustainable Development and health work particularly around Sustainable Healthy Food in the East Midlands and are keen to share good practice. There is also an NHS East Midlands transition document that contains guidance on the transition work on sustainable development and heath that was passed on from the health system before the implementation of the Health and Social Care Act and this informs the work of the East Midlands NHS Sustainable Development Network.

Local

- Nottingham Green Theme Partnership has a Health Action Plan that can contribute to the Sustainable Development and Health strategy simply by making the links between the two partnerships and their networks.
- Health and Healthcare Sustainable Development Network; - Nottingham & Nottinghamshire is a network that aims to develop a whole health and healthcare

community approach to sustainable development and carbon reduction that delivers benefits to citizens and patients in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire.

- An on-line resource is being developed with the Public Health Resource Centre about Sustainable Development and Health for use by the Nottingham Health and Social Care Community.
http://www.knowledgeresources.nottinghamcity.nhs.uk/index.php/our-services/457-current-awareness.html

2.6 Anticipated outcomes

1. A plan that will; -
    a. document what we are doing in Nottingham against the requirements of the national Strategy
    b. set out clear actions
    c. identify ways of saving money and bringing additional resources to Nottingham.
2. Sustainable Development Management Plans developed collaboratively by Health service commissioners and providers resulting in shared good practice and resources
3. Sustainable models of care developed by commissioners and providers
4. Tools and resources developed and shared that support sustainable healthy lifestyles and places with local people**.**
5. Local Authority and NHS colleagues and commissioners enabled to commission and provide quality sustainable health and healthcare services, reduce waste and save money.
6. Identification of Sustainable projects and services that will improve the health of people in Nottingham.
7. Improved recognition of the contribution that open and green spaces make towards the delivery of Public Health and Health and Wellbeing Board objectives.
8. Development of; -
    a. a sustainable healthy lifestyles strategy for Nottingham that for example contributes to a reduction in obesity
    b. a sustainable Primary Care blueprint with organisations signing up to it
    c. a sustainable obesity care pathway
9. Good practice shared with others nationally and regionally to reduce duplication and improve health at low cost.
10. Sustainable health and care services commissioned and developed in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire.
11. The number of people travelling actively and more frequently resulting in increased opportunities to incorporate physical activity into daily life whilst saving money and reducing carbon emissions.
12. increased uptake of healthy and sustainable food that is likely to result in; -
    a. faster recovery by patients from illness
    b. prevention of ill health
    c. keeping more money in the local or regional economy and
    d. a reduction in food miles contributing to a reduction in carbon emissions and road traffic accidents.
13. Increasing understanding by joining up agendas e.g. planning and sustainable development strategies and outcomes mapped against obesity strategies and outcomes through joint work e.g. with Nottingham Green Theme Partnership.

14. Better targeting of resources to people most in need of help with housing such as energy efficiency measures have net benefits for health, mainly through improved indoor temperature and air quality but also to tackle fuel poverty.
15. Sustainable Dementia Care pathway process developed leading to improvements in care of people with dementia.
16. Development of a Sustainable Care Homes Blueprint leading to improvements in the health of residents in care homes and their carers. For example, resilient health infrastructure (e.g. care homes adapted to include passive cooling measures (not air conditioning, which exacerbates the urban heat island effect).
17. Raised awareness of Heatwave and Cold weather plans and better community engagement in resilience planning.

3.   OTHER OPTIONS CONSIDERED IN MAKING RECOMMENDATIONS

None

4.   FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS (INCLUDING VALUE FOR MONEY/VAT)

The costs of developing the plan through a Health and Wellbeing Board development session will include meeting expenses. These can be met through the usual channels for the development session.

The financial benefits in taking a sustainable development approach to health and care services will be addressed in the development session.

