



Health and Wellbeing Board
6 December 2018

Prevention Priority Status Update

Purpose of the report:

To provide the Health and Wellbeing Board with an update on progress against the 'Developing a Preventative Approach' priority in the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy since the Board's last update in April 2018, with a focus on:

- Wider Determinants of Health Framework
- Air Quality
- Sexual Health

Recommendations:

1. The HWBB is asked to approve and support the WDH framework and three priority areas being taken forward.
2. The Health and Wellbeing Board is asked to consider the contribution that partners could make to the air quality agenda in relation to the key priorities to improve local air quality
 - communication and awareness raising;
 - increase use of low emission vehicles;
 - increase use of active forms of travel.
3. The HWBB is asked to note progress on embedding the integrated model of sexual health and HIV treatment and care services in Surrey.

Performance Overview:

4. 'Developing a Preventative Approach' is the second priority in the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS). The aim of this priority is to prevent ill-health as well as spot potential problems as early as possible and ensure effective support for people.
5. The Health and Wellbeing Board last considered the 'Developing a Preventative Approach' priority in December 2017. Since then, prevention has been embedded in the three STP plans covering the Surrey population, with on-going work to align these to existing CCG prevention plans.
6. In Surrey Heartlands, a refresh of the prevention work stream took place in April 2018 which resulted in an additional programme of work to

address the wider determinants of health (WDH). Surrey Public Health colleagues have been working with the Districts and Boroughs to develop the WDH framework, which is being brought to the Board for approval. Although this programme will form part of the Surrey Heartlands prevention work stream, it will be progressed Surrey-wide. This update will give an overview of progress on three priority areas: healthy built environment; housing partnership (including Making Every Adult Matter – MEAM) and asset-based approaches.

7. Public Health and the Transport Team at SCC are working in partnership with district and borough colleagues through the Surrey Air Alliance (SAA) to join up action to address air quality issues across Surrey. The SAA partnership submitted a successful bid to the DEFRA (Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) Air Quality Grant and is taking forward a targeted School's Air Quality Programme during the 2018/2019 school year.
8. The SAA partnership is taking forward a detailed air quality modelling project to highlight areas where air quality levels may be approaching or exceeding the relevant national air quality objective; provide an understanding of small particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) levels across Surrey; inform policies and provide baseline to measure impact of interventions; and provide an indication of local health impacts.

Key Achievements and Outcomes

Wider Determinants of Health (WDH) Framework

9. Wider determinants of health have the biggest impact on health outcomes, with factors such as education, employment and income contributing to 40% of health outcomes (length and quality of life). This is closely followed by health behaviours (30%), with access and quality of clinical care only contributing to 20% of outcomes and the built environment contributing 10% to health outcomes.
10. Public sector organisations can influence the local environment and make healthy lifestyle choices an easier option, for example good access to green spaces can provide opportunities for people to be physically active. In this way they can support; self-care - the actions that individuals take for themselves to develop, protect, maintain and improve their health and wellbeing; and help to address health inequalities through enabling equal opportunity to lead a healthy life.

Figure 1: WDH Framework



Source: Adapted from Campbell F (editor) (2010) [The social determinants of health and the role of local government](#)

11. Public sector organisations, along with third sector organisations, will play a key role supporting the preventative agenda within Sussex and East Surrey Sustainable Transformation Partnership and the developing Integrated Care Systems (ICS) in Surrey Heartlands and Frimley Health. Closer collaboration and partnership working with Health and Social Care, will facilitate a more holistic, joined up approach to managing the health and wellbeing of all residents within each locality. The WDH framework has already been well received by Surrey District and Borough Councils and some are exploring how to embed the WDH framework in their current work on wellbeing.
12. In order to provide focus on the wider determinants of health for all stakeholders within the coming year, it is envisaged that public sector organisations will initially concentrate on three priority areas: health built environments; housing partnerships; and asset based approaches to supporting community health, wellbeing and resilience. This will not be to the exclusion of identified opportunities in other areas.
13. Project plans for each area will be developed by SCC in collaboration with the districts and boroughs, as well as health and social care partners. These plans will set out milestones and metrics to track progress on the following indicators: Life expectancy at birth for males and females; and inequality in healthy life expectancy at birth for males and females.