5.   RISK MANAGEMENT ISSUES (INCLUDING LEGAL IMPLICATIONS AND CRIME AND DISORDER ACT IMPLICATIONS)

The main risks associated with this paper are in <u>not</u> going forward with the work: -
- non-compliance with national guidance such as the Sustainable Development Strategy for the NHS, Public Health and Social Care system 2014 – 2020" January 2014 and the Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012.
- losing momentum for Nottingham as a cutting edge City with respect to Sustainable Development and Health.
- not mitigating against or building resilience for climate change and its impacts on health and wellbeing.
- not recognising the co-benefits of sustainable development and health and the positive impacts on health inequalities.

6.   EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Has the equality impact been assessed?

Not needed (report does not contain proposals or financial decisions)   ☐
No as the positive equality impact assessment will be included in the

development of the Implementation Plan   √

Yes – Equality Impact Assessment attached   ☐

Due regard should be given to the equality implications identified in the EIA.

7.   LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS OTHER THAN PUBLISHED WORKS OR THOSE DISCLOSING CONFIDENTIAL OR EXEMPT INFORMATION

Nottingham Green Theme Partnership: -
http://www.onenottingham.org.uk/index.aspx?articleid=12834

8.   PUBLISHED DOCUMENTS REFERRED TO IN COMPILING THIS REPORT

- Adaptation Sub Committee "Managing climate risks to wellbeing and the economy" Chapter 5 Wellbeing and Public Health - accessed 25/7/2014
- http://www.theccc.org.uk/publication/managing-climate-risks-to-wellbeing-and-the-economy-asc-progress-report-2014/   . The Committee on Climate Change (the CCC) is an independent, statutory body established under the Climate Change Act 2008. Their purpose is to advise the UK Government and Devolved Administrations on emissions targets and report to Parliament on progress made in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and preparing for climate change.

- NHS England and Public Health England: "Sustainable, Resilient, Healthy People & Places: A Sustainable Development Strategy for the NHS, Public Health and Social Care system 2014 – 2020" January 2014 accessed 25/7/2014 http://www.sduhealth.org.uk/policy-strategy/engagement-resources.aspx

- Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012 - An Act to require public authorities to have regard to economic, social and environmental wellbeing in connection with public services contracts; and for connected purposes. [8th March 2012]

- The Nottingham Plan

Appendix 1

What has been done to address climate change and the causes of climate change specific to health in Nottingham?

NHS and Public Health England's "Sustainable, Resilient, Healthy People & Places a Sustainable Development Strategy for the NHS, Public Health and Social Care system" builds on the work already carried out through the earlier NHS Carbon Reduction Strategy

The national NHS Carbon Reduction Strategy was launched in January 2009. It made clear the 2015 carbon equivalent emissions reduction goal which is a legal requirement with the United Kingdom, set at a 10% reduction of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent gases on 2007 levels from 21 MtCO2e to 19 MtCO2e. There are also challenging reduction targets of 26% by 2020 and 80% CO2e target for 2050 across the UK.

The Parks and Open Space Team in partnership with the Open and Green Spaces Champions Group have produced "Breathing Space". Breathing Space is the Strategic Framework for improving the quality and accessibility to the City's Open and Green Spaces. The Framework also provides detailed action plans to Improve Food Growing opportunities, and increase the Tree Canopy within the City.

The role of health and health service commissioners and providers

Health, social and healthcare service commissioners and providers have a duty to manage scarce resources sustainably. In the process, there are environmental, social and economic benefits. Figure 3 below illustrates the type of measures necessary to meet the 2020 target and the East Midlands NHS Carbon Footprint diagram illustrates how the carbon footprint is made up.

Figure 3: NHS England CO$_2$e baseline to 2020 with 8 reduction measures

Legend:
1 Refurbish buildings
2 Replace buildings
3 20% less travel emissions
4 40% renewable electricity from grid
5 20% less pharma
6 20% less med-tech
7 20% less other procurement
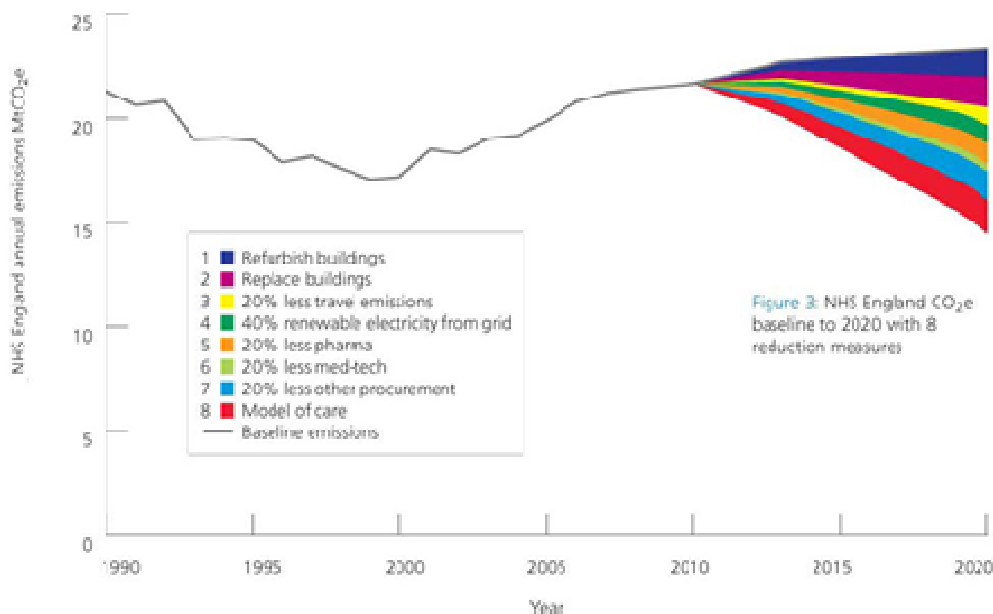8 Model of care
— Baseline emissions

Diagram courtesy of the NHS Sustainable Development Unit 'Saving Carbon, Improving Health - Update' (Sustainable Development Unit, 2010)

The baseline carbon footprint was gathered through the East Midlands NHS Carbon Reduction Project and analysed to help identify the key areas to be addressed for reducing the carbon footprint as shown in the diagram below.

East Midlands NHS carbon footprint

- Buildings energy — 27%
- Travel and transport — 17%
- Procurement — 56%
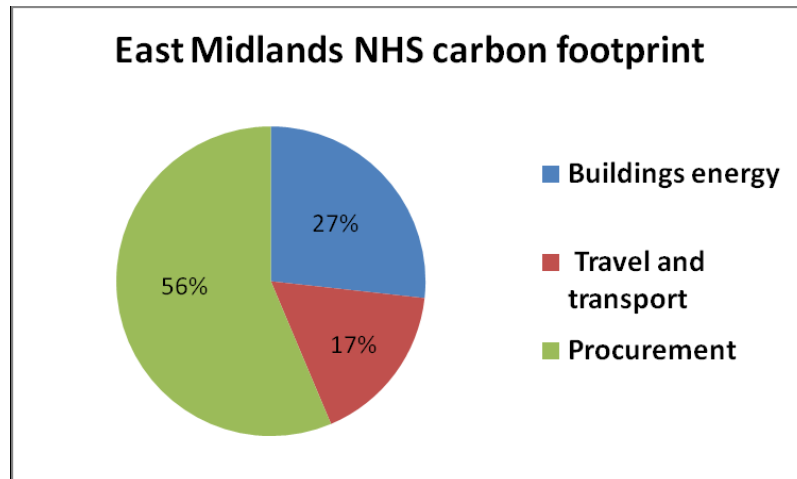
Further action is also needed to adapt the existing building stock and design new buildings to counter the impacts of high temperatures on health and wellbeing. Unpublished data indicates that around 90% of hospital wards are of a type that is prone to overheating, and the ability to control temperatures is often limited. Awareness of the Government's Heatwave plan amongst healthcare professional and uptake of the actions advised within it should be independently reviewed.

Health and Wellbeing Boards should consider how to ensure delivery of the plan in care homes.