1) Progress on healthy built environment

14. Embedding health into planning is a crucial way to support the wider determinants of health and the future health and wellbeing of our residents.
15. This project takes forward two areas of work: influencing the wider determinants of health through the built and natural environments and developing channels to strengthen health and social care input into local

infrastructure planning. '*Health and Planning*' guidance (currently in draft) has been developed to support planners with considering health in plan making. The guidance identifies three key areas of focus: air quality; promoting healthy weight; older people's health.

16. The draft guidance has been used by Public Health to review and provide input into the Surrey County Council response to Local Plan consultations. Public Health are working with colleagues in Spatial Planning, Transport, Highways and Environment at Surrey County Council to input into the development of the Heathrow Expansion Masterplan and response to formal consultations.
17. Public Health are working with colleagues to develop and run a '*Planning and Health*' workshop in early 2019. The workshop aims to bring together partners working in planning and/or health from SCC Planning, Public Health, colleagues from Borough & District Councils, Adult Social Care and Clinical Commissioning Groups to explore opportunities for closer working to support health infrastructure and a healthy built environment. This workshop will feed into the development of the project plan, with clear outcomes and measurable metrics.

2) Progress on housing partnerships

18. Good quality housing is important for health and appropriate housing options can reduce demand for health and social care. A well-housed population helps to reduce and delay demand for NHS services and allow patients to go home when they are clinically fit to do so. Furthermore, it is estimated that the cost of poor housing to NHS is £1.4 billion per year (BRE 2015). It is clearly in the interests of the NHS and wider care sector to work more closely with housing partners.
19. Existing housing partnerships are currently being mapped across 5 domains: affordable housing; non-decent homes; hospital to home; independent living; multiple disadvantage/complex lives. Local housing gaps and opportunities will then be explored through initial discussion with the housing needs group and then the Chief Housing Officers group. This will feed into the development of the project plan, with clear outcomes and measurable metrics, perhaps through a further working group with key partners.
20. Part of the housing partnership project is MEAM (Making Every Adult Matter), which aims to deliver better-coordinated services, improve outcomes for adults facing severe multiple disadvantage. The Surrey MEAM project has progressed in planning for a systems navigator role to arrange and/or signpost to appropriate interdisciplinary care; and will launch a Joint Response Unit in December, facilitating improved collaborative working between the police and ambulance service, supporting a more fitting response to individuals facing crisis.

3) Progress on asset-based approaches

21. This priority builds on the work already being taken forward through MECC (Making Every Contact Count) and Social Prescribing, already

two programmes within the Surrey Heartlands prevention workstream. Joining up work across the prevention workstream will enable opportunities for front line staff, such as housing officers, to be trained to deliver MECC and promote healthy lifestyles. These approaches will be extended to build on work in East Surrey STP and Frimley Health ICS.

Update on Air Quality

22. Air pollution is an important determinant of health. The biggest health burden is understood to be from long-term exposure to small particulate air pollution which is estimated to decrease life expectancy by an average of six months.
23. District and borough councils have the statutory duty to assess air quality and declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) if there is a potential breach in the standards. There are currently 26 locations, across nine of the 11 district and boroughs in Surrey that have been declared AQMAs (Mole Valley and Tandridge have not declared any to date).
24. Recognising the need to address air quality issues collectively, officers from district and borough councils and Surrey County Council's Transport and Public Health teams formed the Surrey Air Alliance (SAA) in 2016. The SAA aims to share best practice and join up action to address air quality issues across a number of areas, including air quality monitoring and a joint approach to communicating with Surrey's residents.
25. **Successful bid to DEFRA Air Quality Fund – Surrey School's Air Quality Programme:** The SAA partnership has been awarded a DEFRA Air Quality Grant to improve the air quality in and around targeted schools (in or near an AQMA). This will fund a project to: raise awareness of air quality issues with primary and secondary school children, their parents and school staff; and encourage behaviour change to increase active travel and reduce vehicle idling outside schools.
26. The project will exclude Guildford Borough Council and Surrey Heath Borough Council, who are not eligible for funding due to receiving monies through the DEFRA Implementation Fund to address specific issues identified by DEFRA in the '*UK Plan for Tackling Roadside Nitrogen Dioxide Concentrations*'.
27. Project delivery is led by the SCC transport team, in partnership with SCC Public Health and Spelthorne District Council (project management), with support from local authority Environmental Health colleagues. The project will run from October 2018 until the end of the school year in July 2019.
28. The programme includes offering a package of complimentary measures to 40 primary/secondary schools in or close to AQMAs. Measures include: Theatre in Education (TiE), a bespoke production based on air quality and sustainable transport to/from schools; support for pupils to measure local air quality at roadside and playground; educational