Nottingham & Nottinghamshire

Locally NHS Nottingham and Nottinghamshire have been carrying out ground-breaking sustainable development work in the community from 2001 to develop healthy housing referral and sustainable food systems, and walking and cycling services at strategic and operational levels that achieved national recognition.

From 2008 this work continued, however the focus moved to the NHS Nottingham City Primary Care Trust's operations, plans and people to deliver a reduction in carbon equivalent emissions in estates and develop Sustainable Development Carbon Reduction Management Plans, Travel Plans and Good Corporate Assessment plans. Improving the sustainability of NHS Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire and reducing the carbon footprint also had the benefit of saving money and making the way we do business more efficient.

In 2012 Nottingham and Nottinghamshire NHS Primary Care Trusts in partnership with Nottingham Energy Partnership (NEP) won a BMJ award for their work in

reducing carbon emissions. The Sustainable Healthcare Award recognised organisations that went beyond their core business of providing healthcare and committed to and achieved greater sustainability. The Trusts worked with NEP to train staff to find ways to cut carbon emissions reduce waste and improve efficiency and sustainability in social, financial and environmental terms.

Over two years, the Trusts achieved over 85% recycling rates for their domestic waste –described as "a remarkable achievement" by the award judges. Nottingham Energy Partnership also won a Queens award for Sustainable Development this year for their work.

There are many other examples and the new Health and Healthcare Sustainable Development Network: Nottingham and Nottinghamshire is supporting a whole health community approach to the development of sustainable health and healthcare. Examples of good practice locally are; -
- Nottingham City Clinical Commissioning Group has already picked up the baton to continue this Sustainable Development work and held workshops with Public Health and Nottingham Energy Partnership to raise awareness with GP practices around Nottingham about sustainability issues such as Waste Reduction, Active Travel and Carbon Reduction.
- Nottingham University Hospital Trust has also been carrying out inspiring sustainable health care work and is an exemplar in achieving a Gold Standard in Sustainable Food with the Food Catering Mark.
- Nottinghamshire Healthcare Trust has improved the energy efficiency of their buildings worked with staff to reduce Carbon equivalent emissions and trialled electric car use for staff.

Appendix 2

Health, care and sustainable development. Local implementation Toolkit. 2014. V 22 4/8/14
Sustainable Healthy Resilient Communities and Places: Working with localities, and Health and Wellbeing boards for a toolkit to guide action.

A developing tool for embedding sustainable development/climate change action in local cross system planning

The Sustainable Development Unit (SDU) for NHS England and Public Health England and Social Care, as part of the next 5 year Strategy, is committed to helping localities (especially top tier authorities and their Health and Well-Being Boards) develop and address the opportunities and challenges that help embed the principles and benefits of sustainable development within local cross system approaches to health and well-being. This is part of a wider call to embed action on resource use, a healthier environment and climate change within all we do in local communities – particularly as it is clear the near term benefits for health and wellbeing that come from far sighted and strategic actions.

Many local authorities and their partners are seeking innovative ways of delivering improvement to health and wellbeing - the SDU is keen to work with these pioneers to build on the learning and share this amongst a group of leading local councils/HWBs to promote rapid progress.

The initial task is to build on some of the innovative practice in many Local Councils around the country and systematically share effective practice and promising possibilities based on the best evidence and experience that others can use to accelerate progress.

The following process has happening throughout 2014

- An initial meeting/communication between Dr David Pencheon from NHS England and PHE (www.sduhealth.org.uk/about-us/who-we-are/meet-the-team.aspx) and interested health and wellbeing board members / DPH /council members and officers to understand local priorities and how the SDU can help support these, and share different approaches.

- Those interested in exploring this further can choose various options that can be taken forward depending on your local context. For instance:

  - A) The SDU helps facilitate an agenda item discussion at one of your health and wellbeing board meetings or any other appropriate local forum.

  - C) The SDU (David Pencheon) can come and meet with a small number of key people in the locality to share what is happening locally and in other similar localities.

  - B) Localities and Health and Wellbeing Boards can call upon the SDU (working with colleagues in NHS England, Public Health England and the Environment Agency) to support an enabling workshop for interested stakeholders in the locality.

- The learning from these pilots will be fed into the evolution of the approach for other interested localities.

The tool will be one of the mechanisms cited in the PHE Framework for Health and Wellbeing due to be published on September 16th 2014 in Warwick. The sustainability tool however, will continue to develop and improve as an online resource, constantly gathering the best practice from across the country into a systematically toolkit to fast track action in multiple themes: Housing and homelessness, Planning, infrastructure, built and natural environment, Energy, Transport, access, and active travel, Food and water, Jobs/ local economy / prosperity, Education, training, skills, Climate resilience, adaptation, extreme weather events, Cultural and community development, Faith Groups; Social capital / cohesion / isolation;, Inequalities; prevention; Social/health care, Commissioning / Procurement (incl. Waste)...

Potential objectives of initial meetings and possible Pilot Workshops:

The job of the SDU is to offer support and expertise by building on the existing experience and evidence of partners locally and nationally. The purpose of this work is to develop a clearer understanding and menu of the best local approaches to embed sustainable development into how e.g. a Health and Wellbeing Board stimulates local action. The workshops might cover the following:

- An explanation of the evolving framework (enabling policy, legislation, funding, experimentation, best practice…) used to date to help embed sustainable development and health and well-being in all aspects of a localities work (see framework in Appendix)

- Consideration of what is already happening and ways organisations are tackling these issues

- Exploration of the principles, issues, opportunities and challenges locally

- Consideration of projects and plans and best practice that can support the local approach, including sharing evidence of what has worked elsewhere.

- Facilitation of a local network and taking it forward

- Clarification of the evolving legal and statutory responsibilities and expectations locally

- Discussion of the different levers, incentives and barriers that influence pace and scale of change.

- Agreements on how can a national strategy and associated implementation guidance best support the development of local sustainable healthy resilient communities / places.

- The role of Local Authority Peer Support systems.

Why Now?

The growing interest, capacity and commitment to local sustainable development approaches and health means there is an appetite to understand the most effective ways to coordinate and encourage whole system approaches to collaboration and delivery. This is particularly timely as:

- The 29th Jan 2014 saw the launch of a national cross system strategy for sustainable development by local government leaders, Public Health England, and NHS England.

- Many local structures and systems are seeking innovative new ways of delivering improvement: including Health and Wellbeing Boards, Clinical Commissioning Groups, Local Health and Resilience Forums (e.g. See Blue Sky Commissioning in BMJ Jan 25th 2014).

- Other local partnerships (For example, Local Resilience Forum, Local Enterprise Partnerships, Local Nature Partnerships, Local climate change partnerships) are increasingly keen to collaborate and share delivery plans.

- Health and wellbeing boards have a responsibility to take note of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and find ways of incorporating this into their Health and Wellbeing Strategies. In some parts of the country, there is already coordination and support of such activity (e.g. by PHE and NHS England SD leads) via the JSNA route.

- Public Health England is planning to publish an overarching Framework to support HWBs in the summer of 2014. This toolkit is designed to follow up this framework as one of the practical tools available.

- The LGA have published an important online resource of HWB priorities across England (see reference list)

See also page 4 of the Module: "Healthy, sustainable and resilient communities" page 4, "Developing Local Frameworks"   http://www.sduhealth.org.uk/policy-strategy/engagement-resources.aspx

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Appendix: DRAFT Local Implementation Toolkit. v23. 6th August 2014.

Helping local Wellbeing Boards /strategies embed sustainable development in health protection / improvement / inequalities actions.