resources to support lessons in relation to air quality; school travel planning intervention; Bikeability training (basic level to support children to learn to ride a bicycle as well as advanced level for cycling on busy roads); an air quality element to the existing Golden Boot Challenge (which encourages active travel); and an Air Quality Summit (schools conference).

29. In addition to this programme, a county-wide communications campaign will target parents/families to raise awareness about the impact air pollutants have on children's health and encourage parents to use alternative modes of transport to and from school.
30. The primary aim of the project is to help reduce local air pollution by shifting school transport mode share from cars to more sustainable transport options and reducing effects of idling at school drop off/ pick up points.
31. The programme is likely to deliver additional secondary benefits through increased physical activity levels. Lack of physical activity is recognised as being a factor associated with unhealthy weight and more than 1 in 4 children aged 10-11 are overweight or obese in Surrey. Achieving modal shift to more active forms of transport, such as walking and cycling will have a positive impact on health and support the Surrey Healthy Weight Strategy for Children Young People & Families 2017- 2022.
32. The success and benefits of the project will be monitored through evaluation against key indicators (including both process and outcome measures) and use a mixture of quantitative and qualitative data. Evaluation elements have been incorporated into all commissioned interventions, such as the Theatre in Education and local media campaign.
33. The evaluation findings will be presented to the Health and Wellbeing Board in December 2019, as part of the Prevention Priority Update.
34. **Detailed Air Quality Modelling:** Through the Surrey Air Alliance partnership, local authorities have commissioned detailed air quality modelling. The aims of the project are: to highlight areas where air quality levels may be approaching or exceeding the relevant national air quality objective; provide an understanding of small particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) levels across Surrey; inform policies and provide baseline to measure impact of interventions; and provide an indication of local health impacts.
35. The modelling project will provide the partnership with: Surrey-wide air quality concentration maps of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), nitrogen oxide (NO_x) and particulate air pollution (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀); source apportionment for selected locations across the county (for example broken down by traffic and non-traffic sources); and indicators of local health impact.

36. The modelling outputs should be available early next year and will be included in the presentation to the Health and Wellbeing Board in December 2019, as part of the Prevention Priority Update.
37. **Local Air Quality Priorities:** Following the update to the Health and Wellbeing Board in January 2018, the Board requested that the Surrey Air Alliance identify key priorities for air quality in Surrey and suggest how the Health and Wellbeing Board could support the work of the Surrey Air Alliance.
38. Key priorities for air quality which the Health and Wellbeing Board partners could support include:
- communication and awareness raising
 - increase use of low emission vehicles
 - increase use of active forms of travel
39. Health and Wellbeing Board partners could support communication and awareness raising by promoting the local Air Alert Scheme. The Air Alert Scheme is available in the following district/borough areas: Elmbridge; Epsom and Ewell; Mole Valley; Reigate and Banstead; Spelthorne; Tandridge; and Woking. Partners could encourage residents with relevant long term conditions to sign up to the Air Alert scheme and CCG partners could embed Air Alert into respiratory care pathways.
40. With respect to supporting the increase use of low emissions vehicles and active forms of travel, links could be made with both the sustainability agenda and workplace wellbeing respectively. Health and Wellbeing Board partners could consider how their organisation could reduce emissions from fleet vehicles; install electric vehicle charging points on their sites or provide free/reduce cost car parking to electric vehicle users; and support staff to actively travel to work through incentive schemes.