4 Areas	*12 Themes*	*Examples of legal guidance/drivers, implementation mechanisms and machinery.*	*Examples of Policy alignment National, European, International Policy*	*Examples of Case Studies (Evaluated and generalisable)*	*Examples of LOCAL and national Partner organisations: local, national, global.*	*Examples of Funding opp's*	*Examples of OUTCOMES, Metrics, Guidance and Toolkits; MINIMUM EXPECTATIONS. (Public Health Outcomes Framework)*
A. Housing and place.	**1. Housing and homelessness.**	Local Housing Strategy; Green Deal;	"Under the Weather" EA/CR/SDU	Gentoo Green PHE Winter XS deaths Warm Homes P'boro. BIOPICCC[1];	DCLG PHE: People and Places. CIEH; Shelter; Care and Repair; RoSPA;	SALIX;	Households taken out of Fuel Poverty (PHOF 1.17)[2] Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) of Properties;[3] BRE Cost benefit toolkit for health and house improvements
	2. Planning,[4] infrastructure, built and natural environment	Community Infrastructure Levy.[5]	NPPF[6][7] NPPG[8] Localism Act, 2011; NICE Guidance[9]	Northants LNP[10], NHS Forest. Mersey Forest, Todmorden: Incredible Edible. Kent AONB,	Local Nature Partnerships, RTPI, LEP[11] Project Wild Thing;		Air Quality data. (3.1) Biodiversity. Use of outdoor space.(1.16) Hectares public green space/1000 population.

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[1] Built Infrastructure for Older People's Care in Conditions of Climate Change (BIOPICCC)

[2] Example of PHOF indicator taken from Appendix: Table, of PHOG indicators categorised by relationship to SD.

[3] https://www.gov.uk/standard-assessment-procedure

[4] The role of health and wellbeing in planning, and vice versa?
http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/health-and-wellbeing/what-is-the-role-of-health-and-wellbeing-in-planning/

[5] https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/giving-communities-more-power-in-planning-local-development/supporting-pages/community-infrastructure-levy

[6] National Policy and Planning Framework.

[7] Link to output from meeting by PSI/SDRN/Defra/Town & Country Planning Association on Sustainable Development in the National Planning Policy Framework
Town & Country Planning Association (10/6/2014).

[8] National Planning Practice Guidance.

[9] NICE Guidance on built and natural environments that encourage and support physical activity

[10] Local Nature Partnership

				Section 106 of the TCP Act 1990	DeDeRHeCC, BIOPICCC; National Trust; MIND:Ecotherapy	Transition Towns. PHE: "People and Places" work. CIEH. MIND		Asthma/COPD admissions avoided.
	3.	**Energy**	Climate Change Act, 2008 Merton Rule.[12]	The National Carbon Plan, IPCC.	Oldham and Kent's Fuel Poverty work. CHP with District Community Heating in Oxford/Carbon Trust.	DECC, Carbon Trust, EST; Housing Developers;	Carbon and Energy Fund; FiTs;	GHG emissions for LA; SDU Carbon Hotspots; Accreditation Audits; Trajectory towards zero/negative carbon.
	4.	**Transport, access, and active travel**	Local Transport Plan;	NICE: Physical activity and the environment (PH8) "Under the Weather" EA/CR/SDU	Safe places to be active; Community wide speed limits (Portsmouth);	RTPI[13] TCPA[14] RTPI; Sustrans local leads		KSI road casualties (1.10) Noise (1.14). Access to services; Inactivity in Adults (2.13)
	5.	**Food and water**		Food Standards Agency; NICE diet/obesity guidance.	Nottingham; Incredible Edible; Back to Front, Leeds; Fast food outlets; MIND:Ecotherapy; Lambeth GPs Allotments;	Soil Association; Children's Food Trust; EA; Water Companies; NFU;	EU Apprentices	Water use/quality/availability. Diet (2.11) XC adult/children weight (2.12/2.6)
B. Jobs and	6.	**Jobs/ local**		Business Advisory	Birmingham UHB,	JobCentre Plus,		Unemployment > 12/12.

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[11] Local Enterprise Partnerships are partnerships between local authorities and businesses. They decide what the priorities should be for investment in roads, buildings and facilities in the area
[12] Local targets for sustainable energy in local planning requirements.
[13] Royal Town Planning Institute.
[14] Town and Country Planning Association.

Skills.		**economy / prosperity.**		Board of LWEC	Liverpool Royal, BiTC Business Connectors.	BiTC Local Enterprise Partnerships; LRP (Local resilience forums)[15] JobCentre Plus,		(Defra). Children in poverty. Human capital (Defra) Social mobility (Defra)
	7.	**Education, training, skills**	Eco Schools		Greeniversity, P'boro	NUS, U3A		
C. **Family, friends and community**	8.	**Climate resilience, adaptation, extreme weather events**	The National Adaptation Programme; Heatwave Plan > Extreme weather plan; Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation *Public Service Reform*[16] Climate Change Committee Adaptation Sub Committee "Managing climate risks to well-being and the economy" Chapter 5 Well Being and Public Health[17]	LGA Climate Local;[18] National Adaptation Programme (NAP); Adaptation Reporting Power (ARP). "Under the Weather" EA/CR/SDU	Village and Community Agents (e.g. in Gloucestershire County Council and CCG); Strategic Health Asset Planning and Evaluation (SHAPE) toolkit to identify flood risks to health service access (Case Study: being trialled in Kent). Leeds City Council: Climate change vulnerability in Cities using GIS.[19]	LRF (Local resilience forums) VCOs, NCVO[20], Local Climate Change Partnerships. LWEC, EA. Transition network. JRF ClimateJust.	Social Impact Bonds	"Under the Weather" UKCIP data (used?) Public engagement; LWEC P&P guidance SDU Adaptation Guide Inter-agency Extreme Events Planning (3.7) Strategic Health Asset Planning and Evaluation (SHAPE) toolkit.

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[15] Local resilience forums (LRFs) are multi-agency partnerships made up of representatives from local public services, including the emergency services, local authorities, the NHS, the Environment Agency and others. These agencies are known as Category 1 Responders, as defined by the Civil Contingencies Act.

[16] Public Service Reform: http://www.local.gov.uk/public-service-reform

[17] http://www.theccc.org.uk/publication/managing-climate-risks-to-well-being-and-the-economy-asc-progress-report-2014/

[18] Climate local is an LGA initiative to drive, inspire and support council action on climate change. Launched in June 2012, it supports councils to both reduce carbon emissions and to increase resilience to a changing climate - See more at: http://www.local.gov.uk/climate-local (including which local councils have signed up).

	9.	**Cultural and community development, Faith Groups; Social capital / cohesion / isolation;**	Public Services (Social Value) Act, 2012	Arts Council; Arts & Humanities Research Council;	Safe places to socialise; Libraries: "primary care of Local Authorities" Leisure Services; Leisure Trusts[21]	Transition network Transition Towns and communities. MCDT Sheffield.		Social isolation (1.18) Social isolation data[22]; Social fragmentation index[23]; Social capital / volunteering / trust (Defra) Library access
	10.	**Inequalities; prevention;**	Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategies. IPCC CCRA and National Adaptation Programme.	Marmot; 2012 Health and Social Care Act: a duty on Secretary of State, NHS England and CCGs re: inequalities; Equality Act 2010;	JSNA: Sustainability and Health Toolkit, Kent; London CCP's JSNA guidance; Thanet's Triple Aim/IHI work on SD and inequalities; JRF ClimateJust.	New Economics Foundation (nef). Joseph Rowntree Foundation. Young Foundation; Child Poverty Action Group;		Marmot: E1/E2/E3; IMD, Interquartile variation, smoking prevalence. Social mobility (Defra) Excess weight[24] (2.6/2.12) Inequalities in (Healthy) life expectancy (0.1/0.2) National child measurement programme: childhood inequalities;
D: Services	11.	**Social/health care**	Health and Social Care Act, 2012; NHS England and Public Health England:	CCG 2 and 5 year plans Integrated Care Fund. SDU Routemap,	Kent: 1 of 14 pioneers of health and social care integration in UK. BIOPICCC. NHS prevention	IPPR: "Many to Many".	Better Care Fund; Personal Budgets;	Outcomes Framework; QOF; CCG Assurance; Mental health indicators. SDMP/Board/Annual (3.6);

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[19] Leeds City Council (LCC) initiated this project with the aim of developing an innovative mapping tool to identify those people most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events. The tool will help to prioritise emergency response and adaptation actions. Following the development of the pilot tool for LCC, the tool was then to be adapted for use in other Core Cities.