Sexual Health Update

41. In April 2017, Central and North West London NHS Foundation Trust (CNWL) began delivering sexual health and HIV treatment and care services in Surrey. There was a phased transfer of services from the three previous providers of sexual health services: Virgin Care Services Ltd, Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust (FHFT) and Ashford and St Peter's NHS Foundation Trust (ASPH) to CNWL. Implementation of the new model of care began in October 2017.
42. Surrey's ambitions for sexual health and HIV services are to provide an integrated service aiming to offer a one-stop-shop for service users. The service model commissioned has a greater focus on prevention and innovation meaning a shift from the traditional service model of face-to-face consultations to a service model where online booking, online triage and self-sampling (where service users are sent testing kits in the post and return a sample to the provider for testing) become more prominent.
43. This model allows consultant time to be carefully managed and targeted to focus more on acute care, with dual trained nurses (who are trained to

deliver both contraception services and genito-urinary medicine, GUM) providing a significant proportion of the general care. This development of a modern and efficient model of service delivery is in line with changes being made nationally by other local authorities and enables the Council to continue to deliver services within a reduced financial envelope.

44. The sexual health provider CNWL provides sexual health services from three main hub clinics in the county. These are located in Woking, Guildford and Redhill. In July 2018 clinic opening hours were extended, improving availability and access to services at these sites. Clinics now open earlier, later in the day and on Saturdays. In addition to this, CNWL operate clinical outreach spokes in Leatherhead, Epsom, Addlestone and Staines, an outreach service and an online STI testing service. Further information on these services can be found here <https://www.healthysurrey.org.uk/your-health/sexual-health> <https://www.sexualhealth.cnwl.nhs.uk>
45. The integrated sexual health service is one part of sexual health service delivery in Surrey. Surrey County Council also commissions general practice to deliver long acting reversible contraception (LARC) and community pharmacy to deliver chlamydia and gonorrhoea testing and emergency hormonal contraception (EHC). Further information on these services can be found here [GP and Pharmacy Services](#).
46. The performance and quality of the sexual health service are monitored through three methods:
 - the Public Health Outcomes Framework indicators (PHOF)
 - quarterly monitoring reports, that include key performance indicators (KPIs) presented at contract meetings, and
 - patient and stakeholder feedback.
47. Sexual health outcomes for Surrey are, in the main, better than or similar to the sexual health outcomes for the South East and England and the latest [scrutiny report](#) describes this in more detail.

Key Challenges

Wider Determinants of Health Framework

48. Working across the system to improve the wider determinants of health requires senior buy in from all organisations. SCC will be developing project plans for each area in collaboration with the districts and boroughs, as well as health and social care partners. The challenge will be how partners across the system engage with this work and support it to move forward.

Air Quality

49. All local authorities have limited officer resource to support work on air quality. There is limited funding attached to the activities being taken forward through the Surrey Air Alliance partnership. Activities are delivered through current limited officer resource and/or when external funding is successfully secured.

- 50. As the source of air pollution in AQMAs is mostly due to road traffic, there is a need for more joint working across SCC, district/boroughs and Highways England to maximise opportunities for improving air quality issues through major transport schemes.

Conclusions:

- 51. The WDH Framework has gained support across partner organisations and three priority areas are moving forward: healthy built environment; housing partnerships; and asset based approaches. Engagement and support from all partners across the system will enable the health and wellbeing opportunities to be realised.
- 52. Although there are limited resources available across Surrey to support the air quality agenda, the Surrey Air Alliance is taking forward two air quality projects: air quality modelling project to enable a more detailed understanding of the issue across Surrey; and the School’s Air Quality Programme to help reduce local air pollution near targeted schools, with secondary benefits in supporting action to address obesity through promoting active travel.

Next steps:

- 53. The Health and Wellbeing Board will continue to receive progress updates on the ‘Developing a Preventative Approach’ priority of the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS) every six months.

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Appendix A



Wider determinants of health_Public Sec

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