[20] National Council of Voluntary Organisations (NCVO): ?identifying four London boroughs who may interested in engaging with the voluntary sector in the second phase of their Vulnerable People and Climate Change Project. (Leesa Herbert)

[21] http://www.theguardian.com/social-enterprise-network/2013/mar/21/leisure-trusts-save-money

[22] Sarah Curtis

[23] Sarah Curtis

[24] PHE National Obesity Observatory: http://www.noo.org.uk/

			"Sustainable, Resilient, Healthy People & Places: A Sustainable Development Strategy for the NHS, Public Health and Social Care system 2014-2020"[25]	SD Strategy / Modules Asset and place based approaches. "Under the Weather" EA/CR/SDU	services Workforces Sustainable Models of Care.[26] Sheffield Primary Care: 9 pilot practices[27]		
	12.	**Commissioning / Procurement (incl. Waste)**	Public Services (Social Value) Act, 2012; Organisational Sustainable Development / CSR Plans;	Commissioning for outcomes and co-production in local government.[28] Local interagency Forward Commitment Procurement (FCP)	Contract Specifications for commissioning local partners. Community Wellbeing Hubs, Northants	BIS, The Commissioning Academy	Outcome based commissioning	BIS: FCP know-how programme Trajectory towards zero waste.
GENERIC		*Pledges, Manifestos…*	*Local Government Act 2000[29]*	*Faculty of Public Heath Manifesto on Health and Climate Change.*		*- WLGA Sustainable Development Framework.[30] - Local Agenda 21*		*Pledges and manifestos can set aspirations, ambitions, timelines, measurables…*

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[25] http://www.sduhealth.org.uk/policy-strategy/engagement-resources.aspx

[26] SDS Module: "Sustainable Models of Care" (e.g. from Prevention to residential care places/integrated care/use of technology and telehealth/telecare.) (http://www.sduhealth.org.uk/policy-strategy/engagement-resources.aspx)

[27] Increasing sustainability and increasing financial savings: moving towards mobile technology and community clinics

[28] Nef: New Economics Foundation: Commissioning for outcomes and co-production A practical guide for local authorities. http://b.3cdn.net/nefoundation/974bfd0fd635a9ffcd_j2m6b04bs.pdf

[29] Community Strategy to improve the economic, social and environmental well-being of their area and contribute to the achievement of sustainable development in the UK.

[30] http://www.wlga.gov.uk/sustainable-development-framework

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					from Rio earth Summit 1992. Manifesto for Democracy and Sustainability[31] *- ADPH: Convergence of health and sustainable development.[32]* *- The Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change[33]*		

Further references:

LGA: Local Authorities: The use of Peer Challenge (http://www.local.gov.uk/peer-challenge)

Rewiring Public Services – LGA (http://www.local.gov.uk/rewiring-public-services-key-resources)

http://www.local.gov.uk/health-and-wellbeing-boards/-/journal_content/56/10180/6111055/ARTICLE (An online map designed to identify opportunities for learning from and sharing experience across areas addressing similar priorities by highlighting and signposting health and wellbeing boards' priorities across England courtesy of Paul Ogden and colleagues at LGA.)

Many to many: How the relational state will transform public services. IPPR. http://www.ippr.org/publications/many-to-many-how-the-relational-state-will-transform-public-services

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[31] http://www.fdsd.org/2013/03/manifesto-for-democracy-and-sustainability/
[32] http://www.adph.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/warwick_manifesto.pdf
[33] http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=27628&p=0